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(Tenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 26, 2012/Vaisakha 6, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

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

Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari was a Member of the Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh Lok Sabhas representing the Khalilabad and Domariyaganj Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh. He also represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in Rajya Sabha from December, 2006 to July, 2010 and again from the 3rd April, 2012 till his sad demise.

An active political and social worker, he took keen interest in upliftment and welfare of the downtrodden.

Shri Tiwari passed away on 25th April, 2012 at the age of 70 in Delhi.

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

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour; Q. 301, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, I have given notice for suspension of the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received your notices; I have not accepted them. I will give you a chance in 'Zero Hour'. I will give chance to everybody in 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Jaswant Singh ji, I have received your notice. Please raise it in zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You also sit down. Let the question go on. [English] *Nothing will go in record.*

(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: In zero hour, Jaswant Singh ji will speak first.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received the notices.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let the question hour go on. I will call you in zero hour. I will call Jaswant Singh ji first, thereafter others who have given notices. Till then please sit down.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing, please sit down. What is this way?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. What is all this going on veryday?

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (HAZARIBAGH): Madam, please permit a senior Member like Jaswant Singh ji to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the question hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: He may be allowed to explain why he has given the notice. How will he explain it in 'Zero Hour'? *...(Interruptions)* He should only do it now. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Immediately after Papers Laid, Jaswant Singh ji, I will be calling your name. Thank you so much.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Jawant Singh ji is also respecting question hour, Basu Deb Acharia ji, you please also respect the question hour and sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb ji, please sit down. You are very senior and respected Member, please sit down. You please speak in zero hour, now sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, it is not an ordinary issue. *...(Interruptions)* He rarely demands for suspension of Question Hour. It is such an important issue. *...(Interruptions)* He should be allowed to raise this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There are many hon. Members who have given notices and if we give chance to everybody, the Question Hour will turn into 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I request you all, please let the

question hour go on. After question hour, Jaswant Singh ji will speak first and you also will speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is such an important issue and that is why we ask you to allow us to raise it. We have already given a notice for Adjournment. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I know that but let the House run.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We do not generally give Notice. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Madam, what you say from the Chair is a direction. I have never done this in my long political life. If I am persuaded to appeal to you to reconsider, it is only because we wish to make a submission to underline the importance of the issue, this issue of the new and recent disclosures about the very sad continuing saga of the Bofors scams. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is all right.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam Speaker, you please permit me to submit my point. I am not happy to say this thing. Today 25 years have elapsed. If you are thinking that we are raising this issue again with happily, it is not correct. We are not happy at all to raise this issue. I am saying to that our promising young Prime Minister had come in this Hous winning 404 seats and later on shranked to 114 seats. It was not due to boforse. *...(Interruptions)* Today five new things have come. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Jaswant Singhji, you have raised this issue during question hour. I request you, please raise this issue in detail during zero hour.

Question 301, Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sumitra Mahajan, you please ask your supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why I am asking this question to raise in the Question Hour because this is not an ordinary issue; it has been continuing for the last 25 years. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb ji, please be silent, I will also give you chance to speak during zero hour. You are a very senior Member.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us take up the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, for the last 25 years we have been demanding it. ...(Interruptions) This question was raised a number of times. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*...

11.10 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Q. No. 301 – Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

[Translation]

LPG Outlets in Rural Areas

+

*301. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

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

*Not recorded.

(a) the number of LPG outlets commissioned by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies and also under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) in the rural areas of the country since 2009, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more such retail outlets in the rural areas during the next three years;

(c) if so, the locations proposed/identified for the purpose during the above period, State/UT-wise alongwith funds allocated therefor;

(d) whether any time frame has been fixed for opening of such units and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken to meet the demand and improve availability of LPG in the rural areas?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) During the period from 2009 to 2012, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) have commissioned 905 regular LPG distributorships and 1026 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributorships, in the country. The State-wise/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(b) and (c) For accelerating the spread of LPG distribution network in rural areas, OMCs have planned to set up RGGLV distributorships in 3786 locations in the rural areas of the country from the year 2012-13 to 2014-15. The State-wise/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

(d) Setting up to LPG distributorship is a long process involving advertisement, receipt/scrutiny of application forms, selection of the candidates, field verification, setting up of the infrastructure, procurement of various mandatory licences and approvals followed by commissioning.

(e) The Government has formulated the "Vision-2015" aiming to raise the country's LPG population

coverage to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections by 2015, especially in rural areas and under-covered areas, for which a scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) was launched on 16.10.2009.

Annexure-I

State-wise details of LPG Distributorships Commissioned in the Country during the period from 2009 to 2012

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of regular LPG distributorships	Number of RGGLV distributorships
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	132
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
3.	Assam	30	0
4.	Bihar	77	111
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	29
6.	Delhi	5	0
7.	Goa	1	0
8.	Gujarat	24	7
9.	Haryana	24	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	0
12.	Jharkhand	6	39
13.	Karnataka	39	31
14.	Kerala	43	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	55
16.	Maharashtra	65	165
17.	Manipur	6	0
18.	Meghalaya	3	0
19.	Mizoram	3	0
20.	Nagaland	6	0
21.	Odisha	24	44

1	2	3	4
22.	Punjab	39	1
23.	Rajasthan	58	127
24.	Sikkim	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	93	64
26.	Tripura	3	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88	173
28.	Uttarakhand	11	1
29.	West Bengal	43	42
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0
6.	Puducherry	2	0
Total		905	1026

Annexure-II

State-wise details of LPG Distributorships Planned to be set up in the Country during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of RGGLV distributorships
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15
3.	Assam	118
4.	Bihar	411
5.	Chhattisgarh	36
6.	Delhi	0

1	2	3
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	73
9.	Haryana	109
10.	Himachal Pradesh	39
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	65
12.	Jharkhand	235
13.	Karnataka	137
14.	Kerala	99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	152
16.	Maharashtra	212
17.	Manipur	21
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	19
20.	Nagaland	13
21.	Odisha	206
22.	Punjab	127
23.	Rajasthan	258
24.	Sikkim	5
25.	Tamil Nadu	207
26.	Tripura	16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	587
28.	Uttarakhand	57
29.	West Bengal	353
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Chandigarh	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0
6.	Puducherry	1
Total		3786

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, in fact the rural areas are facing crises of LPG. People are misguided and gas is transferred from big cylinder to small one and sold at excess price. These things are happening. Particularly in rural areas, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitran Yojana is a very good system. I am not talking about system but this system was started in 2009. In a reply to Lok Sabha Question No. 1340 on 1.12.2009 hon'ble Minister said that 1215 gas connection agencies will be provided at different locations in only eight States such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, etc. which are treated backward States. After that it was also stated that in all the states 2438 or some more new gas connections agencies will be provided. As on date the reply to the question is that 1026 gas connection agencies have been provided under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitran Yojana. We are saying this things because in the reply to the same question is has been stated that LPG connections will be distributed to 75 per cent people in Vision 2015. It has been talking that 5.5 crore connections will be provided at different locations. It is the target for 2015. We find that the targets are so lagging behind that the target of 1215 in eight States has been met. Not only this 1026 gas agencies have ben provided in 23 States, it means 1215 are given separately in eight States. On one side they are talking for coming year 2015 and on the other side talking about five and half crore. In the reply to the question the target of 3786 is to be met by 2015. I don't understand this contradiction. I would like to say that various schemes are made for rural areas. These are made in the name of leaders, we have no objection over it, but these leaders should be respected. The scheme to provided LPG in rural areas is lagging behind. I would like to ask whether this scheme will laos be met with the same fate like other scheme which are lagging behind? What special steps will be taken to meet this target?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Madam Speaker, this scheme was started on 16.10.2009. The aim of this scheme was to provide benefit of LPG Yojana of rural ares where common man lives. It has been clearly mentioned in the reply that more than 1000 agencies have been opened in rural areas under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Viataran Yojana. Oil companies, through Indian vision, have decided that they will meet the target of providing five and half crore more LPG cylinder in entire country. Hon'ble Member had siad that there were eight such States, including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, where LPG was actually in storage. We have tried that advertisement should be made at more and

more places under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana. In Uttar Pradesh 376 major LPG schemes and 759 small schemes under RGGLVY have been introduced. In hon'ble Member's own constituency Indore 11 RGGLVY have been advertised. Out of which two have been commissioned and nine gas agencies have been commissioned on regular basis which will be opened in a short span of time. I think it was the purpose of this programme and all hon'ble Members have informed us about their constituencies where RGGLVY should be opened. We have also tried for the same. As we have stated in reply that our target is to open more than three thousand RGGLVY upto 2015. Besides, on the request of hon'ble Members I try my best to open more RGGLVY in the areas where its necessity is felt. Hon'ble Member has said that it should be expedited. We have tried our best for this. You can understand that this scheme was introduced in the end of 2009, allotment of RGGLVY was started in 2010 and now it is 2012. More than ten thousand rural consumers have availed advantage of this scheme and we have tried our best so that benefit of this scheme could be reached to maximum people of the rural areas. We know the difficulties being faced by our mothers and sisters due to shortage of fuelwood and kerosene. This scheme is better for environment also and I, through you madam, would like to assure the House that this target, which has been fixed by the Government will be met and we will do more better.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, I need your protection. Just now, I had asked the question regarding meeting of target. He had talked about my constituency, from this one can easily understand the fact. He has stated that two out of eleven RGGLVY have been commissioned. He talked about backward areas, target for Madhya Pradesh was fixed as 97. I am not asking for too much. Rest of the States, which are not backward have got more than hundred distributorship. We have got only 56 against the target of 97 and out of these 56 how many have started functioning. It has not been mentioned by him. He had talked about one district and from this it has become clear that what steps he will take. However, I would like to add further that you are opening distributorships in rural areas, it is a welcome step. Be it is speed to ant or a tortoise, you are opening. But I would like to ask about the present situation in urban areas. Bookings for gas are being made 15 days earlier. Madam you also a women...*(Interruptions)* they are crying, I am saying 15 days...*(Interruptions)* they don't accept bookings 15 days earlier and it takes one month in delivery. You will also be familiar with these things. Duplicate cylinders are made. Due to shortage of cylinders duplicate cylinders are in circulation. I was also the Minister of this department. I

would like to tell you that duplicate cylinders are made. Thereafter when the duplicate cylinders reach in the market, the complaints regarding under weight of cylinders are registered in the city itself. When all these complaints are received in urban areas, then what will be in rural areas where you are going to open agencies. These complaints are related to urban areas but so far as the rural and remote areas are concerned it will be more better if the supply are made properly. I would like to tell you that in rural areas one cylinder of 14 kg. is purchased its gas is transferred into small cylinders of 5 kg., weight and they are sold out on two-fold or four-fold price. It is the reality of today. Therefore, uninterrupted supply should be made in rural areas to deal with these things

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please ask your question.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam, he is not telling as to what steps he would like to take? I would like to ask as to what steps he wants to take? Nothing will happen mere declaration of scheme.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Hon'ble Member has said that opening of RGGLVY is a time taking task and now why such time is being taken. I, through you madam, would like to tell that after advertising a place it takes minimum one hundred fifty days for its commissioning. I can tell you all the steps which have to be taken during these one hundred fifty days. After advertisement we give 30 days "lime", thereafter we give 30 days for scrutiny and evaluation, and like this it takes 150 days. But after that the problem comes...*(Interruptions)* We have told that target of five and half crore has been fixed upto 2015. We will meet this target. After advertisement we face problems during one hundred fifty days. We face problem of land use from states. Land use is provided by state. We have to take permission for explosive expert in connection with LPG store. One hundred fifty days time is consumed in this process. Some delay is occurred in taking some other licences in the states. But as hon'ble Members have stated that it should be expedited. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: You please tell about any particular state. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, one country has two kinds of people first those who live in rural areas and second who have settled in urban areas. The poor farmers, who live in major parts of our country, have not seen LPG cylinder till now. ...*(Interruptions)* At present consumption of LPG in rural areas of the country has increased at large scale. Every primary and junior high

school need gas cylinder for preparing mid day meal. Poor man of village needs cylinder even today but he never gets it as compared to city. You are providing LPG connections, opening distributorships. In Bundelkhand region, from where I come elected, there is no distributor in the radius of 50 kilometres. I, through you madam, would like to know whether you are planning to open distributorship at "Nyay Panchayat" level in rural areas. Other point is that. ...*(interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can ask only one question. Your one question has been completed.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: So far as the reservation is concerned, these agencies are being provided to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and ex-servicemen. I would like to ask whether 27 per cent quota of OBC is being applied on this distributorship or not? Whether Government has any such plan?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Member has asked very important question about Uttar Pradesh and particularly Bundelkhand. Maximum advertisement of gas agencies has made in Uttar Pradesh. There are 376 big gas agencies in Uttar Pradesh and one thousand under Rajiv Gandhi.*(Interruptions)* and wherever hon'ble Members have suggested to open gas agencies I am agree for the same, Hon'ble Member has talked about Bundelkhand. I would like to tell him that in his constituency 21 locations have been advertised for RGGLV out of which two has been opened and order has been issued to open five big agencies. If he feels some more requirement in his constituency and he writes for it, we will necessarily try to open it. We have tried to open maximum number of agencies in rural areas. It is our target to open at least one gas agency in each Block. Regarding Nagar Panchayats, we have tried to open at least one gas agency under RGGLV so that to provide gas to the people living in rural areas.

As hon'ble Member has told, even today there are such people who have not seen gas cylinder. I would like to tell them that they will certainly see the gas cylinder there and.*(interruptions)* There are 1438 gas agencies in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S.S. Ramasubbu. Nothing else will go on record. *[Translation]* Now you sit down please.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you sit down. *[English]* Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: The Government has formulated Vision-2015 aiming at raising the LPG coverage to 75 per cent. In the near future we are going to achieve this. Our Minister has said that we are giving all these new programmes to the rural areas.

One of the problems in rural areas these days is that due to increase in kerosene rate, people are shifting to gas usage. As a result, the demand for gas is more now. At the same time, some problem is also arising in rural areas in the form of shortage of gas cylinder supply. Previously it used to be 15 days wait before delivery. Now, even after 70 days they are not getting the cylinder. This problem is being faced in our area and in Tamil Nadu as a whole. It is a big problem for the poor people. Some artificial demand is also being created by the distributors. You have to do regulation, otherwise it would affect the poor people in rural areas. Women want the gas cylinder in time for cooking purpose as it affects them the most.

I urge upon the Government and our Minister in particular to take immediate steps to regularize the supply position. I request the Minister to take all necessary steps. I would like to know whether he is giving any direction to the authorities concerned.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I would say without doubt that all the hon. Members have rightly raised the issue of shortage of gas in their areas. I can understand the sense of the House that there is shortage of gas at times due to many reasons.

The hon. Member has pointed out that there is shortage in the South. As all are aware, one-third of our gas requirement is met through imports. A lot of transportation is needed to distribute the gas all over the country. In the South we have had some problems because there was a 7 day strike from January 12th and again another 7 day strike from March 12th by the Southern Region bulk LPG transporters. That is why this led to shortage of gas in the southern region. Wherever there are strikes by transporters or blockade of roads for some reasons, there is a shortage of gas. We are trying to make sure that the shortage is removed immediately. We have also had a little bit of shortage in the last few months because of the shut-down of two of our plants for some technical reasons. They have been re-started now. I can assure the House that we

*Not recorded.

will take all steps to make sure that there is no delay in the distribution of gas.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Madam Speaker, in the list contained in the written reply given by the hon. Minister, the comparative figure of the number of regular LPG distributorships and the number of RGGLB distributorships is given. It is clear that there are huge discrepancies between the regular distributorships and the RGGLVY. So many States are without any distributorships of RGGLVY.

On the contrary the Minister is saying that within 2015 the uncovered areas will be covered. This is an ambitious project and I must compliment him for that. But, with the ground reality, I would like to know whether it is possible to achieve this goal with the existing infrastructural facilities.

There is a huge gap between demand and supply with the existing distributorships. Madam, through you, my pointed question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government has any special plan to augment distributorships in the rural areas by giving special package or incentive to the rural agencies and whether the Government is ready to give free supply of LPG to the poorer sections, especially the BPL households throughout the country.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHNU PAD RAY: Madam Speaker, Tsunami came in Andman and destroyed everything. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Madam, I agree with the hon. Member that there are discrepancies between the amount of big LPG distributorships we have and the RGGLVY distributorships. The RGGLVY distributorships have only started in the year 2010. I can assure and tell that the target of 5.5 crores will be reached by our oil companies which we have come up with.

As he speaks about gas agencies being opened in rural areas, I would like to tell that that is the prime reason for which the RGGLVY was started so that more and more distributorships can be opened in the rural areas. The prime focus of this was that people living in the rural areas were not getting any gas cylinders. That was the prime reason and motive of this scheme. We shall continue to make sure that rural people get gas.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 302. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat – not present.

Shrimati Maneka Gandhi.

[Translation]

Incomplete Irrigation Projects

+

*302. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of centrally funded large/medium irrigation projects taken up for execution during the last two Five Year Plans are still incomplete;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the time and cost overruns of these projects, project-wise;

(c) whether any blueprint has been prepared for completion of the pending projects and the projects to be taken up during the current Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the central loans/grant-in-aid provided by the Union Government to the States for these projects during the last three years, State-wise, project-wise and year wise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes. There are 96 incomplete major/medium projects under execution which were taken for funding under AIBP during the X and XI Plan Periods. The details of these projects State-wise and project-wise are given in the enclosed Annexure-I including the details of the projects involving time and cost overrun.

(c) and (d) As per the report of the Working Group for XII Plan, all the ongoing projects will continue to be financed under the AIBP during the current Five Year Plan period.

(e) The State-wise and project-wise details of CA released under AIBP to the States in the last three years for the above mentioned 96 projects are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

List of ongoing projects included under aibp during X and XI Plan including projects involving Cost/Time Over Run thereof

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Year of Inclusion	Estimated cost of the project at the time of inclusion in AIBP	Latest Estimated Cost of AIBP Components	% of increase	Time over run as on 01.04.2012 (Years)	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	FFC of SRSP	2005-06	2014.550	3002.470	49	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
2.	SRSP St.II	2005-06	1098.860	736.580	0	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
3.	Tadipudi LIS	2006-07	285.740	285.740	0	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
4.	Pushkara LIS	2006-07	153.890	196.240	28	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
5.	Ralivagu	2006-07	29.820	29.820	0	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
6.	Gollavagu	2006-07	75.680	75.680	0	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
7.	Mathadvivagu	2006-07	42.210	42.210	0	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
8.	Peddavagu	2006-07	124.640	124.640	0	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
9.	Gundlakdamma	2005-06	781.850	781.850	0	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
10.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	2006-07	4613.000	8200.710	78	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
11.	Nilwai	2006-07	77.770	77.770	0	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
12.	Sri Komaram Bheem	2006-07	201.740	201.740	0	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
13.	Thotapally Barrage	2005-06	420.940	420.940	0	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Tarakarama Thirtha Sagaram	2005-06	220.040	220.040	0	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
15.	Palemvagu	2005-06	63.570	63.570	0	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
16.	Musurumilli	2007-08	153.520	153.520	0	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
17.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	2007-08	1377.000	1377.000	0	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
18.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram)	2008-09	5974.720	5974.720	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
Total			18248.541	22504.241			
Bihar							
1.	Punpun	2007-08	143.280	619.086	332	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
2.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage and its appurtenants for sustaining created irrigation Potential (ERM)	2008-09	85.650	85.650	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
Total			228.930	704.736			
Chhattisgarh							
1.	Kosarteda	2002-03	6.020	138.280	2197	delayed by 6 Yrs	Ongoing
2.	Kelo Project	2008-09	571.910	571.910	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.	Kharung	2010-11	45.900	45.900	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
4.	Sutiapat	2010-11	37.355	37.355	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
5.	Maniyari Tank (ERM)	2011-12	159.950	159.950	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
Total			1170.535	1302.795			
Gujarat							
Total			73.080	46.312			

Himachal Pradesh						
1.	Balh Vally (Left Bank)	2009-10	51.730	95.393	84	Ongoing
Total			51.730	95.393		
Jammu and Kashmir						
1.	Mod. of Dadi Canal	2006-07	38.850	38.850	0	delayed by 2 Yrs Ongoing
2.	Mod. of Babul Canal	2007-08	8.605	8.605	0	delayed by 1 Yr. Ongoing
3.	Mod. Kandi Canal	2007-08	52.910	52.910	0	delayed by 1 Yr. Ongoing
4.	Prakachik Knows Canal	2007-08	34.940	34.940	0	delayed by 1 Yr. Ongoing
5.	Mod. of Ahji Canal	2008-09	15.633	15.633	0	Ongoing
6.	Restoration and Mod. of Main Ravi Canal	2011-12	55.600	55.600	0	Ongoing
Total			229.757	229.757		
Jharkhand						
1.	Upper Sankh	2004-05	9.550	89.064	833	delayed by 4 Yrs Ongoing
2.	Panchkhero	2004-05	9.550	54.649	472	delayed by 4 Yrs Ongoing
3.	Subernarekha Multipurpose	2011-12	3786.780	3786.780	0	Ongoing
Total			3805.880	3930.493		
Karnataka						
1.	Varahi	2007-08	405.290	405.290	0	delayed by 1 Yr. Ongoing
2.	Dudhganga	2008-09	72.000	72.000	0	Ongoing
3.	Mod. Canal System of Bhadra Res. Pr.	2008-09	932.000	932.000	0	Ongoing
4.	Hlpparagi	2008-09	1254.980	1254.980	0	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Restoration Bhimasamundra Tank	2009-10	8.655	8.655	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
6.	Bhima LIS	2009-10	551.930	551.930	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
7.	Guddada Malapura Lift	2009-10	115.400	115.400	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Tota		3345.390	3345.390			
Kerala							
1.	Karapuzha	2006-07	128.000	128.000	0	delayed by 5 Yrs.	Ongoing
2.	Kanhirapuzha	2008-09	30.000	30.000	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
3.	Chitturpuzha	2010-11	34.570	34.570	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Total		192.570	192.570			
Madhya Pradesh							
	Bansagar (Unit-II)	2003-04	435.970	1548.740	255	delayed by 5 Yrs	Ongoing
1.	Sawanthadi	2003-04	126.810	587.160	363	delayed by 5 Yrs	Ongoing
2.	Mahan	2003-04	140.510	395.110	181	delayed by 5 Yrs	Ongoing
3.	Bargi Diversion Phase-I	2002-03	411.00	411.000	0	delayed by 6 Yrs	Ongoing
	Bargi Diversion Phase-II	2007-08	322.710	322.710	0	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
	Bargi Diversion Phase-III	2007-08	1229.150	1229.150	0	delayed by 1 Yr	Ongoing
4.	Pench Diversion-I	2007-08	342.000	342.000	0	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
	Omkareshwar, Phase-II	2007-08	188.790	287.060	52	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
	Omkareshwar, Phase-III	2007-08	395.17	482.360	22	delayed by 1 Yr	Ongoing
	Indira Sagar Canal Phase-III	2008-09	704.46	704.460	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
5.	Upper Beda	2008-09	80.96	208.600	158	Ongoing	Ongoing

6.	Punasa	2008-09	265.90	464.170	75	Ongoing	Ongoing
7.	Lower Gol	2008-09	334.95	334.950	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Indira Sagar Unit-IV	2008-09	298.01	298.010	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Bargi Diversion Phase-IV	2008-09	792.83	792.830	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
8.	Jobat	2010-11	41.010	41.010	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
9.	Sagar (Sagad)	2011-12	129.060	129.060	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
10.	Singhpur	2011-12	128.800	128.800	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
11.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah)	2011-12	103.820	103.820	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
Total			6471.910	8811.000			

Maharashtra

1.	Upper Manar(W)	2002-03	26.180	338.242	1192	delayed by 6 Yrs	Ongoing
2.	Upper Penganga	2004-05	105.950	1511.820	1327	delayed by 4 Yrs	Ongoing
	Bawanthadi	2004-05	113.390	678.810	499	delayed by 4 Yrs	Ongoing
3.	Lower Dudhna (W)	2005-06	311.970	811.840	160	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
	Tillari (Maharashtra Portion) (W)	2005-06	245.560	409.922	67	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
4.	Warna	2005-06	375.000	585.000	56	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
5.	Punad	2006-07	73.700	161.420	119	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
6.	Lower Wardha (W)	2006-07	323.290	907.096	181	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
7.	Khadakpurna (W)	2006-07	345.390	693.370	101	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
8.	Dongargaon Tank	2005-06	11.180	31.290	180	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
9.	Gul	2005-06	31.610	56.070	77	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
10.	Bembla	2007-08	627.860	1197.830	91	delayed by 1 Yr	Ongoing
11.	Uttermand	2007-08	32.970	32.970	0	delayed by 1 yr.	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Sangola Branch Canal	2007-08	183.240	183.240	0	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
13.	Tarali	2007-08	363.270	481.660	33	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
14.	Dhom Balakwadi	2007-08	307.960	451.930	47	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
15.	Morna (Gureghar)	2007-08	68.900	68.900	0	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
16.	Arjuna	2007-08	119.450	259.769	117	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
17.	Lower Pedhi	2008-09	255.970	255.970	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
18.	Upper Kundalika	2008-09	45.740	163.735	258	Ongoing	Ongoing
19.	Wang Project	2008-09	74.660	74.660	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
20.	Lower Panzara	2009-10	132.440	132.440	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
21.	Aruna	2009-10	210.450	210.450	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
22.	Krishna Koyana Lift	2009-10	973.620	973.620	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
23.	Naradave	2009-10	211.450	211.460	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
24.	Gadnadi	2009-10	139.810	395.170	183	Ongoing	Ongoing
25.	Kudali	2009-10	77.000	77.000	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II	2009-10	195.410	195.410	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
	Total		7194.813	13736.185			
	Manipur						
1.	Dolaithabi Barrage	2002-03	18.860	195.801	938	delayed by 6 Yrs	Ongoing
	Total	1	18.860	195.801			
	Odisha						
1.	Telengiri (KBK)	2003-04	104.070	471.394	353	delayed by 5 Yrs	Ongoing

2.	RET Irrigation (KBK)	2003-04	86.140	273.810	218	delayed by 5 Yrs	Ongoing
3.	Kanupur	2003-04	268.660	981.533	265	delayed by 5 Yrs	Ongoing
4.	Chheligada Dam	2003-04	52.960	194.099	267	delayed by 5 Yrs	Ongoing
5.	Rukura-Tribal	2009-10	103.348	112.640	9	Ongoing	Ongoing
Total			665.248	2083.546			

Punjab

1.	Kandi Canal Extension (Phase-II)	2002-03	147.120	300.430	104	delayed by 6 Yrs	Ongoing
2.	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	2007-08	46.000	123.300	168	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
3.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Cannal and Sirhind Feeder Canal [RD 179000 to RD 496000]	2010-11	856.890	856.890	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
Total			1298.635	1529.245			

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	2005-06	266.190	272.710	2	delayed by 3 Yrs	Ongoing
2.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	2006-07	100.554	100.554	0	delayed by 2 Yrs	Ongoing
3.	Madhya Ganga Canal Phase-II	2007-08	946.315	946.315	0	delayed by 1 Yr.	Ongoing
4.	Kachnoda Dam	2008-09	62.540	62.540	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
5.	Arjun Shyak	2009-10	741.380	741.380	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
6.	Restoring Cap. of Sarda Sahayak	2009-10	319.230	319.230	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
Total			2555.749	2611.736			
Grand Total			45551.627	61319.203			

Annexure-II

CLA/Grant Releases during last three years for the ongoing projects included under AIBP during X and XI Plan

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Grant released		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	FC of SRSP	0.000	0.000	
2.	SRSP St.II	65.198	0.000	
3.	Tadipudi LIS	0.000	0.000	
4.	Pushkara LIS	0.000	0.000	
5.	Ralivagu	0.000	0.000	
6.	Gollavagu	0.000	0.000	
7.	Mathadivagu	0.000	0.000	
8.	Peddavagu	55.400	0.000	
9.	Gundlakdamma	0.000	0.000	
10.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	180.000	0.000	256.131
11.	Neelwai	0.000	0.000	
12.	Sri Komaram Bheitt	0.000	0.000	
13.	Thotapally Barrage	0.000	0.000	
14.	Tarakarama thirtha Sagaram	0.000	0.000	
15.	Palemvagu	0.000	0.000	
16.	Musurumilli	0.000	22.792	
17.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	662.661	0.000	
18.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram)	337.469	0.000	
Total		1300.728	22.792	256.131
Bihar				
1.	Punpun	11.250	0.000	
2.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage and its appurtenants for sustaining created Irrigation Potential	66.663	0.000	
Total		2378.771	45.584	256.131

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh				
1.	Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Phase-IV)	16.824	0.000	
2.	Kelo Project	13.522	13.500	
3.	Kharung		4.500	
4.	Sutiapat		6.318	
5.	Maniyari Tank (ERM)			22.252
Total		2475.781	69.902	278.383
Gujarat				
Total		#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
Himachal Pradesh				
1.	Balh Vally (Left Bank)	36.000	5.451	13.770
Total		36.000	5.451	13.770
Jammu and Kashmir				
1.	Mod. of Dadi Canal	0.258	0.000	2.691
2.	Ulod. of Babul Canal	0.000	0.000	
3.	Wod. Kandi Canal	0.000	0.000	
4.	Prakachik Khows Canal	4.392	0.000	
5.	Mod. of Ahji Canal	4,050	0.000	5.611
6.	Restoration and Mod. of Main Ravi Canal			8.910
Total		8.700	0.000	17.212
Jharkhand				
1.	Upper Sankh	0.000	11.240	
2.	Panchkhero	0.000	0.000	
3.	Subernarekha Multipurpose			335.540
Total		0.000	11.240	335.540
Karnataka				
1.	Varahi	26.316	0.000	
2.	Dudhganga	0.000	3.677	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Mod. Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Canal System (ERM)	108.498	0.000	
4.	Hipparagi LIS	114.780	281.200	129.030
5.	Restoration Bhirnasamundra Tank	3.483	0.000	52.641
6.	Bhima LIS	58.640	52.620	45.340
7.	Guddada Malapura Lift	32.400	24.843	
Total		344.117	362.340	227.011
Kerala				
1.	Karapuzha	0.000	0.000	
2.	Kanhirapuzha	0.000	4.165	
3.	Chitturpuzha		5.852	
Total		0.000	10.017	0.000
Madhya Pradesh				
	Bansagar Unit-II	59.610	54.016	40.520
1.	Bawanthadi	0.000	20.615	6.053
2.	Mahan	0.000	0.000	
3.	Bargi Diversion Phase-I	10.317	0.000	
	Bargi Diversion Phase-II	11.070	0.000	
	Bargi Diversion Phase-III	21.294	0.000	
4.	Pench Diversion-I	9.718	0.000	
	Omkareshwar, Phase-II	0.000	0.000	46.143
	Omkareshwar, Phase-II	41.986	0.000	
	Indira Sagar Canal Phase-III	0.000	0.000	
5.	Upper Beda	49.198	24.810	
6.	Punasa lift	227.637	105.03	
7.	Lower Goi	60.102	22.810	55.185
	Indira Sagar Unit-IV	12.600	16.200	
	Bargi Diversion Phase-IV	7.369	0.000	
8.	Jobat		6.660	
9.	Sagar (Sagad)			14.751

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Singhpur			15.750
11.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah)			12.975
Total		510.901	250.140	191.376
Maharashtra				
1.	Upper Manar	0.000	11.250	9.000
2.	Upper Pen Ganga	0.000	43.690	66.510
	Bawanthadi [IS]	0.000	20.250	10.430
3.	Lower Dudhna	18.270	27.000	24.080
	Tillari	12.185	0.000	16.554
4.	Warna	0.000	0.000	
5.	Punad	44.870	0.000	42.498
6.	Lower Wardha	19.359	0.000	55.129
7.	Khadakpurna	112.090	0.000	136.360
8.	Dongargaon	15.390	0.000	
9.	Gul	0.000	0.000	
10.	Bembla	120.880	0.000	148.802
11.	Uttermand	1.125	2.475	
12.	Sangola Branch Canal	0.000	0.000	60.390
13.	Tarali	44.080	49.950	40.260
14.	Dhom Balakwadi	0.000	20.020	32.620
15.	Morna (Gureghar)	0.000	0.000	
16.	Arjuna	18.928	13.500	12.500
17.	Lower Pedhi	0.000	29.907	60.090
18.	Upper Kundalika	15.320	0.000	54.907
19.	Wang Project	7.776	0.000	
20.	Lower Panzara	47.750	28.350	38.770
21.	Aruna	10.125	12.375	11.362
22.	Krishna Koyana Lift	111.920	115.780	120.060
23.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	6.750	12.375	11.137
24.	Gadnadi	17.550	9.000	11.250

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Kudali	4.500	4.050	3.670
	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II	34.020	0.000	94.690
	Total	662.887	399.972	1061.069
Manipur				
1.	Dolaithabi Barrage	0.000	53.950	
	Total	0.000	53.950	0.000
Odisha				
1.	Telengiri (KBK)	16.835	32.158	37.004
2.	RET Irrigation (KBK)	0.000	0.000	
3.	Kanupur	95.520	116.229	117.014
4.	Chheligada Dam	0.000	0.000	
5.	Rukura-Tribal	7.064	15.274	32.400
	Total	119.418	163.660	186.418
Punjab				
1.	Kandi Canal Extension (Phase-II)	0.00	14.540	43.630
2.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	11.250	4.860	
3.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Cannal and Sirhind Feeder Canal [RD 179000 to RD 496000]		105.840	
	Total	11.250	125.240	43.630
Uttar Pradesh				
1.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	28.380	25.254	
2.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	0.000	0.000	
3.	Madhya Ganga Canal Phase-II	50.000	0.000	61.875
4.	Kachnoda Dam	10.000	31.050	23.625
5.	Arjun Shyak	24.300	178.128	105.469
6.	Restoring Cap of Sarda Sahayak	21.375	0.000	18.000
	Total: 96	134.055	234.432	208.969

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Madam, in April 1917, a delegation of experts, engineers, religious people and Indians, who became leaders of political movements later, went to the British and asked for a commitment from the British that the Ganges would never be touched because its free flow was really important to the existence of India. The British, after a careful study, gave a commitment that they would never ever dam the Ganges.

Madam, today there are 193 dam projects slated for the Ganges, of which 53 projects are in Uttarakhand alone, which means one dam every five kilometres. These 193 projects are on the Alaknanda, the Mandakini and the Bhagirathi. A lot of people and a lot of experts have objected and have said that this is going to dry up the Ganges. Sure enough, in Srinagar, Garhwal, the Ganges has dried. Is it not true that the Prime Minister gave a personal commitment *via* two Cabinet Ministers to people sitting on a hunger strike, like Swami Sanand, saying that four of the worst projects would be stopped? This commitment was never upheld. The man, instead of being listened to, was taken off by the police and put virtually under house arrest in AIIMS, where he still is.

Is it not true that these dams, barrages and tunnels on the Ganges will totally destroy the natural quality of the river water and that they are mainly being done to serve contractors' purposes rather than bringing any benefit at all to India? Is it not true that the National Ganges River Basin Authority has met now after two years, without taking any commitments at all on what they are going to do about these unnecessary dams which will destroy the Ganga?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, the supplementary which the hon. Member has raised, I would say with respect, is quite beyond the scope of the Question which has been raised otherwise. The Question, in fact, is quite contrary to what she has now desired and wanted to convey. The Question, in fact, wants to know from the Government as to what the status is and what the Government is doing about the projects which are incomplete. Here, we have and I do not. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: But that does not mean that I want them to be completed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is not part of the

answer. But in any case, I would still like to reply though that does not really come under the jurisdiction or the domain of my Ministry.

As the hon. Member is aware that there is the National Ganga River Basin Authority headed by the hon. Prime Minister and there are also Chief Ministers from the concerned States. I would only like to remind the hon. Member that the Chief Minister from Uttarakhand is vehemently opposed and also the earlier Chief Minister was vehemently opposed to the projects being abandoned. Nevertheless, in view of the commitment, which the Prime Minister had given and in view of what was discussed in the Steering Committee headed by the Finance Minister, three major projects in Uttarakhand have been abandoned and a stretch of 135 kms. has been declared as eco-sensitive zone. This is despite the opposition from the State of Uttarakhand.

Nevertheless, it is important and that is the basic question today before the House. What balance should we strike between the two? We are all committed to maintaining and preserving the purity of river Ganga. It has an important role in our lives. It is not just a river. It also represents our ethos and our culture. There is no denying this fact. But we have to strike a balance between the need of development and ecology. If river Ganga and other rivers were the sustainers of life in the earlier eras, the bygone ages, they still have to be the sustainers of life.

I do not know what the population then was, but the population of India today is 120 crore. India supports 16 per cent of the world's population, but we have only 4 per cent of fresh water of the world. *...(Interruptions)* Therefore, it is for us to discuss as to what balance we strike between the two important tasks.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I would like to thank the Minister, and I would like to ask this from him. Ganga is more important today because we lack fresh water. The more dams are put on it, the more it will dry up. There are 53 dams, as I mentioned, coming up in Uttarakhand. I do not care whether the Chief Minister of any Party wants it or do not want it. I asked a question, and I clearly stated that a lot of these dams are just to serve the contractors. I want to know this. Has any serious look been taken at all these 53 dams because there are one every 5 kms? Can a river survive them?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, with utmost respect, I would again like to remind the hon. Member that there is not even an oblique mention of this in the main Question.

Nevertheless, I think. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, what I think is that it is a very important subject, and everybody is very concerned about the plight of river Ganga. We should have a discussion on this if there is a notice received.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: But, at the moment, since this does not come under the scope of this Question, I would request that the supplementaries put are within the scope of the Question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PAD RAY: Madam Speaker, I should be given opportunity to speak in zero hour. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down please. You ask your question.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, I through you Madam, would like to know from hon'ble Minister of Water Resources that he should see his reply that centrally sponsored schemes are running since tenth and eleventh five year plans. But one scheme which has not been mentioned by you is Ban Sagar Project, which has been running for Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar since 1962. Thousand crores of rupees have been spent on it and only 15 per cent work has been done so far. No big mockery can be made for it that you have given reply but on seeing this reply we find that this work has been going on since Tenth Five Year Plan and Eleventh Five Year Plan. This centrally sponsored project is going on since 1962 from which most of the benefit is likely to get by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. You have nowhere mentioned this thing. Only fifteen per cent work has been done in the project.

Hon'ble Sir, this is going on from 20th century. Now 21st century has come. We think if the work is done from the same speed 22nd century will come and this project will not be completed. Whether hon'ble Minister will reply to this point?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Member that he should see the reply. Bansagar Project has been mentioned in it. You see the annexures enclosed with it, wherein phase one and phase two in Madhya Pradesh have been mentioned. But I would like to come on your concern and not on the nature of reply. I would like to inform the hon'ble Member that so far as the project on Sone river is concerned, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, all the three States have share in it. As per agreement among all the three States, they have to share the water. Head works are in Madhya Pradesh and constructions of canals to be carried out in all the States as per their requirement.

This scheme was started in 1978. That is why you are anxious that it has taken so much time. You will also be aware of the fact that Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme was started by the Centre in 1996 for the same purpose because the centre had felt that in many States projects are lying for the long time and work is not completed. This is the reason for which this scheme was formed so that some help could be got from the centre. I don't want to go in the detail but it is a matter of pleasure that his project has also been included in it. I would like to inform only this thing that the estimated cost of this project in 2009 was Rs. 1582 crore approximately. I would like to mention the amount of money which has been provided to all the three States till now. Rs. 687 crore have been provided to Uttar Pradesh. Rs. 83 crore to Bihar and first time Rs. 367 crore and again second time Rs. 368 crore have been provided to Madhya Pradesh. If you want so I can give you details thereof, but I would like to tell you that I am also concerned that project should not be pending for a long time.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: When it will complete, please tell this.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I am happy that hon'ble Minister has asked this thing. It will be better if you ask the Governments of all these three States. This is implemented by the States and not by the centre. The project which comes with the centre, it is financed by the centre up to some extent. Similarly, the State sector scheme are also financed. At present many projects in the country are lying pending. We don't want that these projects should be kept pending for so many years. All the 96 projects which were included in Tenth and Eleventh

Five Year Plans are lying pending as I have told in the reply to the main question. That is why we have started monitored for this. At present you could have objection over it, but I would like to request you not to make objection. Central water commission on their own behalf has started biannually monitoring at all places and this work is also being done through satellite emagery as planes sometimes were not found properly levelled. It is our endeavour that this project should be completed in four years. This is not only endeavour but also a condition. At time the States are not able to complete it due to land acquisition problem, forest clearance, legal issues, later on these are challenged, and rehabilitation issues. You will be more competent if you could settle these issues by meeting with them. Regarding the scheme which they send us we always try to expedite its implementation. Whatever the funds will be required for the same we are ready to provide it.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Thank you, Madam. Sharda Sahayak Canal System and Saryu Canal Project have been announced as National Projects by our Government. Now, Central Government will provide 90 per cent funds for its restoration and maintenance. I think, this is a very good step for the farmers of Uttar Pradesh. But the areas which come at tail-end under which, my constituency Unnao is also included and it comes at tail-end of Sharda Sahayak Canal. In Unnao constituency there is a canal network of 1788 kilometres which is one hundred fifty years old and it was built in British period. It requires urgent repair, desilting and concretization.

Madam, through you, I would like to know just one thing from hon'ble Minister that as to whether the Government will pay any special attention on the maintenance and repairs of the canals which were built during British period and have been included in irrigation projects category? Whether any special fund will be made available for this and by when this work is likely to be started? I would like to know by when this work is likely to be started as per decision taken by these people?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to tell her that when a canal system is made, thereafter with the passage of time it has developed silation and other related problems due to which we can not get full benefit of it in the coming years. Therefore, the Ministry has evolved a scheme for extension, renovation and modernization, ERM. It is our endeavour

to provide maximum assistance under accelerated irrigation benefit programmes. The scheme which was mentioned by the hon'ble Member is very important scheme and as such this has been included in national scheme. Water use efficiency is most important thing. As per our estimate 83 per cent water is used for irrigation. We can grow crops by half of the water which is available to us. For this, efficiency is necessary and our present aim is to increase its capacity. National Water Mission is one of the eight missions of hon'ble Prime Minister and our aim is to increase water use efficiency by twenty per cent. Today, irrigation efficiency in the country is 35 to 40 per cent. Our target is to increase it up to 60 per cent so that its benefit could be reached to country as a whole.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Thank you Madam that you have given me the chance to ask the supplementary. I thank the hon. Minister that he has agreed here that one of the conditions in case of implementation of inter-state river dam projects, co-basin states consent is very much needed. But I must say here in the list of 96 projects that have been granted or that have been included for assistance from the AIBP, one project has been included i.e. Indira Sagar Project in Andhra Pradesh without the consent of co-basin States of the Orissa and Chatisgarh and the case is pending before the Supreme Court of India. Before adjudication, they have included under the list of AIBP for the grants to be given to them. How can it be? Sir, this is something strange. How can it be when the whole matter is pending as adjudication before the Supreme Court and these co-basin States have not agreed to at all for having these projects? How can you include this project under AIBP? Will the hon. Minister clarify the position here?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, the project that the hon. Member referred to is included in the AIBP and hon. Member is aware of the fact that no stay was given by the Supreme Court. This matter was argued by the Odisha Government in the Supreme Court also. After hearing the parties, the Supreme Court chose not to grant stay.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: But the State Government has not agreed to. The co-basin States have not agreed to this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply to your question.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon. Member knows that there are issues in this matter. The respective High Courts have given different verdicts and there is a verdict that this project can go on because they say that there will no submergence. I am not taking sides. Please do not misunderstand me. But this is the view. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please let me complete.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Because of the embankments that would be constructed there, there will be no submergence whatever in Orissa for the Polavaram project. This has been clearly said but Madam, I am sorry that this is a point where different States would have different views. Therefore, the matter is before the Supreme Court. The hon. Member is also aware of the fact that the State of Andhra Pradesh is pressing hard for declaring this project to be a national project. Apparently, this project fulfils all the criterion which is laid down for declaring a project as the national project. But since we are aware of certain issues including costs further steps have not been taken. According to the AIBP, 25 per cent of the cost has to be borne by the Government of India and rest by the States. In fact, there has been tremendous pressure by the State of Andhra Pradesh that this project should be declared expeditiously as a national project. I am sure, the hon. Member would appreciate this. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him reply. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon. Member would appreciate the importance of this, the interventions by the Court. If at all they have a grouse, their grouse could be genuine and *bona fide* that there would be submergence. But for that, the Ministry of Water Resources is not the forum. It is the Courts and it is the Inter-State Disputes Tribunal. That is the only way by which these disputes could be sorted out and not here. We are going as per the mandate of the AIBP.

*Not recorded.

[English]

Wages under MGNREGS

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*303. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the daily wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the States;

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

(c) whether different wage rates exist in the States under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring uniformity in the daily wages under the Scheme in all the States?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has notified revised wage rates under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) vide notification datd 23.03.2012 in respect of all States/ Union Territories. The revised rates are effective from 1st April, 2012 and are given in the enclosed Annexure. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the State Governments as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was adopted and notified as the wage rate under Section 6(1) of MGNREGA in January, 2009. To ensure that MGNREGA workers' wages are protected against inflation, MGNREGA wages rates were indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) and revised in January, 2011 accordingly. For arriving at MGNREGA wage rates vide the latest notification dated 23rd March, 2012, the

percentage increase in the CPI-AL from November, 2010 to December, 2011 has been considered.

(c) to (e) The minimum rates of wages fixed by the States as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under Section 6(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) vide Government of India Notification dated 1st January, 2009. This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. Since, all the States had fixed different minimum rates of wages as on 01.12.2008 depending upon demand and supply of labour, their economic capacity and other State specific variations, the wage rate under MGNREGA varies from State to State.

Annexure

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Revised wage rate (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	124
3.	Assam	136
4.	Bihar	122
5.	Chhattisgarh	132
6.	Gujarat	134
7.	Haryana	191
8.	Himachal Pradesh – Non-Scheduled Area	126
8a.	Himachal Pradesh – Scheduled Area	157
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	131
10.	Jharkhand	122
11.	Karnataka	155
12.	Kerala	164
13.	Madhya Pradesh	132
14.	Maharashtra	145

1	2	3
15.	Manipur	144
16.	Meghalaya	128
17.	Mizoram	136
18.	Nagaland	124
19.	Odisha	126
20.	Punjab	166
21.	Rajasthan	133
22.	Sikkim	124
23.	Tamil Nadu	132
24.	Tripura	124
25.	Uttar Pradesh	125
26.	Uttarakhand	125
27.	West Bengal	136
28.	Goa	158
29a.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Andaman)	178
29b.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Nicobar)	189
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	157
31.	Daman and Diu	136
32.	Lakshadweep	151
33.	Puducherry	132
34.	Chandigarh	189

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, in the answer given by the hon. Minister, the details of the revised rates fixed from 1st April, 2012 are given. It is true that the minimum wages fixed by the each State differ from one place to another or from one State to another. Take, for example, the case of Kerala. The minimum wages fixed for the agricultural worker is Rs.200. But they are really getting more than Rs.200 due to the demand in the labour market. Also, the minimum wages for the daily-wagers is Rs.300. It is fixed by the Government of Kerala. As stated by the hon. Minister, it is due to the inflationary pressure.

That really declines the actual wages that they are getting. The enhanced wage, as far as Kerala is concerned, is Rs.164 instead of Rs.150. Considering all these facts, would the Government consider to increase this from Rs.164 to Rs. 200 in Kerala and also substantially increase it in other States?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I would like to make two points on this question. First, there is a difference between the legal minimum wage and the actual minimum wage. In Kerala, the legal minimum wage, under the Minimum Wages Act, is Rs.200. But actually, on the ground, the actual minimum wage being paid is over Rs.300. The hon. Member has also appreciated this. The reason why this has happened is because of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. It is the positive impact of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA that is exerting an upward pressure on the actual wage being paid although the legal wage may be lower. On the 23rd of March, I laid a statement on the Table of the House saying that the Government would revise the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year. It is going to be indexed to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. For the year April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013, the wages have been revised. In Kerala, it has gone up from Rs.150 to Rs.164. However, there are still some States – I recognize and I accept – where the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate is lower than the minimum wage rate as fixed by the State Government under the Minimum Wages Act. Now these States are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Mizoram, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These are the States where the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate is revised but still falls lower than the legal minimum wage. Now this case is in the Supreme Court. The Karnataka High Court had given a judgment. The Government of India has filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court. One hearing has been held. The next hearing has been posted for the 20th of August. I am hopeful about that. We have sought a clarification from the Supreme Court. There are a large number of issues that arise if we are going to link the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate to the actual minimum wage rate under the Minimum Wages Act. But I might inform the House through you, Madam, that the Government is seriously contemplating amending the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA to

once and for all to put an end to this controversy about the discrepancy between the minimum wage under the Minimum Wages Act and the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, a vast majority of the NREGA workers are female workers. As far as Kerala is concerned, their number comes to about 96.4 per cent, and I think it is true for other States also. The working hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and it really makes it very difficult for the women workers to reach the place of work early in the morning and also leave for home late in the evening. According to the Act, the wages are fixed not on the basis of the working hours but on the basis quantum of work done. Will the Government consider changing the working hours? There is no harm in doing it. In the Act also there is no time but it is fixed as 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. So, there is nothing wrong in doing it because the quantum is the real issue that we have to consider. So, will the Government consider changing the working hours to 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. instead of the present 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, this is a very sensitive issue and I am very sensitive to the point that has been made by States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu particularly where the proportion of women workers in NREGA exceeds 80 per cent. Under the Minimum Wages Act, to be paid the minimum wage a worker has to work nine hours with one hour interval for lunch. That is the principle that is there in the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, and that is the principle we have adopted in NREGA as well. Now, the demand that is coming, from Kerala particularly, is that we reduce the nine hours to seven hours. This has certain implications. All I can assure the hon. Member is that instead of starting work at eight o'clock, we are seriously contemplating allowing women workers to start work at nine o'clock, because I know that there are a lot of other works that have to be done by them. The proposal that is right now we are considering is for from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour interval for lunch. I have to maintain the nine working hours with one hour for lunch. We are seriously looking at it. I am not making an assurance, Madam, but I would like to inform the hon. House that this proposal is engaging our attention, and very soon I would be coming at a final a decision on this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister just now told in his reply that they will review the wages every year. Hon'ble Finance Minister has further reduced the budget for MNREGA this time. It has been reduced from Rs. 44 thousand crore to Rs. 40 thousand crore, now it has come to Rs. 33 thousand crore. In this situation how you will review? You are reducing the budget every time then how it is possible to increase the wage? You are giving less than minimum wage. If the State Government is giving Rs. 170, you are giving Rs. 120. If you want to increase the wage then budget should be increased otherwise it should be reduced.

The second point is that in many States one rupee or ten rupees are being paid in MNREGA. It has been revealed from Newspapers that in many districts of Karnataka and Rajasthan wage is being paid as one rupee or ten rupees. This has revealed in various places. I would like to point out more thing that you made it 70 or 30 per cent.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: This is the question of mine.

MADAM SPEAKER: Time is short.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Seventy per cent earth work and thirty per cent pucca work whereas we would like that it should be in the ratio of fifty:fifty or forty:sixty. You are reversing it. There is no use of getting done earth work daily, pits are being filled, water enters therein again, permanent construction work should be done. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Time is short.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question hour is going to be over, time is short.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.00 hrs.

Shri JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Member has raised many issued but the issue which is related to the main question is about minimum wage. This first statement, that Finance Minister has reduced the allocation for MNREGA is quite wrong because no allocation is made for MNREGA. MNREGA is such a programme for which money is provided as per requirement. If the requirement will be for forty thousand rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Demand is going down.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If the demand is going done, then development is taking place. If the demand is low, it is a positive effect. ...*(Interruptions)* Please don't tell this. Madam Speaker, the concern he has expressed that there will be no money and Finance Minister will show miserlyness, is quite wrong because we are bound to law that fromwhere the demand comes, If the money is demanded we have to mee it.

[English]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Quality Food at Affordable Rates

*304. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken adequate steps for providing hygienic and quality food and drinking water at cheaper rates in all the trains and at the railway stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose during the current year; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Railways to provide eatables at reasonable rates at all the stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a), (b) and (d) In order to provide hygienic and good quality food and drinking water to passengers adequate steps have been initiated in the New Catering Policy, 2010 issued on 21st July 2010. Emphasis has been placed to ensure the availability of quality food at cheaper rates by setting up of Jan Ahaar outlets and sale of Janta Meals and low cost affordable regional cuisine in static and mobile catering units. Supervision and monitoring has been strengthened by the zonal railways by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene and take corrective action in a time-bound manner. A uniform tariff for Standard meals, Breakfast, Tea/Coffee for sale on trains and at stations has been fixed by the Ministry of Railway. The rates of Janta meals have been fixed at Rs. 10/- per packet. These rates have not been increased since 2003. The rate of Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) has been kept uniform on Indian Railways which is sold at Rs. 12/- for 1000 ml.

(c) Earmarking of funds for improvement in catering facilities is a continuous process for which allocation is made as per requirement.

[English]

Role of Voluntary Organisations in the Water Sector

*305. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Schemes/Projects under implementation for the management, including protection and development of water reservoirs, lakes, ponds and other water bodies in the country;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided and utilised since 2009, year-wise and scheme/project-wise;

(c) the status/progress of works undertaken under the schemes/projects during the above period;

(d) whether the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organizations (VOs) are also engaged in the protection and development of water bodies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, alongwith financial assistance provided to them, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No such Central Sector Scheme is under implementation. However, Government had approved a State Sector scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with two components (i) one with external assistance with an outlay of Rs 1500 crore and (ii) another with domestic support with an outlay of Rs 1250 crore for implementation during XI Five Year Plan period.

(b) A sum of Rs 811.85 crore has since been released under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The state-wise/project-wise and year-wise details of funds released and funds utilised are given in the enclosed Statement.

Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance, World Bank Loan Agreement has been signed with State Governments of Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2182 crore to restore 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectares, with Andhra Pradesh for Rs. 835 crore for restoration of 3000 water bodies with CCA of 2.5 lakh hectares, with Karnataka for Rs. 268.78 crore for restoration of 1224 water bodies with CCA of 0.52 lakh hectare and with Orissa for Rs. 448 crore for restoration of 900 water bodies having CCA of 1.2 lakh hectares.

(c) Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support, 3341 water bodies have been taken up out of which works have been completed in 694 water bodies. Out of 10887 water bodies taken up under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance, work has been completed in 3093 water bodies in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support does not have any provision for funding of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Details of involvement of NGOs/VOs in the scheme with external assistance would be available with the respective State Governments.

Statement

(Rs in Crore)

Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Total Project cost	Committed Central Share	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12	Fund utilized 2009-10	Fund Utilised 2010-11	Fund Utilized 2011-12	Total Fund Released during XI Plan Period	Total Fund Utilized during XI Plan Period
Odisha	1321	254.33	228.89	72.12	75.00	70.33				217.45	
Karnataka	427	232.77	209.49	74.04	47.47	77.51	56	38.16	Not received	199.02	94.16
Andhra Pradesh	1029	339.69	305.72		189			Not received		189	
Bihar	15	64.45	55.30		25.00			25		25	25
U.P. (Budelkhand)	28	46.15	41.53		29.08			29.08		29.08	29.08
M.P. (Bundelkhand)	78	41.89	10.47		7.33	2.62		7.33	Not received	9.95	7.33
Meghalaya Umiam Lake	1	44.57 (Irrigation Related 2.83)	2.54		1.78	0.64		1.78	Not received	2.42	1.78
Maharashtra	258	135.08	119.34			80.53			Not received	80.53	
Gujarat	34	17.47	15.72			10.61			Not received	10.61	
Chhattisgarh	131	122.91	110.61			34.68			Not received	34.68	
Rajasthan	16	11.35	7.45			7.07				7.07	5.70
Haryana	3	40.24	10.06			7.04				7.04	6.79
Total	3341	1350.9	1117.12	146.16	374.66	291.03	56	101.35	12.49	811.85	169.84

[Translation]

Prices of Petroleum Products in International Market

*306. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

- (a) the details of fluctuations in prices of various petroleum products per barrel in the international market during the last three years;
- (b) the details of studies conducted to assess the impact of price rise of various petroleum products on the prices of other essential commodities;
- (c) the details of losses or profits registered by various Oil marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last one decade, company-wise;

(d) the details of increase in revenue of the Government with the corresponding hike in prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene; and

(e) the alternatives being explored by the Government keeping in view the rising prices of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the international market fluctuate continuously depending on several factors including demand and supply conditions in the world. The average annual prices of Indian basket of crude oil and major petroleum products namely Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the international markets during the last three years are given below:—

Prices of Indian Basket Crude Oil and Petroleum Products in International Market

Year	Crude oil (Indian Basket)	Petrol	Diesel \$/bbl.*	Kerosene	LPG \$/MT#
2009-10	69.76	76.23	74.67	75.35	582.69
2010-11	85.09	92.43	95.66	96.79	745.29
2011-12	111.89	121.60	125.38	125.99	899.42

Notes:—

- The composition of Indian Basket of Crude represents average of Oman and Dubai for sour grades and Brent (Dated) for sweet grade in the ratio of 63.5:36.5 for 2009-10, 67.6:32.4 for 2010-11 and 65.2:34.8 for 2011-12.
- Price of Petrol is 92 Research Octane Number (RON) unleaded for Singapore market.
- Price of Kerosene and Diesel (0.5% sulphur) is for Arab Gulf Market.
- LPG Price is Saudi Aramco Contract Price (CP) based on 60:40 butane/propane ratio.

*bbl. – Barrel

#MT – Metric Tonne.

(b) An Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh was constituted by the Government to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products. In respect of Petrol, the Committee observed that Petrol being largely an item of final consumption has a very limited impact on inflation. On the other hand, Diesel is used in several sectors, inter-alia, in agriculture sector, as fuel in the transport sector, for generation of power, industrial usage, etc. Any increase in diesel prices, therefore, has a cascading effect on the inflation.

(c) The details of Profit and Loss declared by the Public Sector Oil Companies since 2002-03 alongwith details of compensation received from the Government and Upstream Oil Companies and the loss they would have suffered without this compensation is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) During 2010-11, the contribution to the Central Exchequer through taxes/duties on crude oil and petroleum products, from dividend to the Government and income tax was ₹ 1,36,497 crore. The Excise duties on Petrol and Diesel are specific at the rate of ₹ 14.78 per litre and

₹ 2.06 per litre (including education cess) respectively. The Excise duties on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are NIL. Hence, Central Government revenue does not increase with increase in the price of these products. The Central Government provided ₹ 41,000 crore to the OMCs to part fund their under-recovery of ₹ 78,190 crore; and ₹ 2904.25 crore and ₹ 22.32 crore under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme 2002" and "Freight Subsidy (For Far Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002" respectively.

The total contribution to the State Government Exchequer through VAT, Royalty, Octroi, Entry Tax and Dividend income etc. in 2010-11 was ₹ 88,997 crore. State taxes comprise of, inter-alia, Sales Tax/VAT, Entry Tax, etc. Rates of Sales Tax/VAT are either ad-valorem or ad-valorem plus specific basis. Whenever there is an increase in Retail Selling Prices of these petroleum products, the State Government's Sales Tax/VAT collection goes up correspondingly.

(e) India is importing more than 80% of its

requirement of crude oil. The price of crude oil has generally been rising in the international market. Keeping in view the rising price of petroleum products, following measures have been taken to accelerate hydrocarbons exploration and production activities to meet the increasing demand of fuel:—

- (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 production properties overseas to bring in equity oil.
- (iv) Substitution of oil through use of alternative/non-conventional sources of energy.

Statement

Profit/Loss of OMCs without Government Assistance and Upstream Discount

₹ in crore

	2002-03				2003-04				2004-05			
	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total
PAT of OMCs*	6203	1250	1537	8990	7219	1695	1904	10818	4950	966	1277	7193
Provision for Taxation	2352	744	874	3970	2804	941	1076	4821	1088	391	363	1842
Profit before Tax	8555	1993.5	2412	12960	10023	2635.5	2980	15639	6038	1356.3	1641	9035
Less: Compensation received												
Oil Bonds/Budgetary support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upstream assistance	0	0	0	0	1844	575	704	3123	3469	1205	1273	5947
Total Compensation	0	0	0	0	1844	575	704	3123	3469	1205	1273	5947
Profit of OMCs without compensation	8555	1994	2412	12960	8179	2061	2276	12516	2569	151	368	3088

Notes:

1. IOC figures include IBP figures also

2. There was no government assistance during this period (2002-03 to 2004-05)

*Profit after tax as declared by PSU Oil Marketing companies i.e. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPC).

Profit/Loss of OMCs without Government Assistance and Upstream Discount

₹ in crore

	2005-06				2007-08				2009-10			
	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total
PAT of OMCs*	4928	292	406	5625	7499	1806	1571	10876	6963	1581	1135	9679
Provision for Taxation	1811	116	121	2047	2986	962	396	4344	3117	1017	-26	4108
Profit before Tax	6739	407.2	526	7672	10485	2768	1967	15220	10080	2597	1109	13786
Less: Compensation received												
Oil Bonds/Budgetary support	6992	2163	2345	11500	13943	5248	4930	24121	18997	8590	7703	35290
Upstream assistance	7197	3582	3221	14000	11882	4463	4162	20507	14324	5975	5409	25708
Total Compensation	14189	5745	5566	25500	25825	9711	9092	44628	33321	14565	13112	60998
Profit of OMCs without compensation	-7451	-5338	-5040	-17828	-15340	-6943	-7125	-29408	-23241	-11967	-12003	-47211

Notes:

1. IOC figures include IBP figures also

*Profit after tax as declared by PSU Oil Marketing companies i.e. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPC).

Profit/Loss of OMCs without Government Assistance and Upstream Discount

₹ In crore

	2008-09				2009-10			
	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total
PAT of OMCs*	2950	736	575	4261	10221	1538	1301	13060
Provision for Taxation	1379	268	137	1784	3885	828	824	5537
Profit before Tax	4329	1004	712	6045	14106	2366	2125	18597
Less: Compensation received								
Oil Bonds/Budgetary support	40383	16216	14693	71292	15172	5265	5563	26000
Upstream assistance	18063	7319	6618	32000	7548	3630	3252	14430
Total Compensation	58446	23535	21311	103292	22720	8895	8815	40430
Profit of OMCs without compensation	-54117	-22531	-20599	-97247	-8615	-6529	-6690	-21833

Notes:

1. IOC figures include IBP figures also

*Profit after tax as declared by PSU Oil Marketing companies i.e. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPC).

Profit/Loss of OMCs without Government Assistance and Upstream Discount

₹ In crore

	2010-11				2011-12 (April-December, 11)			
	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total
PAT of OMCs*	7445	1547	1539	10531	-8716	-2652	-3720	-15088
Provision for Taxation	1650	866	807	3323	0		0	0
Profit before Tax	9096	2413	2346	13855	-8716	-2652	-3720	-15088
Less: Compensation received								
Oil Bonds/Budgetary support	22605	9419	8976	41000	24625	10518	9857	45000
Upstream assistance	16704	6960	6633	30297	20189	8624	8082	36894
Total Compensation	39309	16379	15609	71297	44814	19142	17939	81894
Profit of OMCs without compensation	-30213	-13966	-13263	-57442	-53530	-21793	-21658	-96982

Notes:

1. IOC figures include IBP figures also

*Profit after tax as declared by PSU Oil Marketing companies i.e. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPC).

[English]

Lok Sevaks under MGNREGS

*307. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to appoint Lok Karmis and Lok Sevaks for the proper implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details of the present status of the proposals alongwith the functions likely to be assigned to the Lok Karmis/Lok Sevaks;

(c) the criteria fixed for the appointment; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely

to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. As per Section 18 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme formulated by them under Section 4 of the Act.

Reservation for Patients in Trains

*308. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various concessions granted including complementary/free/privileged passes provided to the passengers alongwith the revenue implications thereon during each of the last two years;

(b) the details of the category of passengers to whom concessional railway tickets/free/complementary/privileged passes are issued and classes/types of trains in which these are permissible/admissible;

(c) whether the Railways provide concession and overriding priority in reservation to critically ill patients, especially the poor senior citizens, who need immediate specialized treatment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the diseases/ailments covered under this dispensation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) and (b) Indian Railways extend travel concessions and issue complimentary free passes, privilege passes, etc. to various categories of travellers. Travel concessions are granted in various classes of travel to more than 50 categories of travellers, such as students, senior citizens, certain categories of disabled persons, Patients, Doctors, Artists, Sports-persons, Press correspondents, Kisans and others. The element of concession ranges from 10% to 100%. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, Complimentary Card passes are issued under nine categories which include Bharat Ratna awardees, Freedom fighters, Sportspersons, Gallantry awardees, Non-official members of Railway Hindi Salahakar Samiti, Office bearers engaged in propagation of Hindi and others. The validity of the Complimentary Card pass and the class of pass varies according to the category. The details are given in given in the enclosed Statement-II. In addition, Privilege, Post retirement and Widow passes are issued to Railway employees/their dependents as a part of their service conditions.

The total value of revenue foregone on account of concessions granted and issue of complimentary free passes, etc. during the last two years is approximately as under:—

Year	Value of revenue foregone
2010-11	₹ 1190.79 Crores
2011-12	₹ 1436.10 Crores

(c) and (d) Indian Railways already provide concessions to different categories of patients such as those suffering from Cancer, Thalessemia, Heart disease, Kidney ailment, Haemophilia, Tuberculosis/Lupas Valgaris, Leprosy, AIDS, Ostomy etc. One escort each with the patients of Cancer, Thalessemia, Heart disease, Kidney ailment, Haemophilia, Tuberculosis/Lupas Valgaris are also eligible for concessions, in Instructions have also been issued to grant 50% concession in sleeper, AC Chair Car, AC 3Tier and AC 2 Tier classes to Sickle cell Anaemia and Aplastic Anaemia patients w.e.f. 01.06.2012.

The following train accommodation/reservation facilities have been extended to senior citizens and patients by Indian Railways:—

- (i) A separate cancer patient quota has been earmarked for cancer patients and their attendants travelling on concession, to and from the hospitals/institutes for treatment, on several trains.
- (ii) Limited direct access to emergency quota has been given to cancer patients travelling on concession.
- (iii) Separate reservation quota has been earmarked for senior citizens travelling alone, female passengers of 45 years of age and above and pregnant women.
- (iv) Lower berths are automatically allotted to male passengers of 60 years and above (senior citizens) and female passengers of 45 years and above subject to availability of lower berths at the time of booking of tickets.

Statement-I

The details of major concessions granted to different categories of persons on Indian Railways alongwith class and element of concession is given below:

Sl.No.	Category Of Persons	Percentage Of Concession*
1	2	3
I Disabled Passengers		
1	Orthopaedically Handicapped/Paraplegic persons who cannot travel without escort – for any purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% in Second, Sleeper, First Class, AC-3 tier, AC Chair Car.
2	Mentally retarded persons who cannot travel without escort – for any purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% in First AC and AC-2 tier. 25% in AC-3 tier and AC Chair Car of Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains.
3	Blind persons travelling alone or with an escort – for any purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% in Monthly season ticket and Quarterly season ticket. One escort is also eligible for same element of concession.
4	Deaf and Dumb persons (both afflictions together in the same person) travelling alone or with an escort – for any purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% in Second, Sleeper and First Class. 50% in Monthly season ticket and Quarterly season ticket. One escort is also eligible for same element of concession.
II Patients		
5	Cancer patients travelling alone or with an escort for treatment/periodic check-up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% in Second, First class and AC chair car. 100% in Sleeper and AC-3 tier. 50% in First AC and AC-2 tier. one escort eligible for same element of concession (except in Sleeper and AC-3 tier where escort gets 75%).
6	Thalassemia patients travelling alone or with escort for treatment/periodic check-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% in Second, Sleeper, First Class, AC-3 tier, AC chair Car.
7	Heart patients travelling alone or with an escort for heart surgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% in First AC and AC-2 tier. One escort is also eligible for same element of concession.
8	Kidney patients travelling alone or with an escort for kidney transplant Operation/Dialysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One escort is also eligible for same element of concession.

1	2	3
9	Haemophilia Patients – severe and moderate form of disease travelling alone or with an escort for treatment/periodical check up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% in Second, Sleeper, First Class, AC-3 tier, AC Chair Car. • One escort is also eligible for same element of concession.
10	Tuberculosis./Lupas Valgaris patients travelling alone or with an escort for treatment/periodical check-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% in Second, Sleeper and First Class. • One escort is also eligible for same element of concession.
11	Non-infectious Leprosy patients – for treatment/periodical check-up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% in Second, Sleeper and First Class.
12	AIDS patients – for treatment/checkup at nominated ART Centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% in second Class.
13	Ostomy patients – travelling for any purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% in Monthly season ticket and Quarterly season ticket.
III Senior Citizens		
14	Men- 60 years and above. Women-58 years and above. – travelling for any purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% in all classes. • 50% in all classes. • Also in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi/Duronto trains.
IV Awardees		
15	Recipients of age 60 years and above, of:- (i) President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service; (ii) Indian Police Award for Meritorious service. - travelling for any purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% for men. • 60% for women. • In all classes and in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains.
16	Shram Awardees – Industrial Workers awarded the Prime Minister's Shram Award for Productivity and Innovation travelling for any purpose.	75% in Second and Sleeper class.
17	National Awardees Teachers honoured with National Award by the President of India for exemplar service in the field of education travelling for any purpose.	50% in Second and Sleeper class.
18	Either of parents accompanying the Child Recipients of National Bravery Award – travelling for any purpose.	50% in Second and Sleeper class.

1	2	3
V War Widows		
19	War Widows – travelling for any purpose.	75% in Second and Sleeper class.
20	Widows of I.P.K.F. Personnel killed in action in Sri Lanka – travelling for any purpose.	75% in Second and Sleeper class.
21	Widows of Policemen and Paramilitary personnel killed in action against Terrorists and Extremists – travelling for any purpose.	75% in Second and Sleeper class.
22	Widows of defence personnel killed in action against terrorists and extremists – travelling for any purpose.	75% in Second and Sleeper class.
23	Widows of Martyrs of Operation Vijay in Kargil in 1999 – travelling for any purpose.	75% in Second and Sleeper class.
VI Students		
24	Students going to hometown and educational tours – General Category – – SC/ST Category – – Girls upto Graduation/professional/vocational courses. Boys upto 12th standard (including students of Madrasa) between home and school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% in Second and Sleeper class. • 50% in Monthly season ticket and Quarterly season ticket. • 75% in Second and Sleeper class. • 75% in Monthly season ticket and Quarterly season ticket. <p>Free second class Monthly season ticket</p>
25	Students of Government schools in rural areas – for study tour – once a year.	75% in Second class.
26	Entrance exam – Girls of Government schools in rural areas – for national level for medical, engineering, etc. entrance exam	75% in Second class.
27	Concession to students appearing in main written examination conducted by UPSC and Central Staff Selection Commissions.	50% in Second class.
28	Foreign students studying in India – travelling to attend camps/seminars organised by Government of India and also visit to places of historical and other importance during vacations.	50% in Second and Sleeper class.
29	Research scholars upto the age of 35 years – for journeys in connection with research work.	50% in Second and Sleeper class.

1	2	3
30	Students and non-students participating in Work Camps	25% in Second and Sleeper class.
31	Cadets and Marine Engineers apprentices under – going Navigational/Engineering training for Mercantile Marine o for travel between home and training ship.	50% in Second and Sleeper class.
VII Youths		
32	Youths attending National Integration Camps of:-	
	(a) National Youth Project	50% in Second and Sleeper class.
	(b) Manav Uththan Sewa Samiti	40% in Second and Sleeper class.
33	Unemployed youths:-	
	(i) to attend interview for job Statutory Bodies, Municipal Corporation, Government Under-taking, University or Public Sector Body.)	50% in Second and Sleeper class.
	(ii) to attend interviews for jobs in Central and State Government	100% in Second class.
34	Bharat Scouts and Guides – for scouting duty.	50% in Second and Sleeper class.
VIII Kisans		
35	Kisans and Industrial Labourers – for visit to agricultural/industrial exhibitions.	25% in Second and Sleeper class.
36	Kisans travelling by Government sponsored Special trains	33% in Second and Sleeper class.
37	Kisans and Milk Producers – visit to National level Institutes for learning/Training	50% in Second and Sleeper class.
38	Delegates for attending Annual Conferences of:	
	(i) Bharat Krishak Samaj and	50% in Second and Sleeper class.
	(ii) Sarvodaya Samaj, Wardha.	
IX Artists and Sportspersons		
39	Artistes – for performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% in Second and Sleeper Class. • 50% in First, AC Chair Car, AC-3 tier and AC-2 tier. • 50% in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi AC Chair Car, AC-3 tier and AC-2 tier.

1	2	3
40	Film technicians – travelling for film production related work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% in Sleeper • 50% in First, AC Chair car, AC-3 Tier and AC-2 tier • In Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi also.
41	Sportsmen participating in:–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% in Second and Sleeper class. • 50% in First class. • 75% in second, Sleeper and First class.
	(i) All India and State tournaments.	
	(ii) National tournaments.	
42	Persons taking part in Mountaineering Expeditions organised by IMF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% in Second and Sleeper class. • 50% in First class.
43	Press Correspondents accredited to Headquarters of Central and State Governments/Union Territories/Districts – for press work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% in all classes and in all inclusive fares of Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains.
	Spouse/companion/dependent children (upto 18 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% concession twice every financial year.
X	Medical Professionals	
44	Doctors – Allopathic – travelling for any purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% in all classes and in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains
45	Nurses and Midwives – for leave and duty.	25% in Second and Sleeper class.
XI	Others (Conference, Camps, Tours etc.)	
46	Delegates for attending Annual Conferences of certain All India bodies of social/cultural/ educational importance.	25% in Second and Sleeper class.
47	Bharat Sewa Dal, Bangalore – for attending camps/meetings/rallies/trekking programmes.	25% in Second and Sleeper class.
48	Volunteers of Service Civil International – for social service.	25% in Second and Sleeper class.
49	Teachers of Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools - for educational tours.	25% in Second and Sleeper class.
50	Members of St. John Ambulance Brigade and Relief Welfare Ambulance Corps, Calcutta – for ambulance camps/competitions.	25% in Second and Sleeper class.

1	2	3
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XII Izzat WIST

51	Izzat MST to persons with monthly income not exceeding 1500/-, working in unorganised sectors— for journeys upto maximum 100 Kms.	Rs. 25/-
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All concessions are applicable in Basic Mail/Express fares, unless otherwise stated.

Besides above, as announced in Railway Budget 2012-13, Instructions have already been issued to grant 50% concession in Sleeper, AC Chair Car, AC 3-tier and AC 2-tier classes to patients suffering from Sickle Cell Anaemia and Aplastic Anaemia and extension of the travel distance from 100 Km to 150 Kms under Izzat Scheme. These instructions will come into force w.e.f 01.06.2012

Statement-II

Complimentary Card Passes to the following categories of persons are being issued as per the schemes announced from time to time by the Ministry of Railways:

Sl. No.	Category	Class of Pass	Issued From	Facility of Companion	Validity	Validity in Rajdhani/ Shatabdi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Freedom fighters/their widow receiving pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Sammman Pension Scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs) (Cost borne by MHA).	1st Class/ IInd AC	Zonal One Railway Hqrs./ DRM Office	One Companion permitted in same Class	Facility for life time. Pass renewed every year	Yes
2.	Sportspersons-Arjun Awardees/Olympic Medalists/Asian Commonwealth Games Gold Medalists/ Dronacharya Awardees.	1st Class/ IInd AC	Railway Board	One Companion permitted in after the awardee attains 65 years of age	Facility for life time. Pass renewed every 2 years	No. However One Cheque Pass/Year is provided to Olympic Medalists with a companion for travel in Raj/Shat.
3.	Gallantry Awardees— Defence personnel recipient of Chakra	1st Class/ IInd AC	Zonal Railway Hqrs./	One companion permitted	Facility for life time. Pass	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	awards viz. Param Veer Chakra, Maha Veer Chakra, Veer Chakra, Ashok Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shourya Chakra (including widows and parents of unmarried posthumous awardees)		DRM Office	in same Class	renewed every year.	
4.	Gallantry Awardees – Policeclass/personnel recipients of President's Police Medal For Gallantry and Police Medal for Gallantry (including widows of posthumous awardees)	1st Class/ IInd AC	Zonal Railway Hqrs./ DRM Office	One Companion permitted in same Class	Facility for life time. Pass renewed every year	No
5.	Non-official Members Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti	1st Class/ IInd AC	Railway Board	One Companion in IInd Class	One year	Yes
6.	One office bearer each of the four organizations namely Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad, Nagrik Pracharini Sabha/ Varanasi, Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti/Wardha and Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Sansthan engaged in propagation of Hindi	1st Class/	Railway Board	No	One year	
7.	Ex-MR/MOS(R)/DMR	1st AC	Railway Board	Yes	Life time	Yes
8.	Bharat Ratna Awardees	1st AC	Railway Board	Yes	Life time	Yes
9.	Complimentary Card/ Cheque passes under discretionary powers of Hon'ble Railway Minister	As decided by MR	Railway Board	As decided by MR	As decided by MR	As decided by MR

Chit Funds and MLM Fraud Cases

*309. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters including the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for setting up of a Central Institution for checking cases of frauds indulged in by the Chit-funds and Multi-level Marketing Companies/Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Union Government has also consulted the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Except for the Serious Fraud Investigation Office, no suggestions have been received from any other quarters for setting up of a Central Institution for checking cases of frauds indulged in by the Chit-funds and Multi-level Marketing Companies/Schemes. SFIO in a recent investigation report relating to some multi-level marketing companies has suggested setting up of a regulatory body/cell to examine all the schemes of MLM running in the country in a time bound manner.

(c) and (d) Since the Ministry of Home Affairs is already regulating the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, this Ministry has very recently written to the Ministry of Home Affairs that it has no reservation if such regulatory body as suggested by SFIO is set up within the Ministry of Home Affairs to check the cases of frauds being indulged in by such Multi-level Marketing Companies as is being done in cases of Chit-funds.

Survey under Nirmal Gram Puraskar

*310. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditures incurred on account of payments to the agencies hired for the survey work in

connection with Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) for 2010 and 2011, State-wise;

(b) whether some of the States including Bihar raised objections on the findings of these surveys;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the matter, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The total fee for the survey agencies for the survey work in connection with Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) for the years 2010 and 2011, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Response from the States on the findings as per the survey reports is inbuilt into the process of selection of Nirmal Gram Puraskar to have transparency, accountability and involvement of States in the process of selection of awarded Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Accordingly, the responses received from all the States, including Bihar, were considered by the Ministry in finalization of awarded PRIs.

Statement

Total Survey fee for the survey work in connection with Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) for the years 2010 and 2011

Figures in Rupees

State	NGP 2010	NGP 2011
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2451000	2779000
Arunachal Pradesh	76000	104000
Assam	41000	67000
Bihar	186000	135000
Chhattisgarh	1541000	1764000
Gujarat	13311000	11986000
Haryana	5943000	3250000

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	5514000	4695000
Jammu and Kashmir	00	8000
Jharkhand	116000	209000
Karnataka	6134000	4370000
Kerala	930000	632000
Madhya Pradesh	18979000	7877000
Maharashtra	20042000	15355000
Manipur	5000	16000
Meghalaya	1112000	4098000
Mizoram	193000	384000
Nagaland	355000	248000
Odisha	1358000	1529000
Punjab	649000	551000
Rajasthan	2091000	2697000
Tamil Nadu	6108000	5204000
Uttar Pradesh	299000	4640000
Uttarakhand	1169000	1210000
West Bengal	3042000	1262000

R&D in Pharmaceuticals

*311. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) the funds allocated for Research and Development (R&D) of new drugs and action taken to streamline the research activities in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to create a fund to finance new drug discovery projects and to promote R&D in the pharmaceutical sector in order to make India a leader in drug discovery; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As per available information, funds have been allocated for R&D by the Departments of the Government of India during the last three years, as follows:—

	(₹ in crores)
(i) Department of Science and Technology	165.69
(ii) Department of Bio-technology	66.89
(iii) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	254.81
(iv) Indian Council of Medical Research	24.00
(v) Department of Pharmaceuticals	57.03

In the Report of the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry for the 12th Plan, the following proposals relating to R&D have-been included:—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Brief description	Outlay (₹ in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Setting up of one National and five Regional Formulation Development and Manufacturing standards training centres	Scheme to set up Formulation development centres to tap the patent cliff opportunity and become global leader in Generics and Bio-similars	160

1	2	3	4
2.	Setting up of National Centre for Phyto-pharaia development	Major capital expenditure of about Rs 100 crores being met from Ministry for Development of North East Region (DONER). Present allocation sought for initial years operation as per advice from DONER	20
3.	Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)/Good Clinical Practices (GCP)/Animal House Lab Schemes	For setting up of GLP compliant Laboratory, GCP compliant Lab and a Animal House Lab on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis	50
4.	Continuing R&D schemes at National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali	NIPER, Mohali is presently implementing a number of projects in R&D for various Pharma areas like neglected diseases, infectious diseases, vector borne diseases, etc. In addition a number of projects are being implemented for Public health, Pharmacovigilance, Regulatory capacity building for academia and industry, etc.	50
5.	New Scheme at NIPER Mohali	R&D Centre for Biologicals and New Chemical Entities (NCEs) R&D Centre for New Drug Delivery System (NDDS), Setting up 20 new Incubators, Incentive Scheme for Contract Research Organization (CROs) Development for New, Drug Discovery Partnership with International Centres of Excellence	825
6.	Pharma Venture Capital Fund	To consider investment of identified funds into a newly created specialised private equity/venture capital fund that undertakes R&D investments into companies in the pharmaceutical industry	500
7.	Pharma Innovation and Infrastructure Development Initiative (PIIDI)	Develop technical and innovation capacity of Indian Pharma for manufacturing quality affordable medicines, develop International competitiveness of the Indian Pharma so as to be the largest producer of generic medicines in the world. To make India a preferred destination for global initiatives in curing the world's ailments specially the developing world in a value based manner.	2000
8.	At NIPER Hyderabad: Setting up National Centre for R&D in Bulk Drugs at NIPER Hyderabad	Build competitiveness through Innovation and Productivity efficiencies in the Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredient (API) industry. Also tap Generics opportunity and meet competition of China, etc.	56

1	2	3	4
9.	At NIPER Kolkata National Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology Centre	To be set up at NIPER, Kolkata for development of Nano-materials from inorganic substrates for innovative drugs and drug delivery systems	50
10.	Setting up National and Regional Biosimilar Expertise Centres	To provide expert advice and assistance to industry on regulatory issues pertaining to Clinical Trials, Testing and Approval process for Biosimilars- One national centre at Bangalore and 3 regional centres at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad	60
11.	Setting up of a Industry Focused Animal House	End to end services from Primates to small animals for pre-clinical drug development	100
12.	Support to Academia, Research Institutions and Private Sector for Extra Mural Research	For funding both academia individually, as an institution and private companies for targeted drug development including assistance for clinical trials	100
13.	Support to Academia, Research Institutions and Private Sector for Extra Labs upgradation	For funding upgradation of labs in the private and Government sector with sharing basis on 50-50 pattern for the lab upgradation for equipments deployed for drug development under specifically identifiable projects	10
14.	All NIPERs: International Cooperation in R&D	To promote R&D in Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and developing countries for mutual advantages	25
15.	Setting up National Centre for Medical Devices at NIPER Ahmedabad	Promoting indigenous R&D in Medical devices sector	50
Total			4056

(b) and (c) In November 2011, M/s. Ernst and Young Private Limited (M/s E&Y), Gurgaon, has been given an assignment as Global Level Consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report for developing India as a Drug Discovery and Pharma Innovation Hub 2020. The report is awaited.

E-Courts

*312. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the current status of e-Court Project for computerization of District and Subordinate courts;

(b) the total number of courts converted into e-Court and functioning as 'paperless' courts, State-wise;

(c) whether the information relating to various cases is proposed to be uploaded on the website; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND
MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN
KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The eCourt project for

computerization of district and subordinate courts has been under implementation since 2007. The ICT enablement involves several steps starting from site readiness to installation of LAN/hardware and software deployment. The first phase of the project envisages ICT enablement of 12,000 district and subordinate courts in the country by 31st March, 2012. 9697 courts have been made ICT enabled as on 31st March, 2012. In respect of the remaining courts, the project is at different stages of implementation, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise details of the ICT enabled courts are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The eCourt functioning as paperless court will envisage connectivity of all district/taluka Courts, software convergence and connectivity with police station, prisons, forensic laboratories and other agencies besides facilities for audio-video recording of court proceedings. This is not envisaged in the current scope of the sanction for the project. However, this has been attempted and tried successfully on a pilot basis in one court in Delhi and Gujarat each. This is a long term goal which will need to be pursued and achieved over a period of time and will entail additional investments. For the present, the project envisages ICT enablement and rendering of computerized services to the stakeholders through the Judicial Service Centres, being set up at each district/subordinate court. The project being in the implementation phase, there are several components which are being addressed. These, inter alia, include training of manpower and change management strategies for securing smooth transition from manual to electronic mode, to be followed by business Process Reengineering which may entail amendments to the existing codes and Manuals prescribing the processes to be followed in the working in the courts in the existing mode.

(c) and (d) Currently ICT enabled district/subordinate courts are providing information to citizens and advocates through Judicial Service Centres and website without intervention of intermediaries, depending on their level of computerization. Generally, information on case status, caselist details of cases and Judgement/orders are being made available. Simultaneously, a pilot project in three High Courts for creation of National Judicial Data Grid has been undertaken under the eCourt project in which the district/subordinate courts will upload the case data on real time basis. This is being done on an experimental basis to test-check the processes involved and the preparations required to at the back end for enabling successful delivery of case details.

Statement-I

*Details of different stages of implementation
as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	Module	Target for FY 2011-12	Status in Nos.
1.	Sites Ready	12000	12000
2.	LAN PO issued	12000	11389
3.	LAN Delivery	12000	9787
4.	LAN Installation	12000	8587
5.	HW PO issued	12000	11892
6.	HW Delivery	12000	11167
7.	HW Installation	12000	9938
8.	S/W Deployment	12000	9697

Statement-II

State-wise details of the ICT enabled Courts

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Courts		
		Hardware installed	LAN installed	Software installed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	9	5

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	519	502	512
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
4.	Assam	270	254	232
5.	Bihar	142	113	—
6.	Chandigarh	22	22	22
7.	Chhattisgarh	182	182	182
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	4
9.	Daman and Diu	5	5	5
10.	Goa	15	15	50
11.	Gujarat	550	550	668
12.	Haryana	291	319	280
13.	Himachal Pradesh	100	100	99
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	102	126	127
15.	Jharkhand	346	346	301
16.	Karnataka	405	405	265
17.	Kerala	382	364	251
18.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	953	735	731
20.	Maharashtra	1,299	1,077	1,963
21.	Manipur	—	—	—
22.	Meghalaya	7	7	7
23.	Mizoram	21	14	14
24.	Odisha	228	162	93
25.	Puducherry	13	13	13
26.	Punjab	322	301	306
27.	Rajasthan	620	312	342
28.	Sikkim	—	—	8
29.	Tamil Nadu	467	443	432
30.	Tripura	27	27	18

1	2	3	4	5
31	Uttar Pradesh	1,792	1,250	1,918
32	Uttarakhand	84	183	84
33	West Bengal	765	747	765
Total		9,938	8,587	9,697

*The number of courts where software installed is more than the number of courts where LAN is installed as the software is installed on existing systems in the district and subordinate courts under the jurisdiction of Bombay, Karnataka and Gujarat High Courts.

Increase in Retail Prices of Fertilizers

*313. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the prices of urea in the international market during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the retail prices of urea and other fertilizers to reduce the subsidy burden in the current fiscal;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the likely maximum retail price at which urea is to be made available to the farmers;

(d) whether the Government has recently withdrawn the freight subsidy on fertilizers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to check the increase in prices of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The prices of urea in the international market as imported by India during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Weighted Average C&F Price (US\$/PMT) Others	Weighted Average C&F Price (US\$/PMT) OMIFCO
1	2	3
2009-10	277.14	164.99

1	2	3
2010-11	327.38	166.78
2011-12	481.74	211.11
2012-13	386.00	150.00
During April		

(b) and (c) Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond New Pricing Scheme — Stage-III is under consideration of Government. In case of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy is being implemented from 1.4.2010. Under the NBS, a fixed subsidy is paid on P&K fertilizers which is decided on annual basis. MRP of P&K fertilizers is fixed by the companies.

The NBS for the year 2012-13 has been fixed taking into consideration the international prices of P&K fertilizers, exchange rate, prevailing MRP of P&K fertilizers and its inventory level. If the international prices of P&K fertilizers and exchange rate remain at expected level, the MRP of P&K fertilizers is expected to be stable and in case there is a favourable movement in international prices or exchange rate, there may be some reduction in MRP.

(d) No, Madam. However, the reimbursement on account of secondary movement of P&K fertilizers from rake point to districts is proposed to be discontinued w.e.f. 1.4.2012.

(e) The NBS rates for P&K fertilizers for the year 2012-13 has been fixed taking into consideration the discontinuation of secondary freight as mentioned in (d) above. Therefore, there is no question of increase in prices of fertilizers on account of discontinuation of secondary freight on P&K fertilizers.

Notary Public Licence

*314. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) the criteria laid down for grant of Notary Public Licence in the States;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Kerala to enhance the number of Notaries in the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of State and Central Notaries licensed under the Notaries Act, State-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) On the basis of the requirement/request received from the State Government, the quota of Notaries is allocated and Notaries are appointed strictly in accordance of the provisions of Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Requests from Kerala, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have been received to enhance the quota of Notaries to be appointed by State Governments.

(d) A Statement showing State-wise number of Notaries appointed by Central Government during the last three years is enclosed. As regard number of Notaries appointed by State Governments, Central Government does not maintain the record.

Statement

State	Notaries appointed by Central Government during the Year		
	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	40	24	74	
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	
Assam	—	—	—	
Bihar	2	9	11	
Chandigarh	1	2	2	
Chhattisgarh	—	—	1	
Delhi	14	13	11	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	
Goa	1	2	1	
Gujarat	44	74	132	
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	
Haryana	31	20	60	
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	
Jharkhand	1	1	1	
Kerala	27	34	69	
Karnataka	34	49	125	
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	
Meghalaya	—	—	—	
Maharashtra	115	120	168	
Manipur	—	—	—	
Mizoram	—	—	—	
Madhya Pradesh	3	5	8	
Nagaland	—	—	—	
Odisha	2	3	2	
Punjab	22	18	37	
Pondicherry	10	11	1	
Rajasthan	24	10	45	

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	–	–	–
Tamil Nadu	64	105	163
Tripura	–	–	4
Uttar Pradesh	50	29	72
Uttaranchal	1	–	9
West Bengal	–	9	4

**Diversion/Illegal Possession of
Wakf Properties**

*315. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared a list of Wakf properties which are diverted and are in illegal possession of public as well as private authorities in various States;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to bring Wakf land into the Central list by amending the Wakf Act in view of the reported large scale corruption and irregularities in the management of Wakf lands in the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the instructions issued by the National Wakf Board to State Wakf Boards for proper maintenance of records of these properties and computerization thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to free these properties from illegal occupation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) According to Section 32(1) of the Wakf Act, 1995, the general superintendence of all auqaf in a State vest in the State Waqf Board established or the State and it is the duty of the Board to ensure that

the auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered. Moreover, as per the Wakf Act, 1995, the Waqf Board is empowered for recovery of waqf properties and for removal of encroachment from waqf properties. The Central Wakf Council does not maintain list of all waqf properties or their status.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c).

(e) The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Waqf, in its 9th Report, presented to Rajya Sabha on 23rd October, 2008, recommended computerization of records of the State Waqf Boards (SWBs) with central financial assistance. The proposal was approved by the Government and the scheme of computerization of records of State Waqf Boards was launched by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in December, 2009. This is applicable to all the 30 State Waqf Boards in the country. The main objective of the scheme is to streamline record keeping, introduce transparency in functioning of the Waqf Board and to computerize various functions and processes of the SWBs.

(f) Does not arise in view of Statement at (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

Pending Irrigation Proposals

*316. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals of irrigation projects in States under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) the status of such projects alongwith likely cost estimates and benefits accrued to the States;

(c) whether the Indira Lift Irrigation Project of Rajasthan has been cleared by the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost and benefits of the project; and

(e) if not, the expected time by which the same is likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN

KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The details of irrigation projects under various stages of appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC) along with cost estimates and likely benefits accrued there from are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam. The Indira Lift Irrigation project of Rajasthan has not been cleared by Union Government.

(d) As per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of

2003 of Indira Lift Irrigation project of Rajasthan, the project proposes to provide benefits to CCA of 104845 ha and the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 431 crore (Price Level 2000).

(e) The DPR of Indira Lift Irrigation project of Rajasthan was sent back to the State Government by CWC due to non-compliance of the comments of CWC and for obtaining statutory clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).

Statement

A. New Projects Under Various Stages of Appraisal

Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	Benefits (Th. Ha.)	Estt. Cost (Cr.)	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project (Nagarjuna Sagar) (proposed for World Bank funding)* Projects dealt by PPO	Major	895,00	4444.44	• Pending with the State Government.
2.	AP Irrigation and livelihood improvement project (JBIC assistance) *Projects dealt by PPO	Major (consists of 15 medium sub-projects)	88	402.942	• TAC Note is under finalization.

Assam

1.	Amreng Irrigation Project	Medium (CCA)10.88	6.80	96.967	• The revised DPR received from project authority is under appraisal.
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Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Date of Receipt	Benefits (Th. Ha.)	Estt. Cost (Cr.)	Status
1.	Restoration of Western Gandak Canal System (ERM)(Saran Main Canal and its distribution system)	2.11.2011	CCA 3.20 L.kh ha. Restoration 1.47 L.ha.	264.37	• Pending with the State Government.

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	Benefits (Th. Ha.)	Estt. Cost (Cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh					
1.	ERM proposal of Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project	Major	26.539	442.67 (PL 2010-11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending with the State Government.
Himachal Pradesh					
1.	Renuka Dam* (Multi-purpose) -Projects dealt by PPO	Major	Water Supply to Delhi and 40 MW	3498.86 (PL-03/2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending with the State Government. Forest clearance from MOEF is awaited.
Madhya Pradesh					
1.	Bina Complex Irrigation and Multi-purpose Project	Major	77.00/ 2x16 MW	1624.36 (PL 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending with the State Government. Statutory clearance from MoEF and MoTA is awaited.
2.	Morand and Ganjal Complex Project	Major	70476	1434.37 (2010-11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending with the State Government.
3.	Mahuar Irrigation Project (Dam)	Medium	13.755	193.8744 (2009 PL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAC note is under finalisation.
4.	Sip-Kolar Link Canal Project	Medium	6.100	109.23 (2009 PL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAC note is under finalisation.
Maharashtra					
1.	Jigaon	Major	112.32	4044.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending with the State Government.
2.	Upper Pravara	Major	86.100	1810.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending with the State Government.
Odisha					
1.	Lift Canal System of Upper Indravati Project	Major	26.248	787.95 2010 PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending with the State Government. Statutory Environmental clearance from MoEF is awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Ong Dam Project	Major	30.00	1041.34 PL-2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with the State Government. • R&R clearance from MoTA is awaited.
3.	Turi Guntat	Medium	9.135	119.20 (2008 PL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government.
4.	Kusumi	Medium	3.0	36.19 (2011 PL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government.
5.	Sandul	Medium	5.0	119.96 (2011 PL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government.
6.	Mankad	Medium	9.85	348.95 (2011 PL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government.
7.	Upper Vansadhara Project	Medium	9.633	461.91 (2010 PL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPR received from project authority is under appraisal.
Rajasthan					
1.	Parwan Irrigation-cum-Drinking Water Supply	Medium	105.062	1942.81 (PL 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government. • Forest Clearance is awaited.
2.	Rajgarh Irrigation Project	Medium	8.634	69.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project accepted by TAC in January, 2012, subject to the condition that design aspect may be verified by CWC.
Tamil Nadu					
1.	Flood carrier canal from Kannadian Channel to drought prone area of Sathankulam, Thisaiyanvilal, by interlinking of river Tamiraparani, Karumeniyar and Nambiyar rivers	Major	23.04	572.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government. • Statutory environment clearance of MoEF are still awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttarakhand					
1.	Kishau Multipurpose Project* PPO	Major	Power (660 MW) WS to Delhi 617 MCM/Year	7193.24 (PL-06/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government. • Environment and Forest clearance are yet to be obtained.
2.	Lakhwar Multipurpose Project * PPO	Major	49/300	4620.48 (PL-02/10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government.
3.	Strengthening, Renovation and Moderation of existing Baur and Haripura dam in Bazpur/Gadarpur block district Udham Singh Nagar (ERM), Uttarakhand	Major	74.391	34.15 Price level 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government.
4.	Construction of Lining of Tumaria-Bahalla and Naktiya Feeder in Kashipur block district Udham Singh Nagar – Uttarakhand	Medium	7.890 ha.	11.20 PL 2010-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAC note is under finalisation.

English]

Consumption of Fertilizers

*317. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural production in the country has increased in consonance with the increase in consumption of fertilizers during the years 2003-04 to 2008-09;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the pattern of fertilizer consumption across different States is highly skewed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has received some complaints regarding the use of subsidized fertilizer for non-agricultural purposes; and

(f) if so, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Consumption (sales) of fertilizers has increased from the year 2003-04 to 2008-09. The average increase of fertilizer consumption (sales) like Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers in the year 2008-09 over the year 2003-04 is about 53%. The consumption (sales) of fertilizers depends on Good monsoons combined with

increased irrigation facilities, increased area under cultivation, better awareness about usage of fertilizers amongst farmers and better purchasing power in the rural areas which resulted in increase in consumption of fertilizers from 2003-04 onwards. The average increase in agriculture production of food grains like Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Barley, Cereals and pulses like Tur, Gram, Urad, Moong etc. in the year 2008-09 over the year 2003-04 is about 10%. The average increase in production of oilseeds & other commercial crops like Groundnut, Castorseed, Sesamum, Nigerseed, Rapeseed, Linseed, Sunflower, Soyabean, Cotton, Jute, Mesta, Sugarcane etc. in the year 2008-09 over the year 2003-04 is about 22%.

(c) and (d) The consumption (sales) of fertilizers varies from State to State because of varied geographical area, irrigation facilities etc. and other agriculture practices.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. One complaint has been received. Under clause 25 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, it is mandatory to sell or use fertilizer for the purpose of fertilization of soil or increase of productivity of crops only. Any person violating this mandatory provision of FCO is held liable under the provisions of FCO and Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offenders who indulge in any kind of malpractices. There are reports of smuggling of fertilizers from India to neighboring countries. However, these have not been confirmed by the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised by the Department of Fertilizers to keep a vigil and to check smuggling of fertilizers from India to other neighboring countries through land and sea routes. Similarly Union Home Ministry has also alerted Border guarding forces viz., Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard to maintain strict vigilance on the borders to curb smuggling of fertilizers. Further Ministry of Home Affairs has also addressed the Chief Secretaries of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal to sensitize the authorities concerned to curb the smuggling of fertilizers into the neighboring countries. The State Governments

are primarily, the enforcement agencies under FCO, 1985. The State Governments and other enforcement agencies have also been advised from time to time to check the diversion of subsidized fertilizers for non-agriculture use. Also Vigilance is being stepped up.

Allocation under MGNREGS

*318. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(b) the details of the funds released to various States and utilised under the scheme for the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reduced the overall allocation and curtailed the funds in respect of some States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a part of funds under the Scheme are released for empowerment of women in rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount earmarked for the purpose out of the budget allocation for MGNREGS during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is demand driven and funds are released to States/Districts on the basis of advance projection of labour demand. The budget estimate and revised estimate of outlay for MGNREGA from 2010-11 onwards is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE
2010-11	40100.00	40100.00
2011-12	40000.00	31000.00
2012-13	33000.00	—

MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work, on demand to be made following a prescribed process. Since employment is provided on demand, households provided employment, persondays generated and requirement of funds by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment. The details of funds released by the Central Government to the States/Union Territories for implementation of MGNREGA and funds utilised from

2010-11 onwards as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Proviso to para 6 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act specifies that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Act. No funds under MGNREGA are earmarked separately for empowerment of women in rural areas.

Statement

Central Funds released and funds utilised under MGNREGA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13@ Funds Released
		Funds Released	Funds Utilised#	Fund Released	Fund Utilised# (as reported on 23.04.2012)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	741807.00	543938.55	147757.89	415421.58	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3528.47	5057.31	6078.58	65.4	0.00
3.	Assam	60928.65	92104.35	42685.80	74785.24	0.00
4.	Bihar	210365.46	266425.17	130073.42	127647.36	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	168504.95	163397.81	163855.88	199945.67	0.00
6.	Gujarat	89486.13	78822.00	32429.03	65402.76	0.00
7.	Haryana	13100.11	21470.43	27512.23	31648.62	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63625.00	50196.38	31138.16	49645.03	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	31359.89	37776.70	78130.96	35361.12	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	96286.92	128435.40	123733.08	112675.74	0.00
11.	Karnataka	157305.00	253716.51	66256.92	219891.95	70000.00
12.	Kerala	70423.24	70434.07	95105.43	100805.04	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	256576.96	363724.90	296851.28	320386.86	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Maharashtra	20471.11	35811.97	104043.62	158434.68	0.00
15.	Manipur	34298.83	44070.51	62496.73	26752.64	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	20980.84	31902.39	28498.33	25948.47	0.00
17.	Mizoram	21602.83	29315.12	32956.72	17296.5	0.00
18.	Nagaland	51156.84	60537.48	67346.57	33121.65	0.00
19.	Odisha	156186.38	153314.26	97821.72	103255.55	0.00
20.	Punjab	12879.17	16584.21	11429.36	16007.84	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	278882.00	328907.14	161969.60	325311.54	0.00
22.	Sikkim	4448.55	8525.72	10079.77	6927.97	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	202489.77	232331.96	281552.22	286884.01	172556.00
24	Tripura	38260.70	63186.85	95932.57	94471.15	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	28980.93	38019.88	37351.42	37440.99	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	526658.86	563120.10	424048.00	492801.43	0.00
27	West Bengal	211761.00	253246.13	259703.16	301223.43	105400.72
28	Andaman and Nicobar Island	768.63	903.66	1643.85	1366.23	0.00
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.73	123.00	100.00	NR	0.00
30	Daman and Diu	0.00	NR	0.00	NR	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	233.58	251.70	35.00	261.34	0.00
32	Puducherry	2982.05	1082.11	100.00	1262.43	0.00
33	Goa	507.76	993.28	259.64	715.03	0.00
34	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		3576895.33	3937727.05	2918976.94	3683165.25	347956.72

NA = Not Applicable.

NR = Not Reported.

#Funds utilised includes expenditure incurred out of central releases. State share and other miscellaneous receipts.

@Funds utilised 2012-13 is not uploaded by the States/UTs.

Drainage in Coastal Areas

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of lack of effective drainage clearance in the coastal regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the specific steps being taken for clearance of drainage congestion in the coastal areas;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Odisha in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far; and

(e) the time frame worked out to clear the drainage congestion in coastal regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Madam, the drainage clearance is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local bodies to plan, design and execute these schemes through State PHEDs/Urban Local bodies with State Plan funds. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in effective clearance of storm water in urban areas including coastal regions of the 4 country Govt. of India launched various schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with components of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during

2005-2012. Also, the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) has provided central assistance to the State Governments under "Improvement of Drainage in critical areas in the country" during Xth Plan and "Flood Management Programme" during XIth Plan.

(b) So far, 71 storm water drainage schemes were sanctioned under UIG component at a total cost of Rs 8249.04 Crore. Similarly, under UIDSSMT component of JNNURM 79 Storm Water Drainage projects were sanctioned, but 65 projects were finally accepted at a total cost of Rs. 761.51 Crore.

Further, during XIth Five Year Plan funds have been granted to 38 drainage schemes at a total cost of Rs. 4356.06 lakhs as per guidelines under Centrally Sponsored "Flood Management Programme".

(c) Yes, Madam. The Government has received proposals on drainage schemes under the centrally sponsored "Flood Management Programme" of MoWR and under UIG of Ministry of Urban Development from the State Government of Odisha.

(d) The details of the drainage clearance schemes of Government of Odisha taken up in XI Plan under Flood Management Programme is enclosed as Statement-I. Two storm water drainage projects were received from State Government of Odisha and sanctioned under UIG in 2009, the details of which are placed at enclosed Annexure-II.

(e) As drainage including storm water drainage in urban areas is a state subject, it is their responsibility to take action for effective drainage clearance with their own timeframes.

Statement

Details of Drainage Schemes from Odisha Taken up under Centrally Sponsored "Flood Management Program" of Ministry of Water Resources

Sl. No.	Scheme Code No.	Name of Scheme/State	River/ Tributary	Location	District/ Taluka	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Central Share (75%) (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Or-30	Renovation of Kusabhadra Drainage Channel including its Link drain	Kusabhadra Drain	Jajpur		300.00	225.00	217.91	Completed
2.	Or-31	Improvement to Kadua Drainage System	Kadua	Puri/Kakat Pur		207.00	155.25	137.06	Completed
3.	Or-32	Improvement to Prachi Drainage System	Prachi	Puri/Kakat Pur		282.00	211.50	196.93	Completed
4.	Or-33	Renovation extension and Improvement of Paga Nalla System of Balasore Sadar Block.	Paga Nalla	Balasore		337.14	252.86	75.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
5.	Or-34	Improvement to Teregaon Drainage System	Teregaon Drainage Channel	Kendrapara		150.00	112.50	100.71	Under progress
6.	Or-35	Improvement to Sara Nalla (RD 00 to 12 km.)	Sara Nalla	Ganjam		150.00	112.50	109.16	Completed
7.	Or-36	Renovation of Ransal Drain outfalling to river Badagenguti of Badachana Block of Jajpur district under Doab No.-IV	Rahansal Drain	Jajpur/ Darpen		175.00	131.25	83.48	Under progress
8.	Or-37	Widening of Khaljuri, Nahara and Guasul Nallah and Construction of Structures in Jaleswar Block	Khaljuri Nalla	Balasore/ Bhograi		240.00	180.00	75.00	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Or-38	Improvement to Parvati Nallah in Basta and Baliapal Block	Parvati Nalla	Balasure/ Baliapal	281.00	210.75	129.32	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
10.	Or-39	Renovation, Extension and Improvement of Haripur Nallah System of Remuna Block	Haripur Nalla	Balasure	250.00	187.50	75.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
11.	Or-40	Renovation, Extension and Improvement of Kankarjodi Drainage System of Balasure Sadar Block	Kankarjodi Nalla	Balasure	200.00	150.00	52.50	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
12.	Or-41	Renovation, Extension and Improvement of Kaonra Drainage sys. of Balasure Sadar Block	Kaonra Nalla	Balasure	250.00	187.50	75.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
13.	Or-42	Renovation, Extension and Improvement of Baharda Drainage System of Balasure Sadar Block	Baharda Nalla	Balasure	300.00	225.00	135.09	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
14.	Or-43	Improvement of Water-logging area near village Aruahadham in Baliapal Block	Aruahadham Water Logged Area	Balasure/ Baliapal	266.00	199.50	75.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
15.	Or-44	Improvement to Drainage System of Kantejodi Nalla from RD 7.5 to RD 13.8 km and its auxiliary drains	Kantejodi Nalla	Ganjam	125.00	93.75	93.75	Completed
16.	Or-45	Improvement to Drainage System of Taptapani Nalla from RD 00 to RD 6.00 km and its auxiliary drains	Taptapani Nalla	Ganjam	200.00	150.00	146.40	Completed
17.	Or-46	Improvement to Gania Nalla	Gania Nalla	Ganjam	105.00	78.75	78.75	Completed
18.	Or-47	Improvement to Saria Drainage Cut	Saria Drain	Cuttack/ Jagatsinghpur	300.00	225.00	204.13	Completed

19. Or-48	Improvement to Gandha Nadi Drainage Cut	Gandha Nadi Drain	Cuttack	130.00	97.50	83.36	Completed
20. Or-49	Improvement to Kushabhadra	Kusabhadra	Puri/ Nimapada	282.00	211.50	132.66	Under progress
21. Or-50	Improvement to Luna River (Bijipur to Delanga)	Luna	Puri/Kanas	280.00	210.00	209.18	Completed
22. Or-51	Improvement to Ratnacira drainage RD 3.5 Km to 8.5 Km	Ratnachira	Puri	275.00	206.25	37.50	Under progress
23. Or-53	Improvement to Bhailpur Drainage	Bhilapur Drainage Channel	Puri	285.00	213.75	178.00	Completed
24. Or-54	Renovation of Rebo drainage channel from Nukur/Hansapur to Gadiali (from RD 71.00 Km. to 64.00 Km.)	Old Reba Drain	Bhadrak/ Dhamanagar	295.00	221.25	75.00	Under litigation
25. Or-55	Renovation of Rebo drainage channel from Gadiali to Mankidia (from RD 64.00 Km. to 57.00 Km.)	Old Reba Drain	Bhadrak/ Dhamanagar	285.00	213.75	75.00	Completed
26. Or-56	Renovation of Kapali drainage channel from village Nukuria/Hansapur Khaparapada (from RD 64.40 Km. to 58.60 Km.)	Kapali Drain	Bhadrak/ Dhamanagar	293.00	219.75	75.00	Under litigation
27. Or-59	Renovation to Rebo drainage channel from mankidia to Bidyadharpur from RD 57.00 Km. to 51.50 Km.	Reba Drain	Bhadrak/ Dhamanagar	205.00	153.75	115.91	Completed
28. Or-61	Renovation of Kapali drainage channel from village Khaparapada to Baurigaon from RD 58.60 Km to 50.80 Km.	Kapali Drain	Bhadrak	293.00	219.75	150.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
29. Or-62	Renovation of Kansabansa drainage channel from RD 47.50 Km. to 39.50 Km. village Kabirpur to Chhaparpada.	Kansabansa Drain	Balasure/ Soro and Simulia	280.00	210.00	90.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Or-63	Renovation of Kansabansa drainage channel from RD 39.50 Km to 31.00 Km. village Chhaparpada to Bhaskarpur.	Kansabansa Drain	Balasure/ Soro and Simulia	280.00	210.00	90.00	Targeted / completion by 31.3.2012
31.	Or-64	Renovation of Kansabansa drainage channel from RD 31.00 Km to 21.00 Km. village Bhaskarpur to Raikula..	Kansabansa Drain	Balasure/ Soro and Simulia	290.00	217.50	90.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
32.	Or-65	Renovation of Rebo drainage channel from Saripapur to Barikpur from RD 44.50 Km. to 37.50 Km.	Kansabansa Drain	Balasure/ Soro and Simulia	286.00	214.50	138.75	Completed
33.	Or-66	Renovation of Kapali drainage channel from village Khaparapada to Bibhutipur from RD 50.80 Km to 43.00 Km.	Kapali Drain	Bhadrak	200.00	150.00	60.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
34.	Or-67	Renovation of Kansabansa drainage channel from RD 21.00 Km to 10.00 Km village Raikula to Saradanga.	Kansabansa Drain	Balasure/ Soro	280.00	210.00	90.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
35.	Or-68	Renovation of Kansabansa drainage channel from RD 10.00 Km to 00 Km village Saradanga to Dungura.	Kansabansa Drain	Balasure/ Soro	290.00	217.50	145.28	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
36.	Or-70	Renovation of Belpal Drainage cum Creek including link drain of Rajnagar and Pattamundai Block	Belpal Drain	Kendrapara/ Rajnagar	300.00	225.00	225.00	Completed
37.	Or-71	Renovation of Old Brahmani Drainage Creek including drain of Pattamundai Block	Old Brahmani Drain	Kendrapara/ Pattamundai	300.00	225.00	90.00	Targeted completion by 31.3.2012
38.	Or-72	Renovation Chota-gengati Drainage Channel with its link drain outfall to river Badagugali	Chota Genguti Drain	Kendrapara/ Jagatpur	200.00	150.00	145.23	Completed

Statement-II*Status of Drainage Projects approved under JNNURM (UIG) from Government of Odisha*

Sl. No.	Name of the project	State	Estimated cost/ Approved cost Rs. in Crore	Date of Approval
1.	Project cost for storm water drainage system in Bhubaneswar city (Phase-I)	Odisha	68.33	26.02.2009
2.	Project on Storm Water Drainage in Puri	Odisha	71.82 (capped at 45.00)	24.04.2009

Subsidy on Petroleum Products

*320. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the quantum of subsidy being provided by the Government on each LPG cylinder and per litre of petrol, diesel and kerosene at present;

(b) the total subsidy being provided by the Government during each of the last three years on retail distribution of LPG, diesel, petrol and kerosene;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to check misappropriation of these subsidies; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to control the hike in fuel prices?

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 details of subsidy given/under-recovery on sale of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and on each 14.2 kg. Domestic LPG cylinder and the compensation provided to the OMCs towards under-recoveries on the sale of Petrol (upto 25.06.2010), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG since 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to stop blackmarketing/diversion of Domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted

"Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" (MDG) which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in diversion/blackmarketing of LPG. MDG, inter-alia, provide for following action against the distributor:—

- Fine of ₹ 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- Fine of ₹ 50, 000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.
- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

OMCs carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors' premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers' premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc., and action, where-ever necessary, is taken in accordance with the provisions of the MDG. OMCs have also introduced different colours for Domestic and non-Domestic LPG cylinders for controlling the diversion of Domestic LPG for unauthorized use.

Government has issued advertisements cautioning the public that use of Domestic LPG for non-domestic purposes is illegal and against national interest. Through these advertisements, cooperation of the general public has also been sought to report any irregularity/malpractice to the OMCs.

In addition, State Governments are empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000; Motor Spirit (MS) and High Speed

Diesel (HSD) (Regulation of Supply, Distributions and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005; and Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against blackmarketing diversion of Domestic LPG; MS, HSD and PDS Kerosene respectively.

(d) In order to reduce the burden of the rise in international oil prices on the consumers, Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:—

- (i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%;

(ii) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by ₹ 2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of ₹ 2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess; and

(iii) Minimal price increase of ₹ 3/- per litre on Diesel, ₹ 2/- per litre on PSD Kerosene and ₹ 50/- per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder excluding Stifle levies.

Prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG have not been increased after 24.06.2011 in spite of sharp increase in the international prices of petroleum products.

Statement

Subsidy and Under-recovery on Petroleum Products

Particulars	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
	₹/Litre		₹/Cylinder
Subsidy under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002"	NA	0.82	22.58
Under-recovery incurred by the OMCs*	14.29	31.03	570.50
Total Subsidy to Consumer	14.29	31.85	593.08

*As per Refinery Gate Price effective 1.4.2012 for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and 16.4.2012 for Diesel at Delhi.

Subsidy Provided to Consumers since 2009-10

(₹ in crore)

Year	Subsidy** Provided by the Government	Gross Under-recovery incurred by the OMCs	Total subsidy to the consumers
2009-10	2771	46051	48822
2010-11	2904	78190	81094
2011-12	3000	138406 ***	141406

Note: Under-recovery on petrol is only up to 25 June 2010.

**under the 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002'.

***estimated.

Burden Sharing of Under-recoveries

(₹ in crore)

Year	Gross Under-recovery incurred by the OMCs	Government Assistance	Upstream Assistance	Borne by OMCs
2009-10	46,051	26,000	14,430	5,621
2010-11	78,190	41,000	30,297	6,893
2011-12 (April-December, 2011)	97,313	45,000	36,894	15,419 (unmet gap)

Financial Assistance from Coir Department and Coir Boards

3451. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to distribute the financial assistance from Coir Department and Coir Board directly to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Safe Drinking Water

3452. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing two Schemes namely National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Bharat Nirman Programme for availability of safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the salient features relating to Tribal areas and Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Districts of Odisha under the said schemes;

(c) the achievement made during Bharat Nirman Phase-I; and

(d) the action taken to implement the programme in Hilly and Tribal areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a): The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water facilities to the rural areas. Bharat Nirman is a Plan conceived by the Government of India to be implemented in four years, from 2005-06 to 2008-09 for building rural infrastructure. Considering the progress achieved in the Phase-I of Bharat Nirman, Government of India has decided to continue Bharat Nirman in its Phase-II. Bharat Nirman has six components of which rural drinking water supply is one of the components. There is no separate financial allocation for Bharat Nirman programme apart from NRDWP allocation. The targets under Bharat Nirman are the same as those under NRDWP.

(b) Under NRDWP, State Governments are required to prepare Annual Action Plans for rural drinking water supply every year. In these Plans, State Governments are required to give priority for coverage of water supply schemes in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe concentrated areas and Left Wing Extremist affected Districts including in Odisha. Overall 10% of the NRDWP allocation has been earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) at the national level. For the State of Odisha 20.03% viz. Rs.33.52 crore has been released in 2011-12 under TSP for implementation of NRDWP in tribal concentrated habitations.

(c) A Statement giving the target and achievement

of habitations under NRDWP Bharat Nirman in its Phase I is enclosed.

(d) The State Governments in the Annual Action Plans plan to implement schemes under NRDWP in areas including hilly and tribal concentrated habitations. They have to mark the targeted habitations and provide details of works, schemes and activities in the Integrated Management Information System (IIMIS). Coverage and

progress information is also entered in the IMIS. Senior Officers/Area Officers/Technical Officers tour the States to assess the implementation of the Programme. The Ministry also conducts meetings of the Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video-conferencing, etc. through which implementation of NRDWP including in ST concentrated habitations is monitored.

Statement

Bharat Nirman- Rural Drinking Water Target and Achievement during Phase-1 (2005-06 to 2008-09)

Sl. No	State/UT	Target (Balance as on 1.4.2005)				Coverage			
		Un-covered	Slipped Back	Quality affected Habs	Total	Un-covered	Slipped Back	Quality affected Habs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	29744	4050	33794	0	28598	2611	31209
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	668	2752	0	3420	668	870	401	1939
3.	Assam	7375	10636	8119	26130	7375	8829	2478	18682
4.	Bihar	0	47597	776	48373	0	42705	6306	49011
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	19007	5021	24028	0	29547	1042	30589
6.	Goa	6	0	0	6	6	1	0	7
7.	Gujarat	36	4389	8717	13142	36	6046	3551	9633
8.	Haryana	0	2506	361	2867	0	2860	205	3065
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6891	9308	0	16199	6891	9653	0	16544
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3211	3138	49	6398	3211	782	0	3993
11.	Jharkhand	0	17225	168	17393	0	17005	457	17462
12.	Karnataka	5618	809	21008	27435	5618	8578	3238	17434
13.	Kerala	7573	421	867	8861	7573	3946	691	12210
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	37269	5381	42650	0	38512	559	39071
15.	Maharashtra	17738	11579	3787	33104	17738	13987	3622	35347
16.	Manipur	0	80	37	117	0	517	0	517

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Meghalaya	251	4341	160	4752	251	3562	98	3911
18	Mizoram	112	271	26	409	112	363	26	501
19	Nagaland	731	202	157	1090	731	614	46	1391
20	Odisha	0	14900	32254	47154	0	39902	5124	45026
21	Punjab	1931	5247	2093	9271	1786	2198	703	4687
22	Rajasthan	2300	33680	41072	77052	1871	26897	5355	34123
23	Sikkim	74	783	0	857	74	510	0	584
24	Tamil Nadu	0	44080	5574	49654	0	33123	1300	34423
25	Tripura	0	651	7031	7682	0	825	683	1508
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	19886	5062	24948	0	24629	3853	28482
27	Uttarakhand	272	7567	0	7839	237	5611	0	5848
28	West Bengal	0	3536	65156	68692	0	7635	7728	15363
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	0	26	128	94	0	0	94
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	0	0	60	60	0	0	60
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	108	0	16	124	108	57	91	256
35	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		55,067	3,31,604	2,16,968	6,03,639	54,440	3,58,362	50,168	4,62,970

Approval of MGNREGS Works

3453. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States are required to approve the annual plan for works to be undertaken at the Gram Sabhas on August 15 under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in a bid to prevent distress migration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether States have been permitted to make an interim 75 per cent wage payment under the scheme, if the delay is unavoidable; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Section 14 (6) of the Act provides that the District Programme Co-ordinator shall prepare in the month of December every year a labour budget for the next financial year containing the details of anticipated demand for unskilled manual work in the district and the plan for engagement of labourers in the works covered under the Scheme and submit it to the district Panchayat. Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. Panchayats have been given a pivotal role in the planning and implementation of projects under MGNREGA.

(c) and (d) No Madam. However, the State Governments have been asked to pilot a mechanism for making some weekly advance payment to workers based on estimated payment due for the week in a few Gram Panchayats to evaluate the mechanism.

[Translation]

Vacancy in BORL

3454. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of vacancies published in various newspapers after inauguration of Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL);
- (b) whether BORL has received thousands of applications for jobs without publishing advertisement;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether complaints have been received about people distributing forged posters/papers about providing jobs in BORL; and
- (e) if so, the details of action taken against the guilty concerned?

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) After the refinery was dedicated to the nation on 20.5.2011, Bharat Oman Refineries Limited (BORL), Bina has released advertisements for the following posts:—

- Vice President, Assistant Vice President, and Assistant Manager (Fire and Safety).
 - Manager Position in Commercial, Inspection, Enterprise Resource Planning, Maintenance and Human Resources.
 - Assistant Manager - Quality Assurance, Process, Technical Services and Product Terminal.
- (b) No, Madam
- (c) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (b) above.
- (d) Yes, Madam.
- (e) On receipt of information that some unscrupulous persons are promising fake jobs in BORL by distributing leaflets/application forms in the nearby areas, the company immediately reported the matter to the local police for investigation and for taking actions against the culprits. BORL also issued advertisements in the local/leading newspapers cautioning the public about the existence of such fake advertisements.

[English]

Inclusion of MPs in Delegations

3455. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Members of Parliament (MPs) have been included in various delegations for international Ministerial Conferences during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the norms for selection/nomination of such MPs;
- (c) whether the clearance from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs or any other authority is mandatory for the said purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Members of Parliament are included by various Ministries in the delegations sent by them for International/Ministerial Conferences, whenever their presence is considered necessary.

(b) The selection of Members of Parliament for inclusion in a Government sponsored delegation is made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, wherever

necessary, in consultation with Leaders of various Parliamentary Parties/the Minister in charge of the administrative Ministry. While making the nominations, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs keeps in view the aptitude, experience and suitability of Members of Parliament and also the need of their availability for other urgent Parliamentary work. List of Members of Parliament nominated for International/Ministerial Conferences during the last three years is annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Clearance of the Ministry of External Affairs from the political angle and that of the Ministry of Home Affairs, if foreign hospitality is availed, are also necessary.

Statement

Details of Members of Parliament nominated for International/Ministerial Conferences during the last three years.

Sl.No.	Name	Subject
1	2	3
1.	1. Rajkumari Ratna Singh, MP(LS) 2. Shri J.D. Seelam, MP(RS)	Participation in Forum of UNESCO partners on 5th October, 2009
2.	1. Shri Hamdullah Sayeed, MP(LS) 2. Shri Murlji Manohar Joshi, MP(LS) 3. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, MP(LS) 4. Shri Sitaram Yechury, MP(RS) 5. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, MP(RS)	Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change from 7-18 December, 2009
3.	Shri Sandeep Dikshit, MP(LS)	Ditchley Climate Change Summit held on 5-6 February, 2010
4.	1. Shri Lal Ji Tandon, MP(LS) 2. Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi, MP(LS) 3. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, MP(LS)	First Group meeting Parliamentarians for Education in the UNESCO, New Delhi held on 24-25, March, 2010
5.	1. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, MP(RS) 2. Shri Sudeep Bandhopadhyay, MP(LS) 3. Shri Sanjay Nirupam, MP(LS)	Training/Awareness Programme for Political and Policy Makers to Estonia during 6-10 June, 2010
6.	1. Prof. Alka Balram Kashatriya, MP(RS) 2. Shri Ravneet Singh, MP(LS)	XVI Asian Games held in Guangzhou, (China) from 12-27 November, 2010
7.	1. Shrimati Chandresh Kuinari Katoch, MP(LS) 2. Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, MP(LS)	55th Session of the Commissions of the Status of Women (CSW) held in New York on 22 March to 4th April, 2011

1	2	3
8.	1. Shri Jesudasu Seelam, MP(RS)	Asia Pacific Consultation on Universal Access to Prevention Treatment Care and Support, Bangkok, Thailand during 30-31, March, 2011
9.	1. Shri Oscar Fernandes, MP(RS) 2. Shri J.D. Seelam, MP(RS)	UN High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS held from 8-10 June, 2011 New York
10.	1. Dr. (Shrimati) Prabha Kishor Taviad, MP(LS) 2. Dr. Charles Dias, MP(LS) 3. Shri Birendra Prasad, MP(RS) 4. Shri R.K. Singh, MP(RS)	Training program on "e-Governance Policy and Implementation- framework and best practices" at Estonia from 5-11 June, 2011
11.	1. Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, MP(LS) 2. Shri M.K. Raghavan, MP(LS) 3. Shri K. Sudhakaran, MP(LS)	For attending Pravasi Bharatiya Divas-Canada at Toronto as Speaker from 9-10 June, 2011.
12.	1. Shri Hamdullah Sayeed, MP(LS) 2. Shri Aunrag Thakur, MP(LS)	For attending the High Level Meeting on Youth Dialogue and Mutual Understanding from 25-26 July, 2011 United Nations, New York.
13.	1. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, MP(RS)	Led a 5 Member delegation to Myanmar regarding setting up of Agricultural Research Centre at Ye Zin with Gol assistance from 23rd July, 2011 to 26th July, 2011
14.	1. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha, MP(LS) 2. Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, MP(RS)	For attending the High Level Ministerial Meeting held on 2nd August, 2011 at New Delhi.
15.	1. Shri V. Aruna Kumar, MP(LS) 2. Shri Ishwar Singh, MP(RS) 3. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, MP(LS) 4. Shri Thirumaavalavan Thol, MP(LS)	For attending Training Programme on "e-Governance Policy and Implementation best practices" at Estonia during 17th-24th October, 2011.
16.	1. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa, MP (LS)	Visit to Pakistan a Member of Delegation led by commerce and Industry and Textiles Minister (CITM), Shri Anand Sharma from 13-15 February, 2012.
17.	1. Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, MP(LS) 2. Shri S.D. Mandlik, MP(LS) 3. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer, MP(LS)	For attending the Regional Consultation of Parliamentarians on Strengthening of National Public Health Systems for Emerging Health Challenges, Bangkok, Thailand on 19-21 March, 2012.
18.	1. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, MP(LS) 2. Shri M. Krishnaswamy, MP(LS) 3. Shri N.S.V. Chitthan, MP(LS)	A Joint Party Delegation visit to Sri Lanka from 16th April, 2012 to 21st April, 2012 under the leadership of Smt. Sushma Swaraja, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha

1

2

3

4. Shri Manicka Tagore, MP(LS)
5. Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, MP(RS)
6. Shri J.D. Seelam, MP(RS)
7. Shri T.K. Rangarajan, MP(RS)
8. Dr. Sucharu Ranjan Haldar, MP(LS)
9. Shri Balbir Punj, MP(RS)
10. Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi, MP(LS)
11. Shri Shivanand Tiwari, MP(RS)
12. Shri Shailendra Kumar, MP(LS)
13. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, MP(LS)
14. Shri Sidhant Mohapatra, MP(LS)
15. Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard, MP(RS)

Plantation of Permanent Pillars

3456. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Survey of India will plant permanent pillars and wooden pegs at intervals all along the coast, clearly demarcating the hazard line to residents, visitors and prospective developers for the next century;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far;

(c) the present status thereof; and

(d) the funds earmarked for this purpose for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Survey of India (Sol) has been assigned the work of delineating, mapping and benchmarking of the coastal hazard Line along the mainland coast of India under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP), which is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) with World Bank assistance. Under the project, Sol will generate a 0.5 meter elevation contour map on 1:10,000 scale as base map to delineate the hazard line for mainland coast

of India up to maximum width of 7 km from shore line on the landward side. As part of this project, Survey of India is erecting some permanent pillars which are needed for survey and mapping. They are not meant for demarcating the Hazard Line at this stage. After the mapping is done, the hazard line will be demarcated and then some permanent markers will be established on the ground.

(c) Primary control and secondary control consisting of Ground Positioning System (GPS) and leveling work of the entire coastal area is completed. Aerial photography of the project area is under process. Data processing is expected to commence in June, 2012.

(d) Total estimated cost of construction of pillar benchmarks is Rs.135 lakh. No year-wise earmarking of funds have been made.

[Translation]

Total Sanitation Campaign

3457. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects being run under Total Sanitation Campaign in the country including Gujarat; and

(b) the number of people benefited from these projects 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) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is operated in a demand driven and project mode with district as a unit. At present, there are 607 rural district projects approved under Total Sanitation Campaign including 25 district projects in Gujarat.

(b) The implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign benefits the community as a whole in the project area. The number of beneficiary households incentivized for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) construction and usage as per progress reported by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry during each of the last three years, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiary households incentivized for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) during last three years under TSC

Sl. No.	State Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238305	656048	515650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13412	14346	23659
3.	Assam	350830	414742	390671
4.	Bihar	472722	545770	646052
5.	Chhattisgarh	257149	149902	55320
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	800	0
8.	Gujarat	283359	168636	93921
9.	Haryana	31909	52877	28727
10.	Himachal Pradesh	57302	57848	4528
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	48672	30038	60639
12.	Jharkhand	270839	264958	41458
13.	Karnataka	485425	435097	191070
14.	Kerala	56723	20047	2188
15.	Madhya Pradesh	584526	621743	472521
16.	Maharashtra	351898	265218	253423
17.	Manipur	7565	36545	44671
18.	Meghalaya	36620	48249	41969

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Mizoram	3574	1494	16216
20.	Nagaland	25993	13266	29370
21.	Odisha	285318	396500	222420
22.	Puducherry	208	77	0
23.	Punjab	37397	71405	9343
24.	Rajasthan	153642	189885	201396
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	281848	290606	258521
27.	Tripura	16390	10431	11383
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1159837	1042578	711103
29.	Uttarakhand	55874	52324	51998
30.	West Bengal	302271	304503	363599

[English]

Clash on Dilution of Government Stake

3458. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference of opinion between the Government and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) on dilution of Government stake;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to resolve such issue?

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) After the enactment of Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act 2002, KRIBHCO has amended its bye-laws and repatriated the GOI equity amounting to Rs. 139.10 Cr during June 2003 to Dec. 2009 which was accepted by the Department of Fertilizers. The repatriation cheques amounting to Rs. 91.40 crore issued by KRIBHCO

during Dec. 2010 and July 2011 were returned to KRIBHCO seeking some clarification from them to see that transparency has been maintained by KRIBHCO in allotment of Shares.

(c) Two meetings were held on 15.7.2010 and 1.3.2012 under the chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) with the representative of KRIBHCO to discuss the issues of Repatriation of GOI equity by KRIBHCO and transparency maintained by KRIBHCO while allotting shares to the new as well as existing member societies.

Pharmaceutical Department

3459. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring Pharmaceutical Department from the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for better monitoring and regulation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Drug and Standard Organization entrusted with regulation and monitoring the Pharmaceutical Departments is facing problems in

effectively monitoring and regulating the quality and prices of the drugs; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to ensure strengthening the mechanism?

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) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization is not entrusted with monitoring the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

(d) Does not arise.

Urs Camps

3460. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made arrangements like Urs camps in each State for the 799th annual Urs of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti at Ajmer Sharif this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof from each State including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the amount allocated and spent for this purpose this year, State-wise; and

(d) the demands pending with the Ministry from each State 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 Union Government has not made any arrangements like Urs camps in any State including Andhra Pradesh and this includes the 799th Urs of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti at Ajmer Sharif which was held in June, 2011.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs does not allocate any fund for this purpose and no demands for arranging Urs camps are pending with this Ministry.

Intellectual Property Centres

3461. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up Intellectual Property Centres all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of setting up Intellectual Property Centres;

(d) the number of Intellectual Property Centres that have been given sanction in the country and the number among those that are currently operational;

(e) whether the Government has put in place a monitoring mechanism to check the functioning of these centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India is implementing a Scheme "Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises". In this scheme, setting up of Intellectual Property facilitation center (IPFC) is one of the main activity, besides other defined activities. Under the scope and coverage of the scheme IP facilitation Centers for MSMEs are setup in different regions of the country.

(c) The aim of setting up of IP centers are to assist the MSMEs and other prospective entrepreneurs to have an access to best practices for identification, protection and management of IPR as a business tool. The objective of setting up of IPFC is to guide MSME and other target beneficiaries regarding utilisation of IP tools and technologies for better management of their intellectual property related needs.

(d) As on date, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises has sanctioned 24 IP facilitation centres for MSMEs, out of which, 16 are operational.

(e) and (f) Government has put in place, the following inbuilt monitoring mechanism:—

1. The implementing agency for IPFC constitutes a Steering Committee to supervise its activities and to submit the quarterly progress report to the Central Government to monitor the functioning of IPFC. The said Steering Committee has representatives from Industry, State Government, MSME-Development Institute of the concerned region and other experts in the field of IPR.'
2. A representative from the Ministry of MSME, Government of India/Member(s) of Project Implementation Committee (PIC), constituted for implementation of IPR scheme, may visit IPFC to get information on the progress being made and verify the services being provided by the IPFC.
3. Separate accounts in respect of funds released by Government of India for setting up of IPFC are maintained by implementing agency and the same is subjected to test check by the PIC through its representatives.

National Railway Policy

3462. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways propose to formulate a National Railway Policy;
- (b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal to formulate a 'National Railway Policy' at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Art Gallery

3463. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways propose to set up an Art

Gallery at New Delhi Railway Station and also at other parts of the country;

- (b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof; and
- (c) the time frame set for setting up of these Art Galleries?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of Acts Passed

3464. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that many Acts passed by the Parliament have not been implemented timely due to lack of framing of rules by the concerned Departments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry for ensuring timely fulfilment of rule making Procedure?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) A policy decision for implementing the Acts passed by Parliament is taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments. The desirability or otherwise of framing of rules is also a policy decision to be taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(c) For the purpose of ensuring timely framing of rules steps in this regard is to be taken by the administrative Ministries/Departments only.

Judicial Reforms

3465. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the International Conference of Jurists in Judicial Reform was organized during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely impact on SC, ST, minorities and other sections of the society; and

(c) the details of the views received from the various State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Government has not organised an International Conference of Jurists on Judicial Reforms during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Hike in Milk Prices

3466. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India has studied the implications on the frequent hike in the prices of milk by milk producers;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Madam, while the Competition Commission of India is inquiring into the increase in the price of milk and its implications, as per information furnished by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, the Government has already taken following steps to augment the availability of liquid milk and stabilize prices of milk and milk products: —

- (i) National Dairy Development Board has been allowed to import 50,000 MT of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) and Whole milk powder and 15,000 MT of Butter, Butter oil and anhydrous milk fat at 0% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota for the year 2011-12 for reconstitution of milk by State Milk Federations and Metro Dairies vide notification dated 14.01.2011 and 04.08.2011.
- (ii) Export of milk powder (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products has been prohibited with effect from 18.02.2011.

Radiation from Mobile Towers

3467. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is studying the impact of radiation from mobile towers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken and implemented so far in this regard, State-wise?

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. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has not undertaken any study on the impact of radiation from mobile towers.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Sustainable Development

3468. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a specialised body for promoting sustainable development of the Indian auto sector;

(b) the salient features of such a body; and

(c) the time by which the said body is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The Union Government proposes to set up National Automotive Board (NAB), under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), as an autonomous society comprising of technical and domain experts to take up and synergize the ongoing and new initiatives of the Government for the growth of the automotive sector.

(b) The key functions envisaged to be performed by NAB are:—

- (i) Administer, regulate and synergize the functioning of the testing centers.

- (ii) Issue of testing and homologation certificates based on test reports submitted to NAB by the testing centers.
- (iii) Facilitate collaborative R&D activities.
- (iv) Function as a repository of technical data, domain knowledge and expertise for providing advice and technical inputs for auto policy related issues.

(c) NAB needs to be in position before the NATRiP centres are commissioned and NATRiP Implementation Society (NATIS) is wound up.

Illiberal use of Products of Science

3469. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is against the tendencies of putting the products of science to illiberal and illegal uses since the science had made strides even in societies that were neither modern nor liberal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is against the illiberal and illegal uses of the products of science. In this direction the Government has promulgated "Rules for the Manufacture/Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms, Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" to regulate all activities related to genetically modified organisms and their products. These rules are broad in scope and capture all activities, products and processes related to or derived from biotechnology including foods. The rules are implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Department of Biotechnology through five competent authorities: the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC); the Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM); Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBSC); State Biosafety Coordination Committees (SBCC), and; District Level Committees (DLC). The National GLP Compliance

Monitoring Authority, Department of Science and Technology monitors laboratories undertaking health and environmental safety studies on pharmaceuticals, pesticides, cosmetics, veterinary drugs, food and feed additives, and industrial chemicals. Similarly, rules and amendments under drugs and cosmetics Act, 2010; Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 regulate commercial use of products used for health care, food and food ingredients. The Government is also employing the products of science for use in society by facilitating delivery of technologies through various scheme and programmes including public private partnership endeavoring to stimulate scientific and technological temper to enable informed decision making at the grass root level.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Small Drug Companies

3470. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for upgradation of small drug companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such proposal has been received by the Government;

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

(e) whether the prices of drugs will come down due to their upgradation; 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) to (d) Yes, Madam. There is need for upgradation of small drug companies in the country in order to enable them to keep pace with over changing technology. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) to provide incentives to micro and small enterprises for technology upgradation for approved 48 Sub-Sectors including Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Sub-Sector. Under this Scheme, 15% capital subsidy is provided up to a loan of Rs. 1.00 crore as per the guidelines of the Scheme.

Technologies required for Schedule M compliance and National/International standards in the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Sub-Sector were added to the list of eligible technologies under the Scheme on 13.7.2009. Under this Scheme, 294 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals micro and small enterprises have availed subsidy of about Rs. 19.76 crore since inception of the CLCSS up to March, 2012.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing the ISO-9000/ISO-14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursement Scheme for enhancing the quality of the products of Micro and Small Enterprises including small Drug Companies. Under this Scheme, reimbursement of charges for acquiring ISO-9000/ISO-14001/HACCP Certification to the extent of 75% of the cost subject to a maximum amount of Rs.75,000 is provided.

Government has launched various scheme under National Manufacturing Competitive Programme (MMCP) to support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises including Small Drug Companies to enhance their productivity and competitiveness.

(e) and (f) Upgradation helps the companies to improve upon their quality standards which may not necessarily bring down the prices.

[English]

Water Testing Laboratories

3471. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides assistance for setting up of Water Testing Laboratories (WTLs) at district levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether WTLs have been established in all the districts of Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of districts where WTL have not been established in Gujarat indicating the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which WTLs are likely to be established in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Government of India assists the State Governments technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country. Under NRDWP, upto 3% of the allocation made to States could be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance activities which interalia include setting up of new district and sub-district laboratories and upgradation of existing laboratories.

(c) and (d) As reported by the Government of Gujarat in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), district water quality testing laboratory has been established in all 26 districts in the State. Further, 15 block/sub-district water quality testing laboratories have also been reported to be established. District-wise details of laboratories set up in Gujarat are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement

District-wise water quality testing laboratories set up in Gujarat State

Sl. No.	District	Number of District Labs set up	Number of Block/Sub-district labs set up
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	1	1
2.	Amreli	1	1
3.	Anand	1	0
4.	Banas Kantha	1	0
5.	Bharuch	1	0
6.	Bhavnagar	1	1
7.	Dang	1	0
8.	Dohad	1	1
9.	Gandhi Nagar	1	0

1	2	3	4
10.	Jamnagar	1	1
11	Junagadh	1	1
12	Kachchh	1	3
13	Kheda	1	1
14	Mahesana	1	0
15	Narmada	1	0
16	Navsari	1	0
17	Panch Mahals	1	0
18	Patan	1	1
19	Porbandar	1	0
20	Rajkot	1	0
21	Sabar Kantha	1	1
22	Surat	1	0
23	Surendranagar	1	1
24	Tapi	1	1
25	Vadodara	1	1
26	Valsad	1	0
Total		26	15

[Translation]

Amenities at Sitapur Railway Station

3472. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger amenities at Sitapur railway station in Uttar Pradesh are inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railways for providing adequate passenger amenities at the said station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Khadi Products

3473. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Khadi products exported during each of the last three year;

(b) whether the export of khadi products has declined during the said period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the quantum and value of khadi produced during the said period;

(e) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to increase the export of khadi products; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The major Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products exported during last three years include handmade paper, papad, readymade garments, embroidery items, honey and silk and muslin khadi textiles. The value of KVI product exported year-wise is given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Value of KVI products exported (in Rs. lakh)
1.	2009-10	8282.68
2.	2010-11	11684.35
3.	2011-12 (upto January, 2012)	7700.00

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The quantum and value of khadi produced during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Khadi Production	
	Quantity (in lakh sq. meters)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	830.86	628.98
2010-11	859.53	673.01
2011-12 (Provisional)	882.30	723.48

(e) and (f) The Government, in order to boost export of KVI products, has given deemed 'Export Promotion Council' status to KVIC under which KVIC has already enlisted more than 900 exporters so far. There is provision of incentive in the form of 5% FOB value of direct export of KVI products. XII plan proposals, inter alia, focus on technological upliftment, high value addition and patenting, which are also envisioned to boost exports. KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for KVI products.

[English]

Participation of Women Scientists in S&T Sector

3474. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

- whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the participation of women scientists in the science and technology sector;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the number of women scientists working in the various technology departments of the Government;
- whether the Government proposes to spend more to ensure the participation of women in the said sector; and
- if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status thereof in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

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

(b) The Government has taken steps to improve the participation of women scientists in the science and technology sector by initiating several gender enabling initiatives. These include the Women Scientists Scholarship Scheme of the Department of Science and Technology which provides opportunities to women scientists and technologists who desire to return to mainstream science. Under this scheme, support is provided to women scientists to pursue research in frontier areas of science and engineering, R&D on problems of societal relevance and to take up S&T-based internship leading to self-employment. The Department of Biotechnology under the Bio-CARe scheme provides support for women scientists, both employed and unemployed to build capacities after a career break so as to help them undertake independent R&D projects.

(c) The number of women scientist working in the various Science and Technology departments of the Government, as per the statistics released in the Report of National Task Force for Women in Science in January, 2010, was 3019.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Government has formulated a scheme 'Disha' to ensure the participation of women in the S&T sector by enlarging the scope of gender parity initiatives for greater out reach of existing schemes and adding new components. The Disha scheme also addresses the issue of women scientists who wish to relocate to other cities due to family reasons by creating contractual positions tenable in publically funded institutions. The schemes are operated all over the country. The annual allocation for Disha and Bio-CARe programmes for the current financial year is Rs. 57.00 crores.

Horticulture Trains

3475. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether the Railways propose to introduce horticulture trains in the country including Metro cities for

the transportation of perishable items *e.g.* vegetables, fruits, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the sections identified for the purpose; and

(c) the timeframe set for implementation of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) With a view to facilitate transportation of perishable commodities including fruits, vegetables, frozen foods, frozen meats/poultry, chocolates, other milk products, pharmaceuticals etc. in temperature controlled condition, Indian Railways have introduced service of Refrigerated Vans. At present, Indian Railways have a fleet of 10 Refrigerated Parcel Vans, which are attached to long distance mail/express trains as per demand. In addition to this, Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR), a Public Sector. Undertaking under Ministry of Railways has procured 98 Insulated — Ventilated containers, which are running on Indian Railways as Special train as per demand.

Booking of LPG by SMS and IVRS

3476. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going to provide the facility of booking cooking gas cylinders to consumers in the country including Delhi only by Short Messaging System (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any inquiry regarding the extent to which people are satisfied with this system in the areas where it is already in force;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to fix the responsibility of distributors and to provide gas to consumers on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) With a view to provide better services to the customers and to reduce the scope

for irregularities, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, OMCs namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have introduced the facility of refill booking through Short Messaging Service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) in 18 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Puducherry and UT of Chandigarh, covering, 2965 LPG distributorships and about 4.36 crore LPG customers. Under this system, there is the facility for confirmation of the refill booking and the time of the booking to the customers along with information on the likely date when the refill would be supplied.

Further, OMCs have planned to expand the facility further in remaining areas with objective to cover 63 lakh customers through 490 LPG distributorships.

(c) and (d) In most of the cities, more than 80% of the customers are using the system successfully whereas, it is more than 90% in some cities. No specific survey on customer satisfaction on this initiative has been undertaken so far.

(e) OMCs have prescribed a norm to their LPG distributors to effect the delivery of the refill LPG cylinder ordinarily within two working days of the booking. However, due to factors such as product supply constraints, strikes, road breaches, floods, unplanned shutdown, natural calamities alongwith huge growth of demand, it has been seen that the distributors take some more time to deliver the refill LPG cylinder.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints on deliberate delay in refill supplies, these are investigated. If the complaints is established, action is taken against the erring LPG distributor in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

[Translation]

Cheque Bounce Cases

3477. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

- (a) the rules regarding disposal time of cases related to cheque-bounce;
- (b) whether such rules are being violated;
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) the number of cases which are still at hearing stage for more than 16 months; and
- (e) the time by which pending cases are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The provisions relating to dishonour of cheque for insufficiency of funds, etc. are contained in Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. Section 143 of the same Act, inter alia, empowers the Court to try offence of dishonour of cheque summarily in certain cases. The trial of a case under the Section shall, so far as practicable, be consistent with the interest of justice, be continued from day to day until its conclusion, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the trial beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded in writing. Every trial under this Section shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible and an endeavour shall be made to conclude the trial within six months from the date of filing of the complaint.

However, the hearing and disposal of the court cases under various laws ' including Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 fall within the domain of Judiciary. No day to day records of court proceedings at different stages are possible to maintain centrally.

The matter relating to backlog of cases under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments (NI) Act, 1881 has been dealt with by the Law Commission in its 213th Report. It has been observed by the Law Commission that over 38 lakh cheque bouncing cases have been pending in the various courts in the country. The State High Courts and State Governments have been requested by Department of Justice to set up special courts from out of the grants released by Central Government under Thirteenth Finance Commission for expeditious disposal of cases pending under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act.

Simultaneously an Inter Ministerial Group has been constituted to recommend necessary policy and legislative changes to deal with the problem of pendency of cases under NI Act and suggest the way forward for expeditious disposal of such cases.

[English]

Implementation of NRLM

3478. SHRI C.M. CHANG: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in the North Eastern States;
- (b) the funds allocated to the North Eastern States for the implementation of NRLM for the last three years, including the current year; State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the same effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) In order for a State to transit to National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) from Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), the States need to fulfill certain criteria which includes establishing State Rural Livelihood Mission as an autonomous body, appointing a State Mission Director, positioning State Mission Management Unit, deploying professional staff at the State, district and block levels and formulate its state level poverty reduction strategy. The North-Eastern States are in the process of fulfilling the aforesaid criteria.

As NRLM is yet to roll out in the North-Eastern States, no funds under NRLM have been released till date. However, a Statement indicating the funds allocated to the North Eastern States under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) for the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

The Ministry has conducted a number of workshops and meetings in order to sensitize all the states about the various themes and components under NRLM and to support them in rolling out NRLM in their respective States.

Statement*Central Allocation under the SGSY for NE States*

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	States/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	568.00	692.00	678.00	623.00
2.	Assam	14750.00	17988.00	17628.00	16194.00
3.	Manipur	989.00	1206.00	1182.00	1086.00
4.	Meghalaya	1108.00	1351.00	1324.00	1216.00
5.	Mizoram	256.00	313.00	306.00	281.00
6.	Nagaland	760.00	927.00	908.00	834.00
7.	Sikkim	284.00	346.00	340.00	313.00
8.	Tripura	1785.00	2177.00	2134.00	1960.00
Total		20500.00	25000.00	24500.00	22507.00

Land to Low Income Group People

3479. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide land titles to low income groups in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of schemes under which such assistance is provided; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years or since inception, whichever is earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) A Scheme for providing homestead sites to those rural BPL household who have neither agriculture land nor a house site has been launched, as a part of Indira Awas Yojana with effect from 24th August, 2009. Funding is shared by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 50:50 while in the case of Union Territories, Central Share is hundred percent.

(c) The funds released for this purpose, during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are Rs.157.47 crores and Rs. 189.99 crores respectively. In the year 2011-12, no funds were released for this purpose.

Recruitment of Minorities

3480. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons from Minorities recruited in the Railways during the last three years, Group-wise, separately;

(b) whether the students from Urdu medium/ Madarsa are eligible for recruitment in the Railways;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Railways propose amendments in relevant rules for enabling the recruitment of such students in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Number of candidates recruited from Minority Community during the last three years i.e. 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as under:—

Year	Groups		
	A	B	C*
2008-09	7	30	2702
2009-10	3	35	1667
2010-11	3	41	1547

*Note – Group 'C' including erstwhile Group 'D' as per 6th CPC.

- (b) Yes, Madam.
 (c) Does not arise.
 (d) Does not arise.

Production of Ammonium Nitrate

3481. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the production of ammonium nitrate during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
 (b) whether the production of ammonium nitrate has declined in the country during the said period;
 (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
 (d) the demand and supply of ammonium nitrate during the said period, State-wise; and
 (e) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the assessed demand and indigenous production of ammonium nitrate including imports?

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) Production of Ammonia Nitrate during the last three years is as under:—

(Lakh MT)

Year	Name of the Company					Total
	RCF	NFL	GNVFC	DFPCL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
2009-10	1.65	0.02	1.75	3.72	7.14	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11	0.99	0.03	1.65	3.19	5.86	
2011-12	0.80	0.22	2.15	4.05	7.22	

As can be seen the production of Ammonia Nitrate is not on the decline.

(d) and (e) The demand and supply of Ammonia Nitrate is not being monitored by Department of Fertilizers, as it is not covered under the concession/subsidy scheme.

Conversion of Sea Water to Potable Water

3482. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether our scientists have achieved success in converting sea-water into potable water;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether the Government has set up any plant for this purpose;
 (d) if so, the details thereof, locationwise especially for Lakshadweep;
 (e) the States wherein the said converted water is proposed to be supplied;
 (f) the efforts made to reduce the cost of the conversion process; and
 (g) the quantum of sea water processed into potable water during the last three years?

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

(b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) had launched a program for development of Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology for conversion of seawater into potable water, suitable for installation in the

island territories and near the coastal Power Plants. The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has been responsible for design, development, demonstrate and commissioning of the LTTD plants in selected coastal locations. The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. The technology is completely indigenous, robust and environment friendly.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Till date 4 LTTD plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Agatti, Lakshadweep and at Northern Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS), Chennai. Out of these four plants, the Minicoy and Agatti plants were established in April 2011 and July 2011, respectively. The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh liter per day of potable water. Besides, the ministry is working to set up 6 more plants funded by Lakshadweep Administration, one each in the islands of Lakshadweep viz., Amini, Chetlet, Kadamath, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Andrott plants.

(e) Currently, LTTD plants are located in the islands of Lakshadweep (Kavaratti, Minicoy, and Agatti), and one plant is operational at NCTPS, Chennai. The water is used locally.

(f) The cost per liter of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. According to the cost estimates made recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs per litre of desalinate water currently works to be 19 paise. Efforts are being made to reduce operational cost by adopting optimum design parameters.

(g) The quantum of fresh water, equivalent to bottled quality, produced in last 3 years is 1450 lakh liters in the Lakshadweep Islands.

[Translation]

Repair of Ponds in Vidarbha

3483. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated

any funds to repair and protect the British period ponds viz Mama ponds in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal for providing financial assistance to increase the irrigation capacity of these ponds and for their maintenance; 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) Government of India has released a sum of Rs 80.53 crore during 2011-12 to the State Government of Maharashtra against the proposal for 258 water bodies under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies which do not include Mama ponds in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) State Government has submitted proposals for 258 water bodies during 2011-12 for increasing irrigation capacity of those water bodies which have been sanctioned by Government of India.

Survey in the Field of Forest and Hilly Areas

3484. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted/proposed to be conducted by the Government about forest and hilly areas in the country;

(b) if so, whether any research has been conducted about availability of herbs in these areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any efforts have been made by the Central Pharmaceuticals and Aromatic Institute to fulfil the demand of herbs in International market and earn foreign exchange therefrom; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories namely, CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow, CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bio-resource Technology (CSIR-IHBT), Palampur, CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu and CSIR-North-East Institute of Science and Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat conduct survey and collect bio-resources of the hilly regions. They have undertaken Research and Development (R&D) for genetic improvement of plant bio-resources through conventional breeding and biotechnological methods and agro-technology of economically important plants, including medicinal and aromatic plants. Efforts have also been to develop process technology for phytochemicals. Recently CSIR-CIMAP has taken up a project funded by Uttarakhand Council of Science and Technology on the "Inventorisation of cultivation and conservation status of medicinal and aromatic plants in Uttarakhand". Survey units of Research Councils working under Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have conducted surveys of forests and hilly areas of the country to inventorise and document medicinal plants as well as local plants used in health traditions. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Department of AYUSH has been providing financial assistance in institutions engaged in research to survey and inventories medicinal plants in the hilly regions of the country. Further, Botanical Survey of India (BSI), an organisation under Ministry of Environment and Forests conduct ethno-botanical studies in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)'s laboratory - Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP)'s efforts towards development of high yielding mint varieties, cropping and integrated pest and soil nutrient management schedules transferred to cultivators leading to high mint oil yields and enormous employment generation in the area, has largely contributed

to India achieving a capability to meet about 75% of world's requirement of about 15000 tons of natural menthol. Such efforts have also been extrapolated for several commodities such as lemongrass oil, senna, etc., which are being produced in the country for meeting domestic requirement as well as for export purposes. Due to continuing efforts made by CSIR-CIMAP in dissemination of technologies through training, interaction, farmers' meet, etc., production of different medicinal and aromatic plants is increasing in the country. Several of such commodities (Mentha oil, lemongrass oil, Palmarosa oil, Senna, Isabgol, etc.) are being exported by the traders/manufactures/processors who procure these raw materials from the farmers. As per the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, during the year 2008-09, about 3612 tonnes of Mentha oil worth Rs. 245.08 crores and 137 tonnes Lemongrass oil worth Rs. 8.63 crores were exported.

Supply of Water to Haryana

3485. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of water of River Ravi and Beas utilized by Haryana at the time of passing the Punjab Agreement Repeal Act, 2004;

(b) the year-wise quantity of water of River Ravi and Beas utilized by Haryana after passing the Punjab Agreement Repeal Act, 2004;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity of water of Ravi and Beas being utilized by Haryana has been specifically mentioned in this Act of 2004; 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) As informed by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), the quantity of Ravi and Beas waters utilized by Haryana (delivered to Haryana), at the time of passing the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 (PTAA) i.e. for the year 2003-04 is 1.584 Million Acre Feet (MAF) as against Haryana's share of 1.70 MAF (i.e. 8,55,423 Cusec days).

(b) As further informed by BBMB, the year-wise quantity of Ravi and Beas waters utilized by Haryana after the time of passing the PTAA i.e. during the years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are 1.577 MAF, 2.024 MAF, 1.782 MAF, 1.798 MAF, 1.884 MAF, 0.926 MAF, 1.630 MAF and 1.505 MAF respectively.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) PTTA mentions that "present utilisation by Haryana is about 5.91 MAF of water (about 4.33 MAF from Sutlej and about 1.62 MAF from Ravi and Beas)" and "all existing and actual utilisations through the existing systems shall remain protected and unaffected."

Delay of Trains

3486. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision of compensation to passengers in case of trains running late;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose to formulate a concrete action plan to run trains on their scheduled time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Indian Railways makes all efforts to run trains on time. However, trains do run late sometimes due to various reasons like miscreant activities, alarm chain pulling, natural calamities such as cyclonic storms or damage to track due to breaches, law and order problems, bad weather, cattle run over and electricity grid failure, equipment failure etc.

To ensure running of trains right time, following steps has been taken by Indian Railways:—

- Intensive, round the clock monitoring of trains is done at all three levels viz. Divisional, Zonal Head Quarters and Railway Board.

- Launching of punctuality drives from time to time.
- Running of trains at maximum permissible speed except during adverse weather conditions like fog, for safety considerations.
- Improvement in standard of maintenance of assets to reduce equipment failures.
- Counselling and motivating staff to ensure punctual running.
- Liaison with State Government to tackle the Law and Order problems and miscreant activities.
- Up-gradation of technology of track, rolling stock and signalling.

[English]

Concession to Deaf and Dumb Persons

3487. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the fact that deaf and dumb persons and their escorts are not given concessions in AC coaches of Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any action is taken/being taken to allow them the concession at par with other disabled persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Deaf and Dumb persons (both impairments together in the same person) are granted 50% concession in Second, Sleeper and First class in ail Mail and Express trains other than Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto, Jan Shatabdi and Garib Rath trains. One escort is also granted the same amount of concession. Railways grant concession to various categories of passengers. Due to financial constraints, the scope of concessions is not being enlarged as a matter of policy.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation of Women

3488. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to make it mandatory to have at least one woman director in the Board of Directors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government is considering to increase the representation of women in Indian Companies by eight per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Clause 149 of the Companies Bill 2011 provides that such class or classes of companies to be notified from time to time shall have at least one woman director.

(c) No such increase in percentage is under consideration.

(d) Not applicable.

Allocation under NRLM to States

3489. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for allocation to States under National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM)-Aajeevika for support to livelihood programmes;

(b) whether the Ministry has any planning for making it more rational by linking it to percentage of numbers of poor and population of the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in the absence of specific rational principles grant is being allocated randomly at present; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) NRLM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented in all States and UTs except in Delhi and Chandigarh. The financing of the Mission shall be shared between the Centre and the States/UTs on the following basis:—

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central Share (%)	State Share (%)
1.	North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim)	90	10
2.	All Other States	75	25
3.	Union Territories	100	0

The Central allocation earmarked for the States is distributed in relation to the incidence of poverty in the States.

The NRLM follows a demand driven strategy, the States have the flexibility to develop their livelihoods-based perspective plans and annual action plans for poverty reduction. The overall plans would be within the allocation for the State based on inter-se poverty ratios.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

[Translation]

Railway Crossings on Highways

3490. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of railway crossings at National Highways in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of manned and unmanned railway crossings on National Highways and State Highways in Maharashtra, particularly in North-Maharashtra; and

(c) the time by which unmanned railway crossings will be converted into manned railway crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2012, there are 1174 manned and 651 unmanned level crossings in Maharashtra. Out of these, 14 manned and 01 unmanned level crossings are on National Highways and 1160 manned and 650 unmanned level crossings are on other roads including State Highways. District-wise details are not maintained.

(c) Railways have decided to progressively man vulnerable unmanned level crossings based on rail-road traffic volume, visibility conditions at unmanned level crossings and those which cannot be eliminated by any other means. Railway has also 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 Road Under Bridge (RUB) or Road Over Bridge (ROB) (iii) by closing unmanned level crossings having NIL Train Vehicle Unit where roads are non-existent on either side. Aforesaid works shall be completed in due course of time/subject to availability of financial resources and cooperation of State Governments, particularly, consent of closure of level crossing and undertaking to maintain road and drainage in future for Road Under Bridges.

[English]

Land Scam of Wakf Properties

3491. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minorities and National Wakf Board have taken note of the land scam of wakf properties in the country;

(b) if so, the number of States where land scam have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(c) whether the National Wakf Board has issued

instructions to State Wakf Boards for proper maintenance of records of wakf properties and computerisation thereof;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has asked for reports from the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The National Commission for Minorities receives individual complaints with regard to encroachment/illegal occupation of wakf land/properties from various parts of the country. These individual complaints are forwarded to the concerned authorities for appropriate action. So far as National Wakf Board is concerned, there is no such organization/institution.

(b) According to Section 32(1) of the Wakf Act, 1995, the general superintendence of all auqaf in a State vests in the State/UT Waqf Board established or the State and it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered. Moreover, as per the Wakf Act, 1995, the Waqf Board is empowered for recovery and for removal of encroachment from waqf properties. Therefore, when any complaint is received of alienation/sale/encroachments of wakf properties by the Ministry, the matter is referred to the concerned State Government and State Waqf Board for necessary action.

(c) to (e) The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Waqf, in its 9th Report presented to Rajya Sabha on 23rd October, 2008, recommended computerization of records of the State Waqf Boards (SWBs) with central financial assistance. The proposal was approved by the Government and the scheme of computerization of records of State Waqf Boards was launched by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in December, 2009. This scheme is applicable to all the 30 State Waqf Boards in the country. The main objective of the scheme is to streamline record keeping, introduce transparency and to computerize various functions and processes of the SWBs. The scheme envisages to develop a web-based software named Wakf Management System of India (WAMSI), to host a Centralized data base of waqf properties for all the SWBs

in four modules viz. registration of wakf, leasing details of wakf properties, annual return assessment and litigation tracking. The Ministry calls for reports on the status of implementation from time to time and takes suitable steps where bottleneck arises in implementing the scheme.

[Translation]

20 Point Programme

3493. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether poverty alleviation, employment generation, education and health have been included under the 20-Point programme, 2006;

(b) if so, the names of such schemes started in the country, State-wise including the State of Jharkhand; and

(c) the details of the achievements made so far under these schemes?

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) Twenty Point Programme 2006 is a package of programme inter-alia aiming at poverty alleviation, employment generation, education and health. Twenty Point Programme consists of 65 items which are primarily the programmes/schemes of the Government of India, administered by the various Central Nodal Ministries and are normally implemented through State/UT Administration. A Statement-I indicating the 20 points and 65 items is annexed. The programmes for poverty alleviation, employment generation are primarily covered under the point 'Garibi Hatao' which consists of five items. The programmes for education are primarily covered under the point 'Sabkeliye Shiksha (education for all)'. Similarly the health is covered under the point 'Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (health for all)'.

The Ministry of Statistics and PI is mandated to monitor the physical progress only of the 65 items/schemes covered under the Twenty Point Programme on the basis of the inputs received from the Central Nodal Ministries. The details of physical progress achieved during 2010-11

under selected schemes of Twenty Point Programme- 2006 relating to employment generation, poverty alleviation (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Swaranjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana), education (Mid-Day-Meal Scheme) and health (Total Sanitation Campaign, ICPS, Functional Anganwadi and Institutional Delivery) is enclosed (Statement-II to VI).

Statement-I

List of items covered under (TPP) — 2006

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points/Items
1	2	3
I. Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]		
Rural Areas		
	1.	Employment generation under the <i>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)</i>
	2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
	3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
	4.	Self help Groups
Urban Areas		
	5.	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
II. Jan Shakti (Power to People)		
	6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies)
		– Activity Mapping for devolution of functions
		– Budget Flow of Funds
		– Assignment of Functionaries
	7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice — Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
	8.	District Planning Committees.

1	2	3
III.	Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]	
	9. Water shed development	
	10. Marketing and infrastructural support to farmers	
	11. Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture	
	12. Credit to farmers	
	13. Distribution of waste land to the landless	
IV.	Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]	
	14. Social Security for Agricultural and Un-organised Labour	
	15. Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)	
	16. Prevention of Child Labour	
	17. Welfare of Women Labour	
V.	Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]	
	18. <i>Food Security:</i>	
	(i) Targeted Public Distribution system;	
	(ii) Antyodaya Anna Yojana;	
	(iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas	
VI.	Subke Liye Awas [Housing for All]	
	19. Rural Housing — Indira Awas Yojana	
	20. EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	
VII.	Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]	
	21. Rural Areas.	
	— Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	
	22. Urban Areas:	
	— Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	

1	2	3
VIII.	Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]	
	23. Control and prevention of major diseases:	
	(a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB (c) Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness	
	24. National Rural Health Mission	
	25. Immunisation of Children	
	26. Sanitation Programme in	
	— Rural Areas	
	— Urban Areas	
	27. Institutional Delivery	
	28. Prevention of Female Foeticide	
	29. Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children	
	30. Two Child norms	
IX.	Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]	
	31. Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	
	- Compulsory Elementary Education	
	32. Mid-Day-Meal Scheme	
X.	Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]	
	33. SC Families Assisted	
	34. Rehabilitation of Scavengers	
	35. ST Families Assisted	
	36. Rights of Forest dwellers — Owners of minor forest produce	
	37. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	
	38. No alienation of Tribal lands	

1	2	3
	39.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
	40.	Welfare of Minorities
	41.	Professional education among all minority communities
	42.	Reservation of OBCs in – Education – Employment
XI.		Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]
	43.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
	44.	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament
XII.		Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)
	45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	46.	Functional Anganwadis
XIII.		Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]
	47.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	48.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	49.	National Service Scheme
XIV.		Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]
	50.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
XV.		Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]

1	2	3
	51.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on – Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings Planted on – Public and Forest Lands
	52.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies
	53.	Solid and liquid waste management in – Rural Areas – Urban Areas
XVI.		Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]
	54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans
	55.	Welfare of the aged
XVII.		Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]
	56.	Rural Roads – PMGSY
XVIII.		Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]
	57.	Bio-diesel Production
	58.	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	59.	Renewable Energy
	60.	Energising Pump sets
	61.	Supply of Electricity
	62.	Supply of Kerosene and LPG
XIX.		Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]
	63.	Backward Regions Grants Fund
XX.		e-Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]
	64.	Central and State Governments
	65.	Panchayats and Municipalities

Statement-II*Physical Progress during 2010-11 under the NREG Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of job cards issued (Number) April, 2010- March, 2011	Employment generated (Number) April, 2010- March, 2011	Wages given (Rupees) April, 2010- March, 2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,97,637	33,92,72,000	53,82,26,00,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1,59,338	3,65,30,000	3,82,21,91,000
4.	Bihar	6,38,361	15,97,49,000	15,96,11,13,000
5.	Chhattisgarh	5,06,533	11,09,88,000	11,57,34,46,000
6.	Delhi	0	0	0
7.	Goa	6,012	3,51,446	4,74,66,000
8.	Gujarat	3,85,837	4,91,84,000	4,81,86,47,000
9.	Haryana	1,01,964	83,02,000	1,41,89,97,000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40,111	2,19,06,000	2,76,13,80,000
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,42,448	1,99,81,000	2,81,91,78,000
12.	Jharkhand	2,43,004	8,13,80,466	8,74,44,26,273
13.	Karnataka	16,70,812	10,98,85,000	16,08,02,24,000
14.	Kerala	4,83,744	4,55,51,141	6,22,91,99,469
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,83,241	12,65,78,000	13,00,19,75,000
16.	Maharashtra	2,31,943	1,37,33,931	2,10,33,90,000
17.	Manipur	68,786	2,95,61,000	2,74,77,17,000
18.	Meghalaya	11,679	1,99,81,000	3,17,95,98,000
19.	Mizoram	7,988	0	0
20.	Nagaland	24,017	3,34,34,800	3,43,96,65,200
21.	Odisha	4,32,244	9,75,59,000	9,34,50,83,000
22.	Puducherry	3,089	13,73,401	13,11,00,000
23.	Punjab	98,664	74,66,000	1,00,10,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Rajasthan	10,10,575	30,26,65,000	22,75,21,39,000
25.	Sikkim	4,191	48,13,695	83,52,16,000
26.	Tamil Nadu	8,03,668	26,85,63,170	22,14,52,91,500
27.	Tripura	30,662	37,20,000	3,82,00,56,000
28.	Uttarakhand	81,033	2,30,20,900	2,43,17,84,700
29.	Uttar Pradesh	13,65,097	33,43,67,000	35,24,95,62,000
30.	West Bengal	3,29,368	13,43,56,000	13,97,74,01,000
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,241	4,06,121	7,62,94,000
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	218	46,587	54,60,168
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	8,365	1,63,535	2,93,99,000
Grand Total		96,72,870	2,38,48,89,193	2,64,37,09,99,310

Statement-III

*Physical Progress during 2010-11 under SGSY
(Unit: Number)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Individual Swarizgaries Assisted	Self Help Groups Formed	SHG To whom Income Generating Activities provided
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,771	47,817	19,729
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	873	0	30
3.	Assam	11,455	24,992	14,316
4.	Bihar	15,398	31,453	17,999
5.	Chhattisgarh	12,051	5,572	3,893
6.	Delhi		0	
7.	Goa	50	38	84
8.	Gujarat	19,492	6,417	5,390

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Haryana	2,828	2,999	2,443
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2,335	1,100	998
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,799	1,442	555
12.	Jharkhand	14,040	21,950	16,577
13.	Karnataka	12,507	7,388	7,388
14.	Kerala	7,185	1,986	3,377
15.	Madhya Pradesh	96,361	23,193	15,695
16.	Maharashtra	23,837	14,756	14,465
17.	Manipur	303	725	718
18.	Meghalaya	6,308	956	2,400
19.	Mizoram	834	0	465
20.	Nagaland	783	703	432
21.	Odisha	22,249	8,536	9,316
22.	Puducherry	94	176	174
23.	Punjab	6,718	896	660
24.	Rajasthan	16,115	4,328	5,310
25.	Sikkim	468	158	165
26.	Tamil Nadu	13,465	29,647	8,738
27.	Tripura	0	4,441	559
28.	Uttarakhand	3,603	6,189	2,260
29.	Uttar Pradesh	88,080	52,473	30,228
30.	West Bengal	56,900	36,348	37,292
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	312	76	68
32.	Chandigarh		0	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	25	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	148	0	0
Grand Total		4,61,404	3,36,755	2,21,724

Statement-IV*Physical Progress under SJSRY during the Year 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Urban Poor Beneficiaries Assisted Under Micro-Enterprise (USEP)	No. of Urban Poor Beneficiaries Assisted for setting up Group Micro Enterprises (UWSP)	No. of Beneficiaries Provided Skill Training to Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,884	7,420	20,559
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	5	9
3.	Assam	164	—	205
4.	Bihar	0	—	17,134
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,251	876	—
6.	Goa	0	—	—
7.	Gujarat	5,395	223	19,549
8.	Haryana	1,606	818	4,724
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	2,678	2,420	4,546
13.	Kerala	182	1,050	1,975
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9,693	504	29,654
15.	Maharashtra	7,449	34,699	38,669
16.	Manipur	8	—	97
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	68	330	2,055
19.	Nagaland	130	196	154
20.	Odisha	1,693	1,360	2,620
21.	Punjab	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	4,399	25	1,956
23.	Sikkim	67	70	280

1	2	3	4	5
24	Tamil Nadu	3,925	4,660	2,330
25	Tripura	342	20	1,586
26	Uttarakhand	-	10	1,052
27	Uttar Pradesh	4,078	771	40,909
28	West Bengal	2,611	309	3,959
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43	-	-
30	Chandigarh	0	-	-
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	-	-
32	Daman and Diu	0	-	-
33	Delhi	80	-	109
34	Puducherry	411	904	153
Grand Total		53,161	56,670	1,94,284

Statement-V

Physical Progress under Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme during 3rd Quarter of 2010-11

(in MTS)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Children Covered			Allocation (Wheat + Rice)		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4075385	2228854	6304239	14391.85	17084.03	31475.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200018	68984	269002	790.78	539.61	1330.39
3.	Assam	2994566	1521318	4515884	19939.55	9996.65	29936.20
4.	Bihar	7832405	2045212	9877617	33435.95	11887.71	45323.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	2718490	1142558	3861048	11993.11	8576.00	20569.11
6.	Goa	93893	62823	156716	631.15	377.63	1008.78
7.	Gujarat	2889045	988650	3877695	17445.56	11108.75	28554.31
8.	Haryana	1371801	633879	2005680	6972.74	5223.75	12196.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	411894	303856	715750	2024.85	2258.77	4283.62
10	Jammu and Kashmir	571120	268924	840044	1632.99	1538.01	3171.00
11	Jharkhand	2451496	780425	3231921	16349.73	14427.11	30776.84
12	Karnataka	3292284	1924686	5216970	19169.94	15975.24	35145.18
13	Kerala	1699651	1081966	2781617	10832.16	10540.61	21372.77
14	Madhya Pradesh	6135265	2520678	8655943	32638.92	25064.27	57703.19
15	Maharashtra	6834807	3799392	10634199	44147.53	130821.62	174969.15
16	Manipur	189634	40501	230135	949.81	355.69	1305.50
17	Meghalaya	338268	121510	459778	1166.81	379.38	1546.19
18	Mizoram	100969	50749	151718	471.25	497.16	968.41
19	Nagaland	209151	61993	271144	1139.14	591.76	1730.90
20	Odisha	3711317	1515835	5227152	20905.22	15278.76	36183.98
21	Punjab	1085764	667896	1753660	5261.42	4703.98	9965.40
22	Rajasthan	3952440	1828958	5781398	23716.62	17644.20	41360.82
23	Sikkim	67067	27788	94855	242.70	232.30	475.00
24	Tamil Nadu	2699771	1574944	4274715	20446.73	18014.81	38461.54
25	Tripura	296982	138111	435093	2070.60	1464.93	3535.53
26	Uttarakhand	491275	310634	801909	2704.01	2785.12	5489.13
27	Uttar Pradesh	8685569	2628708	11314277	48098.16	38935.33	87033.49
28	West Bengal	7050814	2452590	9503404	30437.88	13221.58	43659.46
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19036	13413	32449	11.85	35.01	46.86
30	Chandigarh	36232	21950	58182	171.29	130.90	302.19
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24688	9881	34569	154.98	117.33	272.31
32	Daman and Diu	9469	5829	15298	61.13	63.47	124.60
33	Delhi	731246	419086	1150332	5391.83	4735.40	10127.23
34	Lakshadweep	5321	3714	9035	48.38	38.30	86.68
35	Puducherry	50337	37801	88138	290.51	321.23	611.74
Total		73327470	31304096	104631566	396137.13	384966.40	781103.53

Statement-VI

Physical Progress during 2010-11 under ICDS, Functional Anganwadis, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Institutional Delivery

(Unit: Number)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	ICDS Block Operational (Cum.)	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Individual Household Latrines Constructed	Institutional Delivery
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	387	82,565	1049704	1304000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93	6,028	19799	9534
3.	Assam	231	56,681	498849	419172
4.	Bihar	544	80,211	717792	1383505
5.	Chhattisgarh	163	37,681	236164	326278
6.	Delhi	55	6,606	0	276084
7.	Goa	11	1,258	800	18807
8.	Gujarat	336	49,335	515224	1098277
9.	Haryana	140	21,669	132137	204955
10.	Himachal Pradesh	78	18,529	216571	65372
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	141	26,043	125228	142699
12.	Jharkhand	204	38,310	296678	340144
13.	Karnataka	185	63,358	810104	725625
14.	Kerala	258	33,019	20241	375805
15.	Madhya Pradesh	453	83,944	1166016	1330637
16.	Maharashtra	553	90,774	562183	1309199
17.	Manipur	42	9,721	49576	25554
18.	Meghalaya	41	5,112	65417	33772
19.	Mizoram	27	1,980	1611	18211
20.	Nagaland	59	3,455	18224	0
21.	Odisha	326	67,939	853303	551626
22.	Puducherry	5	788	77	42485

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Punjab	154	26,656	118415	269641
24.	Rajasthan	304	57,406	750948	1207065
25.	Sikkim	13	1,172	0	6666
26.	Tamil Nadu	434	54,439	473647	1080397
27.	Tripura	56	9,906	30392	38260
28.	Uttarakhand	105	12,769	2915407	92643
29.	Uttar Pradesh	896	1,69,242	132913	2771150
30.	West Bengal	414	1,10,691	466311	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	697	0	4925
32.	Chandigarh	3	420	0	18538
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	219	0	3140
34.	Daman and Diu	2	97	0	2773
35.	Lakshadweep	9	107	0	645
Grand Total		6,729	12,28,827	12243731	15497584

[English]

Upper Yamuna River Board

3494. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Upper Yamuna River Board is in operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the role and functions of this Board;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated by the Government to the Board since its inception; and

(d) the achievements made by this Board in protecting and cleaning the Yamuna River?

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) With the Basin Planning and Management Organisation (BPMO), Central Water Commission (CWC) acting as its secretariat, the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) started operating from 1995 onwards. Budget provision for the Board was first made in 2000-01. The Board has so far held 41 meetings. The Board is required to regulate the allocation of available flows amongst the beneficiary States, within the overall framework of a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Upper Yamuna Basin States on 12 May, 1994. The functions of the UYRB are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The year-wise fund allocation (in thousands of Rupees) by the Government to the Board is as follows:—

Year	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Fund allocated	6000	14000	12800	3900	7500	9000	11000
Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
Fund allocated	14000	15800	18385	18235	19000	19000	

(d) Though protecting and cleaning the Yamuna river is not in the functions of UYRB, it has a related function of "monitoring of return flows from the waters withdrawn by Delhi from Yamuna after allowing for the municipal and drinking water purposes as agreed to and after providing treatment to ensure the proper quality of the effluent as per standards of Central Pollution Board." Accordingly, the issue of pollution has been discussed in various meetings of the Board and Delhi Jal Board has been advised to discharge return flows in river Yamuna only after proper treatment.

Statement

Functions of Upper Yamuna River Board

(a) Regulation and supply of water from all storages and barrages upto and including Okhla barrage, having regard to the agreements entered into or the arrangements made between the Govts. of the Basin States in pursuance of MOU dated 12.5.94 but keeping in view the peaking requirements of the existing and run-of-the river hydro power stations. The operation and maintenance of the control structures shall remain with the respective States as per agreements in respect of each structure. Should, at any time, there be a dispute regarding regulation of flows at any of the structures, the Board shall take over the operation and control of that structure till the dispute is resolved; provided such take over shall take place with the approval of the Review Committee; provided further that if the Review Committee could not meet within 15 days, Chairman of the Review Committee shall take a decision in this regard.

(b) Maintenance of a minimum flow, in proportion of completion of upstream storages going upto 10 cumec downstream of Tajewala/Hathnikund and downstream of Okhla Head Works throughout the year from ecological considerations as upstream storages are built up progressively in a phased manner.

(c) Monitoring return flows from the waters withdrawn by Delhi from Yamuna after allowing for the consumptive use for the municipal and drinking water purposes as agreed to and after providing treatment to ensure the proper quality of the effluent as per standards of Central Pollution Control Board. For this purpose, the Board shall chalk out a plan in consultation with the concerned Basin States detailing the location from where the raw water will be drawn and the quantum thereof and the points on which water drawn in excess shall be returned back to the system after proper treatment.

(d) Monitoring return flows from the waters withdrawn from Yamuna by the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana for the purpose of silt exclusion.

(e) Monitoring of flows from tail race of Khara hydel station into river Yamuna upstream of Hathnikund; provided that the design of Hathnikund Barrage should ensure optimum operation of Khara tail race channel and provision should also be made for stage II W.J.C. hydro electric project.

(f) Framing of rules and regulations for water accounting and determination of the shares of water for each State for every 10-day period for purpose of regulation.

(g) Keeping of concurrent records of the flow of the Yamuna at all stations considered necessary by the Board, consideration/completion of the records and determination of the volume of water flowing in river Yamuna in a water year.

(h) Keeping concurrent records of data of withdrawals for irrigation, domestic, municipal and industrial or any other purpose and of water going down the river below Okhla.

(i) Ensuring delivery of supplies to all the concerned States in accordance with their entitlements by

taking all necessary measures, inter-alia, by giving directions as regards installation of self recording gauges, taking observations without hindrance, preparing rating curves etc. The selection of the control points at which the Board requires appropriate measures to be taken as mentioned above shall include, but not be limited all points at which Yamuna discharges are being shared by more than one State and all regulation points on the concerned rivers and canals for determining the shareable supplies. The decision of the Board shall be final and binding so far as the selection of the control points are concerned. All the concerned States shall co-operate fully and shall carry out promptly the day to day directions of the Board in regard to regulation and control of supplies, operation of gates and any other matters in their territory, for ensuring delivery of supplies as determined by the Board in accordance with their entitlements.

(j) Co-ordination of activities relating to and giving of appropriate directions so as to ensure as best as possible, the following:—

- (1) Construction of different works keeping in view funds availability and the desirability of obtaining quick results;
- (2) Integrated operation of schemes for various uses like water supply, irrigation, industries, hydro-electric power, flood control, etc., including withdrawals during construction of various works consistent with the provisions in the agreements between the basin States.
- (3) Monitoring, conservation and upgrading the quality of the surface and ground waters; and
- (4) Smooth implementation of inter-State projects.

(k) Overseeing plans for catchment area treatment, watershed management, rehabilitation of affected population and conservation of the environment of inter-State projects and projects submerging areas in other States.

(l) Monitoring and reviewing the progress of all projects upto and including Okhla Barrage and advising on the phasing of projects on the basis of the work plans submitted by the Basin States.

(m) Monitoring of, in consultation with the Central Ground Water Board, exploitation of ground water in the Upper Yamuna Catchment and formulation of such regulations as would prevent over-exploitation of the ground water detrimental to the surface flow especially for ensuring minimum flow in the river system.

(n) Submission of Annual Report of its work done during each year to the Central Government as also to the Basin States.

(o) Such other function as the Central Government may, after consultation with the Government of the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi, may entrust to it.

Acquisition of Tribal Land

3495. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal land belonging to the persons of Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been grabbed by the persons of other communities;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) A State-wise Statement of land alienated from tribals and land restored to them is enclosed. In so far as alienation of land belonging to the Scheduled Castes is concerned, the data of such cases is not being maintained at the Central level.

(c) Most of the States have enacted laws to protect the rights of Scheduled Tribes(STs) on the land. Further, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has deterrent provisions to stop alienation and restore possession of land. Central assistance is provided to strengthen the enforcement machinery for implementation of this Act. Also a Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment reviews the implementations of this Act by States/UTs.

Statement

State-wise Information of Alienation and Restoration of Tribal Lands

acres

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases filed in the court	Area	Cases Disposed of by the Court	Area	Cases Rejected	Area	Cases Decided in favour of Tribals	Area	Cases in which land was restored to Tribals	Area	Cases pending in Court	Area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65875	287776	58212	256452	31737	150227	26475	106225	23383	94312	7663	31324
2.	Assam	2042	4211	50	19			50	19	50	19	1992	4192
3.	Bihar	86291	104893	76518	95151	31884	49730	44634	45421	44634	45421	9773	9742
4.	Chhattisgarh	49138	-	21290	13440	27402	13440	21202		13364		88	-
5.	Gujarat	20847	76612	20044	74053	522	1387	19522	72666	363	1919	803	2559
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	21									2	21
7.	Jharkhand	5382	4002	1362	NA	283	NA	1079	860	1079	860	4020	NA
8.	Karnataka	10686	40189	10222	37457	5679	21444	4544	16234	4490	16127	2392	2769
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13440	8997	11705	8429	3984	2547	7721	6277	8738	8300	1735	567
10.	Maharashtra	45634	NR	44624	99486	24681	NR	19943	99486	19943	99486	1010	NR
11.	Odisha	107798	106530	107190	105840	44247	47950	62943	57891	61257	57013	608	690
12.	Rajasthan	886	3099	285	176	90	29851	195	418	195	417	601	2383
13.	Tripura	29152	25476	9088	7368	20064	18108	9088	7368	8994	7318	Nil	Nil
	Total	437173	661806	360590	697871	190573	334684	217396	412865	186490	331192	30687	54247

Unearthing Scam Involving ITAT Member

3496. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether a serious scam involving a Members of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) and a company for writing and delivering favourable judgment in favour of the client of that company has been unearthed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure that such incidents do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had, during investigations, seized computer hard disk of a lawyers firm. Investigations led to the retrieval of certain documents showing similarities with certain orders passed by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT). Permission of the Central Government for the prosecution of a Member of ITAT was conveyed to CBI on 29.12.2011 and the approval of the Central Government under section 6A of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 for registering a Preliminary Enquiry in respect of some Members of ITAT, has been conveyed to CBI on 29.03.2012.

(c) The President, ITAT has been advised to be vigilant and review the rules and practices relating to preparation and delivery of the orders of the Tribunal to strengthen the systems.

New Invention Projects by CSIR

3497. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new invention projects carried out by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the manner in which it is likely to benefit the common people; and

(b) the details of invention projects by CSIR in Gujarat during the last three years and the current year?

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) CSIR developed innovative technologies in some key economically important sectors such as: drugs and pharmaceuticals; food and food processing; water; innovative farm machinery; housing and construction; infrastructure engineering including roads; glass and ceramics; agrochemicals; aromatic and medicinal plants; leather; petroleum and petrochemicals; mining, minerals and metals which are benefitting the common people in a significant manner.

As a socially conscious organization, through CSIR 800 programme, CSIR is strategically providing S&T needed for the masses at the base of economic pyramid, so as to enhance their quality of life and remove drudgery. There is special focus to train rural women so as to generate self-employment opportunities for them through desired S&T intervention and enhance family income.

Some recently developed technologies benefitting the masses include: Streptokinase (a drug for cardiovascular disease); Soleckshaw (an innovative rickshaw to remove drudgery of rickshaw pullers); Wood without trees (an innovative material from agri and plastic waste); Liquid fertilizer from sea weeds; Ashwagandha variety (released to farmers for enhancing their income); Terafil (an innovative very low cost water filter for the rural masses); Products based on aromatic and medicinal plants such as nutraceuticals, deodorants, bio-fertilizers and disinfectants; Lavender Park set up in Jammu and Kashmir (helping women in a significant manner); Organized mushroom cultivation introduced in North-Eastern states; Post harvest technology centres in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh; and Leather products.

(b) In Gujarat, the focus of continuing research through CSIR constituents is on: affordable healthcare; enhancing potability of water; sustainable energy solutions; specialty chemicals; salt; potash; glass and ceramics; leather products; and value added products from sea weeds.

Through a unique public-private partnership in the domain of affordable healthcare, CSIR has developed and commercialized a drug named Risorine for

tuberculosis. Risorine is a cost effective drug which has characteristics of enhanced bioavailability and low toxicity. CSIR has developed a technology for vitrified tiles which has led to replacement of the Ukraine clay and major reduction of import of the Ukraine clay, thus saving the foreign exchange. A process for sulphate off potash — a novel technology for self-reliance has been developed.

Presently muriate of potash is totally imported in the country. Commercialized carbon fiber technology has been developed to create indigenous capacity. The carbon fiber is a strategic material used in defence and space applications. The recent high impact making technologies commercialized in the State of Gujarat are provided as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of Technology	Name of the Company
1.	Risorine	Cadila Pharamceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad
2.	Carbon Fibre Technology	Kerarock industries and Exports Ltd., Vadodara
3.	Vitrified Tiles	A large number of small and medium enterprises

[Translation]

Study by World Bank

3498. SHRI RAKESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- whether the World Bank has conducted any study on the water resources in India;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the funds allocated by the World Bank for carrying out reforms in the water sector in the country; and
- the details of funds released by the World Bank during the last two years, Statewise and scheme-wise?

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

- The World Bank has undertaken a study and

Technical Assistance initiative on Ground Water Management in India with the objectives of identifying management strategies for promoting sustainable groundwater use in the heavily groundwater dependent States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. An assessment was also carried out in Punjab. Based on the outcome of the study, the World Bank has brought out the report on "Deep Wells and Prudence: Towards Pragmatic Action for Addressing Groundwater Over-exploitation in India". The report has suggested a combination of demand side measures, conjunctive use and groundwater recharge enhancement to manage over-exploitation of groundwater in the country and have indicated a set of pragmatic measures that can be effectively implemented at ground level.

(c) and (d) A list of Water Resources and Irrigation Projects financed by world Bank as well as the details of funds released by the World Bank, State-wise and project-wise is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance (IBRD/IDA) US \$ million	Disburse-ment during 2010-11 (US \$ million)	Disburse-ment during 2011-12 (US \$ million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project 4750-IN	30.11.2004/ 30.06.2012	387.40 (IBRD)	31.00	34.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project 3603-IN	15.3.2002/ 31.3.2013	93.45(IDA) XDR	3.77	1.67
		Additional Financing Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project 4709-IN	21.5.2010/ 31.03.2013	12.40(IDA) XDR	–	1.39
3	Uttar Pradesh	UP Water Sector Restructuring Project 3602-IN	08.03.2002/ 31.10.2011	87.27(IDA) XDR	15.24	9.89
4	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project 4796-IN	19.08.2005/ 28.03.2014	325.00 (IBRD)	64.21	23.15
5	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project. 4872-IN	2.11.2007/ 31.01.2012	32.00 (IBRD)	2.71	10.64
		Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project 3635-1-IN	02.11.2007/ 31.01.2012	11.00 (IDA) XDR	1.08	7.11
		Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project. 3635-IN	04.06.2002/ 31.01.2012	50.08 (IDA) XDR	4.99	4.28 upto 31.1.2012
6	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project 4857-IN	08.06.2007/ 31.12.2013	94.50 (IBRD)	13.68	10.89
		Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project 4291-IN	08.06.2007/ 31.12.2012	63.00(IDA) XDR	8.98	6.98
7	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project 7897-IN	14.08.2010/ 31.07.2016	450.60 (IBRD)	41.13	14.65
8	Odisha	Odisha Community Tanks Management Project 7576-IN	27.01.2009/ 31.12.2014	38.47 (IBRD)	0.66	0.85
		Odisha Community Tanks Management Project 4499-1N	27.01.2009/ 31.08.2014	23.46(IDA) XDR	0.28	0.66
9	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project 4846-IN (IBRD)	12.2.2007/ 31.3.2013	335.00 (IBRD)	9.90	5.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project. 4255-IN (IDA)	12.2.2007/ 31.3.2013	99.80(IDA) XDR	32.71	23.52
10	Multi-State*	Hydrology Project (Phase-II) 4749-IN	19.1.2006/ 31.5.2014	104.98 (IBRD)	11.00	12.27
11	West Bengal	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project. 5014-IN	21.12.2012/ 30.06.2017	78.20(IDA) 125.00 (IBRD)	— —	0.01 0.31

*Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Punjab, Puducherry and Himachal Pradesh.

[English]

Sharing of Water between Delhi and Haryana

3499. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- whether the water sharing issue between Delhi and Haryana still remains unresolved;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to resolve the issue; and
- whether the Union Government is confident of providing full water facility to the people of Delhi and 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) In a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Chief Ministers of Haryana, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh on 12 May 1994, the shares of Yamuna water to Delhi and Haryana already stand decided. However, the two States have not come to any agreement on sharing the savings in water due to the construction of a concrete lined channel between Munak and Haiderpur.

(c) A Group of Ministers set up by the Union Government has discussed the issues relevant to the allocation of the aforesaid savings in water between Haryana and Delhi in two meetings.

(d) The matter is dependent on any agreement reached between Delhi and the States supplying water to it.

Private Partnership in Exploration Projects

3500. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government is encouraging private partnership in oil and gas exploration projects;
- if so, the details thereof including Andhra Pradesh;
- whether there is some disagreement between some State Governments and the Union Government regarding consumption of extracted products; and
- if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures being taken by the Union Government to settle these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, the

Government of India formulated New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) during 1997 to provide a level playing field to both public and private sector companies in exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon resources in the country. Under the NELP policy, any company, Private, Foreign or Public Sector Undertaking, can bid for the exploration blocks offered through International Competitive Bidding, with participating Interest (P.I), upto the extent of 100%.

Out of 248 exploration blocks awarded so far under nine rounds of NELP, 68 blocks were awarded to Private Companies, and 39 blocks to Foreign Companies, as Operators.

As far as the State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, so far, 1 exploration block, namely, KG-ONN-2003/1 has been awarded under NELP-V round to a Foreign company, M/s Cairn Energy India Limited as Operator with 49% Participating Interest and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. as Consortium Partner with 51% Participating Interest.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Khadi Bhandar

3501. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Khadi Bhandars/Institutions in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether any new Khadi Bhandars/Institutions have been opened during the last three years;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per data maintained by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), there are at present 2221 Khadi Institutions and 7050 khadi sales outlets in the country. Their state-wise distribution is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The state-wise number of Khadi Institutions and Khadi sales outlets opened during the last three years is given in in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Khadi Institutions	No. of Khadi sales outlets
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	74
2.	Himachal Pradesh	13	124
3.	Punjab	19	252
4.	Chandigarh	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	52	210
6.	Haryana	90	184
7.	NCT of Delhi	8	65
8.	Rajasthan	211	493
9.	Uttar Pradesh	517	1839
10.	Bihar	82	492
11.	Sikkim	0	7
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9
13.	Nagaland	2	7
14.	Manipur	12	9
15.	Mizoram	1	2
16.	Tripura	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	1	4
18.	Assam	36	96
19.	West Bengal	301	198
20.	Jharkhand	23	139

1	2	3	4
21.	Odisha	44	69
22.	Chhattisgarh	19	0*
23.	Madhya Pradesh	49	182
24.	Gujarat	232	317
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1
27.	Maharashtra	103	97
28.	Andhra Pradesh	95	251
29.	Karnataka	166	346
30.	Goa	0	2
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0
32.	Kerala	40	403
33.	Tamil Nadu	72	1159
34.	Puducherry	0	17
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Total		2221	7050

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Khadi Institutions opened during 2009-10 to 2011-12	No. of Khadi sales outlets opened during 2009-10 to 2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
3.	Punjab	1	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0

1	2	3	4
5.	Uttarakhand	16	0
6.	Haryana	4	0
7.	NCT of Delhi	1	0
8.	Rajasthan	73	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
10.	Bihar	0	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
13.	Nagaland	1	0
14.	Manipur	0	0
15.	Mizoram	1	0
16.	Tripura	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Assam	17	0
19.	West Bengal	79	0
20.	Jharkhand	6	0
21.	Odisha	12	0
22.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	25	0
24.	Gujarat	18	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	0	0
28.	Andhra Pradesh	7	0
29.	Karnataka	0	0
30.	Goa	0	0

1	2	3	4
31	Lakshadweep	0	0
32	Kerala	0	0
33	Tamil Nadu	1	0
34	Puducherry	0	0
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Total		263	0

[English]

Auto Component Industries

3502. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has asked the Ministry of Finance to create a Rs. 1000 crore corpus to fund technology upgradation of the auto components industries to make them globally competitive; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry of Finance thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Department of Heavy Industry, in its pre-budget recommendations to Ministry of Finance, had recommended for creation of a Auto Component Technology Development Fund (ATDF) with a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore, to be used to support auto component companies for their modernization and technology upgradation, incentives for facilitating manufacturing of electric vehicles (including hybrid and plug in hybrid vehicles), etc. However, in the budget, no fund for this purpose has been provided.

[Translation]

Construction of Roads in Maharashtra

3503. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been stopped in Buldhana district of Maharashtra;

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

(c) if not, the names of the places in the said district where roads have been constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during the last year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) 'Rural road' is a State subject and the execution of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is done by the State Governments. Further, States are taken as a unit for implementation of projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and district-wise details are not monitored. However, State has informed that construction of work of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has not been stopped in Buldhana district of Maharashtra and 12 works in 2010-11 and 14 works in 2011-12 have been completed.

Audit under MGNREGS

3504. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has requested Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) to conduct audit under MGNREGS in some States/Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per Section 24 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005. the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. The Ministry has, accordingly, in consultation with the CAG, notified on 30th June, 2011, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011. The Ministry has also requested for special financial and performance audits by CAG, to begin with, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

[English]

Distribution of Land

3505. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many States, the funds sanctioned to the district administrations to purchase land for distribution among the landless tribal people are unutilized;

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

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Land and its management falls within the Administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The role of Central Govt. in land related matters is only of an advisory and coordinating nature. Accordingly distribution of various categories of land for various purposes is done by the State Govts. as per the provisions/criterion of the respective land laws for schemes/programmes implemented for the purpose. The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is not implementing any scheme under which funds are sanctioned to the State Govts. for purchase of land by district administration for distribution among the landless tribal people.

(b) and (c) In view of the above question does not arise.

[Translation]

Raoghat Rail Project

3506. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raoghat Rail Project of Chhattisgarh is lagging behind its fixed time schedule due to security concerns; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by the Railways in light of such concerns to complete the said project within the prescribed time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No time schedule has been fixed for completion of the project. However, presently the work has been stopped due to law and order problems.

(b) Government of Chhattisgarh and Ministry of Home Affairs have been requested to provide adequate security at work site.

Blackmarketing of LPG

3507. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to survey restaurants and small eateries to check diversion and blackmarketing of domestic LPG cylinders; and

(b) 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) and (b) In order to stop blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in diversion/blackmarketing of LPG.

MDG provide, inter-alia for following action against the distributor:—

- Fine of ₹ 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- Fine of ₹ 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.
- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

To check blackmarketing of LPG, OMCs carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors' premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers' premises including en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc., and action, where-ever necessary, is taken in accordance with the provisions of the MDG. In addition, surprise checks are carried out alongwith the help of local Government officials which includes restaurants and small eateries to ensure that the subsidized domestic LPG are not misused.

Further, constant efforts are being made for blocking of the LPG connections of PNG consumers by way of regular monitoring and issue of instructions to the OMCs and City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies. As on 01.04.2012, OMCs have blocked 8,89,267 LPG connections of PNG consumers, in an effort to stop diversion of subsidized domestic LPG.

OMCs have also introduced different colours for domestic and non-domestic LPG cylinders for controlling the diversion of domestic LPG for unauthorized use.

Government has also issued advertisements cautioning the public that use of domestic LPG for non-domestic purposes is illegal and against national interest. Through these advertisements, cooperation of the general public has also been sought to report any irregularity/malpractice to the OMCs.

In addition to the action taken by the OMCs, State Governments are empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG.

[English]

Sachar Committee Report

3508. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the major recommendations and findings of the Rajinder Sachar Committee on Minorities;
- (b) whether the Government has appointed any body to implement some of the recommendations of the said Committee; and
- (c) 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) Major recommendations of the Report on 'Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India', prepared under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajinder Sachar include the following:—

- I. Access to Education-Providing free and high quality education to children up to the age of 14, opening government schools in Muslim concentration areas, awarding scholarships, modernising Madrasas, etc.
- II. Access to Credit-Promoting and enhancing access to Muslims in Priority Sector lending, open more branches in Muslim concentration areas, promote micro finance among women, etc.
- III. Skill Development-Opening ITIs and

Polytechnics to focus on high growth potential in the Muslim concentration areas.

- IV. Special Area Development Initiatives – Villages/towns/habitations to be provided with basic amenities, good quality government schools, health facilities, etc. for all poor including Muslims.
- V. Wakf-better utilization of wakf properties, etc.
- VI. Measures for Affirmative Action-Setting up of Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), National Data Bank (NDB) and Assessment and Monitory Authority (AMA).

(b) No, Madam. The recommendations are being implemented by concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Projects

3509. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch any drinking water project keeping in view the shortage of water in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation already administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. Rural Water Supply Schemes are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. Hence launching of a new drinking water programme in the country is not being contemplated.

[English]

Multi-Sectoral Development Programme

3510. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aims and objectives alongwith the rules and regulations of 'Multi-Sectoral Development Programme' has been well circulated and published in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is aware about the irregularities in selection of beneficiaries in some States including Assam;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has any proposal to constitute a district level committee with all the elected public representatives such as MLAs, MPs, etc. for selection of beneficiaries and schemes;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government is considering for bringing the scheme for monitoring under the existing District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the basis of selection and list of the area?

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 booklets containing guidelines alongwith aims and objectives of Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) have been circulated to the States/UTs. It is also available on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs viz www.minorityaffairs.gov.in Advertisements on MsDP were also released in print and electronic media from time to time during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

(c) No instance of irregularities in selection of beneficiaries in Assam has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(d) to (f) The District Level Committee for the PM's New 15 Point Programme prepares the MsDP Plan for the district considering the development deficit, non-duplication of the project, outcomes and benefits, land availability, intended target groups etc. Such Plan consists of projects related to primary/secondary education, health, sanitation, housing etc. for improving socio-economic parameters in the districts. Priority is given to projects proposed to be located in villages/blocks/localities having a substantial minority population. The District Level Committees and State Level Committees for the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, which includes public representatives such as MLAs and MPs have been given the

responsibilities for monitoring the implementation of MsDP.

Revenue Earned by Oil PSUs

3511. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by Oil PSUs on account of export of petroleum products during the last three years and the total profit earned by them, company-wise;

(b) the total export, product-wise, value-wise and quantity-wise by the private sector petroleum companies during the last three years, company-wise;

(c) the details of products, quantitywise and amount-wise sold by these private companies and oil PSUs in the country, company-wise; and

(d) the profit earned by private companies during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The revenue earned by Oil PSUs on account of export of petroleum products during the last three years and total profit earned by Oil PSU is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The total export, product-wise, value-wise and quantity-wise by the private sector petroleum companies during the last three years, company-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Based on available information, the details of products, quantity-wise sold by the private companies and oil PSUs in the country, company-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The profit* earned by private refining companies during the last three years, year-wise is as follows:—

(₹ crore)

Year	RIL**	EOL
2009-10	6056	1937.82
2010-11	9182	1202.61
2011-12	9654	(-)35.48

*Profit before interest and tax.

**Figures pertain to Refining and Marketing segment only.

Statement-I*Revenue earned by Oil PSUs on account of export of petroleum products*

Year	IOC		BPC		HPC		MRPL/ONGC		TOTAL	
	TMT	₹ Crores	TMT	₹ Crores	TMT	₹ Crores	TMT	₹ Crores	TMT	₹ Crores
2009-10	4222	12330	2536	6928	1827	4891	5767	15476	14353	39625
2010-11	4966	16341	2660	8270	1209	3821	6444	20033	15280	48445
2011-12 (P)*	4190	18599	3454	14526	1668	6411	7043	29171	16355	68706

Source: Oil Companies compiled by PPAC.

Profit/Loss of OMCs without Government Assistance and Upstream Discount

	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (April-December, 11)			Total	
	IOC	BPC	HPC	IOC	BPC	HPC	IOC	BPC	HPC		
PAT of OMCs*	10221	1538	1301	13060	7445	1547	10531	-8716	-2652	-3720	-15087
Provision for Taxation	3885	828	824	5537	1650	866	3323	0	0	0	0
Profit before Tax	14106	2366	2125	18597	9096	2413	13855	-8716	-2652	-3720	-15087
Less: Compensation received:											
Oil Bonds/Budgetary support	15172	5265	5563	26000	22605	9419	41000	24625	10518	9857	45000
Upstream assistance	7548	3630	3252	14430	16704	6960	30297	20189	8624	8082	36894
Total Compensation	22720	8895	8815	40430	39309	16379	71297	44814	19142	17939	81894
Loss of OMCs without compensation	-8615	-6529	-6690	-21833	-30213	-13966	-57442	-53530	-21793	-21658	-96982

Source: Oil Companies compiled by PPAC.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FUEL OIL	2829	9113	0	0	0	0	2829	9113
COKE/CBFS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VGO	0	0	168	652	0	0	168	652
ATF	0	0	2165	10333	1242	5953	3407	16286
SKO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reformate/Benzene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bitumen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Oil Paraffin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	726	1585	1339	2788	2065	4373
Total	5009	19602	8176	36718	30729	144365	43913	200685

Source: Oil Companies compiled by PPAC.

Statement-III

(Thousand Metric Tonne)

2011-12 (Provisional)

Product	IOC	BPC	HPCL	Other PSUs	EOL	RIL	Shell	SMPL	Total Sales
LPG	7047	3924	3958	0	0	0	0	0	14929
MS	6674	4140	3869	42	124	75	69	0	14993
Naphtha+NGL	3180	464	42	458	0	5323	0	0	9467
ATI	3412	1189	768	0	0	76	0	91	5536
SKO	5369	1346	1513	0	0	0	0	0	8228
HSD	34091	16278	14142	151	8	6	4	0	64680
LDO	182	61	171	0	0	0	0	0	415
Lubes+Grs	535	269	402	0	0	0	0	0	1206
FO+LSHS	5010	1196	1575	169	519	132	0	0	8600
Bitumen	2254	846	930	293	238	0	0	0	4561
Others	2329	520	211	528	80	4525	0	0	8193
Grand Total	70083	30233	27580	1641	970	10136	74	91	140808

2010-11

Product	IOC	BPC	HPCL	Other PSUs	EOL	RIL	Shell	SMPL	Total Sales
LPG	6594	3611	3697	0	0	0	0	0	13902
MS	6344	3904	3600	398	156	83	60	0	14544
Naphtha+NGL	2551	705	49	502	0	5262	0	0	9070
ATF	3134	1129	699	248	0	51	0	66	5326
SKO	5774	1484	1670	0	0	0	0	0	8928
HSD	31588	14521	12332	0	417	685	10	0	59554
LDO	234	63	158	0	0	6	0	0	455
Lubes+Grs	550	281	384	46	0	0	0	0	1261
FO+LSHS	5975	1586	2005	324	607	113	0	0	10610
Bitumen	2376	650	795	129	399	0	0	0	4350
Others	1605	526	191	82	82	3925	0	0	6411
Grand Total	66725	28461	25580	1729	1661	10120	70	66	134412

2009-10

Product	IOC	BPC	HPCL	Other PSUs	EOL	RIL	Shell	SMPL	Total Sales
LPG	6133	3294	3314	0	0	0	0	0	12740
MS	5764	3568	3223	49	126	19	71	0	12818
Naphtha+NGL	1596	897	243	370	0	5908	0	0	9014
ATF	2828	925	744	54	0	76	0	0	4627
SKO	6009	1535	1760	0	0	0	0	0	9304
HSD	30078	13279	11305	332	710	370	74	0	56148
LDO	278	58	122	0	0	0	0	0	457
Lubes+Grs	542	234	463	0	0	0	0	0	1239
FO+LSHS	6210	2105	1977	172	617	9	0	0	11090
Bitumen	2489	627	881	345	508	0	0	0	4851
Others	1643	494	216	624	78	5216	0	0	8271
Grand Total	63570	27015	24246	1947	2039	11597	145	0	130559

Note: Other PSUs include CPCL, GAIL, ONGC, MRPL and NRL.

Source: Oil Companies compiled by PPAC.

[Translation]

Scheme for Subsidy on Fertilizers

3512. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the stamp scheme for providing subsidy on fertilizers to farmers;

(b) if so, the basis thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give the subsidy for purchasing urea only or would it be given for other fertilizers also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds likely to be earmarked by the Government on this in the beginning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government is not considering any stamp scheme for providing subsidy on fertilizers.

(c) and (d) The Government provides subsidy on 25 grades of P&K fertilizers along with Urea. Urea is provided to the farmers at statutory price at Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Rs. 5310/- per Metric Tonne which is much below the cost of Urea. The difference between the cost of Urea and Statutory MRP of Urea is borne by the Government as subsidy.

A fixed amount of subsidy is provided on 25 grades

of P&K fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy. The MRP of these grades of fertilizers are fixed by the fertilizer companies.

(e) An amount of Rs. 65592.13 crore for subsidy on fertilizers has been earmarked by the Government of India for the year 2012-13(BE).

[English]

Proposals from Maharashtra

3513. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for railway projects received from the Government of Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the action taken thereon by the Railways; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A reference was received from Chief Minister, Maharashtra in December, 2009 regarding 12 new lines, 2 gauge conversion and 4 doubling projects. Out of these, Miraj-Latur gauge conversion has already been completed and works are in progress on 8 more projects. Out of the remaining works, surveys have been completed for 4 proposals and surveys are in progress for 3 proposals. Status of all 8 sanctioned projects and outlay proposed for 2012-13 and anticipated expenditure up to March 2012 alongwith details of surveys mentioned above as under:—

Ongoing Projects:

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Anticipated Expenditure upto March, 2012	Outlay proposed 2012-13	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli-Vajnath	115.71	20.00	Work taken up in phases. On 52 km Narayandoh-Ashti and 15 km Ahmednagar-Narayandoh, work taken up.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Baramati-Lonand	97.38	10.00	Lonand-Phalton (27 km) track linking completed and CRS inspection planned shortly.
3.	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification	44.04	130.00	Earthwork, bridges, ballast and track linking taken up. 60 km targeted for 2012-13.
4.	Amravati-Narkher	485.19	20.00	Track linking complete* CRS inspection planned shortly.
5.	Panvel-Pen	146.86	30.00	Work in advance stage and targeted for completion in 2012-13.
6.	Pen-Roha	124.79	20.00	Work in advance stage and targeted for completion in 2012-13.
7.	Wardha-Nanded (via Yavatmal-Pusad)	76.36	15.00	Estimate for Wardha-Yavatmal sanctioned. Earthwork and bridges taken up. Consultancy contract for tunnels awarded.
8.	Wadsa-Desaiganj-Gadchiroli	1.00	1.00	Work sanctioned. Preliminary activities taken up.

Details of surveys:

Sl.No.	Name of the work	Status
1.	Manikgarh to Nanded via Adilabad – 59 km missing link from Gadchandur to Adilabad	Survey taken up.
2.	Manmad-Indore via Malegaon-Dhule-Shirpur	Survey completed.
3.	Pune-Miraj-Kolhapur	Survey completed.
4.	Pune-Nasik	Survey completed.
5.	Jalna-Khamgaon-Shegaon and Malkapur-Chikli	Survey completed.
6.	Kalyan-Nasik-Ahmednagar	Survey taken up.
7.	Kolhapur-Kankavali	Survey taken up.

Irregularity in AIBP Funding

3514. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularity has been found in use of funds provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Irrigation being a State Subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their priorities. However,

Government of Maharashtra has not reported irregularity in use of funds under AIBP to Government of India.

National Rail Museum

3515. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Rail Museum, Delhi lacks proper upkeep and maintenance as a result, the rare heritage coaches and rail engines are gathering dust;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been inadequate allotment of funds for the upkeep of the museum;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have taken any steps to further modernize the museum and to improve the number of visitors coming to museum; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds under IAY

3516. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of allocation of funds to various States under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh has been discriminated against in allocation of funds for the said yojana in comparison to other States like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) if so, whether additional allocation of funds is likely to be made for the tribal dominated districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), funds are allocated to States/UTs in accordance with a pre-determined criteria assigning 75% weightage to the housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio. For the sake of uniformity, the housing shortage as intimated by the Registrar General of India (RGI) based on the 2001 Census is taken into account and the poverty ratio as intimated by the Planning Commission is considered. Based on this, the total rural housing shortage in State of Madhya Pradesh was 2.08 lakh houses and in Andhra Pradesh the housing shortage was 3.50 lakh houses, in West Bengal 9.74 lakh houses and in Tamil Nadu was 4.31 lakh houses as intimated by the RGI. This housing shortage includes non-serviceable temporary houses as per Census, 2001.

(c) and (d) No additional allocation of funds is likely to be made for the tribal dominated districts of Madhya Pradesh. However, there is provision under Homestead Scheme to allot additional houses as incentive to States equal to the house-sites provided by the latter to those rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) householders who neither have land nor house sites. Madhya Pradesh Government has sought additional houses under this component but the request has not been approved because of inadequate documentation.

[English]

Proposals from Karnataka under Government Schemes

3517. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka under different schemes and programmes;

(b) if so, the details of proposals received during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of proposals cleared, pending alongwith the reasons for their pendency;

(d) the amount sanctioned and released for the implementation of these schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Science and Technology has received proposals from Government of Karnataka under INSPIRE Award Scheme for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12. No proposals has been received for the current year 2012-13. Under this Scheme, two students are selected from each school of the country having classes 6 to 10 during a Five Year Plan period for an INSPIRE Award of ₹ 5000/- each for preparing a Science

Project/Model. The awardees participate in the District Level Exhibition and Project Competitions (DLEPCs) and best 5% to 10% entries in the District are selected for participation in the State Level Exhibitions and Project Competitions (SLEPCs). Best 5% entries from the State/ UT, subject to a minimum of 5 are selected to participate in the National Level Exhibition and Project Competition (NLEPC).

(c) and (d) There are no proposals pending as on date. The details of proposals cleared and the details of amount sanctioned and released, are as under:—

Sl. No.		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	Remarks
1	No. of INSPIRE Awards sanctioned	89	27084	39412	4847	71432	Award warrants are issued in the name of selected children and sent to them through State Government.
2	Amount covered under the Awards (₹ Lakhs)	4.45	1354.2	1970.6	242.35	3571.60	
3	Funds sanctioned and released for organizing DLEPCs, SLEPCs and NLEPC (₹ Lakhs)	NIL	577.78	2.28	NIL	580.06	

(e) Does not arise.

Settling of Gas Price Dispute

3518. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has placed any proposal before the Government for settling its gas price dispute with British Gas (BG) and Reliance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved the proposal and agreed to pay the settlement amount from Gas Pool Account; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Arbitration proceedings were initiated by M/s Reliance Industries Limited and M/s British Gas Exploration and Production India Limited (BGEPIL) for the settlement of the higher price for PMT JV gas due for revision as per the Production Sharing Contract for the period from 26.6.2004 for Tapti fields and from 6.2.2005 for Panna Mukta fields till the date of revision of gas prices with effect from 1.4.2005. Based on the negotiation, Arbitration Settlement (Consent Terms) was agreed upon by the parties. As per the broad contours of the settlement proposal, GAIL shall pay USD 3.86/MMBTU during the relevant period against the invoiced gas price of USD\$ 4.69/MMBTU to USD\$ 5.09/MMBTU.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has conveyed approval to the Arbitration Settlement (Consent Terms) between GAIL (India) Ltd. and Reliance Industries Ltd./BG Exploration and Production India Ltd. (PMT Joint Venture) for the release of an amount of Rs. 274.00 crores from Gas Pool Account to PMT JV toward the amount payable against revision of gas price from Panna-Mukta (for the period from 06.02.2005 to 31.03.2005) and Tapti field (for the period from 26.06.2004 to 31.03.2005)

Solar Powered Charkha

3519. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal seeking supply of E-Charkha/solar powered Charkha to Khadi Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Agreement with South Korea

3520. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made any agreement with South Korea for the development of small and medium industries in both the countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of India and Small and Medium Business Administration (SMBA) of the Republic of Korea on 18.06.2010 at Seoul, Korea for cooperation in the field of small and medium sized enterprises.

As per the MoU, both sides will facilitate and promote bilateral cooperation between the SMEs of the two countries by:—

- a. Identifying and exploring promising areas of cooperation suitable for the SMEs of the two countries;
- b. Exchanging information and experience on SME policies and measures of the two countries.
- c. Exchanging personnel from the business community, government and non- government organizations involved in SME-related areas, and supporting joint symposiums and seminars on SMEs;
- d. Encouraging SMEs to participate in trade fairs and exhibitions held in either country;
- e. Promoting bilateral investment by holding investment forums in either country;
- f. Organising reciprocal economic and technical cooperation and business matching programmes through cooperation between the Government or non-Governmental bodies of the two countries; and
- g. Conducting any other cooperative activities that may be jointly decided upon by the Sides.

[Translation]

Educational Backwardness among Muslims

3521. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that educational backwardness is the main reason for the backwardness among Muslim community;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to improve the condition of their educational backwardness;

(c) whether there is any body to monitor various schemes and programmes of the Government for the upliftment of minorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Educational backwardness being one of the reasons for the backwardness among Muslim community, the Government has taken following steps to eradicate the same:—

In order to improve literacy rate amongst Muslims, which is 59% as per 2001 Census, Ministry of Minority Affairs is awarding Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship, Merit-cum-means Based Scholarship and Maulana Azad National Fellowship exclusively to Minority students. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has undertaken schemes for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM), Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI), Establishment of Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities/SC/ST and Women, Establishment of Urdu Academy/Centre for Professional Development of Urdu Teachers, Establishment of a satellite campus of Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad, Establishment of Model Degree Colleges and Establishment of Women Hostels in Minority Concentrated Districts.

(c) and (d) Schemes related to Ministry of Minority Affairs are being monitored through **National Productivity Council** (NPC) which deploys **National Level Monitors** (NLMs) for the purpose. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has an executive body viz. **National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education** (NMCME) which monitors various issues related to the schemes of Ministry of Human Resource Development targeted at educational development of Minorities.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Contamination of Water

3522. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of sufficient funds for prevention of contamination of water in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of allotment of funds/grants made 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) Prevention of contamination of water in the states is the collective effort of the Central and State Governments. In this respect, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has informed that it is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for abatement of pollution in rivers through the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP). The objectives of NRCP and NLCP schemes are to undertake pollution abatement works and other conservation measures in the towns/catchments for improvement of water quality of rivers and lakes.

(b) The details of allotment of funds/grants made by MoEF in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

1. The river conservation programme was initiated with the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in the year 1985. The Plan was expanded to include other major rivers under NRCP, which presently covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 States.
2. Total sanctioned cost of projects under river conservation plans is ₹ 8314.15 Crore as on 31st March, 2012, against which ₹ 4401.85 Crore has been released to States. Out of 1413 pollution abatement schemes sanctioned 1131 schemes have been completed so far. The Plan is implemented on a cost sharing ratio of 70:30 between the Centre and States (90:10 for NE States).
3. So far, sewage treatment capacity of 4664 Million Litres per Day (mid) has been created under NRCP.
4. Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns as well as under state schemes.
5. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) is being implemented for

conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country on a cost-sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments. Under the programme, conservation works for 61 lakes in 14 States, at a total cost of ₹ 1028.16 Crore have been sanctioned. An amount of ₹ 532 Crore has been released so far to the State Governments/Implementing Agencies for implementation of NLCP projects.

[Translation]

Production from KG Basin

3523. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the details of oil blocks awarded to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin where production has not yet started;

(b) the total estimated oil reserves in such blocks where production is yet to take off alongwith the dates on which these oil blocks were awarded and the target date of production therefrom;

(c) whether the target of starting production from the said blocks has been achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which production is likely to commence from these oil blocks?

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 is presently, operating in 19 exploration blocks in KG basin. Out of these, 05 blocks are awarded to ONGC on nomination basis and 14 were awarded in different rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). As a result of exploration activities carried out during current phase/cycle, a number of hydrocarbon discoveries have been made in seven of these blocks (five nomination PEL and two NELP). Out of the 29 discoveries made in these blocks during the current phase/cycle, production has already started from 10 of them.

(b) The total estimated inplace reserves as on 01.04.2012 in the blocks where production is yet to start is 279.44 Million tonnes of oil equivalent (MMtoe). The breakup is as follows:—

Block	Effective date of award	Estimated Inplace reserves (MMtoe)
1-B	28.12.2003	4.16
IE-Offshore (Yanam PML1-A)	16.12.2004	1.69
KG-OS-DW-III	15.12.2003	Not Assessed
KG-DWN-98/2	12.04.2000	262.73
KG-OSN-2004/1	25.05.2007	10.86

The target date of production is not ascertained as the blocks are in various stages of exploration.

(c) and (d) The production from these blocks is yet to start for reasons given below:—

1-B

Uppidi-1	Awaiting allocation of gas
SMA-1	Awaiting allocation of gas
KMP-1	Awaiting pipeline laying
Turputallu-1	Awaiting allocation of gas

1E-Offshore, KG-OS-DW-III: Under further appraisal.

KG-DWN-98/2: Proposal for DOC submitted as per PSC. Requested for restricting the timelines wells and pursue development activity as per PSC.

KG-OSN-2004/1: Under assessment for appraisal/development plan.

[English]

Oil Exploration Programme

3524. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether oil exploration programme with the participation of foreign and private firms is facing serious problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some foreign firms which have been awarded contracts have backed out from signing the deal during the last two years;

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

(e) the likely impact thereof on the oil exploration programme 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) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) During the last two years, blocks were awarded under NELP-VIII and NELP-IX rounds of bidding. No foreign company has backed out after award of blocks for which contracts were signed under NELP-VIII and NELP-IX.

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

Sanitation in Rural Areas

3525. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to create awareness relating to sanitation issues in rural areas with the help of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers working in the health sector in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of ASHA workers likely to participate in such campaign;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation for creating individual toilets in rural areas in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a): Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Information Education and Communication (IEC) is an important component of TSC to create awareness and demand for sanitation facilities in rural areas of the country. As a part of IEC, motivators can be engaged at the village level for demand creation. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) being one of the stake holder in the process, can also act as sanitation motivator.

(b) The number of ASHA acting as sanitation motivators is not maintained by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Government has increased the allocation under rural sanitation programme from Rs.1500 crore in the year 2011-12 to Rs.3500 crore as Budget Estimate during the year 2012-13.

[Translation]

Allotment of Urea and Nitrogen Agency

3526. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer agencies functioning in the country including Bihar presently;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allot urea and nitrogen fertilizer agencies at the panchayat level in the country particularly in Bihar so as to ensure the timely availability of the fertilizers at fair prices to the farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Presently, the number of fertilizer companies of Urea, DAP and NPK fertilizers functioning in the country including Bihar are twenty eight. Total number of Fertilizer Wholesaler/Retailer in Bihar are 22,798.

(b) and (c) Department of Fertilizers ensures availability of fertilizers at reasonable prices at State level. The further distribution of fertilizer within the State is the responsibility of the State Government.

Share in Profit of ONGC

3527. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has considered to give share to the State Governments in the profit made by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) from the production of natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) 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) and (b) Royalty is being paid by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in terms of provisions of Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (ORDA), Petroleum and Natural Gas (PNG) Rules 1959 and Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003. Royalty is paid to Central Government in respect of natural gas produced from offshore fields whereas royalty is paid to State Governments in respect of natural gas produced from onshore fields. Royalty is presently paid at 10% of price of Natural Gas.

In addition, Value Added Tax (VAT)/Central Sales Tax (CST) is also being paid by ONGC to respective State Governments on natural gas sales.

The State-wise contribution to exchequer made by ONGC on natural Gas from 2006-07 to 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement.

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

Statement

State-wise Contribution to Exchequer on Natural Gas

(Rs. in crore)

States	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Royalty	Sales Tax/VAT	Octroi	Royalty	Sales Tax/VAT	Octroi	Royalty	Sales Tax/VAT	Octroi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	60.48	620.43	—	56.98	630.04	—	54.02	830.56	—
Assam	4.30	2.16	—	4.79	2.91	—	4.99	3.48	—
Tamil Nadu	33.05	38.20	—	34.30	22.12	—	40.30	17.70	—
Andhra Pradesh	42.42	80.16	—	42.10	79.85	—	41.65	79.08	—
Tripura	8.26	11.28	—	8.46	11.63	—	9.27	12.89	—
Rajasthan	0.26	0.11	—	0.24	0.11	—	0.19	0.08	—
Maharashtra	—	142.49	11.17	—	139.23	11.46	—	140.85	11.68
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total State Govt.	149.28	894.89	11.17	146.88	885.88	11.46	150.41	1,084.64	11.68

—Contd.

States	2009-10			2010-11		
	Royalty	Sales Tax/ VAT	Octroi	Royalty	Sales Tax/ VAT	Octroi
Gujarat	55.15	834.76	-	95.28	1,317.54	-
Assam	4.75	2.29	-	15.30	5.92	-
Tamil Nadu	41.63	18.11	-	66.79	29.34	-
Andhra Pradesh	41.86	74.69	-	74.78	118.95	-
Tripura	9.49	13.26	-	28.78	27.63	-
Rajasthan	0.21	0.09	-	0.92	0.16	-
Maharashtra	-	134.31	12.08	-	267.38	22.18
Jharkhand	0.02	0.02	-	0.11	0.12	-
Total State Govt.	153.12	1,077.54	12.08	281.96	1,767.05	22.18

[English]

Production of Scheduled Drugs

3528. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

- (a) whether the production of scheduled drugs under Drugs Prices Control Order, 1995 is decreasing;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the production of above scheduled drugs under DPCO, 1995 during the last three years, drug-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) 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. The production in respect of 30 bulk drugs is not reported to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) and the name of those 30 bulk drugs are given

in the enclosed Statement-I. The production of remaining 44 bulk drugs during the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 as reported to NPPA by the manufacturers has been complied and is given in the enclosed Statement-II, which does not show any definite trend.

Statement-I

1. Becampicillin
2. Captopril
3. Chlorpromazine
4. Dexamethasone
5. Diosmine
6. Framycetin Sulphate
7. Furazolidone
8. Gentamycin Sulphate
9. Griseofulin
10. Levadopa
11. Lyncomycin Hcl
12. Lynestranol

13. Mebhydroline Napadisylate	22. Streptomycin Sulphate
14. Methendienone	23. Sulphadimidine
15. Methyldopa	24. Sulphadizine
16. Oxytetracycline Hcl	25. Sulphadoxine
17. Pantothenates/Panthenois	26. Sulphamoxole
18. Prednisolone	27. Tetracycline
19. Pyriethoxine	28. Trimeparamine
20. Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	29. Verapamil Hcl
21. Salzosulpyrine	30. Vitamin B1

Statement-II

Production of scheduled Bulk Drugs based on the Production Return received from the companies during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Bulk Drugs	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Amodiaquin	MT	3.20	17.40	0.59
2.	Analgin/Metamizole	MT	176.65	186.71	243.76
3.	Aspirin	MT	1095.22	1018.74	1151.44
4.	Betamethasone	MT	4.82	5.10	4.39
5.	Carbamazepine	MT	235.00	246.00	205.42
6.	Cefazoline Sodium	MT	29.17	25.49	36.32
7.	Cefadroxyl monohydrate	MT	347.20	341.44	206.99
8.	Cefotaxime Sodium	MT	91.64	100.83	N.A
9.	Chloroquine	MT	694.00	778.00	686.00
10.	Chlorpropamide	MT	25.70	4.10	8.53
11.	Ciprofloxacin	MT	N.A	1013.32	1155.65
12.	Cloxacillin	MT	20.37	29.92	3.00
13.	Dextropropoxyphene	MT	110.91	176.17	152.90
14.	Doxycycline	MT	0.50	1.93	6.25
15.	Ephedrine	MT	883.52	413.72	472.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Erythromycin	MT	620.43	480.46	492.35
17.	Famotidine	MT	79.76	47.36	43.55
18.	Frusemide	MT	N.A	N.A	2.43
19.	Glipizide	MT	1.85	3.31	2.95
20.	Ibuprofen	MT	6229.00	7572.00	4822.00
21.	Insulin	KG	366.46	N.A	N.A
22.	Iodo Chloro Hydroxy Quinoline	MT	138.25	185.43	220.24
23.	Metronidazole	MT	1153.66	1271.03	N.A
24.	Nalidixic Acid	MT	132.93	182.30	174.41
25.	Naproxen	MT	N.A	155.93	453.23
26.	Norfloxacin	MT	N.A	86.88	70.33
27.	PCMX	MT	534.52	865.51	761.99
28.	Penicillin G 1st Crystal	MMU	1838.21	1793.17	2000.00
29.	Pentazocine	MT	3.43	5.77	5.82
30.	Pentoxifylline	MT	N.A	3.83	15.60
31.	Pheniramine Maleate	MT	56.36	35.43	53.43
32.	Phenylbutazone	MT	32.95	42.24	33.26
33.	Pyrantal Pamoate	MT	109.92	62.95	95.05
34.	Ranitidine	MT	1132.39	1254.71	1686.11
35.	Rifampicin	MT	343.13	369.74	407.71
36.	Salbutamol	MT	5.06	7.12	9.54
37.	Spironolactone	MT	2.56	3.55	2.25
38.	Sulphamethoxazole	MT	7521.66	N.A.	8507.37
39.	Theophylline	MT	N.A.	320.92	314.32
40.	Tolnaftate	MT	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
41.	Trimethoprim	MT	231.92	275.70	299.56
42.	Vitamin A	MT	82.66	38.27	36.20
43.	Vitamin C	MT	N.A	778.00	938.00
44.	Vitamin E	MT	256.50	354.00	392.96

**Trade between India and Canada
in MSME Sector**

(In US\$ Million)

3529. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce alongwith Confederation of Indian Industry and India-Canada Business Chamber has discussed the matter relating to MSME sector in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives of the said discussions;

(c) the details of trade between the two countries in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector during each of the last three years; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the two countries to boost such business between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce alongwith Confederation of Indian Industry and India-Canada Business Chamber had organized a session on "India-Canada Partnership- the way forward" on 6th January 2012 at New Delhi.

(b) The objective was to create awareness on the business opportunities available including in SME Sector. Minister for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises was the Guest of Honour at the event and there was a 30-member business delegation from Canada, led by the Mayor of Markham.

(c) Department of Commerce maintains trade related data with respect to countries/regions and commodities. The details of bilateral trade between India and Canada, including that of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector, during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Exports to Canada	Import from Canada	Total Trade	Trade Balance
2008-09	1364.41	2458.65	3823.06	-1094.24
2009-10	1122.77	2097.35	3220.12	-974.58
2010-11	1361.29	2029.98	3391.27	-668.69

(d) Issues related to cooperation to enhance bilateral trade and investment are discussed in Institutional Mechanisms such as the Commercial Dialogue and Trade Policy Forums.

PMGSY in LWE Affected Districts

3530. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure levels under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts is lower than the national average despite a greater need for developing infrastructure in these districts;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to link the small and minor bridges to PMGSY roads in the LWE affected districts which can go a long way in improving the conditions in these districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated amount required to complete small and minor bridges which remain unlinked to PMGSY roads;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to provide assistance for construction of the bridge in Malkangiri district of Odisha;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The average utilization of funds in LWE affected districts is below the national average utilization as the contractors

are not coming forward for bidding which delays the implementation of the Scheme. For effective implementation of PMGSY and for incentivizing the contractors in LWE affected/IAP districts some of the major relaxations made in the PMGSY guidelines are as follows:—

- (i) All habitations in 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), whether in schedule-V areas or not, with a population of 250 and above (in 2001 census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY as against the population of 500 in other areas.
- (ii) Cost of bridges upto 75 metres under PMGSY will be borne by the Government of India as against 50 metres for other areas.
- (iii) The minimum tender package amount is reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (iv) The time limit upto 24 calendar months would be allowed for completion of work. However, no extra liability, if any, on account of cost escalation shall be met from the programme fund provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
- (v) While formulating estimates and preparing DPRs, cost of insurance premium against risks such as damaging or burning of plants and machinery etc. of contractors can also be included.
- (vi) The difference in cost between CC road and bituminous road would be shared by Centre and States concerned in the ratio of 90:10 instead of 50:50 in the case of other States. Proposals of such CC roads up to 20% of the total newly proposed roads in the highly affected blocks can be accepted as against 10% in respect of other States.

(c) to (h) As stated at (ii) above, cost of bridges upto 75 metres on roads under PMGSY will be borne by the Government of India. Proposal received from the State Governments are considered as per the scheme guidelines.

Clean Technology Industries under RGUMY

3531. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to assist entrepreneurs wanting to set up clean technology industries under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start special training programmes for village-based agro-industries using organic farming; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) is a scheme of handholding of prospective first generation entrepreneurs. The objective of the Scheme is to provide handholding support and assistance to the potential first generation entrepreneurs, who have already successfully completed or are undergoing Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (EDP)/Skill Development Training Programme (SDP)/Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Training Programme (ESDP)/ Vocational Training Programmes (VT), through the selected lead agencies i.e. 'Udyami Mitras'. This is to assist them in the establishment and management of new enterprise, in dealing with various procedural and legal hurdles and in completion of various formalities required for setting up and running of the enterprise. Another objective of the Scheme is to provide information, support, guidance and assistance to first generation entrepreneurs as well as other existing entrepreneurs through an 'Udyami Helpline' (a Call Centre for MSMEs having toll free number 1800-180-6763), to guide them regarding various promotional schemes of the Government, procedural formalities required for setting up and running of the enterprise and help them in accessing Bank credit etc. Prospective entrepreneurs wanting to set up clean technology industries may seek handholding assistance of Udyami Mitras under RGUMY. However, no specific proposal to assist entrepreneurs wanting to set up clean technology industries under RGUMY is before the Government.

(c) and (d) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) conducts various training programmes for agro-based rural industries, including Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for setting up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector under the Prime Minister's Employment Programme (PMEGP). These include training programmes for processing of organic farm produce.

Use of Waqf Lands

3532. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding permissible usages under the concept of Waqf;
- (b) whether it is a fact that present rules permit use of waqf lands to building malls, markets and other commercial purposes in the name of financial viability;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether such usages require permission of the State Governments for conversion of usages to commercial activity;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Union Government proposes to do away with the requirement of seeking Government's permission for using waqf lands for the commercial purposes; and
- (g) if so, the details and the justification 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) As per sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Wakf Act, 1995, the functions of the State Waqf Boards are to ensure that the income and other property of the waqf are applied to the objects and for the purposes for which such waqfs were intended or created. As per Section 32 (4) of the Wakf Act, 1995, where the Board is satisfied that any waqf land, offers a feasible potential for development as a shopping centre, market, housing flats and the like, it may serve upon the mutawalli of the concerned waqf a notice requiring him to convey its decision whether he is willing to execute the development works specified in the notice. On consideration of the

reply, if any, received to the notice, if the Board is satisfied that the mutawalli is not willing or is not capable of executing the works required to be executed in terms of the notice, it may, with the prior approval of the Government, take over the property, clear it of any building or structure thereon, which in the opinion of the Board is necessary for execution of the works and execute such works.

(d) to (g) Each State Government/UT administration has their own rules and procedures for land use, which also apply to the wakf properties in case of change in the land use.

Production of Footwear

3533. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual production of footwear by cottage, small and medium scale industries in the country particularly in Agra for the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is any scheme of the Union Government to support the footwear industry in Agra; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per the Report of the 4th Census of Registered MSMEs, for the reference year 2006-07 (for which survey was conducted till 2009-10 and Report published in 2011), the gross output in respect of leather and leather products is Rs. 13702.22 crore. The Report does not contain State-wise figures in respect of leather and leather products. As per the record maintained for the registered units by District Industries Centre, Agra, the production of footwear by cottage, small and medium scale industries in Agra for the last 3 years is as under:—

2008-09	330 to 390 lakh pairs
2009-10	450 to 510 lakh pairs
2010-11	540 to 600 lakh pairs

(b) and (c) Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra is functioning under the Administrative Control of O/o Development Commissioner (MSME). The main objective of the Institute is human resource development. The

institute is conducting long term as well as short term training programmes in Footwear Manufacturing. The institute is also providing consultancy services as well as common facility services to the footwear industries for getting their job done. The number of persons trained and units benefited by CFTI, Agra, during the last 3 years is given below:—

Year	Number of Persons Trained	Units benefited
2009-10	5022	475
2010-11	5336	528
2011-12	5603	569

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has implemented a sub-scheme namely Human Resource Development (HRD) under Indian Leather Development Programme in Agra (alongwith Kanpur) during 11th Five Year Plan Period under which Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), Noida has implemented Placement Linked Skill Development Programme in the areas of Agra and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh with a Government of India Assistance of Rs. 15.96 crore. 15,960 unemployed persons were trained in Agra and Kanpur

and out of these, 12,691 persons were placed in the Leather Industry.

[Translation]

Rural Industries Zone

3534. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- whether a number of Zones have been created by the Government in order to promote rural industries;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the names of States covered under the scheme;
- whether the Government proposes to include some other States in the said Zones; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) Act, 1956, as amended in 2006, and KVIC Rules, 2006 provide for Zonal Committees to be constituted by KVIC for each of the following six geographical zones to function as fora for consultation as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Zone	States assigned
1	Northern Zone	States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh.
2	Eastern Zone	States of Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3	Western Zone	States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
4	Southern Zone	States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry and Lakshadweep.
5	Central Zone	States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
6	North Eastern Zone	States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

All States and Union Territories are represented in the six zones.

[English]

Companies without Heads

3535. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State-owned financial and infrastructure companies/corporations are running without fulltime Chairman/CMDs for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise including the time since when the posts are lying vacant and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has had any adverse impact on the efficient performance of these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to expedite the appointment to fill up the vacant posts?

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

Chairman and Managing Director (CMD)/Managing Director (MD) are not in position in 25 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The details of these 25 CPSEs are given in the enclosed Statement. The main reasons for vacant Board level posts in CPSEs include (i) occurrence of unforeseen vacancies which arise due to resignation/death/vertical shift of incumbent, non-confirmation/non-extension of tenure of incumbent and scrapping of panel recommended by the competent authority, (ii) delay in obtaining vigilance clearance or approval of competent authority, (iii) court cases, (iv) creation of new Board level posts, and (v) decision of the concerned administrative Ministry to keep a particular post in abeyance.

(c) and (d) The Government has already made additional charge arrangements to fill these posts so that the normal working of concerned CPSEs is not affected. The Government has also recently issued detailed guidelines and prescribed definite time schedule for activities associated with the process of filling up Board level posts in CPSEs.

Statement

List of vacant posts of Chief Executives (CMD/MD) of CPSEs

(As per available information)

Sl.No.	1881 Post and CPSE	Date of vacancy
1	2	3
1.	MD (CW), HMT (Chinar Watches) Ltd.	19.01.2009
2.	CMD, Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	04.06.2010
3.	CMD, NEPA Ltd.	12.10.2010
4.	MD, Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	19.01.2011
5.	CMD, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	29.04.2011
6.	CMD, Hindustan Cables Ltd.	07.10.2011
7.	MD, RITES Ltd.	31.10.2011
8.	CMD, HSCC (I) Ltd.	01.11.2011
9.	CMD, Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	01.12.2011
10.	MD, Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	09.02.2012

1	2	3
11.	MD, Indian Medicines and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	01.03.2012
12.	CMD, Pawan Hans Ltd.	02.03.2012
13.	CMD, National Fertilizers Ltd.	24.02.2011
14.	CMD, National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	01.01.2012
15.	CMD, National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd.	22.06.2011
16.	CMD, National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	28.04.2010
17.	MD, HMT (Machine Tools) Ltd.	20.07.2011
18.	CMD, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	26.04.2011
19.	CMD, Central Electronics Ltd.	08.08.2011
20.	CMD, Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	01.10.2010
21.	MD, Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	17.11.2011
22.	CMD, Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	01.01.2012
23.	CMD, MMTCL Ltd.	01.10.2010
24.	CMD, Coal India Ltd.	01.03.2011
25.	CMD, Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	16.02.2010

CMD – Chairman and Managing Director; MD – Managing Director.

Uneconomical Projects

3536. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to stop funding uneconomical projects in the country;

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

(c) whether the Railways have also decided that the collection from capital bonds would be utilized only for the projects having a positive rate of return; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. During 2011-12, Capital Bonds were raised for funding of projects of Doubling and Electrification besides Rolling Stock. These Bonds carry interest rates as per the market conditions which is not within the control of the Ministry of Railways. The investments through these Bonds need to have returns safely higher than the interest rates which the Bonds carry. Therefore, the funds raised through Capital Bonds were utilized on projects with higher returns.

Mega Bridges

3537. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mega Bridges for which construction have been undertaken all over the country;

(b) the number of Mega Bridges identified for construction especially in Bihar State;

(c) the present status of those Mega Bridges as on date particularly the status of Digha-Pahleza Rail Bridge Project; and

(d) the amount already spent on those Bridges as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Four Mega Bridges, viz., 3 in Bihar i.e. Munger rail cum road bridge, Kosi Bridge, Patna-Ganga Bridge (Digha-Pahleza) and one in Assam i.e. Rail cum road bridge at Bogibeel have been sanctioned across the country.

(c) All the four Mega Bridges are in different stages of execution and progressing as per availability of resources.

(d) An amount of about Rs. 4583 Cr. has already been incurred on these Mega Bridges upto 31.03.2012.

Committee to Review Management of PSUs

3538. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to review the existing management of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee/panel has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details including the salient features thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Planning Commission had constituted a "Panel of Experts on Reforms in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)" vide its Order No. I&M 13(30)/2010 dated 13.08.2010. The 'Panel of Experts' was required to examine a range of issues, inter-alia, HR and Corporate Governance, MOU System, technology mapping in CPSEs and suggest modifications taking into consideration institutional arrangements in other countries.

(c) The Panel submitted its Report in November, 2011 to the Planning Commission.

(d) and (e) The Report is currently under examination in the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Sanction of Railway Projects

3539. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new railway projects are sanctioned only after making proper assessment of the outcome, time-limit, cost and viability of such projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways sanction projects and new railway tracks for hilly and remote areas in the country irrespective of their rate of return; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status of such projects launched/implemented in hilly and remote areas in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. 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 hilly, remote and economically backward areas.

(d) During last 3 years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, 23 New Line projects have been taken up. Out of these 23 projects, 5 projects are falling in Himalayan region and 4 projects are in remote and left wing extremism infested areas. All the projects are in various stages of execution and progressing as per availability of resources.

[English]

Workers under MGNREGS

3540. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers registered under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, men and women workers who have got 100 days employment in 2010 and 2011 and the percentage of women and SC/ST workers, State-wise during the said period;

(b) whether funds under the Scheme have been misused as per the reports of NGOs and CAG in some States and in some other States funds have been used as per the whims of the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the action taken by the Government is the regard;

(d) whether in some States the fund earmarked for employment have been taken by the State Governments as 28 per cent royalty for earth and Murram; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of cumulative number of households issued job cards under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2011-12, total number of households which completed 100 days of employment and percentage of participation of women and SC/ST workers in terms of persondays generated under MGNREGA during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The utilization of funds under MGNREGA is governed by the MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, National Employment Guarantee Fund Rules 2006, norms and advisories issued from time to time. The Central Government bears the entire expenditure on payment of wages at notified wage rates to unskilled manual workers. The cost of material component of projects including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers taken up under the Scheme shall not exceed forty per cent of the total project costs. 75% of material cost, including wages of skilled and semiskilled workers, is borne by the Central Government. Up to 6% of funds are permitted as administrative expenditure for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal, Information, Communication and Technology infrastructure etc.

The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. All complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law as implementation of MGNREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has not received any reports about funds earmarked for employment under MGNREGA being taken by State Governments as 28 per cent royalty for earth and Murram.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Number of Households issued	Number of Households completed 100 days		Percentage of SC/ST Persondays		Percentage of Women Persondays	
			2010-11	2011-12 reported till 23.04.12	2010-11	2011-12 reported till 23.04.12	2010-11	2011-12 reported till 23.04.12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11886571	964713	870048	40.34	45.36	57.05	57.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	49414	602	0	90.30	99.93	33.26	31.86
3	Assam	3912887	45490	17021	38.26	28.33	26.51	24.92
4	Bihar	12085971	284063	139494	47.53	26.34	28.49	28.44
5	Chhattisgarh	4382384	184497	196761	51.08	47.08	48.63	45.28
6	Gujarat	4072486	67653	41403	55.72	48.09	44.23	45.38
7	Haryana	671393	9077	13497	48.93	49.60	35.62	36.44
8	Himachal Pradesh	1101762	22052	41859	40.77	36.26	48.25	59.55
9	Jammu and Kashmir	702713	60224	21005	32.30	22.10	7.48	17.71
10	Jharkhand	4009782	131149	56932	55.53	51.85	33.47	31.27
11	Karnataka	5571697	131575	45111	25.52	23.99	46.01	45.96
12	Kerala	1850800	67970	123890	19.32	16.59	90.39	92.89
13	Madhya Pradesh	11831834	467119	229879	62.79	48.33	44.40	42.61
14	Maharashtra	6544653	28240	153218	47.57	22.69	45.89	45.94
15	Manipur	423991	109339	101048	73.22	72.93	35.07	32.90
16	Meghalaya	448704	19576	28837	94.89	94.65	43.92	41.50
17	Mizoram	211078	131970	45212	99.84	99.69	33.94	24.12
18	Nagaland	375149	190261	6109	100.00	94.76	35.02	25.67
19	Odisha	6137459	204229	47664	53.68	55.67	39.41	38.66
20	Punjab	863835	5243	3793	78.30	77.46	33.86	43.24
21	Rajasthan	9728122	495830	324151	48.78	41.32	68.34	69.18
22	Sikkim	79120	25695	8561	51.93	40.43	46.66	44.74
23	Tamil Nadu	8172937	1102070	580521	59.90	30.12	82.59	74.21
24	Tripura	601012	81442	201718	61.39	60.04	38.55	38.66
25	Uttar Pradesh	14511601	600559	289793	56.06	32.84	21.42	17.22
26	Uttarakhand	1020815	25412	17996	30.61	21.33	40.30	44.84
27	West Bengal	11101452	104967	102342	50.33	44.13	33.69	32.38
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58406	174	2012	13.65	2.98	47.39	45.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	374	0	NR	100.00	NR	85.11	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	29193	413	143	28.38	24.49	68.38	75.64
32	Lakshadweep	7711	71	123	100.00	98.71	34.33	40.19
33	Pondicherry	66236	137	202	32.92	34.62	80.39	80.44
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		122511542	5561812	3710343	51.48	39.99	47.73	48.49

**Auction of Old Urea and
Ammonia Plant**

3541. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wide publicity in national newspaper of the auction of old ammonia and urea plant of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Cochin was not made;

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

(c) the details of complaints received against the auction of the said plant;

(d) whether it is a fact that after receiving these complaints the implementation of the contract already finalized in favour of one party was kept in abeyance;

(e) if so, the details in this regard;

(f) whether this party filed writ petition in the High Court of Kerala;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether it is also a fact that number of parties filed writ petition/impleading applications in the High Court of Kerala offering higher prices of this plant; and

(i) if so, the outcome after receiving direction from the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala?

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) FACT had engaged M/s. MSTC Limited, a Government of India Undertaking, for disposal of the old ammonia-Urea plants at its Cochin division. This was based on an agreement in force executed between FACT and MSTC for disposal of material on total responsibility basis. MSTC published an advertisement for the e-auction for the sale and disposal of old ammonia-Urea plant at Cochin Division in Business Standard (list of editions attached enclosed Statement. and Auction News Journal published from New Delhi.

(c) There were two complaints, one dated 24.1.2011 from M/s. Padma Cargoes and Fertilizers and dated 22.2.2011 from M/s. J3 Vision and Exports (P) Ltd. against the auction of the said plant.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. On the basis of the complaint dated 24.1.2011 received from M/s. Padma Cargoes and Fertilizers, Cochin, the implementation of the sale order in favour of M/s Annam Steels was put on hold by the company on 28.1.2011.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. M/s Annam Steels filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, with a prayer to quash the decision of putting the sale order under hold and for a direction to proceed with the sale order granted to them.

(h) and (i) Yes, Madam. Various parties filed writ petitions/impleading application in the High Court of Kerala.

In the writ petition filed by M/s. Annam Steels, the Hon'ble High court of Kerala, directed FACT to take a final decision on the question of proceeding with further steps pursuant to the tender confirmed in favour of M/s. Annam Steels, through a decision of Board of Directors or through a decision of any other competent authority. The Board of Directors of FACT at its meeting held on 9.3.2012 considered the directive issued by the Hon'ble High court of Kerala, offers submitted by various impleading petitioners and all other relevant facts. An opportunity was also given to M/s. Annam Steels Pvt. Ltd., Chennai for a personal hearing. The Board decided to cancel the tender finalized in favour of M/s. Annam Steels (P) Ltd. for the sale/disposal of old ammonia-Urea plant of FACT Cochin division and directed to float an open tender for sale/disposal of the scrapped plant after carrying out a proper due diligence exercise to arrive at fair value of the Ammonia-Urea plant. However, the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala passed an interim order injuncting the company from re-tendering the scrapped Ammonia-Urea plants till 21.5.2012. The case is posted for further hearing on 21.5.2012.

Statement

List of newspaper in which advertisement has been published by MSTC Limited

Sl. No.	Newspaper/Journal	Edition
1.	Business Standard	Bangalore
2.	Business Standard	Hyderabad
3.	Business Standard	Chennai
4.	Business Standard	Kochi
5.	Business Standard	Kolkata
6.	Business Standard	Delhi
7.	Business Standard	Mumbai
8.	Business Standard	Ahmedabad
9.	Auction New Journal	New Delhi

Muslim Personal Law

3542. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to codify the Muslim Personal Law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consultation with the muslim organisations, institutions and religious leaders have been started; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Madam. It is a consistent policy of the Central Government not to interfere in the Personal Laws of the minority communities unless the necessary initiatives for such changes come from a sizeable cross-section of such communities themselves.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Guidelines for Women Employees

3543. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the companies located in the National Capital Region particularly in Noida, Ghaziabad and Gurgaon are violating the guidelines for keeping female employees in office after permissible time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also aware that female employees are kept in office beyond duty hours even in the absence of any female supervisors in accordance with Government guidelines; and

(d) if so, the action taken against such errant 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) Companies are not required to file such information with the Registrar of Companies/Regional Director, working under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Moreover no such complaint has been received by the Registrar of Companies/Regional Director concerned.

(c) and (d) Registrar of Companies/Regional Director, working under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs have not received such complaints.

Activities under KVIC

3544. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in the State of Odisha;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to expand KVIC activities in the State of Odisha to promote village level poor artisans who are engaged in local and traditional crafts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether KVIC proposes to extend assistance to the small groups of artisans in the country including Odisha;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has a State office at Bhubaneswar and a sub-office at Sambalpur in the State of Odisha.

KVIC implements a number of schemes for the promotion and development of the khadi and village industries sector in the country, including Odisha.

These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), for providing assistance to set up micro enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. During the period 2008-09 to 2011-12, a total of 8,421 projects have been assisted in Odisha by utilizing

margin money subsidy of Rs. 154.40 crore, generating employment for an estimated 82,704 persons.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Bharat Nirman

3545. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether drinking water supply is one of the components under Bharat Nirman;

(b) if so, the target set and achievements made under the said components alongwith the budgetary provisions made and actual expenditure incurred in the country including Bihar during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the habitations provided safe drinking water at the end of the 11th Plan in the country including Maharashtra, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government envisages to provide safe drinking water to all the habitations during the 12th Plan period;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to cover more habitations for safe drinking water in the country;

(f) whether it is a fact that hand-pumps installed for drinking water in some States become inoperational as they are not dug deeply as per requirements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Rural drinking water supply is one the components of Bharat Nirman.

(b) As reported by the State Governments in the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

of the Ministry, the State-wise details of target and achievements under Bharat Nirman — National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and allocation, release and expenditure incurred under the NRDWP, including in Bihar, during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) As reported on the IMIS, the State-wise status of habitations covered at the end of 11th Five Year Plan i.e. as on 31.3.2012, including Maharashtra, is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) All the remaining water quality affected and partially covered habitations are proposed to be covered during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

(e) A budgetary provision of Rs.10,500 crore has been made for NRDWP in 2012-13. To move towards the coverage of all quality affected and partially covered habitations with adequate and safe drinking water supply, the State Governments are required to prepare Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for the implementation of the various components and activities of the NRDWP. States are advised to prioritize the coverage of quality affected habitations and partially covered habitations in the AAPs. They have to mark the targeted habitations and provide

details of works, schemes and activities aimed at achieving the targets in the IMIS. Coverage and progress data is also to be entered monthly in the IMIS and is monitored by the Ministry. Technical assistance is provided to the States with respect to planning and implementation of schemes. Senior Officers/Area Officers/Technical Officers tour the States to assess the implementation of the Programme. The Ministry also conducts meetings of the Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video-conferencing, etc. through which implementation of NRDWP is monitored.

(f) and (g) Ground water based drinking water supply systems sometimes stop functioning due to reasons which may include improper boring and depleting ground water levels. 10% of the State allocation under NRDWP can be utilized by States for Operation and Maintenance of rural water supply schemes including hand-pumps. The Ministry funds capacity building of engineers of rural water supply departments of States and also urges the States to involve the members of Village Water and Sanitation Committees and Gram Panchayats in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supply schemes so as to ensure that such problems are tackled.

Statement-I

Target and Achievement of Habitations Covered Under Bharat Nirman — NRDWP During Last Three Years

(Number of Habitations Covered)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		20112	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement* (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126	217	810	134	201	185
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	38	264	215	0	
3.	Assam	6868	6061	3515	2906	3158	3453
4.	Bihar	7748	10036	7909	5975	6375	3729
5.	Chhattisgarh	3551	1246	3426	1752	3283	1495
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	390	379	391	398	405	322
8.	Haryana	88	91	36	14	23	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	12	42	0	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	310	0	20	1
11.	Jharkhand	132	221	432	1074	804	415
12.	Karnataka	2638	2344	4002	1453	2000	1029
13.	Kerala	152	101	47	49	157	55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	502	620	700	393	575	386
15.	Maharashtra	2086	1009	4124	1866	1272	1177
16.	Manipur	0	0	25	1	4	2
17.	Meghalaya	8	6	102	17	12	4
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	20	19	105	4	50	36
20.	Odisha	3452	2257	1721	1581	1609	1194
21.	Punjab	611	402	408	80	22	10
22.	Rajasthan	1616	3222	4293	3024	3801	4301
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	1009	1009	77	77
25.	Tripura	1346	733	309	871	982	833
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1558	1562	2142	1831	800	362
27.	Uttarakhand	35	9	26	26	0	
28.	West Bengal	2202	1789	5304	2788	4160	1309
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	8	8	0	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	10	10	0	
34.	Puducherry	4	4	0	4	0	
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		35181	32380	41470	27483	29790	20391

*As per IMIS as on 20.4.2012.

Statement-II

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.*	Allocation	Release	Expend.*	Allocation	Release	Expend.#
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	437.09	537.37	394.45	491.02	558.74	423.38	546.32	462.47	446.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180.00	178.20	193.80	123.35	199.99	176.55	120.56	184.83	113.87
3.	Assam	301.60	323.50	269.34	449.64	487.48	480.55	435.58	522.44	400.69
4.	Bihar	372.21	186.11	279.36	341.46	170.73	425.91	374.98	330.02	367.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	116.01	128.22	104.06	130.27	122.01	97.77	143.57	139.06	110.55
6.	Goa	5.64	3.32	0.50	5.34	0.00	1.16	5.20	5.01	1.16
7.	Gujarat	482.75	482.75	515.69	542.67	609.10	610.50	478.89	571.05	375.68
8.	Haryana	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	276.90	201.57	210.51	237.74	280.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	138.52	182.85	160.03	133.71	194.37	165.59	131.47	146.03	103.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	447.74	402.51	383.49	449.22	468.91	506.52	436.21	420.42	394.91
11.	Jharkhand	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	129.95	128.19	162.52	148.17	169.84
12.	Karnataka	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	703.80	573.93	687.11	667.78	500.29
13.	Kerala	152.77	151.89	150.56	144.28	159.83	137.97	144.43	113.39	84.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	367.66	379.66	354.30	399.04	388.33	324.94	371.97	292.78	271.94
15.	Maharashtra	652.43	647.81	625.59	733.27	718.42	713.48	728.35	718.35	436.16
16.	Manipur	61.60	38.57	30.17	54.61	52.77	69.27	53.39	47.60	29.07
17.	Meghalaya	70.40	79.40	68.57	63.48	84.88	70.47	61.67	95.89	54.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	50.40	55.26	51.11	46.00	61.58	58.02	39.67	38.83	37.52
19.	Nagaland	52.00	47.06	71.58	79.51	77.52	80.63	81.68	80.91	49.12
20.	Odisha	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	294.76	211.11	206.55	171.05	178.95
21.	Punjab	81.17	88.81	110.15	82.21	106.59	108.93	88.02	123.44	122.32
22.	Rajasthan	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18
23.	Sikkim	21.60	20.60	28.98	26.24	23.20	19.51	28.10	69.19	24.49
24.	Tamil Nadu	320.43	317.95	370.44	316.91	393.53	303.41	330.04	429.55	178.37
25.	Tripura	62.40	77.40	77.35	57.17	74.66	67.20	56.20	83.86	108.39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	959.12	956.36	967.38	899.12	848.68	933.28	843.30	802.32	412.71
27.	Uttarakhand	126.16	124.90	67.24	139.39	136.41	55.44	136.54	75.57	118.72
28.	West Bengal	372.29	394.30	87.76	418.03	499.19	363.31	343.60	342.51	519.48
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00		1.01	0.00		0.00	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		1.09	0.00		0.00	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		0.61	0.00		0.00	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00		4.31	0.00		0.00	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		0.24	0.00		0.00	0.00	
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00		1.54	0.00		0.00	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh				0.40			0.00	0.00	
Total		7986.43	7989.72	6924.16	8550.00	8941.81	8161.41	8330.00	8474.02	7319.99

*As per IMIS

#As reported on IMIS as on 20.04.2012 (Subject to updation by States).

Statement-III*Status of Rural Habitations as on 31.3.12 with respect to Rural Drinking Water Supply (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State	Total Habitations	Habitations		
			Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72407	44038	27969	400
2.	Bihar	107642	82552	10392	14698
3.	Chhattisgarh	72329	40340	25639	6350
4.	Goa	347	302	45	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	34033	381	1
6.	Haryana	7385	5939	1432	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	42111	11090	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	5815	6986	25
9.	Jharkhand	120154	118652	1109	393
10.	Karnataka	59532	28019	24943	6570
11.	Kerala	11883	10969	0	914
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	88640	36026	2531
13.	Maharashtra	98842	88780	8541	1521
14.	Odisha	141928	73610	54701	13617
15.	Punjab	15338	12236	3057	45
16.	Rajasthan	121133	70919	22365	27849
17.	Tamil Nadu	94500	91914	2154	432
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	238031	21403	676
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	28035	11093	14
20.	West Bengal	95395	87412	3746	4237
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	3076	2536	0
22.	Assam	86976	49010	22736	15230
23.	Manipur	2870	1588	1280	2
24.	Meghalaya	9326	5528	3700	98

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Mizoram	777	711	66	0
26.	Nagaland	1432	1015	287	130
27.	Sikkim	2498	1805	693	0
28.	Tripura	8132	2722	47	5363
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	491	433	58	0
30.	Chandigarh	18	18	0	0
31.	Haveli	70	0	70	0
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
35.	Puducherry	248	244	4	0
Total		1664186	1258497	304579	101110

[English]

Assistance under RGUMY

3546. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided to the entrepreneurs in the country including Bihar under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether targets fixed under the scheme were achieved during the said period;

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

(d) the details of 'Udyami Mitras' operational in the State of Bihar;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of 'Udyami Mitras' this year in the State of Bihar for covering more population; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Ministry does not provide direct assistance to entrepreneurs under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana. However, organisations empanelled as Udyami Mitra by the Ministry provide handholding support to first generation entrepreneurs. The number of beneficiaries registered by the Udyami Mitras during the last three financial years and current year is placed at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) This is a demand driven scheme and targets are not fixed for States and UTs.

(d) The details of Udyami Mitras in Bihar are placed at enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The Scheme provides for empanelment of eligible organisations as Udyami Mitras on the recommendations of Commissioner/Director (Industry) of a State/Union Territory. More organisations from Bihar may be empanelled as Udyami Mitras during the current year on the recommendations of Commissioner/Director (Industry) of Government of Bihar.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Beneficiaries(Udyami) Registered by Udyami Mitras during the year				Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	516	576	434	0	1526
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	134	0	0	134
4.	Assam	180	122	1373	70	1745
5.	Bihar	1	2	2	0	5
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	5	0	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	19	3	1	0	23
11.	Goa	1	3	1	0	5
12.	Gujarat	1	219	124	0	344
13.	Haryana	3	4	2	0	9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	50	0	52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	5	0	0	26
16.	Jharkhand	1857	823	128	0	2808
17.	Karnataka	23	9	26	1	59
18.	Kerala	1	1	0	0	2
19.	Lakshadweep	33	1	0	0	34
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	59	10	0	71
21.	Maharashtra	1549	605	1387	6	3547
22.	Manipur	2	1	0	0	3
23.	Meghalaya	4	2	0	0	6
24.	Mizoram	115	1	0	0	116

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	708	308	127	2	1145
27.	Puducherry	0	1	2	0	3
28	Punjab	1	13	139	0	153
29	Rajasthan	2	171	293	5	471
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	158	578	587	4	1327
32	Tripura	16	21	465	51	553
33	Uttar Pradesh	949	828	2803	65	4645
34	Uttarakhand	17	116	63	1	197
35	West Bengal	53	6	21	5	85
Total		6233	4614	8043	210	

Statement-II

*Details of Organisations in Bihar working as Udyami Mitra under
Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)*

Sl.No.	Name	Address
1.	NSIC Ltd. Branch Office Patna	C-142 and 143, Maurya Lok Patna, Patna, Bihar
2.	Bhabha Institute of Social Service	Old BTT College Satempur, Chapra, Bihar
3.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Bihar	5th Floor, B.S.F.C. Building, Fraser Road, Patna, Patna, BIHAR
4.	Roshni Foundation	AT-Badheha, PO-Chitrawalia, PS-Ekma Saran, Chapra, Bihar
5.	Multi--Disciplinary Training Centre, Patna	Multi-Disciplinary Training Center, (MDTC) KVIC, Post. B.V. College, Sheikhpura, Patna, Bihar

Miscellaneous Articles Vendors

3547. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any data regarding total number of miscellaneous articles vendor contractors of Delhi Division of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof with a list of dates of expiry of the agreement of such contractors;

(c) whether the details of stalls, trolleys, vending counters etc. allotted to each contractor operating under Delhi Division are also available with the Railways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the amount of licence fee collected by the Railways from each of the contractors?

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.

Coir Geo-textiles

3548. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether coir geo-textile has been found useful in rural road construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has opened a vast market for the above product and paved way for enhanced utilization of coconut husk;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether coir pith-blocks have also found a unique purpose in the aviation sector and its effectiveness has since been evaluated; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Coir Geotextiles when used on the soft soil for construction of village roads have been found to perform very well as reinforcement, filter, drainage and separation materials in comparison to the conventionally used materials like synthetics, cement, lime, etc. The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), Government of India has approved Central Coir Research Institute (CCRI) as a nodal institute for application of Coir Geotextiles in construction of rural roads. Indian Roads Congress (IRC), New Delhi has also given the accreditation for the use of Coir Geotextiles in the roads for a period of 2 years with effect from 18.04.2011.

(c) and (d) Research studies have shown that Coir Geotextiles are useful in rural road construction, but they

have not been used in a big way till now. Potential of a market for Coir Geotextiles based on rural road construction is there.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. For the evaluation of its effectiveness, inter alia a collaborative project has been initiated by the Central Coir Research Institute (CCRI) with National Institute of Technology, Calicut with the in-principle approval of the Airports Authority of India.

[Translation]

Vacancies of Parliamentary Secretaries

3549. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of vacancies of parliamentary secretaries that can be created under the Constitution or to function under the Chief Ministers of States or they are appointed under any practice tradition;

(b) whether the parliamentary secretaries are placed under the definition of a Minister;

(c) if so, the details of the rules under which they are placed;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any complaint that in some States the number of parliamentary secretaries are appointed in more than the required number;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) In India., the institution of the office of Parliamentary Secretary has no statutory origin nor does it derive authority from the Constitution of India. The office of the Parliamentary Secretary in India was first created in 1951, purely for the purpose of assisting the Minister in parliamentary work. Unlike the Ministers, the oath to the Parliamentary Secretaries is administered by the Prime Minister and not

by the President. The appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary is entirely at the discretion of the Prime Minister, who decides when and who should be appointed as a Parliamentary Secretary.

(d) to (f) As far as appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries in States is concerned, no information is available.

Awarding of Import Licences

3550. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3639 on 15th December, 2011 and state:

(a) the reasons for not awarding the import licences to any company in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the State-wise and company-wise number of stockists of fertilizer manufacturing companies in the country alongwith the amount paid to them as rent during the last three years; and

(c) the quantum of different types of fertilizers likely to be manufactured by revival of all the closed/sick fertilizer factories?

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 imports licence is not awarded to the companies State-wise. The decontrolled fertilizers (DAP/MAP/TSP/NPK/MOP) are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). The companies are free to import fertilizers as per their commercial judgement. The import of urea is permitted through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) i.e. MMTC, STC and IPL. The urea for agriculture use is imported on 'Government Account'. The urea so imported is handled and distributed by the fertilizer companies appointed at various ports. These companies are selling urea in the all States including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh strictly as per the allocation given by Department of Fertilizers.

(b) The list of State-wise number of Stockist (Wholesaler/Retailer) is enclosed as Statement. The

dealer's margin at the rate of Rs.180/- per MT for private dealer and Rs. 200/- per MT for cooperative for urea is passed on to the wholesalers/retailers.

(c) The Government has decided to revive eight closed fertilizer units of HFCL/FCIL. The scheme envisages putting up urea plant of capacity 1.15 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) at each of the existing locations.

Statement

State wise list of Fertilizers Wholesaler/Retailer

State	Total
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Andhra Pradesh	19767
Arunachal Pradesh	16
Assam	511
Bihar	22798
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	3339
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
Daman and Diu	2
Delhi	22
Goa	49
Gujarat	33497
Haryana	11085
Himachal Pradesh	831
Jammu and Kashmir	1726
Jharkhand	3297
Karnataka	16873
Kerala	3057
Madhya Pradesh	13295

1	2
Maharashtra	43649
Manipur	69
Meghalaya	9
Mizoram	16
Nagaland	7
Odisha	2330
Puducherry	72
Punjab	17426
Rajasthan	11948
Tamil Nadu	8978
Tripura	19
Uttar Pradesh	56259
Uttarakhand	809
West Bengal	8012

[English]

Rapid Rail Network

3551. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways propose to construct rapid rail-network connecting Airport and Calicut City; and
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration of Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Assistance under NRDWP

3552. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides assistance to States on the basis of population under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Chhattisgarh which is large in area but has a low population is getting less allocation under the said criteria;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to make changes in the said criteria;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Rural population is only one of the criteria for deciding State-wise allocation under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The different criteria with weightages for determining the allocation of funds to the States is given below:—

Sl. No.	Criterion	Weightage (in %)
1.	Rural population	40
2.	Rural SC and ST population	10
3.	States under Desert Development Programme(DDP), Drought Pron Area Programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
4.	Rural population managing drinking water supply schemes weighted by a Management Devolution Index.	10

(c) to (f) The criteria for allocation of funds under NRDWP also take into account the areas where water availability is poor like DDP, DPAP, HADP areas in States and the Hill States. Chhattisgarh has areas under DPAP and therefore gets weightage for it. The present criteria for allocation of funds under NRDWP is considered appropriate.

[English]

Empowerment of Rural Women

3553. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to launch schemes that would empower women in rural India by giving them access to credit to buy a house or start their own business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has an assessment of the number of women that have taken advantage of such schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development with the mandate of poverty alleviation in rural India is implementing various poverty alleviation and rural development schemes. One such scheme, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), under implementation since April, 1999, was designed as a holistic self-employment scheme aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities through a mix of bank credit and subsidy. Thrust under the scheme is on empowerment of the vulnerable sections of the society, i.e. 50% for SC/STs, 40% for women, 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled persons.

The SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) which was launched in June, 2011. Under NRLM, the thrust is also on empowerment of vulnerable section of the society. For women beneficiaries the norm has been increased from 40% in SGSY to 50%. Under NRLM emphasis will be for SHG bank linkages to

meet various credit needs of the members for consumption items and livelihoods activities.

A new scheme Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) has also been initiated by the Ministry as a sub - component of the NRLM to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers.

(c) and (d) The States are in the preparatory phase of implementation of NRLM., therefore, no review of the scheme has been done. However, under SGSY during 2011-12 (upto February, 2012) 13.2 lakh the total swarozgaris have been assisted with bank credit and subsidy for taking up economic activities out of which 9.01 lakh were women swarozgaris.

Reduction in Subsidy on Fertilizers

3554. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the average price of potash and factomfos during the last three years and the current year, quantity-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reduced subsidy for fertilizers like potash and factomfos for the year 2012-13;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the reduction of subsidy is likely to cause the price rise of potash and factomfos;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the farmers 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) The average price of potash and factomfos produced by Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) during the last three years and the current years is as under:—

Fig in Rs. per MT

Product/year	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12*	2012-13
Potash (0-0-60)	4455	5055	9378	13600
Factomfos (20-20-0-013)	6295	7469	13825	18900

*Simple monthly average rate.

(b) and (c) The Government has announced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) rates for the year 2012-13 in which the rates for nutrients namely nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potash (K) has been reduced as compared to previous year while maintaining the NBS rates for sulphur (S) at the same level. Accordingly, the subsidy on all P&K fertilizers has been reduced in the year 2012-13 including potash and factomfos (FACT). The NBS rates on per kg on nutrients for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:-

Year	Rs. Per Kg.			
	N	P	K	S
2011-12	27.153	32.338	26.756	1.677
2012-13	24.000	21.804	24.000	1.677

Accordingly, the subsidy on potash and factomfos (FACT) for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as under:—

Product/Year	Subsidy in Rs. Per MT	
	2011-12	2012-13
Potash (0-0-60)	16054	14400
Factomfos (20-20-0-13)	12116	9373

(d) to (f) The NBS rates for the year 2012-13 has been fixed taking into account all relevant factors including international prices of P&K fertilizers, exchange rate, prevailing MRP of P&K fertilizers and its inventory level. If the international prices of P&K fertilizers and exchange rate remain at expected level, the MRP is expected to be stable and in case there is a favorable movement in international prices/exchange rate, there may be some reduction in MRP of P&K fertilizers.

Implementation of Projects

3555. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the implementation of projects under the Prime Minister's 15-point Programme declared for Assam including details of scheme-wise funds disbursed and utilized so far;

(b) whether there are any implementation difficulties in executing the projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of special monitoring mechanism; and

(e) the status of implementation of Assam Accord including the accord provisions which are yet to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The status of implementation of various schemes implemented in the State of Assam under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No madam.

(d) The implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is monitored at the Central level by the Ministry of Minority Affairs on quarterly basis and by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) on half yearly basis and then reported to the Union Cabinet. At the State and district level, the monitoring is done by the State Level Committee and the District Level Committees for implementation of this programme.

(e) As per the information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government has taken action to implement all the provisions of the Assam Accord. However, certain provisions of the Accord e.g. measures to prevent infiltration, all round economic development of Assam etc. are of continuous nature, and therefore, need to be monitored regularly. The present status indicating clause-wise implementation is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of implementation of schemes of other Ministries where financial outlays are earmarked for Assam under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities.

Name of the Scheme Ministries/Departments	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements (upto Dec., 2011)
Priority Sector Lending — D/o Financial Services	—	—	1859.91	718.68	1063.08	751.46	1329.01	1924.55	1557.25	2106.50	1894.90	2239.76
Upgradation of 60 identified ITs into Centres of Excellence — M/o Labour and Employment	—	—	1.7	5.19	2.07	—	1.70	2.08	2.27	0.78	1.87	—
Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana — M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	0.11	—	0.15	0.02	0.10	—	0.10	—	0.11	—	0.12	0.05
Indira Awas Yojana — M/o Rural Development	89.15	36.17	61.71	72.44	86.45	104.13	139.17	129.11	124.29	170.66	121.43	101.95

(₹ in crore)

Status of implementation of schemes of other Ministries where physical targets are earmarked for Assam under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

Name of the Scheme Ministries/Departments	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements (upto Dec., 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in blocks having substantial minority population — M/o Women and Child Development	4024	661	2790	2790	The expansion of ICDS scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 16.10.2008. No targets earmarked for 2008-09.	7602	7232	7602	-	-	-	-
Urban Poor Assisted to set up individual Micro Enterprises under Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana — M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	55	-	55	39	55	-	11	-	11	-	690	-
Urban Poor Imparted Skill Training under Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana — M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	68	-	68	31	68	31	91	-	91	-	434	-
Indira Awas Yojana — M/o Rural Development	35283	13344	22439	26165	22455	31556	36067	39932	25627	30289	25037	25739
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (Aajeevika) — M/o Rural Development	25104	16781	15444	31923	19031	31938	16663	34297	20845	42329	20313	22675

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Implemented under Districts having substantial minority population) — D/o School Education and Literacy (SE&L):													
(i) Primary School Constructed	127	127	127	-	-	-	-	984	984	-	60	1260	793
(ii) Upper Primary School Constructed	41	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Additional Classroom Constructed	17927	7854	7854	-	-	6257	6257	2156	2156	2711	2711	8399	596
(iv) New Primary School Opened	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984	984	2219	2219	-	-
(v) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya sanctioned	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	9	All KGBV Operation alisted, no target fixed	-	-	-
(vi) Teachers sanctioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6406	-	4224	-

Status of implementation of Schemes/Programmes of other Ministries/Departments covered under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities where flow of funds/benefits are monitored for Assam

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Schemes and Ministries/Department	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Dec. 2011)
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) — M/o HUPA	-	-	19.84 for two towns	19.84 for two towns	19.84 for two towns	19.84 for two towns
			Project Cost sanctioned for Districts/Towns having substantial minority population	Project Cost sanctioned for Districts/Towns having substantial minority population	Project Cost sanctioned for Districts/Towns having substantial minority population	Project Cost sanctioned for Districts/Towns having substantial minority population

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) Scholarship for Meritorious Girls	-	115	1.15	-	128	0.15	-	419	0.50
7	National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) Term Loan and Micro Finance Scheme	-	2180	1.00	-	654	1.34	-	-	-
8	Multi-sectoral Development Programme	Scheme was launched in 2008-09. Total allocation for the for Five Year Plan for Assam was Rs. 703.50 crore, out of which Rs. 42.27 crore released in 2008-09, Rs. 151.92 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 96.12 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 178.59 crore in 2011-12.								

-Contd.

Status of implementation of Schemes/Programmes of Ministry of Minority Affairs covered under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities where targets/outlays are earmarked for Assam

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Target	Achievements (no. of beneficiaries)	Amount released	Target	Achievements (no. of beneficiaries)	Amount released	Target	Achievements (no. of beneficiaries)	Amount released
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	73582	87376	16.83	98109	38259	8.37	166785	86159	21.25
2.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	14716	9908	8.32	19622	4730	5.60	25753	6119	4.46
3.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for	981	1910*	5.86	981	1908	5.38	981	1702*	4.94

Statement-II*Clause-wise Implementation Status of
the Assam Accord***Clause 5 – Foreigners Issue:**

- (i) The Citizenship Act, 1955, Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners Tribunals) Order, 1964, were amended.
- (ii) Special Registration Officers have been appointed for registration of persons detected as foreigners who entered Assam between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.71.
- (iii) A total of 3153 including 1280 additional posts, sanctioned under Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) scheme to assist State Government and Border Security Force (BSF) in detection and deportation of foreigners/illegal migrants and act as a second line of defence.
- (iv) Thirty-six Foreigners Tribunals have been constituted in the State of Assam under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners.

Clause 6 and 7 — Safeguards and Economic Development:

- (i) A Cultural Centre called the Srimanta SanKaradeva Kalashetra Complex has been established.
- (ii) Sri Jyoti Chitraban (Film) Studio at Guwahati has been modernized. Additional Rs.10 crore has been sanctioned for further expansion/modernization of the Institute in the financial year 2006-07.
- (iii) The Government of Assam has constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been constituted in July, 2011 to deal with the matter of updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) and Implementation of Clause 6 of Assam Accord.
- (iv) Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,500 crores.
- (v) Two Central Universities, one at Tejpur, and the other at Silchar, have been setup.
- (vi) An IIT has been set up at Guwahati.

- (vii) Kathalguri Power Project (60 MW) has been commissioned.
- (viii) Work for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project and Bogibeel rail-cum road project have started
- (ix) Action is being taken for revival of Ashok Paper Mill.

Clause 8 to 14 — other issues:

- (i) The power to issue citizenship certificates now vests only with the Central Government.
- (ii) Construction of 2760.12 Kms of fencing has been completed against 3436.59 Krns sanctioned along Indo-Bangladesh Border. Construction of 3539.35 Kms of border roads has also been completed against 4426,11 Kms.
- (iii) Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of the agitation.
- (iv) Disciplinary cases against employees in connection with the agitation were reviewed,
- (v) In the matter of recruitment, orders were issued by the Central Government for relaxation in upper age limit upto a maximum of six years in the case of candidates who had ordinarily resided in the State of Assam during the period 1.1.1980 to 15.8.1985.
- (vi) NSA detenues detained in connection with agitation were released

**National Mission for Sustaining
Himalayan Eco-system**

3556. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States which have decided to provide support to National Mission for sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem;
- (b) the details of the States which proposed human/knowledge capacities or institutional capacities which have been identified as yet for conducting the study by researchers;
- (c) the number of people recruited in the human/

knowledge or institutional capacities during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the target set for fast tracking the mechanism?

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) All 12 Himalayan States viz., Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura have been enrolled into National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE). The States are in the process of preparing State Action Plans. Out of 12 Himalayan States, 9 have submitted draft State Action Plans. These are: Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

(b) No proposal for building human/knowledge capabilities or institutional capacities has been received by the Mission from the Himalayan States. However, Government is considering to initiate pro-active action on building human and institutional capacities for research in the areas related to Himalayan ecosystem.

(c) Under the mission, institutions are proposed to be supported for recruiting people. A Centre for Himalayan Glaciology has been set up as part of Wadia Institute for Himalayan Geology, Dehradun which recruited 14 people.

(d) To fast tracking the mechanism for building human and institutional capacities, several actions that include setting up of an Indo-Swiss Joint Working Group on capacity building in glaciology and related areas and action for setting up of a National Centre for Himalayan Glaciology have been initiated.

Cauvery Basin Irrigation Projects

3557. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal seeking inclusion of Cauvery Basin Irrigation Projects in the Prime Minister's package for distressed farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Government of Karnataka in 2007 submitted proposals of 3 major and 3 medium irrigation projects of Cauvery Basin to be included under the Prime Minister's special rehabilitation package for techno economic appraisal to Central Water Commission (CWC).

(c) As the above project proposals lie in Cauvery Basin, and prior consent of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was necessary, which was not submitted by the State Government, the proposals were not appraised in CWC. This was also communicated to the State Government.

Manpower in LNG Sector

3558. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether adequate skilled manpower exists in the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any survey/study to assess existing trained manpower and those required for future for terminal and commercial operations has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the shortage of skilled manpower is affecting the LNG sector;

(e) if so, the details of the shortage and reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to meet the requirement of skilled workers in the LNG sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Adequate skilled manpower is available for existing LNG terminal and operations. Petronet LNG Ltd., Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation, Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private limited (RGPPL), GAIL and GAIL Gas Singapore Pte. Ltd. together have 249 people deployed under various categories at their LNG terminals/sites.

(b) to (f) LNG is a relatively new sector in India but is not labor intensive. The Manpower requirement and sourcing for each LNG project would be finalized by the promoter based on technology/scale of the project.

Utilization of Funds under NRDWP

3559. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned and disbursed under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for the components of sustainability, natural calamity, Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas and support separately during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of actual utilization of the funds during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the reasons for the under-utilization of funds, if any; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken to improve the utilization under these components of NRDWP?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), funds are released to the States and they may utilize the funds under the following components:—

Coverage	42% of allocation	
1	2	
Water Quality affected areas	–	20% -do-

	1	2	
Sustainability	–	20%	-do-
Operation and Maintenance	–	10%	-do-
Support fund	–	5%	-do-
Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance	–	3%	-do-

Release to the States in the components of Coverage, Water Quality, Sustainability and Operation and Maintenance are made together and not component-wise. 2% of the allocation is available for natural calamity releases which are separately made whenever orders of competent authority are received. The State-wise details of allocation and release made under NRDWP (Programme, Desert Development Programme, Support and Calamity components) during the last three years are at enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(c) The reasons for some States not being able to spend the amounts released to them may be attributed to delays in procurement processes, taking up multi-village schemes that require 2-3 years for completion, imposition of model conduct code due to declaration of elections/bye elections etc.

(d) Various mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that the States are able to utilize the funds released to them. The State Governments are required to prepare an Annual Action Plan to implement various components and activities of the NRDWP. They have to mark the targeted habitations and provide details of works, schemes and activities in the on-line IMIS. Coverage and progress data is also to be entered in the on-line IMIS. 19 formats have been developed for monitoring all aspects of implementation of the programme. Further, Senior Officers/ Area Officers/Technical Officers tour the States to assess the implementation of the Programme. The Ministry also conducts meetings of the Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video-conferencing, etc. through which implementation of NRDWP is monitored. Assessment of achievements is done through periodic evaluations of the programme by the Ministry, the Planning Commission, Ministry of Rural Development etc.

Statement-I*State-wise Allocation and Release figures of NRDWP — Programme**(in Lakhs)*

Sl No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41,438.00	41,438.00	43,489.90	48,717.86	43,282.18	42,516.00
2.	Bihar	36,621.00	18,310.50	32,438.70	16,219.35	34,759.00	31,489.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	11,380.02	12,711.72	12,375.65	11,875.53	13,350.00	13,350.00
4.	Goa	364.00	182.00	507.30	—	477.00	477.00
5.	Gujarat	42,909.24	42,909.24	36,128.65	44,128.65	31,120.73	42,569.00
6.	Haryana	18,795.00	18,795.00	11,351.55	17,251.55	10,077.46	13,081.22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10,508.96	10,480.79	12,189.45	16,127.47	11,510.46	11,563.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	35,728.00	35,728.00	41,175.90	45,841.19	38,679.64	38,679.58
9.	Jharkhand	14,630.42	10,284.99	15,763.35	10,594.98	14,922.00	14,082.00
10.	Karnataka	53,946.00	53,946.00	46,639.40	51,439.40	44,123.90	48,127.00
11.	Kerala	14,971.46	15,036.54	13,706.60	14,782.05	13,286.00	10,701.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36,166.00	37,666.00	37,908.80	37,834.88	34,210.00	27,629.00
13.	Maharashtra	64,643.00	64,480.80	69,660.65	69,660.65	67,545.00	66,889.00
14.	Odisha	18,338.74	22,478.74	19,463.60	27,463.60	19,013.00	15,198.00
15.	Punjab	7,917.00	8,780.70	7,809.95	10,309.95	8,167.00	11,993.00
16.	Rajasthan	85,687.00	86,804.00	66,788.80	66,788.80	61,600.73	68,084.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	31,547.14	31,547.14	30,106.45	38,006.45	30,966.00	40,606.00
18.	Uttaranchal	12,363.68	12,363.68	13,242.05	6,621.03	79,014.00	77,295.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	95,312.00	95,312.00	85,416.40	82,620.57	12,538.00	6,441.00
20.	West Bengal	36,631.58	38,131.58	39,712.85	47,712.85	31,883.00	31,883.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	95.95	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	38.00	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–	103.55	–	–	–
24.	Daman and Diu	–	–	57.95	–	–	–
25.	Delhi	–	–	409.45	–	–	–
26.	Lakshadweep	–	–	22.80	–	–	–
27.	Puducherry	–	–	146.30	–	–	–
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	17,640.00	17,640.00	11,717.84	16,491.49	11,067.00	17,678.00
29.	Assam	29,560.00	31,554.29	42,715.71	47,715.71	40,241.00	50,030.00
30.	Manipur	5,960.00	3,757.39	5,187.95	5,140.78	4,900.00	4,518.00
31.	Meghalaya	6,840.00	7,840.00	6,031.05	8,331.05	5,662.00	9,311.00
32.	Mizoram	4,840.00	5,426.02	4,369.83	5,969.83	3,680.00	3,596.00
33.	Nagaland	5,000.00	4,966.39	7,553.12	7,553.12	7,753.00	7,753.00
34.	Sikkim	1,960.00	1,960.00	2,493.03	2,254.10	2,686.00	2,687.00
35.	Tripura	6,040.00	7,640.00	5,431.47	7,331.47	5,187.00	8,148.00
	Total	747,738.24	738,171.51	722,250.00	764,784.36	681,701.10	716,373.80

Statement-II*State-wise Allocation and Release figures of NRDWP – DDP (in Lakh)*

Sl No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,671.00	5,020.00	3,157.00	5,929.40	7,563.82	1,640.00
2.	Gujarat	4,841.00	4,841.00	15,425.00	15,425.00	13,627.27	12,802.00
3.	Haryana	1,794.00	1,794.00	10,849.00	9,764.10	9,742.54	10,013.78
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3,066.00	7,066.00	513.00	256.50	590.54	–
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,446.00	4,223.00	1,500.00	1,050.00	1,416.36	1,415.42
6.	Karnataka	2,821.00	4,821.00	14,628.00	17,328.00	20,710.10	15,644.00
7.	Rajasthan	17,359.00	14,112.00	43,928.00	40,246.36	39,849.27	43,480.00
	Total	39,998.00	41,877.00	90,000.00	89,999.36	93,499.90	84,995.20

*DDP for 2011-12 includes MDI also.

Statement-III*State-wise Allocation and Release figures of NRDWP — Support**(in Lakhs)*

Sl No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	300.00	2,455.10	1,227.55	3,786.00	2,091.00
2.	Bihar	600.00	300.00	1,707.30	853.65	2,739.00	1,513.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	220.98	110.49	651.35	325.68	1,007.00	556.00
4.	Goa	200.00	100.00	26.70	—	43.00	24.00
5.	Gujarat	524.76	524.76	2,713.35	1,356.68	3,141.00	1,734.00
6.	Haryana	200.00	100.00	1,168.45	584.23	1,231.00	679.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	277.04	138.52	668.55	334.28	1,046.00	578.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	600.00	300.00	2,246.10	—	3,525.00	1,947.00
9.	Jharkhand	298.58	149.29	829.65	—	1,330.00	735.00
10.	Karnataka	600.00	300.00	3,224.60	1,612.30	3,877.00	2,141.00
11.	Kerala	305.54	152.77	721.40	360.70	1,157.00	638.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	600.00	300.00	1,995.20	997.60	2,987.00	1,649.00
13.	Maharashtra	600.00	300.00	3,666.35	1,833.18	5,290.00	4,946.00
14.	Odisha	374.26	187.13	1,024.40	512.20	1,642.00	907.00
15.	Punjab	200.00	100.00	411.05	349.39	635.00	351.00
16.	Rajasthan	600.00	300.00	5,827.20	2,913.60	6,907.00	3,812.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	495.86	247.93	1,584.55	1,346.88	2,038.00	1,125.00
18.	Uttarakhand	252.32	126.16	696.95	—	5,316.00	2,937.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	600.00	300.00	4,495.60	2,247.80	1,116.00	616.00
20.	West Bengal	597.42	298.71	2,090.15	1,045.08	2,477.00	1,368.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	5.05	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	2.00	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	5.45	—	—	—
24.	Daman and Diu	—	—	3.05	—	—	—
25.	Delhi	—	—	21.55	—	—	—
26.	Lakshadweep	—	—	1.20	—	—	—
27.	Puducherry	—	—	7.70	—	—	—
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	360.00	180.00	616.73	308.37	989.00	805.00
29.	Assam	600.00	300.00	2,248.20	1,032.03	3,317.00	2,214.00
30.	Manipur	200.00	100.00	273.05	136.52	439.00	242.00
31.	Meghalaya	200.00	100.00	317.42	157.08	505.00	278.00
32.	Mizoram	200.00	100.00	229.99	187.77	287.00	287.00
33.	Nagaland	200.00	100.00	39.53	198.77	415.00	338.00
34.	Sikkim	200.00	100.00	131.21	65.60	124.00	68.00
35.	Tripura	200.00	100.00	285.87	134.70	433.00	238.00
Total		10,906.76	5,715.76	42,750.00	20,121.64	57,799.00	34,817.00

Statement-IV*Allocation and Release figures of NRDWP — Calamity**

Sl No.	State/UT	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,978.50	—	—
2.	Bihar	—	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—
4.	Goa	50.00	—	—
5.	Gujarat	—	—	—
6.	Haryana	—	90.00	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	600.00	2,718.00	2,462.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	700.00	2,400.00	—
10.	Karnataka	3,719.00	—	866.00
11.	Kerala	—	839.89	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	348.12	—
14.	Orissa	—	1,500.00	1,000.00
15.	Punjab	—	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	—	—	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1,224.00
18.	Uttarakhand	—	7,019.73	—
19.	Uttar Pradesh	24.23	—	500.00
20.	West Bengal	1,000.00	1,161.00	1,000.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
24.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
25.	Delhi	—	—	—
26.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
27.	Puducherry	—	—	—
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	3,200.00	—
29.	Assam	496.00	—	—
30.	Manipur	—	—	—
31.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
32.	Mizoram	—	—	—
33.	Nagaland	—	—	—
34.	Sikkim	—	—	4,164.00
35.	Tripura	—	—	—
Total		13,567.73	19,276.74	11,216.00

*Calamity doesn't have allocation.

[Translation]

Allotment of Fund by World Bank

3560. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank has allotted funds for rural development schemes in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of schemes being implemented with

the World Bank assistance, State-wise; and

(d) the manner in which this aid is distributed among the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of schemes being implemented with the World Bank assistance are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The external assistance, including that from the World Bank, is disbursed to Project implementing Agencies of the concerned States as per General Financial Rules, 2005.

Statement

(Amount in US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Commitment	International Development Assistance (IDA) Commitment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP)	Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim	0	130
2.	National Rural Livelihoods Project	Central	0	1000
3.	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project	Central	0	15.36
4.	PMGSY Rural Roads Project	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab	500	1000
5.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project (RRLP)	Rajasthan	0	162.7
6.	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction "Vazhndhu Kattuvom" Project Additional Financing	Tamil Nadu	0	154
7.	Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project (MPDPIP-II)	Madhya Pradesh	0	100

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Odisha Rural Livelihoods Project	Odisha	0	82.4
9.	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project -"JEEVIKA"	Bihar	0	63
10.	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction	Tamil Nadu	0	120
11.	Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Jalanidhi-II)	Kerala	0	155.3
12.	Karnataka RWSS-II Additional Financing	Karnataka	0	150
13.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Andhra Pradesh	0	150
14.	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Punjab	0	154
15.	Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Uttarakhand	0	120
Total			500	3556.76

[English]

CSR of Oil Companies

3561. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) The details of work undertaken by various public sector oil companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in North-Eastern States including Assam;

(b) whether the Government proposes to cover private sector oil companies also to bear the CSR;

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

(d) whether the Government is exploring natural reserves of crude oil and gas in Western Rajasthan continuously; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the areas where the exploration is going on and the success achieved 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) The Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are working in the following sectors under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in various States including Assam and other North-Eastern States:—

1. Development of education
2. Health care
3. Protection, preservation and promotion of heritage sites
4. Environment protection
5. Sports
6. Rural Development
7. Development of infrastructure/roads and bridges
8. Drinking water
9. Common LPG kitchen facilities
10. Release of one time grant to Below Poverty Line families in the rural areas for release of new LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen LPG Vitaran Yojana
11. Hospital facilities
12. Relief and rescue works during natural calamities

13. Women empowerment
14. School facilities
15. Vocational training to youths
16. Training to women in income generation activities
17. Scholarship to meritorious students
18. Sanitation
19. Other community development project identified in consultation with local authorities.

State-wise details of works undertaken by the oil PSUs under CSR are available with Director (HR) of the concerned oil PSUs.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has released the National Voluntary guidelines on Social, Economic and Environmental responsibilities for companies including PSUs.

(d) and (e) Oil and Natural gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has informed that it has initiated exploration activities in the State in late fifties and has been continuing exploration since then. As a result, 7 gas bearing structures, viz. Manhera Tibba (1967), Ghotaru (1983), Kharatar (1990), Bakhri Tibba (1990), Bankia (1990), Sadewala (1997) and Chinnewala Tibba (2003) have been discovered. ONGC is currently carrying out exploration in Western Rajasthan in four Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) Blocks viz. Ghotaru Ext-I, Manhera Tibba Bakhri Tibba and Chinnewala Tibba.

Cairn Energy (India) Private Limited, a private sector company, has made 15 discoveries (12 oil and 03 gas) in the Block RJ-ON-90/1 in the Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan. Similarly another private sector company 'M/s Focus Energy' has also made 02 gas discoveries in Block RJ-ON/6 in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan.

Budgetary Allocation for Bio-safety Research of GMOs

3562. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any budgetary allocation for bio-safety research related to Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in farming;

(b) if so, the amount set aside and spent thereon during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Department of Biotechnology has taken up any projects for independent research on bio-safety claims of GM crop developers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said Department has any projects for assessing the bio-safety of GM crops with latest scientific protocols;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the funding available from the said Department for such projects *vis-a-vis* GM crop development?

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) The budgetary allocations and the amount spent for bio-safety research during the last three years are Rs.200 lakhs during 2009-10; Rs.100 lakhs during 2010-11; Rs.200 lakhs during 2011-12; and Rs.200 lakhs has been proposed during the current year. No separate allocation has been made for bio-safety research related to Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in farming.

(c) to (f) The Department of Biotechnology has not taken up any project for independent research of bio-safety claims of GM crop developers and for assessing bio-safety of GM crops with latest scientific protocols.

(g) There is no separate funding for GM crop development projects *vis-a-vis* the available budgetary allocation for bio-safety research.

[Translation]

LPG Connections

3563. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters received by the Director (LPG) from Members of Parliament for giving LPG connections on priority basis in Azamgarh and Jaunpur areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the action taken on the said letters; and

(c) the time by which LPG connections are likely to be provided to the persons recommended by the Members of Parliament?

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) During the year 2011-12, the Government have received 8 recommendations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament, for release of 116 LPG connections in Azamgarh areas of Uttar Pradesh. Out of which 113 LPG connections have been released. 2 connections could not be released as they fell outside the area of operation of LPG distributorship and in one case, it could not be released as the name and address was not clear.

Similarly, the Government have received one recommendation from Hon'ble Member of Parliament, for release of 9 LPG connections in Jaunpur areas of Uttar Pradesh during the same period, and all the 9 LPG connections have been released.

Railway Lines in Maharashtra

3564. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and present status of ongoing new line projects in the State of Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of new line projects on which work has not been started as yet despite getting approval for the State of Maharashtra alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) the time frame set for the implementation of the said already approved new line projects;
- (d) the details of proposals for new lines received from Maharashtra alongwith the action taken thereon by the Railways; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated/spent on the said new line projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e): Details of ongoing new line projects falling fully/partly in State of Maharashtra along with funds allocated and expenditure incurred are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Anticipated Expenditure upto March, 2012	Outlay proposed 2012-13	Status
1.	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Vaijnath	115.71	20.00	Work on Ahmednagar-Narayandoh (15 km.) and Narayandoh-Ashti (52 km.) taken up. Ahmednagar-Narayandoh targeted for completion 2012-13.
2.	Baramati-Lonand	97.38	10.00	In Lonand-Phalton (27 km.) section, track linking completed and CRS inspection planned shortly.
3.	Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal and Pusad	76.36	15.00	Estimate for Wardha-Yavatmal sanctioned. Earthwork and bridges taken up. Consultancy contract for tunnel awarded.
4.	Wadsa-Gadchiroli	1.00	1.00	Work included in Budget 2011-12 and to be taken up after sanction of estimate and finalization of contracts.

No timeframe for completion of the ongoing projects has been fixed and the works are progressing as per the

availability of resources. Based on demands from Govt, of Maharashtra and public representatives, 6 surveys for

new lines have been taken up. Out of these 4 surveys have been completed and 2 surveys are in progress.

Incidents of Theft

3565. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of theft of goods from rail parcels and boggies of goods trains are continuously taking place;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by the Railways due to theft of goods during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the steps taken by the Railways to check such thefts;

(c) whether the incidents of thefts are also increasing in local trains of metropolitan cities; and

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported, zone-wise alongwith the stringent measures taken or being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The incidents related to theft of Railway parcel and goods from goods trains reported over Indian Railways during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Year	No. of cases reported	Value of property stolen (In Million Rs.)
2009	1083	17.19
2010	1159	16.00
2011	943	18.19
2012 (Upto March)	206	2.8

Following steps are being taken by the Railways to prevent theft of goods:—

(i) Goods trains carrying valuable commodities are

being escorted by Railway Protection Force in vulnerable and affected sections.

(ii) Criminals apprehended are prosecuted under the provisions of the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act.

(iii) Crime Intelligence is gathered on the activities of the criminals involved in theft of Railway property and raids are being conducted at the dens of receivers of stolen Railway properties with the help of Local Police.

(iv) Close coordination is being maintained with Local Police and Government Railway Police to prevent/detect the cases of theft/pilferage of Railway property.

(c) and (d) Though the number of incidents registered a slight increase during 2011 as compared to the previous year, there has been significant improvement during the first quarter of the current year. The incidents of theft reported in local trains of Metropolitan cities over various zones during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Upto March) are given in the enclosed Statement. Measures taken to prevent such crimes are as under:—

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

(i) Joint efforts being taken by Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force to prevent criminal activities in the Local trains.

(ii) Intelligence regarding active criminals is being shared amongst City Police, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force.

(iii) Close liaison is being maintained with GRP and City Police to nab the culprits.

Statement

The incidents of theft reported in local trains of Metropolitan cities over various zones during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Upto March) are as under:

Railways	Year	No. of cases of theft reported in Local Trains of Metropolitan cities
1	2	3
Central	2009	1186
	2010	1230
	2011	1354
	2012*	303
Eastern	2009	135
	2010	160
	2011	210
	2012*	59
East Central	2009	0
	2010	0
	2011	0
	2012*	0
East Coast	2009	0
	2010	0
	2011	0
	2012*	0
Northern	2009	5
	2010	4
	2011	4
	2012*	1
North Central	2009	0
	2010	0

	1	2	3
		2011	0
		2012*	0
North Eastern		2009	0
		2010	0
		2011	0
		2012*	0
Northeast Frontier		2009	0
		2010	0
		2011	0
		2012*	0
North Western		2009	0
		2010	0
		2011	0
		2012*	0
Southern		2009	54
		2010	82
		2011	59
		2012*	7
South Central		2009	9
		2010	13
		2011	10
		2012*	2
South Eastern		2009	72
		2010	67
		2011	79
		2012*	0
South East Central		2009	0
		2010	0

1	2	3
	2011	0
	2012*	0
South Western	2009	26
	2010	14
	2011	14
	2012*	1
Western	2009	890
	2010	807
	2011	780
	2012*	167
West Central	2009	0
	2010	0
	2011	0
	2012	0
Total	2009	2377
	2010	2377
	2011	2510
	2012*	540

*Figures for the year 2012 is for the period January to March.

[English]

Thamanti Dam

3566. SHRI THANGSO BAITE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a joint venture project of India and Myanmar Government for construction of Thamanti dam across Chindwin river within Sagaing Division of Myanmar bordering with India (Manipur);

(b) if so, the details of capacity of power generation by the project and also the damage to be caused in terms of property of people residing upstream and the environmental effect on the regions; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to redress the grievances?

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) Government of India and Government of Myanmar signed an Agreement in 2008 for development of Chindwin River Valley. Based on this Agreement, NHPC was asked to undertake additional investigations and prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR) on the Thamanti Hydro-Electric Power Project (HEP). NHPC has completed the DPR on Thamanti in October, 2011.

(b) and (c) Thamanti HEP is estimated to generate a total of 1200 Megawatts (MW) of electricity. As per DPR, approximately 41092 persons of 7411 households would be affected due to the construction of proposed Thamanti Project. Total area under submergence is estimated to be about 1374 sq.km. Reservoir area would cover from Tazon village to likanti. Most of the areas under submergence is forest land. The Social and Environmental Impact Assessment studies are included in the DPR of Thamanti Hydro-Electric Power Project.

Indian Evidence Act

3567. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act in respect of Section 155(4) of the Act and review of the Criminal Justice System in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) On the basis of the recommendations made by the Law Commission of India in its 84th and 172nd Reports and the observations made by the National Commission for Women, clause (4) of section 155 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been omitted vide the Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 2002 (No. 4 of 2003).

[Translation]

Accident near Bulandshahar

3568. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Meerut-Khurja passenger train met with an accident at the Futa Aatta Railways crossing near Bulandshahar under the Northern Railway in the month of March, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons died/injured in the said accident;

(c) whether several accidents have occurred at the said unmanned railway crossing in the past as well;

(d) if so, the accident-wise details thereof alongwith enquiry conducted in the last two years;

(e) whether the Railways have given compensation to the persons died/injured in each such accident occurred at this unmanned railway crossing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Railways to post a chowkidar at the said crossing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 12.03.2012 at 08.55 hrs, while the Train No. 54402 Meerut - Khurja Passenger was on run between Gulaothi and Baral stations near Bulandshahar, one tractor trolley loaded with bricks suddenly came on the track and dashed against train engine at Unmanned Level Crossing No. 22-C resulting in loss of lives of 2 persons and grievous injury to 2 persons (all occupants of the tractor trolley). As per the provisional findings, the accident was caused due to the negligence of the driver of the tractor trolley in observing the safety precautions laid down in the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 while negotiating unmanned level crossing.

(c) No other consequential train accident has taken place at the above unmanned level crossing during the last five years i.e. 2007-08 to 2011-12.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No compensation is payable in the case of dashing of road vehicles with trains at unmanned level

crossings in which railway passengers are not involved. However, the victims or their dependents can seek compensation by filing a claim in Motor Vehicle Accident Tribunal/Civil Courts. If any contributory negligence is proved on the part of railway administration by the Tribunal/Civil Courts, the amount of compensation decreed by the court is paid by the Railways.

Gateman was not provided at the above Unmanned Level Crossing due to low Train Vehicle Unit (TVU) count, i.e. 2472 (as of January, 2011).

[English]

PM's 15-Point Programme

3569. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to bring more Departments/Ministries under the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that at least the reporting Ministries report both the physical as well as financial, State-wise data on all the schemes under the ambit 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) and (b) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme was launched in June, 2006 covering a number of Central Government schemes of different Ministries and Departments. In 2009, three more schemes, viz.; Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of the Ministry of Urban Development and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have been included under the programme.

(c) The programme envisages earmarking of 15% of targets and outlays in schemes where such earmarking is possible. In some schemes, flow of benefits/funds to development projects in minority concentration areas is monitored. All the concerned Ministries/Departments furnish State-wise achievements against targets/outlays or

the flow of benefits/funds, whichever is relevant to the schemes included under the programme. The Progress of implementation of the programme is reviewed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs with the Nodal Officers of the concerned Ministries/Departments on quarterly basis. The progress of the implementation is also reviewed by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) on half-yearly basis and then reported to the Union Cabinet.

[Translation]

Retail Outlets of Kerosene

3570. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any effective policy to set up retail outlets of Kerosene in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such retail outlets proposed to be set up in the rural areas of the country including Gujarat, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The selection of retailers of kerosene is done by the concerned State/Union Territory (UT) and the Government of India has no role in the process. Wholeseller of Kerosene in a State/UT are selected by the Oil Marketing Companies as per the dealer selection guidelines.

Silt in Harike

3571. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water storage capacity of "Harike" has reduced to a great extent due to silting and fluctuation in water supply arising out of this cannot be controlled for long time;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Punjab has formulated any scheme to restore its storage capacity; and

(c) if so, the cost 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) As informed by the Government of Punjab, the original storage capacity of Harike Head works has been reduced from 67900 acre feet to 9173 acre feet due to siltation, vegetation etc.

(b) The Government of Punjab has further informed that the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab has cleared the purchase of dredger and barge for restoring the storage capacity.

(c) The State Government has further informed that the total immediate cost involved for said work is about Rs. 50.00 crore.

Criteria for Date of Hearing

3572. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether any criteria have been fixed by courts or there is any rule for giving next date of hearing in court cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether courts are not adhering to these rules due to which several cases are lying pending for years and only next date of hearing is being given in such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):(a) to (d) The provisions with regard to adjournment of court proceedings in criminal and civil matters are contained in Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 respectively. Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, inter-alia, provides that in every inquiry or trial the proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible, and in particular, when the

examination of witnesses has once begun, the same shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, and unless the Court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded'.

In terms of Order XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 the court may, if sufficient cause is shown, at any stage of the suit, grant time to the parties or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit for reasons to be recorded in writing provided that no such adjournment shall be granted more than three times to a party during hearing of the suit. But the matters relating to day to day hearing and disposal of cases fall within the domain of judiciary. Under the Constitutional provisions, the control over district and subordinate courts vests in the High Courts having jurisdiction over such courts.

However, huge backlog of cases and high pendency in courts is not only on account of adjournments alone. The data on disposal and institution of cases in the district and subordinate courts as brought out by the Supreme Court quarterly shows that they are almost equal. That being it, the backlog is not reducing significantly and continuing to be a major problem affecting both the judicial administration and justice delivery in India. The Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms which will be addressing the issues of delays and arrears in the judicial system as well enforcing better accountability at all levels through a variety of methods which will include setting and monitoring of performance standard, enhancement of capacity through training at various levels etc.

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 ₹ 1353.62 crore has already been released to the States on this account.

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 9914 courts out of 14,229 courts as on 31.03.2012 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 and performing of citizen centric services.

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 ₹ 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 ₹ 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 ₹ 25.39 crore has been released to the State Governments for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas during last three years.

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. The expenditure on the scheme is now being shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 75:25 basis, except for States in North East Region, which is on 90:10 basis. An expenditure of ₹ 1841 crore has been incurred on this scheme up to 31.3.2012.

[English]

KG D6 Output

3573. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the issue regarding decline in output from the Krishna Godavari (KG) D6 Basin;

(b) whether the Government is also considering to sign technological transfer agreements with other countries to increase the gas output; 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) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under this Ministry has reported that the following steps have been taken by them to increase gas production from KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block in Krishna- Godavari (KG) Basin:—

(i) The Contractor has been advised to drill, complete and put on production more gas wells in D1 and D3 gas fields as well as to adopt appropriate remedial measures such as wells intervention in D1, D3 and MA fields to revive the sick wells in order to increase the gas production from the block.

(ii) The Field Development Plan (FDP) for 4 satellite gas discoveries (D-2, 6, 19 and 22)

has been approved and Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) for another gas discovery (D-34) in KG-D6 block has been reviewed by the Management Committee (MC).

(iii) The Contractor has submitted the revised FDP for MA field, as directed by MC, which is currently under examination in the DGH.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view (b) above.

New Technology of Extracting Potash Fertilizers

3574. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to identify the new technology of extracting potash fertilizers from the sea water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such technology is likely to substitute the present demand for potash fertilizers; 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) Yes, Madam. The Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCR), Bhavnagar, a constituent laboratory of Central Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed a process technology for producing Sulphate of Potash from sea bittern and has patented the technology. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC), alongwith Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, and Fertilizer Association of India, New Delhi have identified this patented process of CSIR-CSMCR as a promising new technology of extracting Sulphate of Potash (SOP) from sea water. As a pilot effort, two test beds (0.75 tonnes per day at CSMCR, Bhavnagar and 3 tonnes per day at M/s Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur) have been sanctioned by Department of Science and

Technology during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for integrated production of Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) grade SOP. Once these pilot test beds become a success story, the technology could be leveraged to a commercial scale manufacturing plants. The nation's present demand for Potash fertilizers is at the order of 5 million tonnes per year.

Ban on Diesel Cars

3575. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to ban manufacturing of diesel cars used by individuals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to put a ban on luxury cars and SUVs run on diesel; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

Targets under National Rural Livelihood Mission

3576. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome targets set for the Eleventh Plan Period for the National Rural Livelihood Mission at the time of restructuring the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana into the National Rural Livelihood Mission in 2009;
- (b) the percentage of such targets that have been achieved including the number of rural BPL youth provided skill development training, placement support, SHGs formed, provided interest/capital subsidy and number of SHGs entering at Micro Enterprise Level; and
- (c) the reasons, if any, for delay in achievement of targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The NRLM was formally launched on 3rd June 2011 at Banswara, Rajasthan. Therefore, no target for NRLM was fixed for 11th Plan period. However, the outcome targets fixed under SGSY during 11 plan period and the achievements is at enclosed Statement-I. Under SGSY no targets were fixed for formation of Self Help Groups and rural BPL youth provided skill training and placement. However, the number of SHGs formed and the number of rural youth trained and placed are given at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total No. of Swarozgaris that requires training			Total No. of Grade-I SHGs that requires Revolving Funds		
		Target	Ach.	%age	Target	Ach.	%age
1.	2007-08	440000	2792439	634.65	440000	251163	57.08
2.	2008-09	573334	3305822	576.60	573334	138641	24.18
3.	2009-10	616224	3138975	509.39	616224	439275	71.28
4.	2010-11	736212	2930574	398.06	736212	171657	23.32
5.	2011-12	470730	1737589	369.13	470730	160969	34.20

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Gr-II SHGs to be assisted with Subsidy for Income Generating Activities			No. of SHGs Swarozgaris to be assisted (Assuming 10 Members per group)		
		Target	Ach.	%age	Target	Ach.	%age
1.	2007-08	106036	181386	171.06	1060365	1154269	108.86
2.	2008-09	138169	114452	82.83	1381689	1470032	106.39
3.	2009-10	155288	136411	87.84	1552884	1736214	111.81
4.	2010-11	185525	312288	168.33	1855250	1743726	93.99
5.	2011-12	187821	207067	110.25	1878210	1149374	61.20

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total No. of individual Swarozgaris to be assisted			Total No. of Swarozgaris to be assisted		
		Target	Ach.	%age	Target	Ach.	%age
1	2007-08	292380	253503	86.70	1352745	1407772	104.07
2	2008-09	380981	391843	102.85	1762670	1861875	105.63
3	2009-10	269598	348963	129.44	1822482	2085177	114.41
4	2010-11	322093	366260	113.71	2177343	2109986	96.91
5	2011-12	102972	171050	166.11	1981182	1320424	66.65

Statement-II

Year	No. of SHGs formed (in lakh)	1	2	3
2007-08	3.1	2008-09	0.18	0.14
2008-09	5.6	2009-10	0.80	0.55
2009-10	3.9	2010-11	1.40	1.10
2010-11	3.1	2011-12	3.18	2.37
2011-12 (upto Feb., 2012)	2.1			

Selling of Natural Gas

3577. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) whether the Association of Oil and Gas Operators have requested for fixing gas price on arms-length basis for gas as per the Production Sharing Contract

Year	Number beneficiary trained (in lakh)	Number of beneficiary placed (in lakh)
1	2	3
2007-08	0.22	0.18

(PSC) under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under the PSC, the contractors have to sell all the gas at competitive arms-length prices to the benefit of the parties to the contracts;

(d) if so, the reasons for not selling gas on the said basis and whether this amounts to violation of the PSC; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to attract more investment in exploration of oil and gas under NELP in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) During the consultation process prior to firming up the terms and conditions of bidding for ninth bid round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP -IX) the Association of Oil and Gas Operators (AOGO) had represented that it would be more friendly if Contractor can negotiate gas sales formula with third party independently.

(c) In terms of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime and Contracts under Coal Bed Methane (CBM) policy, the Contractor shall endeavour to sell all Natural Gas produced and CBM and saved from the Contract Area/Field/Development Area at arms-length prices to the benefit of Parties to the Contract. The Government as per the provisions of NELP PSCs shall approve the formula or basis on which Natural Gas and CBM Gas prices shall be determined.

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

(e) The Government of India formulated NELP during 1997 to provide a level playing field to both public and private sector companies in exploration of hydrocarbon resources in the country. Under the NELP policy, any company, Private, Foreign or Public Sector Undertaking, can bid for the exploration blocks offered through International Competitive Bidding, with participating Interest (PI) upto the extent of 100%.

Construction of Roads under PMGSY

3578. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads proposed to be constructed particularly in remote and rural areas under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the Twelfth Plan Period, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be covered thereunder in each State;

(c) the funds made available for this purpose particularly in the first year of Twelfth Plan, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any provision of additional funds to be provided to the concerned States against their demand for enhancement, if any;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the particulars of roads which are still incomplete in the Eleventh Plan Period and the fate of these roads in the Twelfth Plan Period;

(g) the States that have not been released the amount even in the last Phase of PMGSY; and

(h) the steps taken for the release of funds to States and achieving the targets as soon as possible with regard to all the incomplete roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is implemented in rural areas and it envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission. Hence, all the eligible unconnected habitations, in the Core Network are to be connected under PMGSY. As informed by the States, there are a total 1,58,891 eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas in all the States including remote rural areas. Out of this, projects for connecting

1,14,433 habitations have been cleared and as reported by the States, 82,478 habitations have been connected.

(c) During the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Rs. 24,000 crore have been provided under PMGSY.

(d) to (h) Construction of roads under PMGSY is an ongoing process and the roads remaining incomplete at the end of Eleventh Plan period are envisaged to be completed during Twelfth Plan period subject to availability of funds and implementation capacity of the States. Funds under PMGSY are released to the States as per the Programme Guidelines keeping in view the pace of implementation, level of spending and the unspent balance available with the States.

Initiatives by TERI

3579. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) has developed an in-house modelling super lab that would ultimately enable better prediction and planning for earthquakes, coastal storms and extreme sea level rise, among others;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a state of art super computer has been acquired to develop a better understanding of climate variability and climate change; 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) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) A state-of-art supercomputer, based on hex-core technology from WIPRO having 512 cores (2GB/core of RAM) with a peak performance of 5.5Terra Floating Point Operations (TFLOPs) along with 64TB of storage, has been acquired in June, 2011 to perform long term

climate simulations. In addition, 1 Quad-core server with 8GB RAM and 1TB storage space and Four Dual-core servers to perform the validation and impact assessment studies.

These facilities are presently used for:—

(i) Performing long-term climate simulations using Global Earth System Models (presently running Community Earth System Model, Version 1, Norwegian Earth System Model, and Community Climate System Model Version 3). The simulations for Global Climate Models are around 100 years for baseline and 150 years for future following the new RCP pathways are in progress.

(ii) Regional Climate Models (presently running Weather Research and Forecasting Model version 3.2 and Hadley Center Regional Model Version 3 or PRECIS 1.9- Providing Regional Climate for Impact Studies).

Railway Lines in S.C.R.

3580. SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Central Railway (SCR) is lagging behind in terms of construction of new railway lines *vis-a-vis* other railway zones in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details and the present status of ongoing projects of new railway lines in the country, zone-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to give fair share to the SCR in allocation of new line projects *vis-a-vis* other zones?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As on 01.04.2011, 129 new line projects, are in progress across Indian Railways. These projects are in various stages of execution and progressing as per

availability of resources. The details of these projects as on 1.4.2011 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	No. of ongoing, projects New Line
1.	Central	4
2.	East Coast	6
3.	East Central	26
4.	Eastern	10
5.	Northern	8
6.	North Central	4
7.	North Eastern	5
8.	Northeast Frontier	18
9.	North Western	2
10.	Southern	9
11.	South Central	16
12.	South Eastern	5
13.	South East Central	2
14.	South Western	10
15.	West Central	1
16.	Western	3
Total		129

(d) Sanctioned New Line projects falling within geographical jurisdiction of South Central Railway are allotted to South Central Railway for execution.

[Translation]

Kaithal-Karnal Line

3581. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of work on Kaithal-Karnal new railway line;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Kaithal-Karnal new rail line is not a sanctioned Railway project.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of Water in Bangalore

3582. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced an action plan of Rs. 24,000 crore for tackling severe shortage of water in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the target, objective and broad outline of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a national strategy for improving the quality of water in the States especially in Rajasthan; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Conservation of rivers and lakes is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Ministry of Environment and Forests is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments towards conservation of rivers and lakes under the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP).

Projects Undertaken by OVL

3583. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) the details of projects being undertaken by ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) abroad, country-wise;

(b) the names of the countries in which OVL has ownership rights along with the assets thereof; and

(c) the average annual profit earned by OVL during each of the last three years along with the investment made by the company for such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has participation either directly or through wholly owned Subsidiaries/Joint Venture Company in 33 projects in 15 countries. The list of Assets held by OVL as on 31st March, 2012 along with participating companies with their ownership interest and current status is

enclosed as Statement.

(c) The consolidated Profit of OVL during the last three years is given below:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year (FY)	Consolidated Profit
1.	2008-09	Rs. 2,806.70 crore
2.	2009-10	Rs. 2,089.60 crore
3.	2010-11	Rs. 2,690.50 crore

The cumulative investment made by OVL in various overseas projects since inception is about Rs. 59, 100 crore as on 31.03.2011.

Statement

Details of OVL's Assets (as on 31.03.2012)

OVL-Products Projects with PI, Status

Sl. No.	Country	Project	Participating Companies	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Vietnam	Block 06.1 (Offshore)	OVL 45%, TNK 35% (Operator); PetroVietnam 20%	Producing Gas and Condensate
2.	Sudan	GNPOC (On land)	OVL 25%; CNPC 40%; Petronas 30%; Sudapet 5%. (GNPOC-Operator)	Producing Oil
	South Sudan	GPOC (On land)	-do-	Producing Oil-Currently Shut down
3.	South Sudan	SPOC (Block 5A), On land	OVL 24.125%; Petranas 67.875%; Nitepet 8%. (SPOC-Operator)	Producing Oil-Currently Shut down
4.	Russia	Sakhalin-I (Offshore)	OVL 20%; ENL 30% (Operator) Sodeco 30%; SMNG-S 11.5% RN Astra 8.5%	Producing Oil and Gas
5.	Colombia	MiECL (On land)	OVL 25-50%; SIPC 25-50%; Ecopetrol 50% (MECL-Operator)	Producing Oil

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Syria	Himalaya (4 PSCs) (On land)	SSPD(Operator) 62.5-66.67%, HES BV 33.33 to 37.5%	Producing Oil and Gas
7.	Venezuela (on land)	Sancristobal, PIVSA	OVL 40%; PDVSA 60% (PIVSA-Operator)	Producing Oil
8.	Russia	Imperial Energy (On land)	OVL 100%	Producing Oil
9.	Brazil	BC-10 (offshore) (Offshore)	OVL 15%; Shell 60% (Operator) and Petrobras 35%	Producing Oil and Gas
10.	Iran	Farsi Offshore (Offshore)	OVL 40% (Operator), IOC 40%, OIL 20%	Discovered
11.	Myanmar	Block A-1 (Offshore)	OVL 17%, GAIL 8.5%, Daewoo 51% (Operator), Kogas-8.5%, MOGE-15%	Under Development
12.	Myanmar	Block-A3 (Offshore)	OVL-17%, Daewoo-51% (Operator), Kogas-8.5%. GAIL-8.5%, MOGE-15%	Under Development
13.	Syria	Block 24 (On land)	OVL- 60%, IPR-25% (Operator), TOM-15%	Discovered and under Appraisal
14.	Venezuela	Carabobo-1 (On land)	PDVSA-60%, OVL-11%, IOCL-3.5%, OIL-3.5%, Repsol-11%, Petronas-11% Petro Carabobo S.A. (Operator)	Under Development.
15.	Libya	43 Contract Area	OVL 100%	Exploration
16.	Iraq	Block 8 (On land)	OVL 100%	Exploration
17.	Cuba	Blocks 25 to 29, 36,35 A (Offshore)	OVL 30%, Repsol 40% (Operator) Stat Oil 30%	Exploration
18.	Cuba	Blocks 34 and 35 (Offshore)	OVL 100%	Exploration
19.	Vietnam	Block 128 (Offshore)	OVL 100%	Exploration
20.	Nigeria	Block 279 (Offshore)	OMEL 45.5 % (Operator), Total 14.5%, EMO 40%	Exploration
21.	Nigeria	Block 285 (Offshore)	OMEL 64.33% (Operator) Totai 25.67%, EMO 10%	Exploration

1	2	3	4	5
22	Sudan	Pipeline Project (on land)	OVL 90%; OIL 10%	Engineering Project, completed
23	Colombia	Block RC # 8 (Offshore)	OVL-40% – (Operator), Ecopetrol – 40%, Petrobras – 20%	Exploration
24	Colombia	Block RC # 9 (Offshore)	Ecopetrol – 50% (Operator), OVL-50%	Exploration
25	Colombia	Block RC # 10 (Offshore)	OVL-50% (Operator), Ecopetrol – 50%	Exploration
26	Colombia	CPO-5 (On land)	OVL-70% (Operator), Petrodorado-30%	Exploration
27	Colombia	SSJN-7 (On land)	PSE 50%(Operator), OVL-50%	Exploration
28	Brazil-	BM-ES-42 (Offshore)	OVL-100%	Exploration
29	Brazil	BM-S-73 (Offshore)	OVL-43.5% (Operator), Petrobras-43.5%, Ecopetrol-13%	Exploration
30	Brazil	BM-S-74 (Offshore)	OVL-43.5%, Petrobras-43.5% (Operator), Ecopetrol-13%	Exploration
31	Brazil	BM-BAR-1 (Offshore)	Petrobras-75%(Operator), OVL-25%	Exploration
32	Brazil	BM-SEAL-4 (Offshore)	Petrobras-75% (Operator), OVL -25%	Exploration
33	Kazakhstan	Satpayev (Offshore)	OVL-25%, Kazmunaygaz-75% (Operator)	Exploration

Delay in PMGSY Works

3584. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of delay in works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), particularly in Hingoli and Nanded in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the time by which the works under the said yojana are likely to be initiated;

(c) whether the earlier sanctioned works of PMGSY

have not been completed and the roads are lying in very dilapidated conditions;

(d) if so, whether the action has been taken against the contractors agencies held responsible for implementation and performance of the said works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) 'Rural roads' is a State subject and responsibility of execution and maintenance of works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is of the State Governments.

In some of the States the progress of PMGSY is relatively slow. Such States are facing constraints in execution of PMGSY schemes due to inadequate institutional capacity, limited contracting capacity, non-availability of enough qualified technical personnel, limited working seasons, adverse climatic conditions, non-availability of land, non-clearance of land falling in forest areas etc. Further, State is taken as a unit for implementation of projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and district-wise details are not monitored.

(d) and (e) Under PMGSY, ensuring the quality of road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. The PMGSY works are physically supervised by State Governments through the State Quality Monitors (SQMs) and other officials. In addition, National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are also deputed to inspect some of the PMGSY works on random basis.

Modernisation of Stations in Madhya Pradesh

3585. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to undertake renewal/modernization of railway stations under Ujjain division in Madhya Pradesh in view of forthcoming Mahakumbha;

(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) Yes, Madam. At Ujjain station, works for improvement of retiring rooms, development of additional sitting space with covered sheds at Platforms No.1, 2/3 and 6/7 and old goods platform area, raising of platforms no.1, 2/3 and 4/5 and improvement to circulating area have been taken up.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Rest Houses/Hotels/Malls at Railway Stations

3586. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct modern rest houses/hotels/malls in the complexes of major railway stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the stations identified for the purpose;

(c) the details of railway stations having adequate land for such construction; and

(d) the other steps being taken in this regard by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. However, it has been planned to construct Multi-functional Complexes (MFCs) at 198 Railway Stations. MFCs aim to provide to rail users facilities like shopping, food stalls/restaurants, book stalls, PCO booths, ATMs, medicine and variety stores, budget hotels, parking facilities etc.

(b) to (d) Budget hotels are planned at 24 stations as a part of MFCs undertaken by M/s IRCON International Ltd. and M/s RITES Ltd. The list is enclosed as Statement. Required land is generally available for the purpose. In addition, Budget hotels may also come up as a part of MFCs through Private sector participation at other locations subject to their commercial viability.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Stations
1	2
1.	Alipurduar Junction
2.	Allahabad
3.	Darjeeling
4.	Digha
5.	Guntur
6.	Gwalior
7.	Haldia
8.	Haridwar

1	2	Railway Projects in Jammu and Kashmir
9. Hubli		
10. Indore		3587. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
11. Jabalpur		(a) the details and the present status of ongoing railway projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) giving their date of sanction, project-wise;
12. Jammu Tawi		(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in completion of the said projects;
13. Jodhpur		(c) whether the Railways have ascertained the responsibility for such delays in these projects;
14. Kannur		(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against those found guilty; and
15. Kozikkode		(e) the other railway projects proposed to be included in the 12th Plan period for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, project-wise?
16. Kurukshetra		
17. Madurai Junction		
18. New Alipore		
19. Raipur		
20. Rameswaram		
21. Siliguri		
22. Tiruchchirappalli		
23. Udaipur		
24. Visakhapatnam		

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of ongoing Railway projects falling fully/partly in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Project	Year of sanction	Latest anticipated costs (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure upto March 2012 (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new rail line (292 km.)	1994-95	19565	7816.76
2.	Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi doubling (211 km.)	1997-98	847.75	828.74
3.	Kathua-Madhopur Punjab doubling across Ravi Bridge (0.82 km)	2010-11	96.05	1.00
4.	Kathua-Madhopur Punjab doubling across Bridge No. 16, 18 and 19 (0.261 km.)	2011-12	16.28	0.05
5.	Sambha-Vijaypur Jammu doubling across Basanter Bridge (0.22 km.)	2010-11	40.21	2.00
6.	Mirthal-Bhangala-doubling across Beas bridge (0.665 km.)	2011-12	71.46	0.05

(b) to (d) Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project has been delayed following geological surprises faced during construction on Katra-Qazigund and Udhampur-Katra sections of the project. All other Railway projects in Jammu and Kashmir are progressing satisfactorily as per the availability of resources.

(e) "Doda-Kishtwar, Katra-Doda-Bhadarwah" and "Bilaspur-Manali-Leh" new line proposals have been sent to Planning Commission for "in principle" approval.

Land Management in Railways

3588. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a performance audit of land management in the Indian Railways has identified various short comings/deficiencies in the existing system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial and corrective steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c): The performance Audit of Land Management in Indian Railways (IR) has stressed the need for strengthening of Land Management Organization, proper maintenance of land records/registers, prevention of encroachments on Railway land, expediting of the land acquisition for projects, utilization of vacant land for commercial development to augment railway revenues etc.

Railways have undertaken a number of measures to address the above issues. Railways are engaged in a continuous exercise to protect its land from encroachments by way of construction of boundary wall, plantation and provision of fencing at vulnerable location in a programmed manner. Instructions have been issued to Zonal Railways to have close coordination with State Government on the above issues raised by Audit. In order to expedite the process of land acquisition for Railway projects, the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enacted, which provides for expeditious acquisition of land

for Railway Projects. In order to augment railway revenue, Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) has been formed under the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2005. RLDA, formed in 2007, has started generating additional revenues. The process of digitization of land records has also been started by IR.

[Translation]

Reforms in New Gas Policy

3589. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the production as well as the prices of gas will increase due to reforms in the new gas policy by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the gas and crude oil producing companies in the country are presently in a position to earn huge profits;

(d) if so, the percentage increase in their average annual profit during the last five years; and

(e) the further increase in profits estimated in this regard in terms of percentage under the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a): No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) Under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, Profit Petroleum (PP) is shared between Government and Contractor based on relevant PSC provisions. During the last five years 2006-07 to 2010-11 the Profit Petroleum received by the Government and the Contractor (s) under the PSC regime is as under:—

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
GOI PP	781	997	1226	1171	801	4976
Contractor's PP	1419	1836	2169	1971	1998	9393
% Change in Contractor's PP	—	29.4%	18.1%	-9.1%	¼%	

Note: The data in the table above is as per the Annual Account received from the Contractor (s). The Audited A/c for 2011-12 is yet to be received. The negative % change in 2009-10 is due to oil/gas production decline in ageing and matured field like Mid and South Tapti, Rawa, CB-OS/2 and Hazira.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

[English]

Irrigation of Agricultural Land

3590. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any vision plan for total irrigation of the agricultural land of the country;

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

(c) the area of agricultural land that has been covered under irrigation till date?

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 vision for Integrated Water Resources Development and Management, proposed by this Ministry in 2003 inter-alia stipulates to add an additional irrigation potential of 20 million ha. in the next 15 years to meet the food and fiber requirements for a projected population of 1200 million by 2015 and 1600 million by 2050, ensuring food security.

(b) This Ministry is providing Central Assistance to State Governments for Creation/Utilisation of irrigation potential, through the schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) and Repairs, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies.

(c) Out of 139.89 million ha. of Ultimate irrigation potential, 109.77 million ha. have been created till 2010-11.

Minimum Wages under MGNREGS

3591. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether wages for workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is fixed by the Union Government, while minimum wages is fixed by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the minimum wages being provided by the State Governments under the scheme;

(d) whether minimum wages in some of the States is lower than the minimum wages at the national level;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to increase minimum wages under the scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Wage rate for workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is fixed by the Central Government under Section 6(1) of the Act, which states that notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purposes of this Act. Minimum wages are fixed by Central or State Governments depending upon the scheduled employment.

(c) The Government of India has notified revised wage rates under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) vide notification

dated 23.03.2012 in respect of all States/Union Territories. The revised rates are effective from 1st April, 2012 and are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (g) Minimum wages for unskilled agricultural labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are fixed by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The wage rate fixed by the States as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under Section 6(1) of the MGNREG Act vide Government of India Notification dated 1st January, 2009. This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. Since, all the states had fixed different minimum wages as on 01.12.2008 depending upon demand and supply of labour, their economic capacity and other state specific variations, the wage rate under MGNREGA varies from State to State.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Revised wage rate (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	124
3.	Assam	136
4.	Bihar	122
5.	Chhattisgarh	132
6.	Gujarat	134
7.	Haryana	191
8.	Himachal Pradesh – Non-Scheduled Area	126
8a.	Himachal Pradesh – Scheduled Area	157
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	131
10.	Jharkhand	122
11.	Karnataka	155
12.	Kerala	164

1	2	3
13..	Madhya Pradesh	132
14.	Maharashtra	145
15.	Manipur	144
16.	Meghalaya	128
17.	Mizoram	136
18.	Nagaland	124
19.	Odisha	126
20.	Punjab	166
21.	Rajasthan	133
22.	Sikkim	124
23.	Tamil Nadu	132
24.	Tripura	124
25.	Uttar Pradesh	125
26.	Uttarakhand	125
27.	West Bengal	136
28.	Goa	158
29a.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Andaman)	178
29b.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Nicobar)	189
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	157
31.	Daman and Diu	136
32.	Lakshadweep	151
33.	Puducherry	132
34.	Chandigarh	189

[English]

Subsidy on Fertilizers

3592. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

(a) the varieties of fertilizers on which subsidy is provided by the Government;

(b) the requirement of fertilizers in the country, State-wise;

(c) the amount of subsidy provided on fertilizers during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) the wholesale and retail prices of these fertilizers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) the prices of these fertilizers in the open market and subsidized rate;

(f) the steps taken to ensure these fertilizers are reached to small farmers; and

(g) the policy adopted by the Government in monitoring the prices of such fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Subsidy is provided on 25 grades of P&K (phosphatic and potassic) fertilizers along with Urea. 25 of grades of P&K fertilizers include Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Triple Super Phosphate(TSP), Ammonium Sulphate (caprolactum grade produced by M/s FACT and M/s GSFC), Single Super Phosphate (SSP) and 19 grades of NP&K complex fertilizers.

(b) The month-wise requirement of fertilizers during the Kharif Season 2012 state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The amount of subsidy provided on fertilizers

during each of the last three and the provision made during the current year is as under:—

Years	Amount (in Rs. crore) of subsidy on all fertilizers
2009-10	64032.29
2010-11	65836.68
2011-12	73790.94
2012-13 (BE)	65592.13

(d) and (e) The quarter-wise MRP of fertilizers during the last three years and the current year (as in April 2012) is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The wholesale price is lower than MRP by an amount equal to dealers margin. In P&K fertilizers, the dealer's margin is fixed by the companies whereas in case of Urea it is fixed by Government. Presently the dealer margin in Urea is Rs.180 PMT.

For the fertilizers sold for agricultural purpose, the open price and subsidized price are same.

(f) The fertilizers are supplied to all the states as per their requirement. The movement and distribution of fertilizers are monitored through online web based fertilizer monitoring system. The Department is constantly in touch with State Governments on the issue of availability of fertilizers in the State. The subsidized fertilizers are provided to all farmers irrespective of their land holdings.

(g) It is mandatory for the fertilizer companies to enter the prices of P&K fertilizers in fertilizer monitoring system whenever they make dispatches. The Department keep a close watch on the MRPs P&K fertilizers. The MRP of Urea is fixed. Fertilizers are covered under Essential Commodities Act and any sale above MRP is punishable under the Act.

Statement-I

Requirement of Fertilizers for Kharif 2012

Figure, in '000 Tonne

South Zone	SSP	COM	MOP	DAP	Urea
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	200	1150	325	730	1650

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	40	740	290	615	800
Kerala	3	130	90	25	100
Tamil Nadu	53	306	211	225	450
Puducherry	2	16.055	5.2	5.2	16.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.25	0.35	0.5	0.33
Total	298	2342.31	921.55	1600.7	3016.83
West Zone	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	110	275	100	480	1200
Madhya Pradesh	775	220	90	650	750
Chhattisgarh	160.84	125	85	221.84	500
Maharashtra	500	950	325	1000	1550
Rajasthan	280	90	32	380	675
Goa	0	4.85	0.85	2.4	4
Daman and Diu	0	0.01	0.02	0.1	0.21
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.04	0.93	0.96
Total	1825.84	1664.86	632.91	2735.27	4680.17
North Zone	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	50	50	35	320	875
Punjab	25	50	56	550	1325
Uttar Pradesh	200	575	100	900	2600
Uttarakhand	10	25	5	20	135
Himachal Pradesh	0.7	17.5	0.5	0	35
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	10	40	67.5
Delhi	0	0.6	0.5	2	2.2
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
Total	285.7	718.1	207	1832	5039.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
East Zone	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	100	175	80	225	1000
Jharkhand	40	40	20	80	170
Odisha	17	205	110	175	450
West Bengal	200	400	150	250	500
Total	357	820	360	730	2120
North-East Zone	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	80	7.5	60	25	145
Tripura	26	0	7.5	2.8	27.973
Manipur	1.95	0	2.15	5.2	37
Meghalaya	2.5	0	0.3	2.7	3.95
Nagaland	0.243	0.191	0.25	0.645	1.105
Arunachal Pradesh	1 0.8	0	0.05	0.05	0.57
Mizoram	13.5	0.2	6	6	10
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Total	124.99	7.89	76.25	42.40	225.60
All India	2891.53	5553.16	2197.71	6940.37	15082.30

Statement-II*MRP of P&K Fertilizers from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (quarter-wise)*

in Rs/MT

Sl. No.	Grades of Fertilizers	2009-10	2010-11 (Quarter-wise)				2011-12 (Quarter-wise)				2012-13
			All Quarters	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	9350	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000	18900
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	9350	9950	NA	NA	NA		18200	20000	20000	20000
3.	TSP: 0-46-0-0	7460	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	4455	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040	13600
5.	16-20-0-13	5875*	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300
6.	20-20-0-13	6295*	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800	18900
7.	23-23-0-0	6145*	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445		14600	
8.	10-26-26-0	7197*	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386	16205
9.	12-32-16-0	7637*	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400	16400
10.	14-28-14-0	7050*	NA	NA	NA	NA		14950	17029		
11.	14-35-14-0	8185*	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15147.6	17424	17600	17600
12.	15-15-15-0	5121*	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500	13000
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	10350	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	10306	10306
14.	20-20-0-0	5343*	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700	14650
15.	28-28-0-0	7481*	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740.5	18512	18700	18700
16.	17-17-17-0	5804*	NA	NA	NA	NA				17710	17710
17.	19-19-19-0	6487*	NA	NA	NA	NA				18093	18093
18.	SSP(0-16-0-11)	4600**	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	4000 to 6000		6286	7352.8
19.	16-16-16-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500	17700
21.	15-15-15-09	NA	NA	NA	NA.	6800	9300	12900	15750	14851	15000
22.	24-24-0-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297	14802
23.	13-33-0-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		16200	17400	17400	17400
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		16000	18000	18000	17000
25.	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		14900	18690	18300	18300
26.	Urea	4830					5310				

*W.e.f 18.6.08.

**MRP of SSP was Rs 3400/MT from May 2008 to September 2009.

Loan under IAY

3593. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) whether loan of Rs. 20,000/- under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) is admissible to Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses only;

(b) if so, whether the BPL beneficiaries of State Government housing schemes are deprived of the benefit of DRI loans;

(c) if so, whether the DRI scheme will be extended to BPL beneficiaries of housing assistance schemes of the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the current status of the proposal to increase the amount of loan admissible under the DRI scheme and the unit assistance under IAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per existing instructions, loan under DRI is not available to the beneficiaries of State Government Housing Schemes.

(c) to (e) At present, no decision has been taken to increase the amount of loan admissible under the DRI and extension of DRI Scheme to BPL beneficiaries of housing assistance schemes of State Governments. However, the Working Group on Rural Housing set up by the Planning Commission for formulation of 12 Five Year Plan has recommended increase in loan amount under DRI to Rs.50,000/- and enhanced unit assistance of Rs. 75,000/-for construction of an IAY house in rural areas in its report submitted to the Planning Commission on 13/10/2011.

[Translation]

Appointment of Railway Agents

3594. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules framed by the Railways with regard to

appointment of railway agents;

(b) whether the Railways have appointed railway agents in the rural areas;

(c) if so, the number of agents appointed during the last three years and the number of them functioning in the rural areas, zone-wise;

(d) the details of the additional service charge being charged per ticket by the Railways for selling the ordinary tickets; and

(e) the necessary steps taken/being taken by the Railways to facilitate the rural population in rail tickets booking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Gramin Ticket Bobking Sevaks (GTBS) were appointed on East Central Railway as a pilot project for issuing of card tickets as per instructions issued on 22.02.2006. Moreover, Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sevaks (JTBSs) have been appointed for issuing of unreserved tickets through computerized Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) as per policy guidelines issued on 24.01.2008 and amendments issued from time to time.

(b) Yes, Madam. GTBS were appointed in East Central Railway.

(c) No GTBS has been appointed in last three years. At present, only one GTBS is functioning on East Central Railway whereas the remaining GTBS appointed earlier have stopped their operation.

Zone-wise details of number of JTBS on different Railways including those appointed in last three years, is enclosed as Statement.

(d) GTBS are authorized to realize service charges @ ₹ 0.50/- per ticket whereas JTBS are authorized to realize service charge @ ₹ 1/- per passenger.

(e) For facilitating availability of unreserved tickets both in rural and urban areas, JTBS have been appointed at a large number of locations to sell computerized unreserved tickets.

Statement

Zone-wise details of number of Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sewaks (JTBS) on different railways.

Railway	Locations
Central	98
Eastern	12
East Central	17
East Coast	7
Northern	173
North Central	51
North Eastern	45
Northeast Frontier	5
North Western	69
Souther	83
South Central	34
South Eastern	12
Southeast Central	16
South Western	47
Western	28
West Central	24
Total	721

[English]

Self Help Groups

3595. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rural Livelihood Mission

(NRLM) would connect at least one woman from every poor household across the country with Self Help Groups (SHGs) in five years;

(b) if so, whether SHG programmes are meant for rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove this restriction between the BPL and poor;

(d) the number of poor women who became the members of SHGs till date, State-wise;

(e) whether there is a need to create a regulatory space for micro finance institutions so that they can function efficiently without adversely impacting the functions of SHGs;

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether there is any proposal to revise the operational guidelines for Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to give the flexibility to the States; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. NRLM would ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner.

(b) and (c) Generally, all members of the SHG should belong to families below the Poverty line. However, if necessary, upto a maximum of 30% of the members in a group may be taken from families marginally above the poverty line living contiguously with BPL families and if they are acceptable to the BPL members of the group.

(d) A Statement indicating the number of poor women who became the members of SHGs till date, State-wise is enclosed.

(e) and (f) The Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance is formulating the Micro Finance Institutions (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012 to provide for the promotion, development and regulation of the Micro Finance Institutions.

(g) and (h) 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, which has been forwarded to all States/UTs and has also been placed in public domain for comments/suggestions. Based on the feedback 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.

Statement

*Women assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram
Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total No. of Women Assisted
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2071924
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7879
3.	Assam	594048
4.	Bihar	654107
5.	Chhattisgarh	194192
6.	Goa	5142
7.	Gujarat	158833
8.	Haryana	158798
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70571
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	41153
11.	Jharkhand	492438
12.	Karnataka	630289
13.	Kerala	294723
14.	Madhya Pradesh	402005
15.	Maharashtra	942218
16.	Manipur	13286
17.	Meghalaya	44316

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	32944
19.	Nagaland	21032
20.	Odisha	809643
21.	Punjab	65858
22.	Rajasthan	315929
23.	Sikkim	9954
24.	Tamil Nadu	985899
25.	Tripura	111908
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1076238
27.	Uttarakhand	90248
28.	West Bengal	386467
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2584
31.	Daman and Diu	5
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	147
32.	Lakshadweep	96
33.	Puducherry	14465
Total		10699339

[Translation]

Employment in MSME

3596. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country provide more employment opportunities in comparison to heavy industries even with small investment;

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

(c) the total number of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises functioning in the country, separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Final Report of the Fourth Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) 2006-07:Registered Sector, for which the data was collected in 2009 and report published in 2011, the employment intensity (measured in terms of employment per unit of fixed assets) for MSME — sector was 0.20. This was

higher than the employment intensity of the factories sector i.e.0.15, as per the Annual Survey of Industries, 2006-2007.

(c) As per the Final Report of the Fourth Census of MSMEs : 2006-07, the total number of registered MSMEs functioning in the country stands at 15.64 lakh. As per the Quick Result of the Fourth Census of MSMEs: 2006-07, the total number of unregistered MSMEs in the country stands at 245.48 lakh. The state-wise distribution of Registered and Unregistered Enterprises are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-Wise Distribution of Working MSMEs as on 31.3.2007

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Registered MSMEs	Unregistered MSMEs (Quick Results)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14993	246803	261796
2.	Himachal Pradesh	11931	172914	184845
3.	Punjab	48110	753872	801982
4.	Chandigarh	996	30746	31742
5.	Uttarakhand	23765	202746	226511
6.	Haryana	33150	570312	603462
7.	Delhi	3754	616479	620233
8.	Rajasthan	54885	1216355	1271240
9.	Uttar Pradesh	187742	2925794	3113536
10.	Bihar	50036	950071	1000107
11.	Sikkim	122	11716	11838
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	417	19971	20388
13.	Nagaland	1332	25807	27139
14.	Manipur	4492	60295	64787
15.	Mizoram	3715	18665	22380
16.	Tripura	1343	108412	109755
17.	Meghalaya	3010	45627	48637

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Assam	19864	584870	604734
19.	West Bengal	43259	2470668	2513927
20.	Jharkhand	18190	357433	375623
21.	Odisha	19606	1042099	1061705
22.	Chhattisgarh	22768	338316	361084
23.	Madhya Pradesh	106997	1181732	1288729
24.	Gujarat	229830	867271	1097101
25.	Daman and Diu	594	6612	7206
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1716	4412	6128
27.	Maharashtra	86586	2496235	2582821
28.	Andhra Pradesh	45692	1980152	2025844
29.	Karnataka	136186	1472015	1608201
30.	Goa	2621	48354	50975
31.	Lakshadweep	2	1097	1099
32.	Kerala	150188	1318257	1468445
33.	Tamil Nadu	233881	2361131	2595012
34.	Puducherry	1451	32300	33751
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	750	8767	9517
All India		156,39,74	245,48,306	261,12,280

[English]

Piped Water Supply

3597. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started a project that aims at ensuring 24 hours piped water supply and integrating water supply with sanitation for village cleanliness;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total cost envisaged for the said project; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) 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 drinking water facilities to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. Rural Water Supply Schemes are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. Hence it is for the State Government to choose the kind of water supply schemes suited to the areas including for 24 hours piped water supply.

In the discussions with States on the Annual Action Plans for 2012-13 under NRDWP and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), the States have been urged to adopt a conjoint saturation approach to provision of piped water supply with sanitation facilities so as to make Nirmal Gram Panchayats. This shall help in increasing the service levels of both rural water supply and sanitation and prevent slip back. The allocation for 2012-13 under NRDWP is Rs.1 0,500 crore and for TSC Rs.3500 crore.

[Translation]

Railway Lines in Hilly States

3598. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of railway lines laid in the hilly States in the country since independence, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Railways have formulated any comprehensive policy to improve rail network in these States;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Railways propose to extend railway lines upto border areas in hilly States; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The railway lines in terms of route kilometres of Indian Railways as on 31st March, 1948 was 54,693 kms. However, State-wise information of route kilometres was not recorded at that time.

As on 31.3.2011, Indian Railways have 64,459.90 route kilometres across 29 States and 6 Union Territories, out of which 10 hilly States account for 3,497.93 (5.43%) route kilometres as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Route kilometres
1	2	3
1.	Assam	2433.99
2.	Himachal Pradesh	296.26
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	255.67
4.	Manipur	1.35
5.	Meghalaya	0
6.	Mizoram	1.50
7.	Nagaland	12.85
8.	Sikkim	0
9.	Tripura	151.40
10.	Uttarakhand	344.91
Total		3497.93

(b) At present, Railways do not have any comprehensive policy specifically with regard to laying of railway lines in the hilly States in the country.

(c) Railway lines are constructed as per traffic potential or as strategic lines. Laying of railway lines in hilly States is capital intensive and poses technological challenge, usually lines in the hilly States are categorized as national projects and strategic lines and most of it is funded by Central Government.

(d) At present, there are some projects like New Line, Doubling, Gauge Conversion going on in the hilly States in the country which are going near the border areas.

(e) Works on the following railway lines in hilly States to border areas are in progress:—

New Lines

Sl. No.	Railway	Year of Inclusion	Name of the Project
1.	North Eastern	2003-04	Kichha-Khatima
2.	Northeast Frontier	1992-93	Dudhnoi-Mendipathar
3.	Northeast Frontier	1996-97	Harmuti-Naharlgaon (20 kms.)
4.	Northeast Frontier	2003-04	Jiribam-Imphal Road (Tupul)
5.	Northeast Frontier	2006-07	Teteliya-Byrnihat
6.	Northeast Frontier	2006-07	Dimapur-Kohima (Zubza)
7.	Northeast Frontier	2008-09	Agartala-Sabroom
8.	Northeast Frontier	2008-09	Bhairabi-Sairang
9.	Northeast Frontier	2008-09	Sivok-Rangpo
10.	Northeast Frontier	2010-11	Byrnihat-Sillong
11.	Northeast Frontier	2010-11	Jogbani-Biratnagar
12.	Northeast Frontier	2011-12	Murkongselek-Pasighat
13.	Northern	1994-95	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramula

Gauge Conversion

1.	East Central	2010-11	Jaynagar-Bijalpura with extension to Bardibas
2.	North Eastern	2007-08	Bhojipura-Pilibhit-Tanakpur
3.	Northeast Frontier	1996-97	Lumding-Silchar including alignment between Migrendisa-Dittockchera (198 kms.) and extension from Badarpur to Bhariagram (44 kms.) and gauge conversion of Bairagram-Dulabchera with bypass at Karimganj (29.4 kms.) and Karimganj -Maishashan (10.3 kms) 2011-12.
4.	Northeast Frontier	1997-98	Katakhal-Bairabhi
5.	Northeast Frontier	2003-04	Rangia-Murkongselek alongwith linked fingers
6.	Northeast Frontier	1998-99	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon line alongwith branch lines with Chalsa-Jaldhaka (16 kms.) new line 2011-12.

[English]

Surplus Capacity for Urea Production

3599. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the urea manufacturers in the country are having surplus capacity for ammonia production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the urea manufacturers are selling this surplus ammonia in the free market; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Surplus ammonia is generated and sold in some urea manufacturing units due to various technical reasons viz supply of lean gas, unplanned stoppage of one or both Urea streams and mismatch production of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and requirement of carbon dioxide (CO₂) for full conversion of ammonia into Urea etc.

[Translation]

Refinery in Barmer

3600. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the assistance likely to be provided by the Union Government for setting up of refinery in Barmer;
- (b) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) will set up the refinery as a main promoter, in which marketing contract can be awarded to ONGC; 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) to (c) The viability of the refinery would be primarily dependent on the fiscal incentives and concessions by the Government of India/State Government

of Rajasthan. While there is no decision on central assistance, the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited is in consultation with the State Government of Rajasthan on the fiscal incentives and equity structure.

[English]

Changing the Name of Bombay High Courts

3601. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

- (a) the details and the status of the proposal of Maharashtra Government to change the name of 'High Court of Judicature at Bombay' as 'High Court of Judicature at Mumbai' which is being continuously passed by the State Government since December, 2008;
- (b) the reasons for such inordinate pendency of their proposal; and
- (c) the time by which the nomenclature of this High Court is likely to be changed and the appropriate Bill likely to be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for changing the name of 'Bombay High Court' as the "Mumbai High Court" which is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to NGOs

3602. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any financial assistance has been provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) by the Maulana Azad Education Foundation in the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh during 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to make provision for financial assistance to be given to madarasas by the Maulana Azad Education Foundation;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be provided; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) under its grant-in-aid scheme has provided financial assistance amounting to Rs.22.58 crore to 169 non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country during 2010-11 and 2011-12. This includes an amount of Rs.10.29 crore provided to 83 NGOs in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the same period.

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

(c) No, Madam. MAEF does not provide any financial assistance to Madarasas.

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

(e) Financial assistance to Madarasas are provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development under the Scheme for Promotion of Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI).

[English]

Prediction of Natural Calamities

3603. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain university (Amrita) has developed wireless technology system to predict natural calamities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State or the Central Government has shown interest in such a technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any other country has developed such a technology and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, a pilot deployment of a tailored real time wireless sensor network (WSN) is designed and developed by Amrita University for monitoring and detection of heavy rainfall induced landslides only over a selected hill slope of Munnar, Kerala. Extensive field experiments will have to be conducted for determining the effects of density of the nodes, vegetation, location of sensor columns etc., for detecting rainfall induced landslides that may possibly help in the development of low cost wireless sensor network for landslide detection in the future.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Research group of Amrita University is encouraged fully to fine tune and firm-up the methodology, as per the details at part-b) above, by the Government of India and North East Council.

(e) Customized WSN systems, in a proof-of-concept mode, have been developed for Drought monitoring in Taiwan and Africa, weather alerts in Thailand, Coastal Erosion Monitoring in India.

Vision-2020

3604. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the success achieved so far by the Railways in their endeavour towards taking Railways' contribution to 3 percent in the country's GDP as set forth in the vision-2020 document;

(b) whether the Railways are well on track towards achieving the said aim;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Increasing Railways' share in the country's GDP to 3 percent is predicated upon annual growth of 10% per annum in

traffic consistently. This, in turn, is dependent on creation and augmentation of capacity and massive investment in modernization estimated at Rs.14,00,000 crore in Vision 2020. Investment in capacity creation and modernization is an ongoing process and efforts at revenue generation through non-conventional sources are also underway.

(d) Acceleration in Railway's traffic growth is closely linked with rate of economic growth, investment in capacity creation and modernization. Development of Dedicated Freight Corridors and capacity enhancement on high-density network has been taken on hand. Capacity creation and modernisation have been embraced as the main priorities for XIIth Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Migration of Workers

3605. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether migration of socially and economically backward people from rural areas to urban areas is taking place despite launching of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to empower them in order to ensure their upliftment and also create employment opportunities near their villages/towns so that they are able to make both ends meet; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The Act extends to all rural areas in the country. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable

basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. The MGNREG Act also provides for providing employment within radius of 5 Km and in case distance is more than 5 Km, payment of additional 10% of wage rate as extra wages for meeting transportation and living expenses. States/Union Territories are obliged to provide up to 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment to every rural household in a year if demanded. The provisions under the Act are aimed at addressing problems arising due to distress migration from rural- areas. Various studies undertaken by independent Institutions/Organizations like Indian Institute of Management, Shillong, Centre for Science and Environment, National Institute of Rural Development, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Institute of Social and Economic Change etc. have concluded that implementation of MGNREGA has significantly curbed migration of people from rural areas.

Capital with PSUs

3606. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether many PSUs are possessing huge capital, but are not utilizing the same in production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capital possessed by PSUs as on December, 2007;

(d) the rate at which this capital has increased during the last three years;

(e) whether PSUs are not making use of their capital in production due to pressure from some multi-national companies and industrial houses;

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(g) whether the Government has prepared guidelines for making optimum utilization of the Government property by PSUs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (f)

Based on the information available in the Public Enterprises Survey (2010-11) that was laid in the Parliament on 22.03.2012, the capital holdings in Central Public Sector

Enterprises (CPSEs) in terms of 'net worth' and 'net fixed assets and capital work in progress' since 2007-08 are shown below:—

Years	Net Worth/Capital Holding (Rs. in crore)	Growth rate (%)	Net Fixed Assets + Capital Work in Progress (Rs. in crore)	Growth rate (%)
2007-08	518485	14.17	490615	11.91
2008-09	583144	12.47	570513	16.29
2009-10	652993	11.98	677523	18.76
2010-11	715084	09.51	762815	12.59

The 'net fixed assets and capital work in progress' showing the utilization of funds in CPSEs is close to/higher than the 'net worth' in CPSEs, in all these four years both in terms of absolute values and their growth rates.

(g) No, Madam.

Bansagar Agreement

3607. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bansagar agreement had been arrived at for sharing of water of the river Son by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agreement had been arrived at considering the water availability at 14.5 million acre feet;

(d) if so, the details of the shares of the concerned States; and

(e) whether 5.75 million acre feet water available in river Son to be released on mandatory and priority basis for Bihar from Indrapuri Barrage as per the Bansagar agreement is being released and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Copy of agreement of Bansagar Project is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes. If the annual flow in river is less or more than 14.25 million acre feet (M.A.F.), there will be pro-rata cut or increase. The proportion of cut or increase would be 5.25 : 2.75 : 1.25 for Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

(e) In terms of para 5 of Agreement of Bansagar Project, storage of 1.0 MA.F. is provided for Bihar. The allocation of water from Sone river agreed to would be for Bihar 7.75 M.A.F. If the annual flow in the river is less or more than 14.25 M.A.F., there will be pro-rata cut or increase in the use of Sone waters by the three States in proportion to the allocation for the various States, after deducting requirements of old irrigation under the Sone Barrage, assessed at 5 M.A.F. which will receive water as a priority. The year-wise releases made from Bansagar Dam as per their demand received from time to time since 2006-07 to 2010-11 is as under:—

(All figures are in M Cum)

Year	Total Storage	Bihar Share (1/4th of total storage)	Quantity of water released
2006-07	4220.552	1055.138	1081.932
2007-08	2357.954	589.488	522.139
2008-09	2772.891	693.222	850.746
2009-10	2148.964	537.241	525.799
2010-11	2776.963	694.240	699.475

Statement

Agreement of Bansagar Project

1. Bansagar project serves some of the worst drought areas and therefore, requires implementation immediately so that the recurring damage due to famine and scarcity conditions may cease.
2. In Bansagar Project, storage of 2 M.A.F. would be for the use of Madhya Pradesh. They may utilize water up to a total of 2.0 M.A.F. at this site for irrigation, both present and future.
3. Madhya Pradesh will also use 1.0 M.A.F. in the areas upstream of Bansagar for Irrigation. Madhya Pradesh will also use 2.25 M.A.F. for Irrigation in the areas of Sone Basin in their State down stream of Bansagar dam. Madhya Pradesh can develop power at the foot of Bansagar dam and in the lower reaches of the Sone in their territory. They can also generate power at Chachai Falls making use of the diverted waters, which are intended, eventually for irrigation.
4. In Bansagar Project, storage of 1.0 M.A.F. will be for Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh will use 1.25 M.A.F. of Sone Waters for irrigation, out of which 0.25 M.A.F. would be from Kanhar river and up to 1.0 M.A.F. from the Bansagar Dam and by lifting from Sone river down stream of Bansagar. The Government of U.P. will decide the relative proportions of the use of this later 1.0 M.A.F.
5. In Bansagar Project, storage of 1.0 M.A.F. will be for Bihar. The allocation of water from Sone river agreed to would be for Bihar 7.75 M.A.F., while it is 5.25 M.A.F. for Madhya Pradesh and 1.25 M.A.F. for Uttar Pradesh. Bihar's irrigation requirements are accepted as 8.00 M.A.F. Therefore, about 0.25 MAF. will be supplemented by pumping from the Ganga Project in the Sone basin depending on the availability of 8.00 M.A.F. sanctioned for Bihar.
6. The cost of Bansagar including cost of rehabilitation will be shared approximately in proportion to the water at the site to be utilized by the three States ie. 2: 1: 1 i.e. 50%; 25% and 25%.
7. Rules for regulation of filling and use of Bansagar Reservoir will be drawn up by a committee consisting

of Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, and Chief Engineer of Irrigation of the three States.

8. If the annual flow in the river is less or more than 14.25 M.A.F. there will be pro-rata cut or increase in the use of Sone Waters by the three States in proportion to the allocation for the various States as above, after deducting requirements of old irrigation under the Sone barrage, assessed at 5 M.A.F. which will receive water as a priority. The proportion of cut or increase would, therefore, be 5.25: 2.75: 1.25 for Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively. In planning the National Water Grid, priority will be given for irrigating the scarcity areas of Sone River basin.
9. As the hydrology of the river Sone and its tributaries is not well established as Ganga waters are abundantly available for utilization by lift, the three States agree that the Government of India may set up a special River Commission for study of Sone river and draw up a comprehensive plan for the region, taking into account any readjustment in the use of waters considered necessary by the States. These studies may be made available in 5 to 10 years. Based on these studies, further planning of irrigation and other benefits to the region will be undertaken after discussions and agreement between the States.
10. This agreement will not be a precedent for any other Inter-State river basin disputes.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Abdul Gafoor	P.C Sethi	Akbar Ali Khan
Chief Minister	Minister	Governor
Bihar	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh

New Delhi

Dated the 16th September, 1973.

Projects under PMGSY

3608. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects not completed within the time schedule under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last two years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the concerned authorities have

imposed penalty for not completing the projects on time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The programme is implemented by the State Governments and responsibility to ensure timely completion of the road works constructed under PMGSY rests with them. The Major reasons adversely effecting the implementation of the programme are as under:—

- (i) Limited institutional and contracting capacity
- (ii) Non-availability of land and Forest clearance
- (iii) Unfavorable weather conditions

Appropriate action, including imposing of penalty on contractor(s) for non-completing the projects on time, is stipulated to be taken by the State Governments.

Smart Card

3609. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating to launch a Pan Indian Multi-Purpose Smart Card named 'Go India' across the country with a view to streamline the procedure of buying railway tickets and seeking reserved berths;

(b) if so, whether the Railways are likely to face practical problem in launching the above card;

(c) if so, the corrective measures being initiated in this regard;

(d) whether the Railways propose to introduce this card even at the Allahabad Railway Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The introduction of a pan-India, multi-purpose "Go-India" smart card on a

pilot basis was announced in the Railway Budget, presented for the Financial year 2011-12.

(b) The pilot project is at the development stage. There is no such problem at this stage.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Delhi-Mumbai and the Delhi-Howrah sector, have been identified for the implementation of "Go-India" smart card on a pilot basis. Allahabad Railway Station falls in the Delhi-Howrah sector and is therefore covered under the pilot project.

Navratna Status to PSUs

3610. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of public enterprises in the country;

(b) the number of public enterprises granted status of 'Navratna' and 'Mini- Navratna' out of the above;

(c) the criteria earmarked for granting such status;

(d) whether there is vast disparity in recruitment and promotion of employees in these 'Navratna' and 'Mini-Navratna' companies;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to constitute a Wage Board for all these public enterprises; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per available information, there are 248 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country as on 31.3.2011.

(b) 16 CPSEs have been granted Navratna status and 67 CPSEs have been granted Miniratna status.

(c) The Miniratna Category-I and Schedule 'A' CPSEs, which have obtained 'excellent' or 'very good' rating under the Memorandum of Understanding system in three of the last five years, and have a composite score of 60 or above in the six selected performance parameters are eligible to be considered for grant of Navratna status. The CPSEs having profits in the last three years

continuously and having positive net worth are eligible to be considered for grant of Miniratna status.

(d) The Boards of Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs have been delegated powers to structure and implement schemes relating to Personnel and Human Resource Management Development.

(e) and (f) The Government has already issued Guidelines for pay/wage revision (w.e.f. 1.1.2007) in respect of all employees of all CPSEs (including Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs).

Production in Rural Industries

3611. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI RAKESH PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the production in rural industries is going down *vis-a-vis* overall industrial production in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost these industries;

(d) whether Government have any training programme at district level with regard to these industries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Final Report of 4th Census of registered MSME: 2006-07, the data for which was collected in 2009-10 and the Report published in 2011, the Gross output of MSMEs in rural areas is Rs.2,42,532.80 crore in comparison to Rs.68,289.29 crore reported in the Report of 3rd All India Census of Registered SSIs: 2001-02, published in 2004. The percentage share of gross output of rural industries in the total gross output increased from 33.60% in 2001-02 (3rd Censur) to 34.28% in 2006-07 (4th Census). MSME (reference year 2001-02), Registered Sector.

(c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC)

has been implementing a number of schemes to promote village industries. These include the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for assisting unemployed youth and artisans to set up micro enterprises in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector. In the period 2008-09 to 2011-12, margin money subsidy of Rs.3131.65 crore has been provided by the Government of India of which Rs.3000.36 crore has been utilised for assisting 1.63 lakh projects and creating employment opportunities for an estimated 15.91 lakh persons.

(d) to (f) KVIC has provided training to over 74,000 persons during 2011-12. in different trades in the khadi and village industries sector, which includes 25,760 persons who have been provided Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training under PMEGP. EDPs are conducted through various institutions accredited by KVIC for the purpose.

Indian Scientist Award

3612. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted by the Government for selection of scientists for awarding the Indian Scientist award;

(b) whether any scientist has been awarded such award during the last three years and the current year; 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) The India Science Award, instituted by the Government of India, is the highest and most prestigious national recognition for outstanding contribution to Science. The norms adopted for selection of scientists for award

include seeking nominations from the fellows of national academies of science, engineering, agriculture and medicine; selection of the awardee from the nominees by a Selection Committee consisting of eminent scientists from India and Nobel laureates from abroad. Demonstrated and widely accepted excellence in Science is the primary and essential criterion for selection of the award.

(b) and (c) During the last three years the India Science Award was conferred to Professor C.R. Rao for his significant contribution in the field of Statistical Science. The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 25 lakh, Gold Medal and a citation.

[English]

Railway Network with Neighbouring Countries

3613. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Sl. No.	From	To	Distance (in Kms.)	Estimated cost (in Rs. Crore)
1.	Jogbani (Bihar)	Biratnagar (Nepal)	18	239
2.	Jayanagar (Bihar)	Bijalpura (Nepal) and extn. To Bardibas	69	470
3.	Nepalganj Road (Uttar Pradesh)	Nepalganj (Nepal)	12	149
4.	Nautanwa (Uttar Pradesh)	Bhairahawa (Nepal)	15	176
5.	New Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)	Kakarbhita via Panittanki (Nepal)	46	358

Out of these five routes surveyed, two projects namely Jogbani-Biratnagar new line and Jayanagar-Bijalpura Gauge Conversion with extension to Bardibas have

been taken up and are in different stages of execution.

(ii) For providing connectivity to Bhutan, five routes have been identified and surveyed as under:—

Sl. No.	From	To	Distance (in Kms.)	Estimated cost (in Rs. Crore)
1	Hasimara (West Bengal)	Phuentsholing	18	271
2	Rangia (Assam)	Samdrupjongkhar Via Darranga	48	583
3	Kokrajhar (Assam)	Gelephu	58	304
4	Banarhat (West Bengal)	Samtse	23	206
5	Pathshala (Assam)	Nanglam	51	751

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made in developing railway links with our neighbouring countries alongwith the progress made under Trans-Asian Rail Link (TAR), project-wise/country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Railway to expedite the said process and to improve rail connectivity with our neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The present status of progress made in developing railway links with neighbouring countries are as under:—

(i) For providing connectivity to Nepal, five routes were surveyed as under:—

No Project is sanctioned at present.

- (iii) For providing connectivity to Bangladesh, one new line project, namely, Agartala-Akhaura (13 Kms.) has been taken up in the Railway Budget for the year 2012-13.

Trans-Asian Railways

The proposed alignment of the Southern Corridor of the Trans Asian Railway (TAR) enters India at Attari in Punjab from Western side and exits at Gede in West Bengal towards Bangladesh and again re-enters India at Mahishashan in Assam and exits at Moreh in Manipur on the Eastern side towards Myanmar. A new line between Jiribam- Imphal is under construction. It was sanctioned in 2009-10. A new line survey from Imphal-Moreh has been taken up in 2012-13.

[Translation]

Nano Technology for Purification/ Filtering Water

3614. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether nano-technology is available in the country for purifying and filtering contaminated water;
- (b) if not, whether the Government proposes to make this technology available to people for purifying contaminated water; 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) Yes, Madam. Technologies using nano particles have been developed in the country for purifying and filtering contaminated water. These technologies use nano-silver particles. Nano silver coated ceramic candles developed by the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad are available in the country for purifying and filtering contaminated water. In the second one, the

technology developed by Indian Institute of Technology-Madras (IIT-Madras) uses nano-silver particles along with other compounds for purifying and filtering contaminated water.

(b) and (c) ARCI, Hyderabad has transferred their technology to SBP Aqua Tech Pvt. Limited, Hyderabad. IIT-Madras has transferred their technology to Eureka Forbes Limited. Both these companies are marketing their products for purifying and filtering contaminated water.

Import of DAP

3615. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether due to the directions given by the Union Government to States regarding import of DAP directly, it has become necessary for the States to arrange additional funds thereby making it difficult to import phosphate on time;
- (b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to provide adequate quantity of DAP and phosphate to States by restoring the earlier system;
- (c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and
- (d) 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 (d) The decontrolled fertilizer like Di-Ammonium Phosphate can be freely imported by companies as its imports are in Open General Licence (OGL). Department of Fertilizers (DOF) gives State-wise/month-wise supply plan indicated by manufacturers/importers. On the basis of supply plan indicated by the manufacturers/importers, DOF monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for further distribution within the State. In order to have extra comfort, DOF had in the past issued instructions to all State Governments to import DAP or any other fertilizer directly in order to have extra comfort in availability of fertilizers. However, DAP is being provided adequately to States by the fertilizer companies. It is not essential for States to import directly. It is only advisory.

[English]

Provision of Quality Fertilizers

3616. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total outlay for new projects and expansion of the existing urea projects of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Cooperative Societies during the last year;
- (b) the amount utilized till date, PSUs/Cooperative Society-wise;
- (c) the amount left unutilized;
- (d) the reason for not utilizing the full amount, sector-wise;
- (e) whether the new/expansion projects of PSUs/Cooperative Societies have been cleared; 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) to (f) The Government has announced on 4th September 2008, a new investment policy for urea sector to attract the much required investment in this sector. The New Investment Policy aims at revamp, expansion, revival

of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield projects. As per policy, the urea manufacturing units are free to take their own decision on invest on their projects, for which no prior approval of Government is required.

Gauge Conversion on Lumding and Palakkad Sections

3617. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and present status of gauge conversion work on Lumding-Silchar and Palakkad-Palani sections;
- (b) the reasons for delay in completion of work on the said projects;
- (c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, project-wise; and
- (d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Details of Lumding-Silchar and Palakkad -Palani gauge conversion projects, expenditure incurred, outlay proposed in 2012-13 along with their status are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Anticipated Expenditure upto March, 2012	Outlay proposed during 2012-13	Status
1	Lumding-Silchar including alignment between Migrendisa-Ditokcherra and extension from Badarpur to Baraigram	3141.68	400.00	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. Progress of work affected due to law and order issues. Earthwork, bridge works and tunneling are in progress. Target of completion is December, 2013.
2	Palakkad (Palghat)-Palani	555.12	63.00	Gauge conversion of Palghat-Pollachi-Palani (121 km.) is a part of Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat and Pollachi-Coimbatore project. Work on Pollachi-Palani (63 km.) has been completed and Pollachi-Palghat (58 km.) is targeted for completion during 2012-13.

Constitutional Courts

3618. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for setting up of four Cessation (Zonal) Benches of Supreme Court across the country to speed up trial of cases and reduce backlog of cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken for the establishment of a separate Constitutional Court in New Delhi as recommended by Tenth Law Commission (95th Report) in 1981; and

(d) the total number of countries which have separate courts dealing with Constitutional matters?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Representations have been received from time to time from various sources, for establishment of Benches of Supreme Court in various parts of the country. The Law Commission in its 229th Report, in addition to its 95th Report, has recommended as under:—

- (1) A Constitution Bench be set up at Delhi to deal with constitutional and other allied issues.
- (2) Four Cassation Benches be set up in the Northern region/zone at Delhi, the Southern region/zone at Chennai/Hyderabad, the Eastern region/zone at Kolkata and the Western region/zone at Mumbai to deal with all appellate work arising out of the orders/judgments of the High Courts of the particular region.

The opinion of the Attorney General was obtained and the matter was referred to the Chief Justice of India, who informed that after consideration of the matter, the Full Court, in its meeting held on 18th February, 2010,

unanimously resolved that the recommendations of the Law Commission cannot be accepted.

(d) No such information is centrally maintained.

Consumption of Fertilizers

3619. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total consumption of imported fertilizers in the country;

(b) the percentage increase during the Ninth and the Tenth Five Year Plan Period;

(c) the reasons for increase in import of fertilizers; and

(d) the steps taken to increase indigenous production of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The percentage of total consumption (sales) of imported fertilizers as compared to the total consumption (sales) of fertilizers is 40% in the country during the year 2011-12.

(b) The percentage increase of total consumption (sales) of imported fertilizers in the country during the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plan is 12% and 22% respectively.

(c) Due to very little increase in indigenous production and the increase in the assessed requirement of fertilizers in the country, the import has increased.

(d) Government is considering amendments to the existing New Investment Policy of 2008 in order to attract new investments by Public/Private sector in Greenfield/Expansion/Revamp urea projects. Currently, the demand production gap in urea is approx 9 Million Tonne. It is expected that in case 7 to 8 new Greenfield/Expansion plants are established in next five to seven years, we will be able to bridge the gap.

[Translation]

**Compensation to Bhopal Gas
Tragedy Victims**

3620. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether full amount of compensation has not been given to Bhopal gas tragedy victims as yet;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to expedite the disbursement of compensation amount to the victims?

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) Out of 10,29,517 registered cases claiming compensation, compensation has been awarded in 5,74,376 cases, after adjudication. A total sum of ₹ 1549.19 crore has been disbursed in 5,73,920 cases upto 31.3.2012. A further sum of ₹ 1510.53 crore has been paid as pro-rata compensation to 5,62,789 of these cases upto 31.3.2012, as per the orders of the Supreme Court. In remaining 11,587 cases, prorata amount is yet to be disbursed.

(b) and (c) The remaining claimants have not approached the Welfare Commissioner's office for receiving the claim amount. The process of payment of compensation is in progress. A list of remaining claimants was notified in newspapers advising the claimants to

approach the Welfare Commissioner to receive compensation. Besides this, this list was also supplied to the NGOs as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. An application filed in the Supreme Court by the Welfare Commissioner for treating the absentee cases as closed is pending decision.

Water Projects in Madhya Pradesh

3621. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of water projects in Madhya Pradesh sanctioned by the Union Government and the number of project proposals which are still pending; and
- (b) the details thereof, project-wise and the reasons for delay, if any?

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) During the last ten years, 16 major and 7 medium irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh have been accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission.

Presently, 4 irrigation projects (2 major and 2 medium) of Madhya Pradesh are under various stages of appraisal in Central Water Commission.

(b) The details of above 23 Major/medium irrigation projects cleared by the Planning Commission are given in the enclosed Statement-I and the details of projects under appraisal are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*List of Major/Medium Irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh cleared by
Planning Commission during last 10 years*

Project Name	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Benefits in ha./MW	Date of Approval by Planning Commission
1	2	3	4	5
Omkareshwar Multipurpose Project	Major	1,784.29	283,320	15.05.2001

1	2	3	4	5
Bansagar Canal Project	Major	344.66	249,359	29.11,2001
Marian Irrigation Project (Gulab Sagar Project)	Major	140.51	19,740	24.09,2003
Punasa Lift Irrigation	Major	185.03	36758.4	04.02.2008
Pench Diversion Project	Major	583.4	96519	10.04.2006
Lower Goi Irrigation Project	Major	360.37	15686	12.08.2008
Punasa Lift irrigation Scheme (Revised)	Major	488.08	36758	18.09.2009
Indira Sagar Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Major	3182.77	16900/ 1000 MW	14.06.2010
Marti Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	490.39	26429	20.07.2010
Bargi Diversion project (Revised)	Major	5127.22	3,77,000	17.12.2009
Sagar Medium Irrigation Project (New)	Medium	239.99	17,061	12.04.2010
Bariyarpur Left bank canal Project (Revised)	Major	477.26	43,850	11.03.2010
Bansagar Canal Project – Unit-II (Revised)	Major	2143.65	2,49,359	25.02.2010
Sindh Piver Project Phase-II (Revised)	Major	2045.74	1,62,100	25.03.2010
Singhpur Irrigation Project (New)	Medium	200.52	6,000	25.03.2010
Bah Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	250.33	17,807	25.03.2010
Jobat Medium Irrigation project (Revised)	Medium	230.61	12,507	02.08.2010
Kushalpura Irrigation Project	Medium	83.975	7540	12.08.2011
Bagharu Irrigation Project	Medium	50.57	3350	12.08.2011
Rehti Irrigation Project	Medium	48.77	2905	12.08.2011
Rajghat Canal Project-ERM	Major	34.15	–	01.11.2011
Rangwan High Level Canal System-ERM	Major	39.04	–	01.11.2011
Urmil Right Bank canal system-ERM	Major	45.69	7692	01.11.2011

Statement-II*New Projects of Madhya Pradesh under various stages of Appraisal*

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	River/Basin	District Benefited	Date of Receipt	Benefits (Th.ha)	Estt. Cost (Cr.)	Status
1.	Bina Complex Irrigation and Multi-purpose Project	Major	Bina, Dhasa, Dehra	Sagar	Aug., 2011 (Modified)	77.00/ 2x16 MW	1624.36 (PL 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance pending with the State Government.
2.	Morand and Ganjal Complex Project	Major	Morand and Ganjal/ Narmada	Hoshangabad, Harda and Khandwa	Sept., 2011	70476	1434.37 (2010-11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory clearance from MoEF and MoTA is awaited. Compliance pending with the State Government.
3.	Mahuar Irrigation Project (Dam)	Medium	Mahuar/ Sindh/ Yamuna	Shivpuri	Jan., 2011	13.755	193.8744 (2009 PL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAC note is under finalisation.
4.	Sip-Kolar Link Canal Project	Medium	Sip/ Narmada	Sehore	Jun-10	6.100	109.23 (2009 PL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAC note is under finalisation.

[English]

Production of Bio-Diesel

3622. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has started production of Bio-diesel in the country; and
 (b) if so, how much it is cost effective for marketing?

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. Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has not started production of Bio-diesel in the country.

- (b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Proposals from Madhya Pradesh

3623. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals for railway projects received by the Railways from Madhya Pradesh Government during the period of 2004 to 2011;
 (b) the details of proposals approved and the details of proposals lying pending with the Railways; and
 (c) the time by which a decision on the pending proposals is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) As per records, details of Railway proposals received from Government of Madhya Pradesh from 2004 onwards is not available. However, on 15.11.2011 Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh had sent a list of Railway projects in Madhya Pradesh and their status is as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Present Status
1	2	3
1.	Gauge Conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia rail line	On this project, Gondia-Balaghat (422 km) and Balaghat-Katangi (47 km) has been completed and commissioned. Contracts for earthwork and bridges in Balaghat-Nainpur-Jabalpur awarded but work is held up for want of forestry clearance.
2.	New rail line from Makroniya RS of Sagar to Khajuraho via Karrapur-Dabanga-Dalpatpur-Shahgarh Heerapur-Bada Malhera	A survey for construction of a new BG line from Chhindwara-Gadarwara-Udaipur-Jaisinagar-Saugor-Banda Badamalhara Khajuraho Rail line included in Budget 2012-13.
3.	New rail line between Bhind and Konch via Lahar	A survey for construction of a new BG line between Bhind and Konch via Lahar included in Budget 2012-13.
4.	Conversion of narrow gauge line between Gwalior and Sheopur into BG and extending it upto Kota	Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan GC with extension upto Kota (284 km) is a sanctioned work. Final Location Survey (FLS) has been taken up.
5.	Construction/extension of new line from Indore to Manmad via Khargaon-Sendhwa	Manmad-Indore via Malegaon and Dhule new line is not a sanctioned work. However, the proposal has been sent to Planning Commission for according "In Principle" approval.

1	2	3
6. Construction of Indore-Dahod, Indore-Chota Udaipur railway line		Dahod-Indore part estimate for Dahod-Katwara and Sagar-Indore has been sanctioned. Earthwork and bridge contract awarded where land is available. Target for completion not yet fixed. On Chhotaudepur-Dhar section, earthwork and bridges taken up in first 40 km stretch where more than 50% land has been acquired. Target date for completion not yet fixed.
7. Construction of new rail line from Indore to Manmad via Barwani		Survey completed. Updated cost and ROR of the project after cost sharing received recently. Under process.
8. Conversion of Ratlam-Indore-Khandwa-Akola MG rail line into BG		Part detailed estimate for Ratlam-Indore-Mhow (159.45 km.) and Akola-Akod (43.5 km.) sections sanctioned. Ratlam-Fatehabad (80 km.) targeted for completion by March, 2013.
9. Construction of new rail line between Lalitpur-Singrauli		On this project, Mahoba-Khajuraho (65 km.) already completed and commissioned. On Lalitpur-Mawaikhas-Kharagpur (87 km.) completed in 2011-12. Work taken up in Sidhi-Singrauli section. In Khajuraho-Satna section, MOEF has not cleared the alignment passing through Panna Wild Life Reserve and alternate alignment is being explored.
10. Starting work on the Indore-Dhar-Udaipur route, expediting the new line work from Indore to Dahod and linking Indore to Khandwa on BG which falls under Delhi-Mumbai Industrial		Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan GC project with extension upto Kota (284 km.) has been sanctioned. FLS taken up.
11. Providing linkage to Panna with Satna new rail line		Panna-Satna section is a part of sanctioned Lalitpur-Satna-Rewa-Singrauli new line project. In Khajuraho-Satna section, FLS taken up avoiding Panna Wildlife Sanctuary.

Rural and Small Industries

3624. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural, cottage and small scale industries in the country at present alongwith the number of persons working in these industries, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of small industries in rural

areas are decreasing and most of them are on the verge of closure; and

(c) if so, the details of the Government policies to encourage these industries and to set up more industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per Report on Quick Results of 4th All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) with reference year 2006-07, published in 2009 by Office of Development

Commissioner (MSME), there are around 261.01 lakh MSME units in India, including rural, cottage and small scale industries, providing employment to about 594.61 lakh persons, the State-wise details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam. As per the Report on Quick Results

of 4th All India Census of MSME, there are around 261.01 lakh MSME units in India including rural, cottage and small scale industries as compared to 105.21 lakh MSME units reported in the 3rd All India Census of MSME (reference year 2001-02, published in 2004).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise details of MSME units and employment as per Report on Quick Results of Forth All India Census of MSMEs:2006-07. published in 2009

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of MSME Units (including unregistered)	Total Employment (including persons engaged in unregistered units)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	261337	415771
2.	Himachal Pradesh	184851	310576
3.	Punjab	803985	1729062
4.	Chandigarh	31747	94474
5.	Uttarakhand	226513	399737
6.	Haryana	604095	1367915
7.	Delhi	617207	2821657
8.	Rajasthan.	1271463	2422543
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3113316	5791479
10.	Bihar	1002259	1639977
11.	Sikkim	11839	25017
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	20423	41591
13.	Nagaland	27138	69984
14.	Manipur	64802	116967
15.	Mizoram	22379	37639
16.	Tripura	109665	165685
17.	Meghalaya	48690	102485
18.	Assam	603541	1234356

1	2	3	4
19.	West Bengal	2513303	5831566
20.	Jharkhand	375633	712596
21.	Odisha	1061686	1931929
22.	Chhattisgarh	364551	732306
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1290536	2609646
24.	Gujarat	1097101	3060899
25.	Daman and Diu	7207	76436
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6127	81187
27.	Maharashtra	2582870	6465654
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2005044	5943242
29.	Karnataka	1611655	3710228
30.	Goa	51491	141028
31.	Lakshadweep	1186	2328
32.	Kerala	1468104	3024124
33.	Tamil Nadu	2595127	6257596
34.	Puducherry	34409	80987
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9517	12035
Total		26100797	59460702

[English]

Survey for New Lines in the Country

3625. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending survey projects for new lines in the country, Zone-wise/State-wise/project-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, project-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) 183 surveys for new line proposals spread across length and breadth of the country have been taken up. Zone-wise details of ongoing surveys are as under:—

Zonal Railway	Number of surveys for new line	Outlay for surveys proposed in 2012-13 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
Central	10	1.36

1	2	3
Eastern	2	1.19
East Central	19	0.36
East Coast	16	2.45
Northern	11	3.54
North Central	11	1.98
North Eastern	6	1.54
Northeast Frontier	9	2.2
North Western	15	1.66
Southern	13	0.75
South Central	14	2.61
South Eastern	7	0.66
South East Central	6	0.73
South Western	18	1.23
Western	18	1.06
West Central	8	2.26

(c) These surveys are planned to be completed in a phased manner by 30.06.2013.

**PSUs in Electronic Devices
Manufacturing Sector**

3626. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of

HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the electronic devices manufacturing sector are functioning effectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names, revenues, profits and market capitalization;

(c) whether these PSUs continue to be funded by the Government both at the State level and the Central level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) (a) and (b) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11 that was laid in the Parliament on 22.3.2012, there were seven Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) engaged in manufacture of electronic goods as their core business. While five of these CPSEs have been set up by the Government of India, the other two are subsidiary companies namely BEL Optronics Devices Ltd. and Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd. (set up by their holding CPSEs). The CPSE-wise detail of their revenues, profit/loss, market capitalization is given in the enclosed Statement. While four of them were in profits, three of them were in losses as on 31.3.2012. Only BEL and ITI of these CPSEs, are listed on the stock exchange.

(c) and (d) Table below shows the funds received by the five CPSEs from the Government (Centre and State) as on 31.03.2011.

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of CPSE	Equity	Long term Loans	Total
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	6069	—	6069
Central Electronics Ltd.	5327	2082	7409
Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	16337	—	16337
Instrumentation Ltd.	2405	2011	4416
ITI Ltd.	56778*	—	56778

*Equity including State Government.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Sales/Revenue	Profit/Loss	Market Capitalisation
1.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	5530	861	13430
2.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	52	4	—
3.	Central Electronics Ltd.	153	-17	—
4.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	1382	23	—
5.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	133	5	—
6.	Instrumentation Ltd.	250	-37	—
7.	ITI Ltd.	2139	-358	924

*[Translation]***Availability of Water**

3627. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of per capita availability of water in the country;

(b) whether per capita availability of water is decreasing in the country and the details thereof;

(c) whether India is one of the countries facing acute shortage of water and where people toil hard to get safe drinking water and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether water of most of the rivers in the country is polluted and cannot be directly used for drinking; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The per capita availability of water in the country is 1545 cubic meters as per the 2011 census.

(b) Yes, Madam. The per capita water availability in the country is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita availability of water in the country, taking into consideration the population of the country as per the 2001 census, was 1816 cubic meters which reduced to 1545 cubic meters as per the 2011 census.

(c) Yes, Madam. Due to limited availability of water, but growing demand of water due to increasing population, urbanisation and industrialization, India is facing water stress. In addition due to contamination of water sources and poor water treatment facility it is often difficult to get safe drinking water.

(d) and (e) Water Quality data of various river stretches has revealed that organic pollution particularly Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) has exceeded the desired water quality criteria in 150 river stretches covering 121 rivers. The major cause of rising organic pollution, particularly BOD in these rivers, is due to discharge of untreated and partially treated domestic effluents by various municipalities across the country.

Pollution abatement in rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments.

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement in various rivers through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which presently covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 States. Pollution abatement schemes implemented under the Plan include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric/improved wood crematoria, etc. Sewage treatment capacity of 4574 million litres per day has been created so far under the Plan. The water quality, in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) values for major rivers is reported to have improved as compared to the water quality before taking up pollution abatement works under NRCP. However, the levels of bacterial contamination in terms of fecal coliform are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of locations along various rivers.

Marketing Policy

3628. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new marketing policy for LPG;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

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

Arsenic Poisoning in Drinking Water

3629. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) whether some cases of deaths due to consumption of arsenic/contaminated drinking water have been reported in various parts of the country including in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether super/bug has been found in drinking water in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water to the people?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that they do not maintain national level systematic information about morbidity and mortality due to arsenecosis disease nor have any information about presence of superbug in drinking water. No reports from the State Governments have been received by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regarding deaths occurred due to consumption of arsenic/contaminated drinking water and regarding presence of superbug in drinking water.

(e) Water supply is a State subject. For providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country, Government of India is assisting the States technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Upto 62% of allocation made to the States could be utilized for coverage/tackling of water quality problems. During the Annual Action Plan meetings held with all State Governments in February/March 2012, they have been advised to accord highest priority for tackling water quality problems to provide safe drinking water to the people.

[English]

Funds for Rail Security

3630. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated and utilised by the Railways for Rail Security;

(b) whether the funds allocated are insufficient as compared to the actual requirement of Rail Security;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Railways in this regard;

(d) the reasons for not being able to formulate any policy for safety of its assets in consultation with the States; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Railways to fill the gaps in security systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The responsibility of prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in trains and station premises rests with States which they discharge through the Government Railway Police (GRP). 50% cost of the GRPs is shared by Ministry of Railways with concerned State Governments. Railway Protection Force (RPF), under the Ministry of Railways, supplements efforts of States for better protection and security of railway property, passengers and passengers area and matters connected therewith.

The details of the budget allocated/utilized on the Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police (50%) for financial year 2010-11 are as under:-

Budget ₹ 2170,99,46 (in thousands of rupees)

Actual ₹ 2114,31,57 (in thousands of rupees)

In addition to this, budget is also sanctioned for security related works under Works Programme and Machinery and Plant (MandP) Programme of Railways every year based on requirements.

(b) and (c) Expenditure on railway security also includes expenditure by State Governments on Government Railway Police (GRP) and on the District Police which is responsible for guarding of railway tracks, tunnels and bridges etc. Thus, railways are not the only agency incurring expenditure on railway security.

(d) At present, a three tier security system consisting of RPF, GRP and District Police is prevailing over railways.

RPF, under the Ministry of Railways, is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in strengthening of railway security. Close coordination and liaison has been maintained at the Railway Board, Zonal and Divisional level with State authorities for strengthening of railway security.

(e) Security of passengers has been identified as one of the priority areas by Railways for strengthening and upgradation. Efforts made to strengthen railway security in recent past include escorting of important Mail/ Express trains, regular coordination with GRP/Civil Police, nomination of 202 stations for installation of Integrated Security System, procurement of modern security related equipment, setting up on an All India Security Help Line, networking of RPF Posts and Security Control Rooms, setting up of a commando training center, establishment of new RPSF Battalions etc.

[Translation]

Production in Fertilizer Units

3631. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that it is difficult to control the prices of fertilizers due to excess import;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the farmers have to buy fertilizers at higher rates due to excessive import;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the import of fertilizers and achieve self sufficiency in the production of fertilizers in the country?

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

is no known reserve of Potash in the country and accordingly, India imports 100% of its potash requirement either in the form of finished fertilizers or raw materials. The country has very little reserve of Phosphate and that too is of low quality, which is suitable for production of only Single Super Phosphate (SSP). In other words, India is almost fully dependent on imports for finished P&K fertilizers and its raw materials, if SSP is not taken into consideration.

Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy is being implemented for P&K Fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under this policy, a fixed subsidy is provided on subsidised P&K Fertilizers, which is decided on annual basis. The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) is fixed by the fertilizer companies. Since P&K fertilizers are majorly imported, the international prices of these fertilizers and its raw materials affect the price of fertilizers in the country. The Government has no control over international prices of fertilizers and its raw materials. However, while fixing the subsidy rates for the year, the Government takes into account overall situation including the prevailing international prices, exchange rate variation, inventory levels and prevailing prices of fertilizers in the country.

In case of Urea there is no impact of imports on its prices in the country.

(e) In order to reduce the import of fertilizers and achieve self sufficiency in the production of fertilizers in the country, the Department is encouraging Indian public sector as well as the private sector fertilizer companies and mining companies to explore possibility of entering into long term joint venture cooperation in fertilizer resource rich countries for acquiring fertilizers and fertilizer inputs. In Urea sector the Government had notified a Investment Policy in the year 2008 to encourage increase in indigenous production. The Government has also decided to revive eight closed fertilizer units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. with capacity to produce Urea @1.15 million tonnes per annum by each plant.

[English]

Supply of BS IV Compliant Fuel

3632. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) the details of cities covered under the Bharat Stage IV (BS IV) compliant fuel norms at present and those proposed to be included by the end of Twelfth Plan Period;

(b) whether adequate steps have been taken to supply BS IV compliant fuel throughout the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring a new auto fuel policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Auto Fuel Policy, approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 3.10.2003, gave a roadmap for upgradation of the quality of auto fuels (Petrol and Diesel) to Bharat Stage (BS) IV in 13 identified cities viz. Delhi/NCR, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad including Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, Kanpur, Agra, Solapur and Lucknow and BS-III in the rest of the country effective from 1.4.2010. Accordingly, supply of BS-IV Petrol and Diesel commenced on a single day, i.e. on 1st April, 2010, in the identified cities as per the roadmap laid down in Auto Fuel Policy. BS-III fuels in rest of the country was implemented between 1st April, 2010 to 22nd September, 2010.

Decision has been taken to progressively expand coverage of BS-IV fuels in 50 more cities by 2015. During 2011-12, BS-IV fuels have been introduced in seven cities, namely, Puducherry (UT), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Vapi (Gujarat), Jamnagar (Gujarat), Ankaleshwar (Gujarat), Hissar (Haryana) and Bharatpur (Raj) between January to March, 2012.

(d) A decision, in principle, has been taken to formulate the Auto Fuel Policy, 2020 as per the Results Framework Document of the Ministry.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

3633. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research in their study has found that every second person who was exposed to the gas leak in Bhopal Gas tragedy twenty-eight years ago has abnormal lung function;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the scope sector of medical and economic rehabilitation to such affected persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that there is no such study conducted by ICMR, which has reported that every second person who was exposed to the gas leak twenty eight years ago has abnormal lung function.

(c) and (d) In July, 2010, Government of India has released its share of 75% i.e. ₹ 204.56 crore of the total approved outlay of ₹ 272.75 crore as Additional Central Assistance for implementation of schemes for medical, economic, social rehabilitation of all Bhopal Gas Victims and for providing safe drinking water to them under the New Plan of Action of Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Losses of Oil Companies

3634. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of revenue loss being incurred presently by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on petrol, diesel and other petroleum products due to rise of crude oil prices in the international market;

(b) whether the OMCs have warned of disruptions in fuel supplies if retail prices of petroleum products are not hiked;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to compensate the OMCs for the losses being incurred by them including cut on excise duty on petrol; and

(e) the expected hike in prices of petroleum products to offset the alleged losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the price of Petrol has been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. However, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. This results in incidence of under-recoveries to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of ₹ 14.29 per litre on the sale of Diesel, ₹ 31.04 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 570.50 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Domestic LPG (based on the refinery gate prices effective 16.4.2012 for Diesel and 1.4.2012 for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG).

(b) Yes, Madam. OMCs have intimated that in case the prevailing under-recoveries are not adequately compensated, it may adversely impact the supply-demand balance of petroleum products.

(c) and (d) The under-recoveries of OMCs are being partially compensated by the Government through cash assistance and by upstream oil companies through discount on crude and petroleum products under the Burden Sharing Mechanism.

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

- (i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.
- (ii) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by ₹ 2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of ₹ 2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.
- (iii) Minimal price increase of ₹ 3/- per litre on Diesel, ₹ 2/- per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 50/- per 14.2 kg. Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

(e) The prices of three sensitive petroleum products viz Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG have not been increased after 25.06.2011. At present, there is no proposal to increase the prices of these sensitive petroleum products.

Spending under MGNREGS

3635. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spending under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has gone down considerably this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total work days created under the Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment to find out the reasons for shortfall in work days; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) (a) to (c) The details of expenditure incurred and persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years (2009-10 onwards) as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement. The expenditure reported by States/UTs till 23.04.2012 for 2011-12 is Rs.36831.65 crore with data from some States yet to be uploaded.

(d) and (e) MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work, on demand to be made following a due process. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment, persondays generated, requirement of funds and expenditure incurred by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated (in lakh)			Total Expenditure (in lakh)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 reported till 23/04/12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 reported till 23/04/12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4044.30	3351.61	2767.72	450918.00	543938.55	415421.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.98	31.12	0.27	1725.74	5057.31	65.4
3	Assam	732.95	470.52	353.11	103389.76	92104.35	74785.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	1136.88	1602.62	552.66	181687.63	266425.17	127647.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	1041.57	1110.35	1182.86	132266.65	163397.81	199945.67
6.	Gujarat	585.09	491.84	311.00	73938.25	78822.00	65402.76
7.	Haryana	59.04	84.20	108.67	14355.28	21470.43	31648.62
8.	Himachal Pradesh	284.94	219.46	255.60	55655.76	50196.38	49645.03
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	128.71	210.68	149.85	18531.34	37776.70	35361.12
10.	Jharkhand	842.47	830.90	599.49	137970.19	128435.40	112675.74
11.	Karnataka	2003.43	1097.85	699.20	273919.35	253716.51	219891.95
12.	Kerala	339.71	480.34	631.43	47151.35	70434.07	100805.04
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2624.00	2198.18	1492.10	372228.08	363724.90	320386.86
14.	Maharashtra	274.35	200.00	644.66	32109.32	35811.97	158434.68
15.	Manipur	306.18	295.61	191.26	39316.87	44070.51	26752.64
16.	Meghalaya	148.48	199.81	151.23	18352.79	31902.39	25948.47
17.	Mizoram	170.33	165.98	106.82	23823.99	29315.12	17296.5
18.	Nagaland	284.27	334.34	161.27	49945.76	60537.48	33121.65
19.	Odisha	554.09	976.57	453.74	93898.37	153314.26	103255.55
20.	Punjab	77.17	75.40	64.25	14991.96	16584.21	16007.84
21.	Rajasthan	4498.10	3026.22	2102.80	566903.40	328907.14	325311.54
22.	Sikkim	43.27	48.14	32.54	6408.99	8525.72	6927.97
23.	Tamil Nadu	2390.75	2685.93	2980.66	176123.49	232331.96	286884.01
24.	Tripura	460.22	374.51	489.45	72940.80	63186.85	94471.15
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3559.23	3348.97	2604.20	590003.87	563120.10	492801.43
26.	Uttarakhand	182.41	230.20	178.96	28309.06	38019.88	37440.99
27.	West Bengal	1551.68	1553.08	1385.20	210898.16	253246.13	301223.43
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.83	4.03	7.10	1226.12	903.66	1366.23
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.47	0.00	133.95	123.00	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Goa	1.85	3.70	3.11	470.12	993.28	715.03
32.	Lakshadweep	1.41	1.34	1.46	201.48	251.70	261.34
33.	Puducherry	9.07	11.27	10.77	726.90	1082.11	1262.43
34.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total		28359.46	25715.24	20673.45	3790522.78	3937727.05	3683165.25

Population Parameter

3636. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) guidelines stipulate that habitations having population of more than 500 in normal area and more than 250 in tribal areas are eligible for road connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to modify these guidelines on account of the topographs of the areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of works taken under the above provision so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide Connectivity by way of an all-weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas of the country with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States (North-Eastern States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand) and the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) as well as the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 78 Selected Tribal and

Backward Districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission under Integrated Action Plan. Under PMGSY 1,14,433 Habitations have been cleared and 82,478 Habitations have been connected till February, 2012.

(c) to (e) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry to modify the programme guidelines on account of the topographs of the areas.

Natural Gas from Turkmenistan

3637. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

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

(a) the price at which natural gas will be imported from Turkmenistan and the basis or formula for pricing gas imports therefrom;

(b) the details of any transit fees required to be paid to some countries for such import;

(c) whether the price of Turkmenistan gas is linked to crude oil and if so, the steps taken to protect the consumers from volatility of crude oil prices;

(d) whether the Government is considering to increase the price of natural gas being produced in India in view of the market price of \$15-16 per unit; and

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

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) relating to the Turkmenistan — Afghanistan — Pakistan — India (TAPI) Pipeline project, which includes inter alia the pricing of Turkmen Gas has not been signed.

(b) A broad understanding among India, Pakistan and Afghanistan has been arrived on transit fee. However a formal Agreement has not been signed.

(c) The Pricing of gas has been agreed between Turkmenistan and India. The contract price of TAPI gas is linked to a formula which contains indices based on fuel basket and other indices which are not as volatile as crude oil. The formula is similar to the ones used in international contracts.

(d) At present, there are broadly two pricing regimes for gas in the country — gas priced under Administrative Pricing Mechanism (APM) and non-APM. The price of APM Gas is set by the Government. As regards non-APM domestic gas it is produced from New Exploration Policy (NELP) and pre-NELP fields. The pricing of NELP and pre NELP-gas is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the Contractor.

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

[Translation]

Revenue Earned under PSC

3638. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the private companies are getting a large share of revenue being accrued under the investment made by them under the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), which otherwise could have gone to the Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs);

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

(c) whether the PSUs were unable to perform the works which have been given to the private companies under PSCs; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, exploration blocks have been awarded by Government through International Competitive Bidding process with equal terms and conditions to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Private and Foreign companies. Revenues earned under the PSC regime from sale of oil/gas are shared between the Contractor(s) of the fields/blocks and Government in line with the provisions laid down in the PSCs signed between Government and Contractor(s).

(c) No, Madam.

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

Subsidy on Fertilizers

3639. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has envisaged the use of fertilizers by formulating different policies for various chemicals fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the details of different policies formulated for various chemical fertilizers so far;

(c) the reasons for formulating different policies;

(d) whether the sale price of all the fertilizers in the country has increased during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There are two different policies for P&K fertilizers and for Urea. In case of P&K fertilizers, Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy is being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under

the policy a fixed subsidy is announced on annual basis on different grades of subsidized fertilizers. Presently, 25 grades of P&K fertilizers are covered under this policy. The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) is fixed by the companies.

So far as policy relating to urea is concerned, the Government has formulated the pricing policy (Stage-III) of new pricing scheme (NPS) for urea manufacturing units which is effective from 1.10.2006. This was formulated with the aim of maximizing urea production from the urea units including through conversion of non-gas based units to gas, incentivizing additional urea production and encourage investment in Joint Venture Projects abroad. The policy also aimed at establishing a more efficient urea distribution and movement system in order to ensure availability of urea in the remotest corners of the country. TL Government had notified on 4th September, 2008, a new investment policy for urea sector and long term offtake of urea from Joint Venture abroad to attract investment in this sector. The New Investment Policy aims at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield projects.

(c) India is totally dependent on imports in Potash sector as there is known reserve of potash in the country. India has very little reserves of rock phosphate that too of very low quality. Overall P&K Sector is more or less totally dependent on imports in the form of finished fertilizers or its raw material. In case of Urea, the raw materials are available in the country. India meets approximately 75% of its requirement through indigenous production. Therefore, P&K fertilizers and Urea requires different treatment and hence there are different policies for these fertilizers.

(d) and (e) The MRP of different fertilizers for the last 3 years quarter-wise is placed enclosed Statement.

It is seen that MRP of P&K fertilizers has marginally increased in the year 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10. In the year 2011-12 in spite of increase in subsidy rates on P&K fertilizers their prices increased substantially due to increase international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials and due to depreciation of Indian Rupee.

Statement

MRP of P&K Fertilizers from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (quarter-wise)

in Rs./MT

Sl. No.	Grades of Fertilizers	2009-10 All Quarters	2010-11 (Quarter-wise)				2011-12 (Quarter-wise)				2012-13 April
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	9350	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000	18900
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	9350	9950	NA	NA	NA		18200	20000	20000	20000
3.	TSP: 0-46-0-0	7460	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000
4.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	4455	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040	13600
5.	16-20-0-13	5875*	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300
6.	20-20-0-13	6295*	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800	18900
7.	23-23-0-0	6145*	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445		14600	
8.	10-26-26-0	7197*	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386	16205
9.	12-32-16-0	7637*	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400	16400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	14-28-14-0	7050*	NA	NA	NA	NA		14950	17029		
11.	14-35-14-0	8185*	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15147.6	17424	17600	17600
12.	15-15-15-0	5121*	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500	13000
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	10350	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	10306	10306
14.	20-20-0-0	5343*	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700	14650
15.	28-28-0-0	7481*	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740.5	18512	18700	18700
16.	17-17-17-0	5804*	NA	NA	NA	NA				17710	17710
17.	19-19-19-0	6487*	NA	NA	NA	NA				18093	18093
18.	SSP(0-16-0-11)	4600**	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	4000 to 6000		6286	7352.8
19.	16-16-16-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500	17700
21.	15-15-15-09	NA	NA	NA	NA	6800	9300	12900	15750	14851	15000
22.	24-24-0-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297	14802
23.	13-33-0-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		16200	17400	17400	17400
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		16000	18000	18000	17000
25.	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		14900	18690	18300	18300
26.	Urea	4830					5310				

*W.e.f 18.6.08

**MRP of SSP was Rs 3400/MT from May, 2008 to September, 2009.

Urea at Ports

3640. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

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

(a) whether a huge quantity of urea is lying at
various ports of the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of urea lying there alongwith
the quantity of urea likely to be added;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the untimely supply of urea is likely to
affect the agriculture sector;

(e) if so, whether the Government is taking any
concrete steps to provide urea to the farmers; 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) to (c) No,
Madam. The quantity of urea lying at various ports was
1.95 lakh MT as on 1st April, 2012. The likely quantity to

be arrived during the month of April, 2012 is approximately 2.00 lakh MT from Oman under long term off-take urea agreement between India and Government of Oman.

(d) to (f) There is no major shortage of urea. The State-wise demand (requirement) and availability (supply) of Urea during 2011-12 is at given in the enclosed Statement. As can be seen, the availability of urea is adequate.

Further, the concrete steps taken by Government to provide all fertilizers including urea to the farmers in the country are as under:—

- (i) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability is met through imports;
- (ii) 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);
- (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 co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of states;
- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture 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&K) fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&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&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&K sector.

Statement

State-wise requirement and availability of Urea during the year 2011-12

Name of State	2011-12	
	(Figures in LWIT)	
	Urea	
	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	31.00	29.87
Karnatka	14.60	14.53
Kerala	1.90	1.50
Tamil Nadu	11.50	10.47
Gujarat	22.75	21.26
Madhya Pradesh	17.50	18.13

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	6.25	6.20
Maharashtra	27.50	25.67
Rajasthan	16.25	17.58
Haryana	19.75	19.19
Punjab	26.00	28.32
Uttarpradesh	58.00	58.59
Uttarakhand	2.40	2.49
Jammu and Kashmir	1.45	1.20
Bihar	20.75	18.11
Jharkhand	2.60	2.19
Odisha	6.40	5.28
West Bengal	13.25	12.76
Assam	3.00	2.68
All India	303.50	296.64

Assessment of Gas in KG D6

3641. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether various assessments have been given regarding estimates of gas reserves in the Krishna Godavari (KG) D6 basin;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the agencies which have assessed the same;

(c) the details of official estimates regarding the gas reserves in the said basin; and

(d) the reasons for difference in the estimates as assessed by various agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the Production

Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, the Management Committees (MCs) have so far approved total 13.736 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) of recoverable gas reserves for 12 gas discoveries made in Krishna- Godavari Basin in two blocks (KG-DWN-98/3 and KG-OSN-2001/3) and 1 field (Rawa), based on the review Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) and approval of Field Development Plan (FDP) by the MCs.

(d) The difference in reserves estimates by the Contractor happened in case of DI 8s D3 gas discoveries in KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block as under:

The Contractor of KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block had submitted Initial Development Plan (IDP) for DI and D3 gas discoveries in the block in May, 2004, the Management Committee (MC) comprising of representatives of the Contractor(s) and Government approved the IDP in November, 2004, with estimated recoverable gas reserves of 3.81 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF).

Subsequently, the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) was submitted by the Contractor for DI and D3 discoveries in October, 2006 . The AIDP was submitted by the Contractor with revised recoverable gas reserves based on results of additional inputs from 9 more discoveries, additional 3D seismic data of 7600 Sq. Km, reserves assessment by international agency GCA, extensive coring in two wells and other G&G studies. The MC approved the AIDP in December, 2006 with estimated recoverable reserves of 10.03 TCF.

[English]

Taking over of ONGC Assets

3642. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether Oil India Limited (OIL) plans to take over the assets of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aims and objectives of such take over?

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. Oil India Limited (OIL) does not have plan to takeover any assets of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), at present.

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

Sale of Essential Drugs

3643. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of essential drugs is three fifths of the country's Rs. 60,000 crore pharmaceutical market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is a One lakh crore industry of which about Rs. 48,200.00 crores is the domestic market*. The turnover of National List of Essential Medicines(NLEM)-2011 and their all other strengths, dosage forms and combination with NLEM-2011 and Non-NLEM-2011 medicines is approximately Rs. 29,000.00 crores which is about 60% of the domestic pharmaceutical market.

*Note: The figure of Rs. 48,200.00 crores is on the basis of IMS-health data based on price to retailer. This does not include retail margin.

Indian Science Congress

3644. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to hold the next Indian Science Congress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of such congress to help the poor people like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other minorities; and

(d) the views and suggestions from each State stakeholder in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 100th Session of the Indian Science Congress is going to be held from 3-7 January, 2013 at Calcutta University, Kolkata. This session would be organized by the Calcutta University. The focal theme for the 100th Session of the Indian Science Congress is "Science for shaping the future of India."

(c) The 100th Session of the Congress will focus on innovations of technologies for inclusive development so that the fruits of development reach every segment of society including the poor people belonging to SC/ST/OBC and other minorities. Science and Technology will be the most critical for realizing this goal. The Congress will discuss ways to promote innovation driven research and development of appropriate technologies to ensure that the diverse population with diverse needs that forms the fabric of India is richly benefited by Science and Technology.

(d) No views and suggestions have been received from any State in this regard.

Road Network in Tribal Areas

3645. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of tribal areas road network in the country as on 30 October, 2011;

(b) the total number of tribal areas in Gujarat connected by road network by end of 30 October, 2011; and

(c) the details of tribal areas to be provided road connectivity under the Eleventh Plan in the country state-wise, including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide All-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas

and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission. 'Rural road' is a State subject and the execution of PMGSY is done by the State Governments. PMGSY is an ongoing scheme and the state of connectivity to the unconnected eligible habitations including the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, are at various stages of implementation in the States under PMGSY.

[Translation]

PM's 15-Point Programme

3646. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of Uttar Pradesh including Sitapur where the Government has achieved the target under

Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the welfare of minorities during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of target and outlay under various Centrally sponsored schemes out of 15 per cent target and outlay thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The details of achievements of targets and outlays made in the schemes included under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities in respect of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of target and outlays under various schemes of other Ministries/Departments, where 15 per cent earmarking is done, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Schemes where financial outlays are earmarked for Uttar Pradesh under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Scheme – Ministries/ Departments	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements (upto Dec., 2011)
Priority Sector Lending – – D/o Financial Services	7579.57	7477.53	10262.00	9850.54	13543.05	12467.34	15085.86	14426.59
Upgradation of 60 Identified ITIs into Centres of Excellence – M/o Labour and Employment	6.43	4.12	0.43	2.33	0.85	–	1.28	0.39
Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana – M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	8.62	–	8.42	–	9.31	5.69	9.35	–
Indira Awas Yojana – M/o Rural Development	133.73	138.35	258.91	170.90	230.09	179.06	224.75	115.17

Statement-I

Details of Schemes where physical targets are earmarked for Uttar Pradesh under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

Name of the Scheme — Ministries/ Departments	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements (upto Dec., 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in blocks having substantial minority population — M/o Women and Child Development		The expansion of ICDS scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 16.10.2008 No targets earmarked for 2008-09.	66	—	66	66	—	—
Urban Poor Assisted to set up individual Micro Enterprises under Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana — M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	165	2830	943	210	943	1253	1679	142
Urban Poor Imparted Skill Training under Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana — M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	5660	4932	7547	1353	7547	5766	6692	1870
Indira Awas Yojana — M/o Rural Development	38209	43427	73973	55745	51130	39920	49921	35714
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (Aajeevika) — M/o Rural Development	48085	48220	50546	32020	60092	45514	54328	27470
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Implemented under Districts having substantial minority population) — D/o School Education and Literacy (SE&L):								
(i) Primary School Constructed	901	753	291	287	6	6	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Upper Primary School Constructed	1153	1153	363	386	385	382	-	-
(iii) Additional Classroom Constructed	3779	3779	1939	1939	1710	1710	5987	3628
(iv) New Primary School Opened	901	901	301	301	6	6	-	-
(v) New Upper Primary School Opened	1133	1133	364	384	385	385	-	-
(vi) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya sanctioned	58	58	171	171	All KGBV for MCDs operationalised no target fixed.	32	32	32
(vii) Teachers sanctioned	5729	1031	1516	1516	7598	5000	18	-

Details of Schemes/Programmes of Ministry of Minority Affairs covered under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities where targets/outlays are earmarked for Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12					
		Target	Achieve-ments released	Target	Achieve-ments released	Target	Achieve-ments released	Target	Achieve-ments released				
1	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	106356	97785	12.98	252832	371189	48.63	337109	465812	65.27	573086	971245	148.11
2	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	42137	31995	16.46	50566	53928	24.78	67422	90386	46.42	88491	138138	74.81
3	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses of undergraduate and post-graduate	3371	4268*	10.82	3371	4808*	14.47	3371	6962*	17.96	3371	6634*	16.17

(Amount ₹ in crore)

4	Maulana Azad National Fellowships for Minority Students	Scheme not launched	120	130*	14.90 (released to UGC for 757 fellow-ships)	120	251*	29.98 (released to UGC for 1511 fellow-ships)	120	381*	51.98 (released to UGC for 2266 fellow-ships)
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5 Multi-sectoral Development Programme
Total allocation for XI Five Year Plan was Rs. 1015.70 crore out of which Rs. 124.42 crore released in 2008-09, Rs. 294.36 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 211.06 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 160.27 crore in 2011-12.

*include renewals.

Statement-II

Details of Schemes of other Ministries/Departments under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities where physical targets are earmarked

Name of the Scheme — Ministries/ Departments	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Total Target	Minorities Target	Total Target	Minorities Target	Total Target	Minorities Target	Total Target	Minorities Target
Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in blocks having substantial minority population — Ministry of Women and Child Development	120001	18031	25000	3750	241511	15322	—	8542
Urban Poor Assisted to set up individual Micro Enterprises under Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana — Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	120001	18031	25000	3750	241511	15322	—	8542

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Urban Poor Imparted Skill Training under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana — Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	149999	22532	200000	30000	200000	30000	275000	41250
Indira Awas Yojana — Ministry of Rural Development	2127165	319076	4052243	607837	2908697	433021	2726702	405797
Swamjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (Aajeevika) — Ministry of Rural Development	1829981	264400	1822482	288539	2177343	326601	—	297218
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Implemented under Districts having substantial minority population) — D/o School Education and Literacy (SE&L):								
(i) Primary School Constructed	22922	4404	14258	3465	13650	4969	3565	1522
(ii) Upper Primary School Constructed	20243	4154	6524	1348	6326	1147	773	67
(iii) Additional Classroom Constructed	115758	21102	125082	21168	158494	35806	220498	45541
(iv) New Primary School Opened	9838	1423	9404	2066	25093	11930	4156	1470
(v) New Upper Primary School Opened	19910	4301	12015	1719	9396	2370	1630	445
(vi) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya sanctioned	479	168	106	28	All KGBV for MCDs operationalised	—	1030	109
(vii) Teachers sanctioned	107444	21945	52239	8429	no target fixed.	48001	195265	31290

Details of Schemes of other Ministries/Departments under PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities where financial outlays are earmarked

Name of the Scheme – Ministries/Departments	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target outlays	Outlays for Minorities	Target outlays	Outlays for Minorities	Target outlays	Outlays for Minorities	Target outlays	Outlays for Minorities
Priority Sector Lending – – D/o Financial Services	667494.29	867774.00	861397.16	130462.00	987125.84	155916.57	1227531.66	184162.94
Upgradation of 60 Identified ITIs into Centres of Excellence – M/o Labour and Employment	–	56.93	–	25.97	–	42.33	–	11.68
Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana – M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	228.38	34.25	485.00	33.46	536.20	37.00	538.72	37.17
Indira Awas Yojana – M/o Rural Development	7523.85	1128.57	14315.42	2220.71	13181.32	1961.26	1243646.93	1849.90

(₹ in crore)

[English]

Khadi and Village Industries Clusters

3647. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has operationalised large number of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) clusters under the Scheme of fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether KVIC has also launched Rural

Industries Service Centres (RISC) and workshed Scheme for Khadi artisans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has developed 76 Khadi and Village Industries (SFURTI). State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Details of Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans and Rural Industries Service Centres (RISC) scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement-I

A. Details of Khadi Clusters developed by KVIC:

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Cluster
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipura Woollen Khadi Cluster
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Gudura Woollen Khadi Cluster
3.	Haryana	Kurukshetra Cotton Khadi Cluster
4.	Punjab	Amritsar Woollen Khadi Cluster
5.	Rajasthan	Bassi Khadi Cluster
6.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar Khadi Cluster
7.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani Khadi Cluster
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Tikarafi Cotton Khadi Cluster
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Cotton Khadi Cluster
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli Cotton Khadi Cluster
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur Khadi Cluster
12.	Gujarat	Cotton Khadi Cluster
13.	Maharashtra	Swami Ramanand Tirth Khadi Cluster
14.	Karnataka	Belur Khadi Cluster
15.	Karnataka	Hebbilly Cotton Khadi Cluster

1	2	3
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam Cotton Khadi Cluster
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Sircilla Khadi Cluster
18.	Kerala	Thalappilly Cotton Khadi Cluster
19.	Kerala	Thiruvanantha-puram Khadi Cluster
20.	Tamil Nadu	Sulur Khadi Cluster
21.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore Khadi Cluster
22.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi Khadi Cluster
23.	Puducherry	Pondichery Khadi Cluster
24.	Bihar	Nawada Khadi Cluster
25.	Jharkhand	Palamu Khadi Cluster
26.	West Bengal	Behrampore (Jangipur) Cotton Khadi Cluster
27.	West Bengal	Malda Khadi Cluster
28.	Assam	Mukalmua Silk Khadi Cluster
29.	Nagaland	Dimapur Khadi Cluster
B. Details of Village Industries clusters developed by KVIC:		
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla Ajas Namadha Gabba Embroidery Cluster
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ladakh Sea buckthorn Cluster
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua Beekeeping Cluster
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Una Plant Fiber Cluster
5.	Rajasthan	Dausa Pottery Cluster
6.	Haryana	Radour Handmade Paper Cluster
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani Wooden Beads Cluster
8.	Punjab	Patilala Phulkari Cluster
9.	Punjab	Wooden Handicrafts Cluster, Hoshiarpur
10.	Punjab	Punjabi Desi Juti Cluster
11.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli Bee Keeping Cluster
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad Horn and Bone Products Cluster
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh Amla Processing Cluster
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj Agarbathi Cluster
15.	Chhattisgarh	Ektal Bell Metal Cluster
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat Bamboo Crafts Cluster

1	2	3
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad Lac Cluster
18.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg Food Processing Cluster
19.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli Pottery Cluster
20.	Maharashtra	Amaravathi Wardha Bee-keeping Cluster
21.	Gujarat	Neera Cluster
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Devara-Konda Tribal Jewellery Cluster
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur Agarbatti Cluster
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor Wood Carving Craft Cluster
25.	Karnataka	Coorg Beekeeping Cluster
26.	Kerala	Kalpetta Bamboo Craft Cluster
27.	Kerala	Kozhikode Beekeeping Cluster
28.	Tamil Nadu	Nachyarkoil Brass Metal Production Cluster
29.	Tamil Nadu	Siddha and Ayurveda Cluster
30.	Odisha	Khurda Bamboo Cluster
31.	Odisha	Luburising Palm Gur Cluster
32.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Cane and Bamboo Cluster
33.	West Bengal	24 Parganas Bee Keeping Cluster
34.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur Beekeeping Cluster
35.	Bihar	Mehsi River Shell Button Cluster
36.	Jharkhand	Singhbhum Beekeeping Cluster
37.	Assam	Barpeta Cane and Bamboo Crafts Cluster
38.	Assam	Cane and Bamboo Cluster
39.	Tripura	Gandhigram Crafts Processing Cluster
40.	Tripura	Tripura Bee- keeping Cluster
41.	Manipur	Manipur Carpentry Cluster
42.	Manipur	Pallel Cane and Bamboo Cluster
43.	Mizoram	Cane and Bamboo Cluster
44.	Meghalaya	Bamboo and Handicrafts Cluster
45.	Arunachal Pradesh	Traditional Dress Making Cluster
46.	Nagaland	Mon Beads making Cluster
47.	Sikkim	Sikkim Beekeeping Cluster

Statement-II*Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans*

Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans was introduced in 2008-09 with the objective of providing better workplace for spinners and weavers, providing more storage and working space for housing slivers, raw materials,

implements, etc. and improving efficiency and productivity of the spinners through electricity connections for lighting.

Assistance for construction of worksheds is provided through the khadi institutions with which the khadi artisans are associated and the quantum of assistance is as under:—

Component	Area per unit	Amount of Assistance
Construction of individual workshed	20 sq. mts. (approximately)	Rs. 45,000/- or 75% of the actual cost of the workshed, whichever is less. For North Eastern Region (NER) Rs. 45,000/- or 90% of the actual cost of workshed, whichever is less.
Construction of group workshed (min. 5 artisans and max. 15 artisans)	10 sq. mts. per artisan	Rs. 30,000/- or 75% of the actual cost of the workshed per artisan, whichever is less. For NER Rs.30,000/- or 90% of the actual cost of workshed per artisan, whichever is less.

During 2011-12, 4444 artisans have been covered under the Workshed scheme with financial assistance of Rs. 19.10 crore.

[Translation]

New Railway Lines

3648. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay a new railway line between Bhubaneswar and Delhi via Banspani- Kyonjhar-Chaibasa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal has been received in this regard.

[English]

Sky Bus Metro

3649. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are scouting for partners for Sky Bus Metro; and

Statement-III*Rural Industries Service Centre (RISC)*

Rural Industries Service Centre (RISC) Scheme was introduced during 2004-05 for providing infrastructure support and services in the form of common facilities to artisans and entrepreneurs (in clusters) to enable them to upgrade their production capacity and skill and for market promotion.

Under RISC, financial assistance is provided in two categories of projects – (i) Projects costing up to Rs. 5.00 lakh and (ii) Projects costing up to Rs. 25.00 lakh. KVIC provides 90% grant for N.E. Region and 75% for Non-N.E. Region for projects up to Rs. 5.00 lakh. For the projects above Rs. 5.00 lakh and up to Rs. 25.00 lakh, grant is 80% in the case of N.E. Region and 75% for Non-N.E. Region.

During 2011-12, 10 projects have been assisted at a total cost of Rs. 34.13 lakh.

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh and the response received thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration of Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Urea by MFL

3650. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai is producing around 54 per cent urea only out of installed capacity during 2009-2010 and 2011;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to improve the production capacity of the MFL?

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 KUMAR JENA): (a) and (b) Details of Installed capacity, production during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below:—

('000' MT)			
Year	Installed capacity	Production	%age
2009-10	486.8	435.9	90%
2010-11	486.8	477.9	98%

(c) Under the Plan Scheme, budgetary support in the form of loan is provided to Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) to keep the plants alive in operation for committed supply of fertilizers to the farmers. Plan loan is granted for Renovation, Replacement and maintenance of critical equipments to sustain their operations.

Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI)

3651. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of the progress made in the development/use of Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI) for Diesel Locomotives in the Indian Railways;

(b) the likely advantage of using the said system in the Railways; and

(c) the time by which the said system is likely to be put to service/use in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The first Diesel Locomotive equipped with Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI) was turned out by the Diesel Loco Modernisation Works (DMW), Patiala in August 2011.

(b) Electronic Fuel Injection, unlike the widely used mechanical injection system, makes precise injection of fuel possible to match the demand of load, optimize fuel consumption and cut down emissions. It also saves about 2 to 3% of high Speed Diesel and reduces black smoke.

(c) The first such diesel locomotive equipped with Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI) is undergoing trials. After successful trials, the possibility of its further proliferation on the diesel locos will be explored.

Seven-Point Action Plan

3652. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of enhanced terror threat to travellers and increasing crimes in trains, the Railways had worked out a sevenpoint action plan to ensure safe and secure travelling for passengers;

(b) if so, whether a high level meeting of State home secretaries, officials from Ministry of Home Affairs and Railways has decided to strengthen security in naxal affected areas; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the said meeting and the details of the action taken in compliance to the said outcome to ensure safety and security in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A high level conference of Home Secretaries of various States, Officers from Ministry of Home Affairs, Intelligence Bureau, Government Railway Police and Railways was

held at Railway Board to discuss the issues relating to Railway security including security of Railway passengers. The issue of strengthening security in left wing extremist affected areas was also discussed and a seven-point action plan was worked out.

Consequent to the discussions held in the said conference, a committee comprising Home Secretaries of Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh as members and Director General/Railway Protection Force as coordinator examined the procedure of registration/transfer of cases pertaining to passenger offences and submitted their recommendation which has been forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India with a request to issue appropriate direction to the State Governments.

[Translation]

Supply of PNG

3653. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received regarding supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) during the last three years, city-wise;

(b) whether the MP quarters situated in Swarn Jayanti Sadan in Delhi are not being supplied PNG for many months and no action is being taken on the complaints filed by a number of Members of Parliament;

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

(d) the time since when PNG is not being supplied in the said area alongwith 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) Based on the information received from City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities, the details of number of complaints received in each city regarding supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Indraprastha Gas Ltd. (IGL) has a network of underground pipelines in Central Delhi (NDMC Area)

to provide Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections to residences of Members of Parliament. IGL had proposed to provide PNG connections to MP residences at Swarn Jayanti Sadan for which approval had been received from CPWD on 19th January, 2009 in response to its proposal. Thereafter, IGL had laid the infrastructure of underground pipelines in Swarn Jayanti Sadan in 2009. However, further work of providing connectivity to individual residents is dependent on the final clearance from Rajya Sabha (Sectt.) and CPWD.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of City	Total no. of complaints received by CGD entities during last three years
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	44638
2.	Noida	2901
3.	Greater Noida	471
4.	Ghaziabad	12169
5.	Lucknow	130
6.	Agra	154
7.	Hyderabad	—
8.	Vijayawada	—
9.	Kakinada	—
10.	Pune	2372
11.	Mehsana	1853
12.	Kadi	1139
13.	Visnagar	227
14.	Unjha	171
15.	Gandhi Nagar and Adalaj	1244
16.	Kalol	2608
17.	Himmatnagar	1265
18.	Surat	9

1	2	3
19.	Ankleshwar/Bharuch	6
20.	Kanpur	916
21.	Bareilly	89
22.	Agartala	2768
23.	Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Mirabhayander, Thane	50153
24.	Meerut	23
25.	Dewas	15
26.	Sonipat	84
27.	Kota	26
28.	Gurgaon	115

Commission to Petrol Pump Dealers

3654. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of commission given to petrol pump dealers by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for selling petrol and diesel;

(b) whether the commission given is very less due to which it is hard to operate the petrol pumps resulting in blackmarketing and adulteration of petroleum products; and

(c) if so, 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) A Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the then Joint Secretary (Marketing), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for devising a suitable mechanism for fixing the Dealers' Commission on Petrol and Diesel based on several demands raised by Dealers Associations. After due consideration of the recommendations of the Committee, the Dealers' Commission on Petrol has been revised from ₹ 1218/KL to ₹ 1499/ KL and on Diesel from

₹ 757/ KL to ₹ 912/ KL with effect from 1.7.2011. It has also been agreed to revise the rate of Dealers' Commission on annual basis.

[English]

Wasteland Area

3655. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of wasteland in the country, State-wise;

(b) the programmes/schemes formulated and under implementation to reclaim such wasteland;

(c) the source of funding such programmes/schemes alongwith the investment already made in this regard upto the financial year 2011-12;

(d) the details of employment generated during the last three years and the current year by way of developing wasteland; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to further improve/expedite the process of reclamation of such land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI) : (a) As per the latest 'Wastelands Atlas of India-2010' published by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development and National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad, the total wastelands in the country is 47.23 million hectare. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995 on watershed basis. The above three programmes have been merged into a single modified programme i.e. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009.

(c) These programmes are funded jointly by the State Governments and the Central Government. In respect of IWDP, DPAP, DDP and IWMP schemes, the central share is 92%, 75%, 75% and 90 %, respectively. The

balance is the State share. The release of central share under these programmes from 1995-96 till 2011-12 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Programme	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1.	IWDP	4326.52
2.	DPAP	4215.69
3.	DDP	3127.67
4.	IWMP	3948.15

(d) As per the information received from the State Governments, employment generated during the period is 42.31 crore mandays.

(e) The steps taken to further improve/ expedite the process of development of rainfed areas including wastelands include the provision of treatment of micro-watersheds on cluster basis, reduced number of installments, delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States, dedicated institutions, capacity building of stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation, specific budget provision for detailed project report preparation and livelihood component.

Statement

State-wise area of total wastelands in the country as per 'Wastelands Atlas of India – 2010'

(Area in million ha.)

Sl. No.	State	Area of Wastelands
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.88
2.	Bihar	0.68
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.18
4.	Goa	0.05
5.	Gujarat	2.14
6.	Haryana	0.24

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.25
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.38
9.	Jharkhand	1.17
10.	Karnataka	1.44
11.	Kerala	0.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.00
13.	Maharashtra	3.83
14.	Odisha	1.66
15.	Punjab	0.10
16.	Rajasthan	9.37
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.91
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.10
19.	Uttarakhand	1.28
20.	West Bengal	0.20
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.57
22.	Assam	0.88
23.	Manipur	0.70
24.	Meghalaya	0.39
25.	Mizoram	0.60
26.	Nagaland	0.48
27.	Sikkim	0.33
28.	Tripura	0.13
29.	Union Territory	0.04
Grand Total		47.23

Construction of Rail Bridges

3656. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposals regarding construction of rail over bridges in the Rajkot district of Gujarat, foot over bridge at Bhusaval railway station of Central Railway and rail under bridge on the rail line in the city of Muraina district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto and the funds allocated for the same; and

(c) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No firm proposal for construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) in Rajkot District of Gujarat is pending for sanction by Railway. A work of additional Foot Over Bridge towards Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Mumbai end at Bhusawal Railway Station has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.4 crore in 2011-12. Its allocation is Rs. 1000, as the work is at planning stage.

A work of construction of Subways/Road Under Bridges (RUB) in lieu of 14 nos. level crossings have been proposed during 2012-13 including RUB in lieu of level crossing No. 449 at km. 1262/2-4 in the Morena city. The total allocation is Rs. 1.00 crore for this combined work for the year 2012-13.

(c) Being new works, these are at planning and estimation stage.

Welfare Projects for Minorities

3657. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a task force for implementation of welfare projects for minority communities;

(b) if so, the composition of the said task force; and

(c) the salient features of these welfare 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) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Regulations for Tapping Underground Water

3658. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any rules and regulations for tapping underground water for the business of selling packaged water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) has submitted any report on the general use of water and its commercial utilization;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any steps to curb the selling of water at arbitrary prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has circulated the list of Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical assessment units to the State Pollution Control Boards, BIS and Ministry of Environment and Forests which refer the proposals for new industries including packaged drinking water industries/projects falling in these areas to CGWA for obtaining no objection certificate for withdrawal of ground water. The proposals are evaluated based on site specific technical studies and guidelines laid by the Authority which include pre-conditions of mandatory adoption of rain water harvesting system, monitoring of ground water abstraction as well as monitoring of ground water level and quality, etc. by the industry/project. CGWA has also notified 82 areas (Districts, Blocks, Mandals, Talukas, Municipal areas, etc.) 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 Authorized officers. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/ District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA in the notified areas.

- (c) No, Madam.
 (d) and (e) Do not arise.

Use of CNG

3659. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to popularise use of CNG with a view to protect the environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to reduce the existing cost of CNG; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) established under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act 2006, grants authorization for City and Local Area Natural Gas Distribution Networks in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2008. As per information provided by PNGRB, presently there are 42 Geographical Areas (GAs), with CNG dispensing facilities. Further, PNGRB has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible geographical areas, on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo-moto basis. The development of City Gas Distribution network in a geographical area is based on the availability of natural gas through transmission pipelines in its vicinity. CNG filling stations are part of CGD network. Setting up of CNG stations within the authorized geographical area is undertaken by the authorized entity based on techno-economic feasibility.

(c) and (d) The retail price of CNG in any city is fixed by the concerned City Gas Distribution Company. The CGD entities use a varying mix of domestic gas, Long-term RLNG and spot RLNG. The price of CNG is a function of the weighted, average of the price of the gas (domestic

gas/ RLNG/Spot LNG), operating expenses, various Central, State and local taxes and levies.

[English]

Addition of Coaches

3660. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
 SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have any proposal for increasing the passenger coaches in train No. 18241/18242 Durg-Ambikapur Express and in Kochuveli-Dehradun Express train as well as provision of pantry car in said trains; 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) 12287/12288 Kochuveli-Dehradun Express is presently running with maximum permissible load of 13 coaches. Attachment of additional coaches in this train is operationally not feasible at present.

18241/18242 Durg-Ambikapur Express-cum-Passenger train is presently running with 16 coaches in its composition which are considered adequate for the present. Attachment of coaches is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

The attachment of pantry cars to trains is based on factors such as operational feasibility due to existing load of the train, maximum load permitted on each section, priority of the train, journey time, commercial justification, availability of pantry cars and other exigencies etc. among others. However, in some trains, Train Side Vending facility is provided to meet the catering requirement of the travelling passengers.

[Translation]

APM for Petroleum Products

3661. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have decided to end

the Administered Price Mechanism (APM) for petroleum products;

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

(c) the alternative mechanism likely to be developed by the Government to protect the interests of the common man; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued to the Oil Marketing Companies due to change in the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) With effect from 1.4.2002, the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) for petroleum products was dismantled and it was decided that the prices of all petroleum products, except PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, would be market-determined. The primary objective behind the reforms undertaken by the Government was the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products so as to allocate more funds to social sector schemes for the common man, and for ensuring country's energy security in the long term. However, in view of the steep increase and high volatility in the international oil prices since 2004-05, the Government started modulating the Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of the four sensitive petroleum products; namely Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG sold by the three Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of international oil prices.

In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group set up to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the price of Petrol has been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Also, the Government took a decision 'in principle' on 25.06.2010 that the price of Diesel would be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG.

[English]

Activities under MGNREGS

3662. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 70 percent of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are used for water conservation and land development;

(b) if so, the total amount spent during the last year (2011-12) under the above heads separately; and

(c) the activities undertaken in the initial years of launching of Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) During 2011-12 expenditure on water conversation and other water related works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been reported by States/UTs as Rs. 13724.61 crore as on 16.3.2012. Expenditure on land development works under MGNREGA during this period has been reported as Rs. 2065.99 crore. This works out to about 60% of expenditure incurred.

(c) The focus of activities under MGNREGA has been listed in Schedule-I of the Act in the order of their priority. The listed activities in the initial years in Schedule-I of the Act were the following:—

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture, plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;

- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

[Translation]

Requests for LPG Connections

3663. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies have received requests for issue of new LPG connections from various States including Maharashtra during last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cities in Maharashtra where new connections have been issued alongwith the number of proposals received during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Requests have been received from various States including Maharashtra for release of new LPG connections. Accordingly, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 25.48 lakh new LPG connections under the respective State Governments' Sponsored Scheme including 1,07,459 in the State of Maharashtra under the State Governments' Tribal Beneficiary scheme, during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(c) Proposal received from the State Government of Maharashtra for release of LPG connections in 25 cities/markets, under Tribal Beneficiary scheme, have been released. Subsidized domestic connections have also been released in other 542 cities/markets in the State.

[English]

Professional and Computer Training Programme by NMDFC

3664. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is organizing professional and computer training programmes in different cities for educating the minority women;

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

(c) the amount spent by NMDFC in organizing these programmes during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether in order to educate and train more women from minority community, the Government proposes to organize more such training programmes in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or 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): The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements the scheme of Vocational Training for all States/Union Territories for various professional trades including training in computers for men and women belonging to minority communities, living below double the poverty line.

(b) and (c) Trades in which training is to be given are identified by the respective State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) depending upon the local needs and employment potential and training is organized through Government owned/recognized training institutions. The details of funds disbursed for various vocational trainings and beneficiaries including women beneficiaries covered during last three years for various States including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement. The proposals for organizing these programmes during the current year 2012-13 are yet to be received from the State Channelising Agencies.

(d) and (e) In order to educate and train more women from the minority communities, NMDFC has established a network with the Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs) of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal for professional training programmes.

Statement

State-wise/SCA-wise details of Assistance rendered under the Vocational Training Scheme of NMDFC

Sl. No.	State/SCA	2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
		Total		Women		Total		Women		Total		Women		Total		Women			
		Amt.	Bene	Amt.	Bene	Amt.	Bene	Amt.	Bene	Amt.	Bene	Amt.	Bene	Amt.	Bene	Amt.	Bene		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
2.	Assam	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
3.	Bihar	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
7.	Gujarat					229,500.00	30	0	0.00										
8.	Himachal Pradesh					71,400.00	28	0	0.00										
9.	Haryana	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,200,900.00	270	270	4,200,900.00	1,872,676.00	445	445	1,872,676.00	3,924,150.00	187	187	3,924,150.00						
11.	Jharkhand					600,750.00	160	49	183,979.69										
12.	Kerala	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
13.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		
15.	Manipur	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Madhya Pradesh					56,510.00	30	28	52,742.67				
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
18.	Nagaland	243,000.00	30	18	145,800.00								
19.	Odisha					153,000.00	60	2	5,100.00	697,500.00	UC not received		
20.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu									1,657,500.00	350	17	80,507.14
24.	Tripura	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh					150,000.00	204	204	150,000.00				
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
27.	West Bengal	348,642.00	1355	491	126,334.48	416,925.00	766	288	156,755.09	55,590.00	22	0	0.00
Total		4,792,542.00	1655	779	4,473,034.48	3,550,761.00	1723	1016	2,421,253.45	6,334,740.00	559	204	4,004,657.14
Other Training		434,700.00	30	5	72,450.00	221,000.00	23	3	28,826.09				
Grand Total		5,227,242.00	1,685	784	4,545,484.48	3,771,761.00	1,746	1,019	2,450,079.53	6,334,740.00	559	204	4,004,657.14

Bene – Beneficiaries.

[English]

Provision of Quality Fertilizers

3665. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to provide quality fertilizers in the country including Jharkhand; 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 KUMAR JENA): (a) and (b) The quality of the fertilizer manufactured/imported or marketed in India is covered under Fertilizer Control Order, 1985. The Order prohibits the manufacture/import for sale, sell, offer for sale, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute any fertilizer which is not of prescribed standard. The State Governments are primarily enforcement agencies who appoint Fertilizer Inspectors to inspect and draw the fertilizer samples from manufacturers and dealers. The Central Government also appoints Fertilizer Inspectors who mainly inspect the imported fertilizers undergoing discharge at various ports. The Government regularly reviews the various provisions of FCO and make necessary need based amendments as and when required to ensure the effective enforcement in the country.

The State Government is empowered to take follow up action for sale of nonstandard fertilizers. All the offences committed under FCO are punishable by 3 months to 7 years imprisonment and fine.

Setting up of Laboratory under CSIR in Punjab

3666. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up any laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Punjab;

(b) if so, the locations where these laboratories are likely to be set up in the State;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated for the said purpose by the Union Government; 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) No new laboratory has been proposed to be set up in Punjab.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Political Parties

3667. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political parties registered with the Election Commission of India as on date;

(b) the number of those which are engaged in political activities and those which are defunct but continue to be registered with the Commission;

(c) whether Government proposes to deregister such parties; and

(d) if so, the time by which the required action is likely to be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) The Election Commission has informed that as on 19.04.2012, there are 1378 political parties registered with the Commission. Out of these 1378 political parties, 53 political parties are recognized (National/State) political parties and remaining are un-recognised registered political parties.

(b) In the last general election to the House of the People held in 2009 (15th Lok Sabha), the candidates of 363 political parties registered with the Commission contested the election. There would be some parties which

contest elections to the Legislative assemblies and local bodies elections. The information about the parties contesting in local bodies elections is not available in the Commission.

(c) and (d) The suggestion of the Election Commission regarding the need to amend section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, adding a clause "authorizing the Election Commission to issue necessary orders regulating registration and de-registration of political parties" has been included in the Background Paper on Electoral Reforms prepared by the Legislative Department. The details have been put on the website of Ministry of Law and Justice -www.lawmin.nic.in.

Utilisation of Funds

3668. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural development funds allocated for rural development projects have not been utilised properly by some States and the funds are being diverted for some other purposes during the past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any deviation has been observed by the Government pertaining to fund diversion;

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

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to curtail such diversion of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has provided operational guidelines for each of the programmes namely the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The funds are released to the State Governments for the implementation of the rural development Programmes.

(c) and (d) District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zila Parishads and the Implementing Agencies submit the proposals for Central assistance under the Rural Development Programmes alongwith Utilization Certificates, Audit Reports for the funds released during the previous year alongwith non-diversion and non-embezzlement certificate.

(e) In order to achieve the programmes objectives, and chek diversion/mis-utilisation of funds, the Ministry of Rural Development has adopted a comprehensive system of monitoring of the programmes, through Monthly Progress Reports, On-line reporting, Performance Review Committee Meetings, Area Officers Scheme, Utilization Certificate/ Audit Reports, review by Union Ministers, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District Level and National Level Monitorsto monitor quality of works and adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme guidelines. The Ministry has advised the State Governments to adopt five pronged strategy comprising of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) people's participation, (iii) transparency, (iv) accountability and social-audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes at all levels.

Needleless Drug Delivery Device

3669. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) have designed a technology, a pen-shaped needleless drug delivery device, that uses supersonic shock waves for the painless delivery of medicines into the body;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IISc is the only organisation that has developed such a device in the world using supersonic shock wave technology; and

(d) if so, the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial?

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 KUMAR JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The scientists at Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore have developed a needleless vaccine delivery system and successfully delivered Typhoid vaccine into mice in the laboratory. This new method has been developed based on the collaborative work between the Laboratory for Hypersonic and Shock Waves, Department of Aerospace Engineering and Department of Microbiology and Cell Biology, Indian Institute of Science. This new method of drug delivery is in its early stage of development and it needs to go through more scientific studies for device prototype development, clinical validation and regulatory approval before the device is commercially available for human use.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. IISc is the only organization which is using shock waves generated through micro-explosions that travel at supersonic speed for needleless drug delivery. This method utilizes the instantaneous mechanical impulse generated by micro-blast waves to achieve sub-cutaneous delivery of vaccines into mice. The micro-blast wave is generated inside a small disposable plastic tube (3 mm diameter) using negligibly small amount of chemical energy (few Joules). Appropriate mechanical fixtures (disposable) are used to transfer the mechanical impulse to push the liquid drug to depths of -100 microns below the skin of the mice. The results in the laboratory are very encouraging opening up exciting possibilities of developing needleless drug delivery systems that may also be less painful, for commercial use in the coming years.

[Translation]

**Printing of Price, Manufacturing/Expiry
Date on Medicines**

3670. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any provision for making it mandatory to print the price

manufacturing date and expiry date on medicines in Hindi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT KUMAR JENA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that the proposal of printing of labels and wrappers of drugs in Hindi was discussed in the 34th meeting of the Drugs Consultative Committee (a Statutory body of drug regulators under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940) held on 8-9 April, 2002. The Committee was not in favour of introducing a mandatory clause in the law requiring printing of information in Hindi as same drugs are sold all over the country and to cater to the needs of every linguistic region, printing of labels in different language will be needed. It is therefore, not feasible to introduce a mandatory clause of printing of labels and wrappers of drugs in Hindi.

Quality and Cost of Food Items

3672. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy and mechanism for quality control and fixation of price of food and beverages provided to the rail passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have increased the fare to adjust the cost of catering in Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) the manner in which the rise in the cost of catering in the said trains due to price rise during the last three years was adjusted;

(f) whether fare was increased for the said purpose; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the details of any proposal under consideration relating to provide packaged drinking water/ food to the passengers of general class at concessional rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The tariff and menu for standard meals, Breakfast, Tea/Coffee for sale on Mail/Express trains and Rajdhani/Shatabadi/Duronto Express trains are fixed by Ministry of Railways, duly taking into consideration various factors such as cost of raw material, fuel, staff cost etc, which are quite reasonable and affordable.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is already an in built element in the catering charges which addresses the issue of escalation of price rise of commodities in Rajdhani/Shatabadi Express trains.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise. There is no such specific proposal to provide Packaged Drinking Water(PDW) /Food to passenger of general class. However, affordable Janta meals are available on static and mobile units.

PMGSY Roads in Rajasthan

3673. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government to Rajasthan for construction of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(b) whether the State Government has sent any proposal with regard to construction of roads for the development of Churu district in desert region of Rajasthan to the Government;

(c) if so, the time by which the roads will be constructed and the amount sanctioned, road-wise; and

(d) whether the Government will pay special attention to the construction of roads in these areas for the welfare of the people and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) During the year, 2011-12 project proposal amounting to Rs. 885.82 crore were sanctioned to Rajasthan for construction of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). In the year 2012-13, no project proposals have been sanctioned.

(b) and (c) Project proposal amounting to Rs. 100.87 lakh for a length of 5.2 km. was sanctioned during the year 2011-12 for Churu district of Rajasthan. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the State Governments. As such, the responsibility of timely completion of these roads lies with the State Governments. The executing agencies of the State Governments are expected to complete the road projects within time period stipulated in the PMGSY programme guidelines.

(d) The PMGSY programme guidelines envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas while, in the Desert (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) areas eligibility criteria has been relaxed to 250 persons and above for a unconnected habitation to become eligible for connectivity.

[English]

Status of PSUs

3674. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any extensive study during the last three years to know the status and utility of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) that are thereunder the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to take any such analysis/study about the PSUs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (e) While no general study has been undertaken on the status and utility of Public Sector Undertakings that are under the Ministry, as and when situation demands, consultants are appointed to study and suggest action plan for revival of sick and loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) that are under the Ministry. For example, in the recent past such studies have been conducted in respect of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (HMT Ltd.), Hindustan Machine Tools (Bearings) Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools (Watches) Ltd., Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL) and Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF).

Pay Revision of HMT Employees

3675. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) employees are being given pay revision;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) employees except the employees of HMT International Ltd. have been drawing 1992 pay scales. The employees of HMT International Ltd. are drawing 1997 pay scale.

(c) As per the Guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises, the 1997 pay revision can be implemented as and when the company is able to generate the required resources internally. Hence, no time frame can be indicated for implementation of 1997 pay scale.

Medical Aid to Bhopal Gas Victims

3676. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Bhopal gas victims are still suffering from cancer and total renal failure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of medical aid to those victims;

(c) whether the Government has recently sanctioned *ex-gratia* to Bhopal gas tragedy victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be released?

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 KUMAR JENA): (a) and (b) State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that they have received 8,603 applications for treatment of Cancer and 4,156 applications for treatment of Total Renal Failure (TRF) as on 8th December, 2011, Out of these 2,100 applications in Cancer cases have been examined and 1,627 cases certified for treatment by Government doctors. Similarly 2,591 applications in TRF cases have been examined and 724 cases certified as End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) by Government doctors. The remaining applications are being examined. All such certified gas victims are receiving treatment from (i) Jawahar Lal Nehru Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, (ii) Kamla Nehru Hospital, Gas Relief, and (iii) Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre.

(c) to (e) The Government on 24th June, 2010 and 18th November, 2010 sanctioned *ex-gratia* of ₹ 740.28 crore for identified categories of Bhopal Gas Victims which included 3,000 cases of Cancer and TRF as estimated by Government of Madhya Pradesh. Subsequently, based on the number of applications received under the said two categories, the Government on 23rd March, 2012 has sanctioned another ₹ 134.00 crore as *ex-gratia* for 9,000 additional cases of Cancer and TRF on the basis

of recommendations of the Group of Ministers. Till 15.4.2012, an amount of ₹ 647.17 crore has been disbursed as ex-gratia to 43,500 gas victims. Action is being taken to complete the process of disbursement of ex-gratia expeditiously.

[Translation]

State Share in Schemes

3677. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has any share in the various schemes for rural development in Madhya Pradesh being run by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the scheme-wise share in terms of percentage; and

(c) the details of funds allocated alongwith funds spent on various schemes during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh are contributing State share in implementation of various rural development programmes

namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP).

The percentage share of Government of Madhya Pradesh in various rural development schemes is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Share of Madhya Pradesh
1.	MGNREGA	25% of material cost only
2.	SGSY/NRLM	25%
3.	IAY	25%
4.	PMGSY	0%
5.	NSAP	No percentage fixed
6.	IWMP	10%

(c) Scheme-wise Central allocation made and spent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on major rural development schemes during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Programme-wise Central allocation and expenditure under rural development programmes

State : Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Uts	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Central Allocation	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Expenditure (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	MGNREGA	NA	3722.28	NA	3637.25	NA	2433.41
2.	SGSY/NRLM	123.25	156.90	142.14	179.26	129.86	113.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	IAY	233.44	339.54	266.87	324.18	260.69	551.24
4	PMGSY	375.77	2234.83	154.37	1409.49	196.4	722.59
5	NSAP	297.47	404.69	346.86	390.85	539.73	252.13
6	NRDWP	367.66	355.06	399.04	324.08	387.79	215.57
7	IWMP	NA	43.48	NA	113.25	NA	104.06

NA : Not applicable.

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 No expenditure report has been received from the State Government during current financial year 2012-13.

[English]

Competition faced by BHEL

3678. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) is facing competition from China and other countries in the core area of the equipments required for power plants as well as in other areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken by BHEL to meet the challenges posed by China and other countries;

(c) whether BHEL had requested the Government to provide a level playing field in areas where Chinese products enjoyed a favourable treatment, on being exported to India, as against BHEL products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Constant endeavour is made by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) to meet the competition from main power plant equipment suppliers from other countries, especially from China, by:—

(i) Offering state-of-the-art technology through tie-ups with global leaders/in-house R&D efforts;

(ii) Manufacturing and supplying products with higher efficiencies and optimized designs suiting the local conditions and required coal specifications;

(iii) Enhancing manufacturing capacity/capability to deliver main power plant equipment;

(iv) Undertaking capability building measures;

(v) offering in addition to standard conventional sets, a wide variety of new range of sub-critical sets of 150 MW, 270 MW, 525 MW and 600 MW ratings, and also supercritical sets of 660 MW, 700 MW and 800 MW ratings so as to offer diverse and versatile choice to customers;

(vi) augmentation of manpower through recruitment of over 20,000 people during the 11th Plan period.

(c) Yes, Madam. BHEL, along with other domestic suppliers, has been highlighting the need for having in place suitable measures to provide a level playing field to the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry. These measures are sought not as protection, but to offset the disadvantages suffered by the domestic manufacturers vis-à-vis imports from foreign manufacturers.

(d) During 2009-10, the Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission (Arun Maira Committee) "to suggest options and modalities to take care of the disadvantages suffered by the domestic industry related to power sector

keeping all factors in view". The Committee, in its February 2010 report, had inter-alia recommended levy of Custom duty @ 10%, additional custom duty-'Nil' and (Special additional duty) SAD @ 4% to bridge the disadvantage of about 14% suffered by the domestic industry vis-à-vis foreign suppliers for both the projects covered under Mega Power Projects/Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs). Consequential adjustments in duty rates applicable for brown-field (expansion) projects, to bring duty structure at par to Mega Power projects, will also apply.

The recommendations of the Committee for providing a level playing field to domestic power equipment manufacturing industry are actively in process of implementation in Ministry of Power

[Translation]

Road Connectivity

3679. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted an assessment of the number of such habitations in Sagar area in Madhya Pradesh which are not connected with roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken to connect the said habitations with roads in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a): Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Based on information given the State, the projects for connecting all the eligible un-connected habitations having population of more than 1,000 persons have been sanctioned in the district. At present, proposals for connecting habitation with population in range 800 to 999 persons are being sent by the State, to be followed by eligible habitations of lower population.

[English]

National Projects

3680. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria for declaring a project as a National Project; and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government to expedite the completion of National 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 criteria for declaring a project as National Project is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) To expedite the completion of National projects, the Union Government is providing 90% Central Assistance (CA) of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the National Projects for their completion in a time bound manner. The progress of work in respect of National Projects under execution is monitored by Central Water Commission. The progress of implementation is also reviewed from time to time by High Powered Steering Committee for implementation of National Projects.

Statement

Criteria for Selection of National Projects

The criteria for selection of National Project will be as under:—

- (a) International projects where usage of water in India is required by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.
- (b) Inter-State projects which are dragging on due to non-resolution of Inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs, rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river interlinking projects.
- (c) Intra-State projects with additional potential of more than 2,00,000 hectare (ha) and with no dispute regarding sharing of water and where hydrology is established

12.01 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to

lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6569/15/12]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Triveni Structurals Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6570/15/12]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Scooters India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6571/15/12]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Andrew Yule Group and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6572/15/12]

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 National Rural Employment Guarantee Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2012 under sub-section (1) of Section 33 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6573/15/12]

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:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the

Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6574/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6575/15/12]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6576/15/12]

- (4) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6577/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the 55th Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended 31st March, 2011, under Section 638 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6578/15/12]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the GAIL (India) Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6579/15/12]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bienco Lawrie Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6580/15/12]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Engineers India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6581/15/12]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli, for the year 2010-2011.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6582/15/12]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Cost Accounting Records (Telecommunication Industry) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 869(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2011.

(ii) The Cost Accounting Records (Petroleum Industry) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 870(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2011.

(iii) The Cost Accounting Records (Electricity Industry) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 871(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2011.

(iv) The Cost Accounting Records (Sugar Industry) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 872(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2011.

(v) The Cost Accounting Records (Fertilizer Industry) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 873(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2011.

(vi) The Cost Accounting Records (Pharmaceutical Industry) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 874(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th December, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6583/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, 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 National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, 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 6584/15/12]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 6585/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): On behalf of my colleague, Dr. Ashwani Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences for the year 2012-2013.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 6586/15/12]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2010-2011.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6587/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Soft Matter Research (formerly Centre for Liquid Crystal Research), Bengaluru, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Soft Matter Research (formerly Centre for Liquid Crystal Research), Bengaluru, for the year 2010-2011.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6588/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

25th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): I beg to present the twenty fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members Bills hours.

12.02½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

14th to 17th Reports

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (SOUTH GOA): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Committee on Estimates (2011-12):-

1. Fourteenth Report on the subject 'Development and Regulation of Civil Aviation' pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

2. Fifteenth Report on the subject 'Role and Functioning of Telecom Service Providers in Mobile Telephony' pertaining to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
3. Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Estimates on 'National Highways Development Project including Implementation of Golden Quadrilateral' pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
4. Seventeenth Report on action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Estimates on 'Indian Ports — Infrastructure Development and Capacity Enhancement' pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(i) 242nd Report

[English]

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR (Bagalkot): I beg to lay on the Table the two Hundred Forty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011'.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011'.

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2011-12) pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Madam Speaker, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development.

The Twentieth Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (15th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 18th August, 2011. The Report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) for the year 2011-12. Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the report of the Committee was sent to the Standing Committee on 21st December, 2011.

There are 25 recommendations made by the Committee in the said report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to the issues concerning the schemes for National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Rural Housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and finalization of BPL list, etc. for proper implementation of the programmes.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would request that this may be considered as read.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6589/15/12.

12.05 hrs.

MOTION RE : THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN
KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 25th April, 2012 subject to modification that the Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-13 under the Ministry of Urban Development be taken up on 30.4.2012 instead of 2.5.2012 and Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-13 under the Ministry of Home Affairs be taken up on 2.5.2012 instead of 30.4.2012.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 25th April, 2012 subject to modification that the Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-13 under the Ministry of Urban Development be taken up on 30.4.2012 instead of 2.5.2012 and Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-13 under the Ministry of Home Affairs be taken up on 2.5.2012 instead of 30.4.2012.”

The motion was adopted.

12.05½ hrs.

NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION)
AND OTHER RELATED LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2012*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 15
– Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a
Bill further to amend the North-Eastern Areas
(Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and other related laws.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section
2 dated 26.04.2012.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to
amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act,
1971 and other related laws.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up ‘Zero Hour’
– Shri Jaswant Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar
Islands): Madam Speaker. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Bishnu Padaji, please sit down
and don't show this paper.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Madam Speaker,
I thank you. I must, at the very beginning, say that it gives
me no great delight to be referring to this issue again. I
have often had to do it, per force in the last 25 years
[Translation] and today 25 years have passed and this
controversy of Bofors does not seem to abate and echo
of this gun can still be heard. Madam Speaker, may I
remind you that in those day it was said that in those day
it was said in the villages that they have usurped the
artillery money. I had said that it is a good gun.

[English]

It is a correct weapon that has been acquired but it
is acquired in a wrong manner.

[Translation]

The country has to pay a big price for it and we are
paying it till today. I would required my friends; that at that

*Not recorded.

time, when your party got historical victory of 404 seats, I was also in Parliament at that time. Now your number has reduced to 114 seats and the Bofors was the only reason behind it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

Of course, I was a political adversary; I am a political adversary but I was never a political enemy and I do still continue to say that [Translation] The absence of Late Prime Ministers is felt by the Party, but I think that a promising personality is no more in our politics. If you go into this whole cycle of events, you will realise where what went wrong. I am saying this because crux of the problem needs to be addressed. Many friends amongst you would say, and would continue to say in future also and I am prepared to admit as to why we did not do it. Don't convert our failure into your success. I am prepared to admit my failure. I was incharge of the Ministry of External Affairs. I could not get Quattrochi extradition from Malaysia. The reason behind it, whether legal and others, is another thing. Therefore, my failure or why our NDA could not do, is not the question. The question is that of its origin, and your Government was responsible for this malady of Borfors. Realise, that this is first scandal of this type for which this whole country is paying the price till today. You are also on the receiving end. Why don't you understand the poison will continue to spread, till this thorn is removed. Today, if there is lack of decisions in the Ministry of Defence, that is due to this poison, that thorn. Madam Speaker, I do not want to deliver a lengthy speech. I would say only two-three things.

[English]

It is not a closure that has been obtained in Bofors case. It is a saga of continuing corruption and in matters of corruption, there is no closure. I am not a lawyer. I do not aspire to be a lawyer but there is a corruption issue and I appeal to the Government to recognise it as such.

[Translation]

I, on five issues, which have again opened recently ...(Interruptions) Pawan Kumarji why do you complain? I won't take much time.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On what basis you are saying this. You are saying it jokingly. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I understand your restlessness. Your wok is of that nature. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If you have mentioned it, then please listen a simple thing. You just mentioned about the previous election. In the beginning you said that you considered those guns the best of all. But in the election, which you just mentioned, your people gave the impression to the public that India has acquired such guns which will result in the deaths of your children in the event of war with the enemy. ...(Interruptions) At that time you people created such an illusion. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam Speaker, as hon'ble Pawan Kumarji has raised an issue in between, I consider it imperative to reply.

[English]

I had publicly stated after the trials of the weapon that this is a very fine gun; it is a correct purchase; and so much so that I have no hesitation in saying that because of what I said, my Party had taken objection. [Translation] that what you are saying that the gun is fine, but the method of purchase was wrong...(Interruptions) but as I said in the beginning. [English] that it has been no delight to raise this issue. I am really immensely saddened, that is why, I would conclude very quickly.

[Translation]

Five new issues opened up. The one is that of an investigation team goes to Sweden. That team did not meet the people responsible for investigation. I would like to know as to why this happened. I am very glad that a friend of our M.P., who happens to be a very prominent artist an allegation was leveled against him. If you permit me I would mention his name.

[English]

He is a former Member of Parliament, Shri Amitabh Bachchan. I am very happy that finally, it has now been established that he had no role to play. I would, therefore, demand of this Government that it must be established

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

through a Commission how did it come about that he was dragged into the whole matter? *[Translation]* It is necessary to know why and how this happened. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)* Don't be impatient. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is only you who was speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Thirdly, a certain businessman by the name, Quattrocchi, was permitted through Government connivance to escape from Delhi. He was taken at night. How did this happen?

Fourthly, we come to learn that he is a businessman and he moved moneys throughout the world from one place to another. When he moved moneys to London accounts, a representative of the Government was sent to London to release those accounts belonging to Quattrocchi with a statement made that there are no cases against him. This is a false statement because the question was not of whether there were cases, but the question was of a chargesheet against him which would have been served had he been present here. This needs enquiry.

Thirdly, thereafter, in Brazil we sent a delegation where he was finally caught because of Red Corner Notices. We sent a team which was so inept and so incapable that he escaped from Brazil also. Why? Then we went further, we withdrew the Red Corner Notice? Why did you withdraw the Red Corner Notice? There is one other mention there which I think we need to reflect on carefully and I am very glad about what has been said by our late Prime Minister, it helped all of us to clear our mind. But there is another statement which is there. It says, the payments made to Quattrocchi, in A&E Services, were political in nature. How were they 'political in nature' when Quattrocchi was a businessman? After all we know what he had done in Snamprogetti and other oil businesses. We must know what this political purpose was? A&E Services and political payments are central to this whole thing.

Madam, I do not wish to make a long speech but do wish to ask of this Government for the sake of removing this poison from our system and cleansing the whole thing so that we begin to take correct and timely decision,

please appoint a Judicial Commission to examine the issues that I have just raised. I appeal to the Government to do it, otherwise we will all continue to pay and cause damage. ...*(Interruptions)* It is the nation...*(Interruptions)* It is not the question of political damage to them or to us...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I wish to say that it is unusual for a Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to constantly be interrupting. ...*(Interruptions)* Irrespective of his interruptions, I do reiterate my demand that a Judicial Commission be appointed. You have paid a price the nation continues to pay. Do not ask us to pay a greater price for this in reality. It is much more than Rs. 64 crore.

MADAM SPEAKER: The following Members may be allowed to associate themselves with the points raised by Shri Jaswant Singh.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, for the last 25 years we have been waiting for this. This is the first ever biggest Defence scandal that took place in our country involving more than Rs. 60 crore. I can still remember the day, the 30th of July, 1989 when the entire Opposition resigned one after the other. What statement did we make on that day? We fought inside the House but we were not told by the Government as to who took the money? Money was taken; kickback was given. Everybody knew that the money was deposited in the account of Mr. Ottavio Quattrocchi, why then in 1993 he was allowed to leave the country. Now, there has been a new revelation after 25 years that businessman, not a gentleman, took money to the tune of Rs. 67 crore, in first ever biggest Defence scandal that took place in Independent India.

Why was he not extradited? Why had extradition not taken place? How has it happened? And Shri Salman Khurshid is saying that we should apologise....*(Interruptions)* What did we say on that day, the 30th July, 1989? I was here in this House. In 1989, we told inside the House: "Now we are leaving this House and we will fight you outside the House." There were elections and the people of our country voted them out. That was the only issue. Till date, this Government has not come forward to say anything on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Madam, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down and Shri Acharia, please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why has the inquiry not been done properly? ...*(Interruptions)* What was the interest and why was the case covered up? ...*(Interruptions)* Who protected Quattrocchi? What interest did he have? And that business man who took money, took kickbacks was protected and saved. ...*(Interruptions)* Bofors scandal is not a closed chapter. We do not consider the Bofors scandal as a closed chapter. Even in the discussion on corruption, we started our discussion with Bofors. Bofors was the greatest scandal in our country on defence purchase. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I demand an inquiry. They are very happy again that it has been closed and that now nobody would raise any question on it. ...*(Interruptions)* We will continue to raise the issue till action is taken on the person who is responsible for the scandal. ...*(Interruptions)* He should be brought back to this country. The case should be reopened. Independent inquiry should be constituted and action should be taken against the person who had taken the money in the deal. We demand that the case should be reopened and an independent inquiry should be constituted immediately. Mr. Quattrocchi should be brought back to our country. Mr. Anderson was allowed to leave this country and go to America when there was a disaster in Bhopal. The same thing has happened in the case of Mr. Quattrocchi. He was allowed to leave this country. He should be extradited and action should be taken against him. Inquiry should be held and action should be taken on those who are responsible for covering up the scandal.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This report is being referred to. As per this report you should apologise. They never told us the truth...*(Interruptions)* This report is being referred to and you should apologise. ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sk. Saidul Haque is allowed to associate with what Shri Basu Deb Acharia has said.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam Speaker, Shri Jaswant Singhji is a very senior member, very old member. He has come to the House with a very old issue...*(Interruptions)*. For the last 25 years this Bofors issue has been discussed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down. What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: It was a political issue, an election issue. People fought and won elections on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, I need your protection...*(Interruptions)* you don't raise your members in this manner. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: They are raising their members...(Interruptions). Madam, please see how Ramesh Bains is investigating his members to stand up. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sanjayji, you please speak.

[English] Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, if you have allowed me to speak, the opposition must have patience to hear me.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. He has been allowed to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker. The first thing which I want to say is that the opposition parties have leveled allegations against Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the last 25 years. ...(Interruptions) BJP should apologise for maligning Shri Rajiv Gandhi. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker they are perhaps objecting to what I said. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Sanjay Nirupam is saying.

(Interruptions)...*

12.27 hrs.

At this stage Shri Virender Kumar and Shri Ramen Dekha and some other hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, there is no need of any enquiring on this. It is the order of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has given clean chit to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The interview which we are discussing today, the police offices has given clean chit to Rajiv Gandhi in the same interview. ...(Interruptions) Now remains the issue of business man. BJP, NDA was in power continuously for six years. Why any action was not taken against that businessman. My first and most important demand is that BJP should seek apology from the country for maligning Rajiv Gandhi. ...(Interruptions) Elections were fought in the name of Bofors and was announced that they would bring evidence in 100 days. 100 days have gone and those who were to bring evidence have also gone. Today again conspiracy is being hatched for defaming Congress in the name of Bofors Corruption. I want to say to all my colleagues in BJP and in all the political parties the order of the Supreme Court has closed this chapter once for all. Since, the investigation has been closed, therefore, no inquiry or judicial committee should be constituted in this matter. I condemn it, and also condemn BJP's move to politicise it. Bofors has been proved as an excellent gun in India's war history, whereas, the BJP should ask apology for it...(Interruptions). They should ask apology before the employees of the Ministry of Defence, they should ask apology from the Congress. It is my submission and I.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those Matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need to provide irrigation facilities in villages located on river banks in Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): The river banks area in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sultanpur is more than 90 kms and a number of villages are located on either banks of the river. The land belonging to approximately 2 lakh people living in these villages fall on river banks. Irrigation by borewell is not possible here as ground water level is so deep. The canals in these areas could not be dug due to many a reasons. In absence of canals, agriculture land on river banks is deprived of proper irrigation facility. During rainy season and in the event of no rainfalls the farmers find difficulties in irrigating their fields as their fields are water logged during the rainy season and land erosion takes place at large scale and in the event of rains playing truants they do not get water

*Treated as laid on the Table.

for irrigating their fields. In view of it, some technology should be developed for irrigating agriculture land on river banks so that the farmers can work in their fields with enthusiasm and it will help in increasing production of food grains and the income of the farmers will also increase. It will help in improving the standard of living of the farmers living in villages located on river banks.

I urge that a technology may be developed for irrigating agriculture land river banks in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sultanpur (U.P.) and steps should be taken for checking land erosion.

- (ii) **Need to formulate a comprehensive plan for providing housing and other civic amenities in Delhi particularly in North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency**

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): As per an estimate every year approximately^ lakh people come and settle in the national capital Delhi from the neighboring States. And most of them settle in northeastern part of Delhi for earning their livelihood. Under these circumstances urbanisation has emerged as a challenge. In view of it, the challenge of urbanisation should be seen from a new angle and perspective. For meeting the said challenge it is imperative to provide civic amenities to all sections of society including the weaker section. Therefore, there is a need to provide proper housing and other civic amenities in Delhi, especially in North-East Delhi where most of the people are living in absence of proper civic amenities.

Therefore, I urge the Government for taking necessary steps for formulating an effective comprehensive plan for providing housing and other civic amenities in North-East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency.

- (iii) **Need to provide adequate and timely supply of LPG cylinders in Tamil Nadu particularly in Tirunelveli district**

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Madam, in recent times, the problems of shortage of LPG or inordinate delay in LPG refill has increased in Tamil Nadu particularly in Tirunelveli District. The problem generally persists in all the LPG outlets and the public are bitterly complaining that at a time when huge power cuts reign. Besides, many

[Shri S.S. Ramasubbu]

of the families do not get PDS kerosene, while in the open market, it costs anywhere between Rs. 55 and Rs. 70 a litre and the prices of coal and firewood are also exorbitant.

Scarce booking and delayed delivery of LPG refills make life miserable. The LPG cylinder dealers are generally undertake bookings only after 21 - 30 days from the previous booking. After booking, it takes no less than 30 to 40 days for the customers to get their LPG refill. This means, 60 - 70 days elapses after one booking. The alternative cooking system such as induction stoves seldom helps and in these days of acute power cuts, it is also of no use. Quite often, people who possess single LPG cylinder connection are facing lot of difficulties in cooking activities.

Many even complain about the weight of LPG cylinders. There are instances that the delivery man further prolong the delivery of refills and leave the cylinders for 2 - 3 days in tea stalls, road side eateries, etc. As they are not being paid minimum statutory wages, they are making money by this way or demanding etc. money over and above the cylinder cost. The dedicated phone numbers/LPG dealers never attend to the customers' calls/complaints and even when they attended, often the reply is not satisfactory.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take adequate and urgent steps in order to mitigate the sufferings of the people of Tamil Nadu and ensure easy availability and timely delivery of LPG refilling to the consumers and take stern action against the errant LPG distributors in the country.

(iv) Need to expedite Nashipur – Azimganj Rail Bridge across river Bhagirathi in Murshidabad district, West Bengal

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Construction of Nashipur — Azimganj Rail Bridge across the river Bhagirathi was a dream of the people of District Murshidabad. The bridge existed during British regime and later was disbanded.

In pursuance of the decades old agitation the Rail authority agreed to fulfil the demand of the people and the bridge was proposed to be constructed in the Railway budget.

Common People came forward to facilitate the acquisition of land. Works were set in motion and progress was excellent. It is very disconcerting to note that only acquisition of few yards of lands is required to complete the project which may bring about a socio-economic revolution in that region. More than 90% of the bridge has been completed. People are getting restive as to why the little balance work has not yet been completed. I would request the concerned Ministry to finish this work as expeditiously as possible.

(v) Need to release funds to the Government of Karnataka to undertake relief measures in drought hit parts of the State

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the august House regarding the need to release funds/grants to take up relief works in Karnataka particularly in my Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency.

It is evident that the distress situation is looming in 123 Taluks of Karnataka due to severe drought in almost all the parts. The rural people are facing hardships in areas reeling under the severe drought. The farmers were also put to hardships due to withering crops, dried up borewells and shortage of fodder to livestock. Recently, a team visited the drought affected villages throughout the State to take the stock of the situation. They had also submitted a report to the Chief Minister of Karnataka to take up the urgent steps to supply drinking water, protection and supply of fodder to livestock. The Karnataka Government sought Rs.2605.99 crores assistance from the Government of India to tackle the drought in the State for the year 2011-12. But the Central team visited the State and assured assistance of Rs.296.00 crores to be given. The amount released from the Government of India to Karnataka to take up relief work is very meagre. The State Government of Karnataka has released Rs. 5 crore to Chamarjanagar district for taking up drought relief works. A total of Rs. 7.5 crore has been available for tackling drought.

Hence, I would like to urge the Government of India to take immediate steps to release the requisite funds by relaxing the existing rules to tackle the drought situation effectively in the entire Karnataka State without any further delay.

(vi) Need to provide water to Rajasthan as per various water agreements

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Under Rule 377, I would like to convey it to the House that geographically there is more shortage of water in Rajasthan than other parts of India. Certain States in the country have surplus water and the abundance of water therein causes natural calamities. In view of shortage of water in Rajasthan people face difficulty in getting water for drinking even. Development of live stock gets adversely effected and the farmers are unable to irrigate their fields. In view of these factors, the rural areas in Rajasthan are lagging behind in comparison with other areas. The Central Government has made efforts for providing adequate water to Rajasthan and for this purpose agreements have been signed with several States and water is not being supplied to Rajasthan contrary to the agreements. 207 Blocks out of 237 Block have been declared 'dark-zones' in the State and it is causing hardship to the farmers. Recently, 13 monkey died of thirst in Ranthambor National Park in Rajasthan as there was no water. Endangered deers and chinkaras are falling prey to death in Banner and Chittorgarh districts because of non-availability of water. Domestic animals are also facing similar problem. Dairy and agriculture is facing crisis.

In view of the above, I urge the Government to review the said water agreements and take special measure to ensure supply of water to Rajasthan.

(vii) Need to take steps for providing irrigation facilities in areas with preponderance of forests particularly in East Vidarbha region in Maharashtra

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Because of dependence of agriculture on rain water the famers are considering it as a loss making profession. Though 63 years have elapsed since India gained freedom, but we have not been able to develop all weather irrigation facilities. On the other the future of irrigation projects is uncertain for want of environmental clearance in areas with preponderance of forests. Despite existence of many all weather rivers in Vidarbha region the farmers in this area have to depend upon rainy water. It is lowering grains production and ultimately it is effecting the livelihood

of farmers. Consequent upon conditionality of providing net present value (NPP) to the Central Government for obtaining environmental clearance for irrigation projects of the State Government, the Government is adopting laxity in construction of irrigation projects in areas with preponderance of forests. It is creating impediments in construction of irrigation projects. In view of dependence of people of this area on agriculture and forest produce particularly in absence of industries and other vocations in predominantly forest areas there is an urgent need for giving exclusive importance to the development of agriculture in that area. In view of the prevalence of malnutrition, starvation, farmers suicide, naxal impact there is an urgent need for expeditious clearance of pending irrigation projects and constructions of the said projects so that the people can be brought in the mainstream of development and agriculture should be given priority for ensuring prosperity of people. I urge the Government to take immediate steps for developing irrigation facilities in predominantly forest areas.

(viii) Need to expedite construction of additional railway line between Bina Mathura

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior): Gwalior, is at central point of country and the State. All the main south/north bound trains pass through this city. In view of density of trains laying of third line on up-track from New Delhi-Mathura and down-track for Bhopal-Bina has been completed. But in absence of third line between Bina-Jhansi via Gwalior, Agra, Mathura movement of trains is facing problem. The laying of third line between Bina-Mathura should be started expeditiously. In absence of the said line people are facing great inconvenience. Therefore, I urge the Government to start the said work expeditiously so that train passengers on this route can travel smoothly.

(ix) Need to increase wages being paid under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): The wages of labourers engaged in works like digging of wells, construction of ponds, construction of roads under MNREGS in my Parliamentary Constituency Bharuch is less in comparison with rate of inflation. The issue relating to hike in their wages has been raised in the meeting of

[Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava]

DRDA and also in the meeting of district development officer. But the wage has not been increased. Today, an unskilled labour gets Rs. 300 as daily wage and a carpenter Rs. 450. The labours engaged under MNREGS in my constituency are tribal and other poor ones and they contribute in the development of villages by dint of their labour. Works like construction of roads, ponds is undertaken for development of villages. In view of current spate of price rise, it is necessary that their wages are increased so that they can earn their daily bread. Labourers who work in fields are promptly paid Rs. 100 soon after their work is finished and consequently no attraction is left for working under MNREGs. I urge that apart from hike in wages, the labourers should be paid wages on weekly basis through banks.

My submission is that the wages of labourers under MNREGI should be increased and their wages should be paid on weekly basis, i.e. at the end of a week.

(x) Need to provide alternative land to farmers living in border areas to ensure their livelihood

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): After fencing of border areas on the India Pakistan Border, the Border Security Force and other Armed Agencies who are responsible for the security of our international borders do not allow the farmer's whose land fall in the vicinity of border, to sow their crop at their free will and they are also not allowed to work in their fields according to their choice. There are restrictions about work fixing timing, in such a situation the farmer is reduced to the status of owner of land in name only. In view of the security so many dos and don'ts are enforced on the farmer as a result of which he is not able to sow the crop of his choice or take the yield according to his wishes. Even then he is not paid any compensation. The matter had been raised in Lok Sabha several times. But no such solution could be found out which was acceptable to all resulting in frustration among the farmers settled near international borders. Farmers are demanding that in case the land adjacent to international borders is necessary to be kept under watch for security reasons, then the security agencies should proceed to acquire that while the farmers are paid suitable compensation in lieu of that or alternately Government should on its own move to make available to them land

according to their requirement which is suitable for agriculture thus enabling the farmers to ensure livelihood of their families by taking up farming. So the Government or the Ministry of Home Affairs, whoever is concerned with this Subject is requested to formulate a clear policy in this regard. Orders relating to compensation or providing alternate land are issued immediately so that the farmer living on the international border can ensure a respectable livelihood for himself.

(xi) Need to conserve sites of archaeological importance in District Saharsa, Bihar

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Important historical monuments are lying buried in the historically important place Mahishi village in district Saharsa of Bihar. Famous Mahishi Village happens to be the birth place of world fame Philosopher and a minute observer, a great scholar of 8th-9th Century Pandit Mandan Mishra. Pandit Mandan Mishra was great scholar of Adwait Vedanta. Vidushi Bharti was his wife. Ancient ugratara Mandir which is situated at Mahishi is an attraction centre of National level. This attracts a large number of tourists who block this place. A number of black stone idols of ancient times are found here alongwith the ancient buildings. However, lack of adequate care and maintenance causing their decay.

During the excavation at the said place two years back two ancient well were unearthed and there is evidence to prove that they belonged to Bhoj period. By the side of ugratara Mandir and Mandan Dham on the bank of River Dhamra near Gorha Ghat some 58 coins (guiana) alongwith other coin were unearthed from under the soil during the excavation done in 1905. The British Government had declared this place as prohibited area had banned excavation work at this place by common man. However, the Indian Archeological survey has not paid any attention towards it so far. Today the situation is that this ancient and historical heritage is getting destroyed and damaged due to floods in Kosi River.

Shri M.S. Nagraj, Director General of India in his letter addressed to Supdt. Puratatva mid eastern circle, Patna had directed him to prepare draft dealing with the excavation of the above said site for taking necessary action in the matter. ASI Patna Circle had already submitted the draft to the Standing Committee Central Advisory Board

ASI, twice, in 2007 and 2008, but it is a matter of regret that no action is being initiated on that.

Therefore, Government is requested to get the above said site excavated and unearth the most ancient historical relic articles and archeological heritage so that the prominence of these place is made known to the people.

(xii) Need to modify the process of assessment and imposition of income tax

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): At present most of the income tax returns are processed by the Centralized Processing Centre at Bangalore.

In most cases there is variation between the income return filed and income assessed due to technical flaw (software problem) of Infosys at CPC. There is also mismatch of challans and TDS resulting in paper demand not collectible. This leads to enormous correspondence between the assessee and CPC resulting only in enrichment of Infosys. These paper demands are sent to the Range in which the assessee is assessed for collection. The regular assessing officer is unable to correct the mistakes and also give credit for mismatch of challans (advance tax and self assessment) and TDS. The CPC never owns responsibility and the assessee is the ultimate sufferer. He is forced to pay the paper demand and also denied refund of taxes for want of credit in most cases.

Hence it is suggested that the CPC has a joint sitting with the service provider (in this case Infosys) and sort out the areas of difference on a continuous basis and resolve the issue. Also the software may be suitably designed to enable the range heads to make rectification of mistakes in calculation and also to give credit for challans and TDS. This will solve the problems faced by the assesseees and also help in reduction of paper demand.

14.01 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS — *Contd.*

(ii) Launch of Radar Imaging Satellite-I (CRISAT-I) by ISRO through PSLV-C 19 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, I am happy to inform this august House that at 05.47 a.m. today, India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) – C19 was successfully launched in the Radar Imaging Satellite-1 (RISAT-1) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. After a flight of 1064.9 seconds, RISAT-1 Satellite was placed into its polar orbit. Today's launch marks the 20th consecutive successful launch of the PSLV. ... (*Interruptions*)

RISAT-1 is India's first indigenously developed Radar Imaging Satellite, and is the heaviest satellite launched till date using the PSLV. It carries a Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) payload capable of cloud penetration and day-night imaging. This would primarily enable applications in agriculture, in particular, paddy monitoring in the Kharif season, and management of natural disasters like floods and cyclones.

I am sure that this august House will join me in congratulating the ISRO and our space scientists for this splendid national accomplishment. Thank you. ... (*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6590/15/12]

14.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS),
2012-13 — *Contd.*

[Translation]

*SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL (Sriganganagar): I would request hon. Railway Minister to kindly pay attention towards my and the people of my constituency demands which are pending for a long-time.

Gauge conversion work on Sarupsar to Sriganganagar section was going on for the last 8 years which is almost complete. Train was proposed to be started in the year 2010-11, however, year 2011-12 has already gone, but the train service is yet to be launched. Now, my humble request to hon. Railway Minister to expedite trains operation on this track.

Survey for new rail line from 4Sardar Shahar to

*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri Bharat Ram Meghwal]

Hanumangarh via Rawatsar has already been conducted. Former Railway Minister (hon. Kumari Mamta Bannerjee) presenting Rail Budget proposals had informed the House that the work will be started during 12th Five Year Plan. However, there is no mention of this in the Railway Budget for 2012-13. Therefore, hon. Rail Minister is requested that the work on new rail line from Sardarshahar to Hanumangarh via Rawatsar may please be started immediately by including it in the proposals for 2012-13 Rail Budget itself.

During the last Budget, it was declared that Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh Suratgarh railway stations will be made modern stations. However, no work has been started so far in this direction. Rail Minister may kindly spare some thought for this also.

Sir, in my constituency district headquarters Sriganganagar and at the Tehsil level Suratgarh, Sangaira etc badly need overbridge, ROB. Hon. Railway Minister is requested to consider this demand of providing overbridges in these three cities expeditiously for this demand relates to the common man.

Public convenience are completely absent at the Railway stations. Many Railway stations do not have even Sulabh Complex and wherever of them exist, they are being out of use. For example Parliamentary Constituency Sriganganagar, there is a Railway station Sangariya where work on Sulabh Complex had been completed a year back, however it has not been opened for public use. As per public demand a Railway level crossings is required to be provided at Sarupsar to Sriganganagar track. Mr. Railway Minister, Sir, I have been constantly in touch with you through correspondence about this. In my area on one side of the track is habitation while on the other side farmers are having their agriculture fields. This required their frequent trips to their respective fields. Keeping this in view kindly arrange to provide level crossings on priority basis.

Retering rooms/waiting hall at the stations are in a poor state as far as cleanliness is concerned, maintenance/repair is badly needed there. Kindly take notice of the issue.

I have been given an opportunity to speak on the Rail

budget, I thank you for that and hope that hon. Minister will keep in mind the points raised by me.

Now expressing my gratitude and trust, I conclude.

*SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): First I would like to thank the hon.

Minister for increasing the distance of Izzat pass from 100 km to 150 km. It has been decided to have next 'Singhas' Kumbh in my parliamentary constituency Ujjain. Crores of devotees from the country and abroad are expected to visit Ujjain in this connection. Railways will play an important role in making the Mahakumbh a success. Work in this direction should be started right now because taking up work at the nick of time will make it doubtful whether the work will be completed in time. The current Rail budget has nothing new to offer in respect of Mahakumbh and Ujjain. The famous Mahakal Temple is situated here which is visited by hundreds of devotees from various places daily. So many declarations are made in the Rail budget but rarely completed. Declaration to make Ujjain Railway Station an ideal station was made in last two Rail Budgets. However, it is a matter of regret that this work has not been completed so far. It brings bad name not only to the Railway Ministry but also the people's representatives. So, I would like to suggest that declarations of only those works should be made which the ministry can complete. I would request the hon. Minister to include the following demands pertaining to my Parliamentary Constituency in this rail budget itself and felt* them also.

Electrification of Indore-Ujjain has not been done so far which is pending for a sufficient long time. So the concerned department or person should be directed to complete electrification at an early date.

Indore-Pune and Jaipur-Pune Express should be extended upto Banglore or Chennai so that direct Rail service may be available upto cities 8 Coimbatore, Chennai etc.

All the railway stations falling in Distt. Ujjain should be given face lift modernised.

Some of the important trains such as Indore-Jabalpur Express, Indore-Chhindwada Express which originate from Indore may be made to run via Ujjain.

*Speech was laid on the table.

Train No. 12415/124416 Indore Inter-city Express' departure and arrival time from both sides is not suitable in view of its name Inter-city Express. This train connects my parliamentary constituency Ujjain and Indore which is an important city of Madhya Pradesh. Its departure time from Indore should be between 18.00 hrs to 20.00 hrs. and from Hazrat Nizamuddin its departure time should be between 19.00 hrs and 20.00 hrs., it will facilitate about Eight MPs and passengers who use this route. Moreover, this train has only one coupe of two seats in first class A.C. When two MPs take this train together, it becomes inconvenient to them. So instead of two seater coupe one full coach of AC first class should be attached with this train because seven MP travel by this train.

Besides devotees from the country and abroad, devotees from Amritsar would also visit Sinhast Kumh. So train no. 19325/19326 Indore-Amritsar Express may be made to run via Ujjain. Thousands of passenger travel from Ujjain to Indore daily, so running a fast train here is a must.

Ujjain-Fatehbad section which is presently meter gauge may be converted into broad gauge and the work in this direction may be started early.

In Ujjain 17 acres of land on the Aagar Road, which belongs to Railways is lying vacant, a proposal for sitting up zonal training centre here has already been sent to the HQ. This proposal should be approved promptly training centre is established.

In view of the next Sinhast Mahakumbh train no. 59385/59386 Chhindwara passenger should be made to run via Ujjain. Train No. 12854/12853 Durg-Bhopal Express and Train No. 12185/12184 Reeva-Bhopal Express may be extended upto Ratlam for 3 days in a week and upto Indore for 4 days in a week. It will help making available additional facility to passengers from Ujjain and Ratlam. It is to be noted that this train remain standing at Bhopal for 8-10 hours. Its extension will make good utilization of time.

Train No. 14309/10 Ujjain-Dehradun Express at present remains standing at Ujjain for more than 4 hours. Ratlam is merely 90km away from Ujjain. This train can be extended upto Ratlam. It will benefit the local people to a great extent.

Now trains from Indore-Ratlam-Ujjain via Pune to Banglore-Hyderabad-Mysore etc. should be introduced because several trains from Ajmer and Ahemdabad are running on this very route.

Train No. 19328/29 Ratlam-Chittor may be extended upto Udaipur. Between Ujjain-Indore to Mumbai Shatabadi like new trains may be introduced. The Duranto Express running presently has higher fares besides passengers who wish to travel to Ratlam-Ujjain etc. stations are not issued tickets.

An additional reservation counter may be opened at Ujjain as the existing counter faces serpentine queue.

All the stations may be provided with water purifier. Commuters availing MST facilities may be allowed to take all trains between Indore-Ujjain.

A halt should be provided at Aalot for the train no. 12473 Sarvodaya Express and Train no. 12477 Jamnagar-Jammu Express.

A stoppage should be provided at Mahidpur Road to train No. 12465 Ranthembor Express.

A stoppage at Tarana road should be provided to train no. 12415/12416. Tarana area is having a population of about 20000. It will benefit the local people a lot. A reservation counter may also be opened in this area as the people from this area have to cover a distance of about 50 km. to reach Ujjain for purchasing reserved tickets.

*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I am grateful that you have allowed me to speak on the Demands for Grants on Rail Budget.

First of all I thank the hon'ble Railway Minister and Smt. Sonia Gandhi that the dependents of the people killed in Unchahar rail accident were provided job on my request made while speaking on the discussion on Rail Budget 2011-12. Although only two works have been sanctioned in the Rail Budget of 2012-13 for my constituency Barabanki, one is doubling of Jahangirabad-Barabanki rail line this year and survey to be conducted for doubling of Barabanki-Faizabad-Ayodhya-Jaffarabad.

*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri P.L. Punia]

I do not want to go into the detail of the figures given in the budget. My learned colleagues have already discussed it in detail. After going through the budget, a clear cut opinion builds that it is a progress and continuity oriented budget which will accelerate the pace of progress.

The Annual Plan outlay of this budget is Rs. 60,100 crore which is the highest Plan outlay so far.

The hon'ble Rail Minister has taken the rail accidents throughout the country very seriously and therefore decided to constitute Rail Road Grade Separation Corporation of India for unmanned level crossings which is the major reason for rail accidents.

Many important decisions have been taken to extend facilities to passengers in this budget. With a view to combat the heavy rush during summer, the number of rounds of trains has been increased. It has also been decided to take care of the facilities being provided to rail passengers/users.

Passenger fare has been increased in the Rail Budget, but I live amongst the common people and I know that this increase is not much. I agree with this increase. Today itself I have seen the opinion of common man on the news channel and they also agree that this increase is not significant. The public expect that their journey is comfortable, stations and trains are clean and the Indian Railways have made a commendable job in this direction.

During discussion on the budget speech of the Railway Minister, I request to include the following works in the Rail Budget 2012-13.

The Hon. Minister, in para 111 of his speech has regretted the slowing of speed as a result of providing stoppage. But I would like to urge upon the Hon. Minister that the Rail is not meant only for the people who live near major stations. Rail is the only mode of transport which connects the villages with the cities. I have apprised the hon'ble Rail Minister by writing letters, that my Lok Sabha constituency is very backward. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has also declared it educationally backward. Moreover, Barabanki is minority as well as weavers inhabited region. UPA Government is always committed to the interests of minorities and weavers.

Through the major stations of Barabanki, the weavers can transport their wares to other places. I am not making my request with regard to stoppage of any Rajdhani or Shatabadi train. I request to provide stoppage of following trains, and hope that the Hon. Minister would take a favourable decision in this regard.

Sl. No.	Train No. and Name	Station of Stoppage
1.	12555-12556 (Gorakhdhan Express)	Barabanki
2.	18201-18202 (Durg-Gorakhdan Express)	Barabanki
3.	14307-14308 (Allahabad-Barnely Passenger)	Malihabad Barabanki
4.	13237-13238 13239-14206 (Patna-Mathura Express)	Barabanki
5.	14205-14206 (Faizabad-Delhi Express)	Barabanki
6.	15211-15212 (Jan Nayak Express)	Fatehpur, Barabanki
7.	15209-15210 (Sahrasa, Amritsar, Jansena Express)	Fatehpur, Barabanki
8.	15210-15211 (Amritsar-Saharasa Janseva Express)	Fatehpur, Barabanki
9.	14015-14016 (Sadbhawani Express)	Haidargarh

I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Rail Minister towards the fact that the distance between barabanki and Deva Sharif is only km, but Gorakhpur Howrah Trunk line and Lucknow Banaras Trunk Line pass through the route and as a result people have to wait for hours as the level crossing remain closed. I had suggested the hon'ble Rail Minister to construct an overbridge on both the lines. Sanction was accorded to my request, but the approval of the State Government is still awaited. After the construction of overbridge, the level crossing underneath will be closed. I would request the Rail Minister to get the construction of overbridge started at the earliest.

Last year also during discussion on Rail Budget, I had made a demand to run an EMU train between religious place Ayodhya-Barabanki (Deva Sharif)- Kanpur, but that has not been sanctioned this time also. There is no proper road facility on the above route and if an EMU facility is provided on this route, that will definitely be a good source of income for Railways. Earlier, this facility was there, but was shut down during last few years.

The development of hundreds of railway stations in the country has become possible as a result of Model Railway Station Scheme. A decision was taken in the year 2010 to develop Barabanki Station in my Constituency into a model station, but no such facility fit for a model station has been provided at Barabanki Railway Station till date. Neither air-conditioned waiting room is there, nor there is a separate building for Rail Ticket Reservation, which is very essential. Last year also during discussion on Rail Budget 2011-12 and after that made a request to convert Fatehpur station of Barabanki District into a model station, which has not been included in the budget presented this year. Therefore, I reiterate to announce to convert Haidergarh Railway Station into a station of model category.

Hon'ble Railway Minister had announced to develop health care infrastructure facilities on Railway land, in her Rail Budget speech. The name of Barabanki Railway Station is included in the proposed 50 OPD's and Diagnostic Centres. No work has yet started on the ground so far. I would request you to please get the proposed work started immediately at Barabanki Railway Station and a Trauma Centre may also be set up by extending these facilities.

I would like to inform you that the distance between Barabanki and Lucknow is only 28 km. Lucknow is division headquarter of Northern Railway and north-east railway. The nearest railway station from here is Barabanki from where north-east railway Gorakhpur line and north railway Varanasi lines passes. There is heavy load of medical facilities on Lucknow because it is capital of Uttar Pradesh and headquarter of both the above railway divisions. The load on Lucknow can be reduced if high quality medical facilities are developed at nearest railway station Barabanki and it will be beneficial for Gonda, Balrampur, Bahraich and Shravasti like nearby districts from medical point of

view.

To conclude, I congratulate the Railway Minister for presenting this revolutionary budget and hope that my suggestions would be considered and acted upon immediately, I fully support the Budget.

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): I would like to say regarding the supplementary demands of railways that the modernisation of many railway stations have been highlighted in the Budget. The under-construction stations from Tikamgarh to Khajuraho on Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line should have similarity like Khajuraho Station showing the impression of Bundelkhand as well as the importance of tourism can be increased. The recently introduced Udaipur-Khajuraho train should have stoppage at Harpalpur, Niwari railway stations. The proposed railway services should be immediately started in those of the country which are deprived of railway facilities, the passenger train coach and goods train coach factories should be set up in Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh. The railway services should be extended upto Naugaon along with the computerised Railway reservation facility. The famous tourist centre like Aurcha should be revamped and all the express trains should have stoppage there to attract the tourists. The doubling work of Lalitpur-Tikamgarh-Khajuraho rail-line and its electrification should be commenced simultaneously.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The Government has put up the demands for grants in the House. The railways has presented Budget recently in which the ill effect of pendency of projects on the development of railway due to shortage of resources has been highlighted. The Government has withdrawn the proposal of increasing passenger fair to mobilise the resources. This budget would be remembered for historical reasons of presenting budget by one Minister and reply on the budget by the other. The Government has presented its demands for grants after the budget. I request the Government through you the issues regarding my parliamentary constituency be settled includes both the Chandrapur and Yawatmal districts. These districts come under tribal areas. But there is lack of railway development projects and railway stations. The railway is ignoring the industrial metro city and district headquarter like Chandrapur. I request through you that all the trains going

*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri Hansraj G. Ahir]

towards south should have stoppage here considering the requirement of improving the railway connectivity and boosting up the industrial development.

All the trains including Rajdhani, Tamilnad and weekly trains should have stoppage at Chandrapur railway station. Likewise, project to lay new railway line to connect Yawatmal district and Varna should be sanctioned. The goods sheds at Varna station should be removed considering the complaints of environmental pollution because of it. The rack points at Varna and Kayar railway stations should be sanctioned for timely supply of fertilizers to the farmers of Yawatmal district. There is requirement of stoppage of all the trains passing through Varna railway station. New halt station should be developed at Mukutban in Yawatmal district. The technical stoppage at Ballarpur and Chandrapur railway stations should be converted into commercial stoppage and there should be arrangement of providing railway tickets. It can be useful in increasing the railway movement.

In the same way, the demand to divide Nagpur region and convert it into zonal office should be approved. The railways has approved railway foot over bridges in the recent few years but all these pending due to non-implementation, such foot-over bridges have been constructed at Babupeth, Majri, Vani stations and railway should complete these using its full resources. The guards should be appointed at unmanned railway crossings considering the accidents and the provision should be made to provide compensation to the victims. Sir, this has to be ensured by the railway. So, I request and urge to approve the above suggestion for development in my constituency. I hope that Railway Minister would consider it and provide the required help.

[English]

*SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): I would like to take this opportunity to put forth the grievances of the people of my constituency namely Dharmapuri, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-2013, presented by the Hon'ble Minister for Railways.

The much demanded Salem Division has become a reality about four years back. But the Division has not become fully functional as the Railways have not earmarked single paise for the same. The Salem Division Office is functioning without a proper office building. Therefore, there is an urgent need to allocate funds for the purpose of Salem Division.

Similarly many projects declared for the State of Tamil Nadu remained only on papers even after the demands had become a reality after an initiative of more than several decades. The State has been meted out a step mother attitude by the Governments in power. I brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Railway Minister during the initial discussion on current Railway Budget about some projects which needed his urgent attention. Again below I mention some more demands pertaining to my constituency.

The people of my constituency have been demanding to operate Bush Pull Train during day time between Dharmapuri and Bangalore and vice-versa.

The trains running between Chennai and Salem should also be run during day time.

The present Bush Pull train be extended upto Dharmapuri which is presently running between Yeshvantpur and Hosur.

To reduce the conjunction in coaches, additional coaches be attached in all the trains passing through Dharmapur-Morapur-Bommidi routes as people are switching over to trains as the bus fare is quite high.

There is a need to introduce more trains between Bangalore and Kerala which will help to cover many pilgrimage places falling in this route.

Necessary steps should be taken to commence the sanctioned new railway line between Dharmapur and Morapur without insisting that the State Government should bear 50% of cost of the project as this project does not involve much amount. If this project is implemented, it will be a great help for all.

There is an urgent need to convert Omalur to Baiyappanaahalli train line into electric double line.

The Garib Rath which is running through Bangalore to Kochuvelli and Bangalore to Puducherry should have stop at all Stations and the fare for Garib Rath needs to

*Speech was laid on the table.

be reduced to enable the poorer section of the society to bear it.

There has been a long pending demand to introduce a train between Dharmapuri to Jolarpet via Hosur, Krishnagiri etc. This demand if implemented will be met with the aspirations of the people of three districts.

There is also a strong demand to merge the Hosur to Omalur line via Dharmapuri with Salem Division as Bangalore Division is not at all paying any attention.

The Canteen, rest rooms and dormitory have not been in operation at Dharmapuri Railway Station for the last one year and the same be made functional urgently.

The train which was running when the route was in meter gauge between Bangalore-Nagore-Trichy Passenger Train be operated again on Broad Gauge Route.

The Coimbatore-Bangalore Fast Passenger Train and Salem-Mettur- Hosur Passenger Train should be operated as promised earlier.

Madurai-Bangalore via Dharmapuri Intercity Express should be re-operated again which was operated earlier.

There is also an urgent need to introduce a Fast Passenger Train between Madurai and Bangalore via Dharmapuri.

The people have been demanding that two coaches exclusively reserved for ladies should be attached in all trains.

The reservation counters should be operated in two shifts at Dharmapuri as the present counters work partially.

There is a strong demand to provide halt for the following trains at Morappur (1) 13352 Alleppey-Dhanbad Super Fast Express (2) 16323 Thiruvananthapuram-Shalimar Express (3) 12507 Ernakulam-Guwahati Express (4) 12758 Coimbatore-Tirupathi Express (5) 13351 Dhanbad-Alleppey Express (6) 16324 Shalimar-Thiruvananthapuram Express (7) Guwahati Ernakulam Express and Tirupathi-Coimbatore Express.

The demands made by me in earlier submission are as under:—

(A) Construction of Rail Over-bridges:

- (a) Adhiyaman Kottai Railway Gate falling on the Dharmapuri-Salem National Highway (NH-7)
- (b) Vennampatti Railway Gate in Dharmapuri town.
- (c) Pennagaram Railway Gate (Kumarasamy Pettai Railway Gate)
- (d) Kadagathur Railway Gate
- (e) Chinthalpadi Railway Gate
- (f) Buddireddipatti Railway Gate

There is an urgent need to construct these over bridges at above places. All these places fall under Bangalore Division of South Western Railway and under Salem Division of Southern Railway. The construction of these over bridges is very essential as public passing through these gates are finding it very difficult to commute.

(B) Creation of Manned Level Crossing at Sivanalli Village:

There is also need to construct a level crossing at Sivanalli under Salem Division of Southern Railways. In the absence of level crossing at Sivanalli, people from more than 30 villages have to take the risk of their lives by crossing un-manned level crossing.

(C) Stoppage of Train No. 2695/2696 Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram-Chennai Express At Morappur Railway Station:

Railway Station at Morappur is an ancient Railway Station under the control of Salem Division of Southern Railways which falls in my constituency. This Station serves the people who are heading towards Chennai and other parts of the country and the State. Hundreds of people visit the railway station regularly. Dharmapuri District is the most backward district in the state of Tamil Nadu. Due to this backwardness, the

[Shri R. Thamaraiselvan]

people of this district had to move from Dharmapuri to far away places for their livelihood and for better prosperity. However, the Train No. 2695/2696 Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai Express does not have a stop at this Station.

(D) Stoppage of Train No. 6381/6382 Mumbai-Kanyakumari Mumbai Express and 7229/7230 Sabari Express at Bommidi Railway Station:

Another important Railway Station falling in my district is Bommidi. This station also serves the people of both Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts. However, this station does not have stoppage for train no. 6381/6382 Mumbai-Kanyakumari Mumbai as well as 7229/7230 Sabari Express running between Thiruvananthapuram to Hyderabad via Tirupati. It is pain and pertinent to mention here that when the Mumbai-Kanyakumari GST Express enters Kerala. It stops at all stations in Kerala. Whereas it does not have a stoppage at many important stations in Tamil Nadu.

(E) Stoppage of Train No. 6537/6538 Bangalore-Mangalore-Bangalore Express at Dharmapuri Railway Station and Increasing its Frequency on Daily Basis:

Dharmapuri Railway Station under control the Bangalore division of South-Western Railway serves the people of both Dharmapuri and Kanyakumari heading towards Bangalore. Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram etc. However, it does not have a stop for train no. 6537/6538 Bangalore-Mangalore-Bangalore Express. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to direct the concerned to make a stoppage for this train at Dharmapuri.

(F) Stoppage of Train No. 16537/16538 Bangalore-Nagarcoil Express at Dharmapuri and Enhancing its Frequency.

There has been a popular demand for stoppage of train no. 16537/16538 running between

Bangalore and Kanyakumari (Nagarcoil) Express at Dharmapuri, and also to enhance its frequency on daily basis instead of twice in a week as there is huge volume of passenger traffic between Nagarcoil and Bangalore daily.

(G) Implementation of New Train between Bangalore and Dharmapuri announced in last Railway Budget:

A new Fast Passenger Express Train was announced in the last Railway Budget 2011-12, to be operated between Bangalore and Dharmapuri by the then Hon'ble Railway Minister, but the same has not yet become a reality.

I am quite sure that this time, the Hon'ble Minister for Railways will definitely consider these issues favourably and fulfill the Demands of the people of my district.

With these words I conclude and support the Demands for grant.

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): I thank you very much for allowing me to put forward the following in connection with the discussion on Demands for Grants of Railways for the year 2012-13 presented by the Government.

In this connection, 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. The works which are going on are moving at snail's speed. Sir, the Palani to Pollachi and Pollachi to Palakkad were supposed to be completed earlier and yet to be completed. There is an urgent need to speed up the same. Again the work on Pollachi to Pothanur is moving on a very low key level. This work was to be completed by 31.03.2012. but the way it is moving I am doubtful it will take another few years. Therefore, there is an urgent need to look into it by allotting sufficient funds which will not only help to complete the project on time as well as to prevent cost escalation.

I had stressed earlier about the need to construct a new railway station as Halt Station at Atchipatti which is very close to Pollachi, since the present Pollachi Railway Station is too far away from Pollachi. There is also need

*Speech was laid on the table.

to construct new railway stations at Poolankaner and Thippampatti which are falling between Palani and Pollachi. Similarly, there is also a demand to construct new railway stations at Kovilpalayam, Thamaraikulam and Chettipalayam falling between Pollaching and Pothanur. Another important thing which I would like to demand here is for two rail overhead bridges one at Vadugupalayam and the another at Mullupadi.

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 work on Palani to Polachi, Polachi to Palakkad and Polachi 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. Sir, 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 Palakkad 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 Poolankaner falling under Madurai Division of Southern Railway. Poolankaner be made as a station with facility for freight movement 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 herein.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the hon. Members like Shri Shri Meghwalji, Shri Shailendra Kumarji, Shri Dara Singh Chauhanji, Shrimati Meena Singhji, Dr. Dome, Shri Rao, Shri Laluji, Shri Arjun Sethiji, Shri Panda, Shrimati Chakravarty, Shri Sanjay Nirupamji, Dr. Raghuvanshiji, Dr. Tarun Mandal and others who have participated in the discussion on the Railway Budget 2012-13.

In all, 29 hon. Members delivered their speeches, while 10 others have laid their speeches on the Table of the House. They have all put forth valuable suggestions. Sir, I would like to assure you and the House that the points raised by the hon. Members will receive my most serious attention. I will take appropriate action on each one of them, wherever feasible.

The Standing Committee on Railways has tabled their Report on 25th April 2012, having examined the Rail Budget 2012-13 at length. The Committee has made valuable recommendations relating to the Railway Budget. The Ministry will consider the views and recommendations of the Committee and the hon. Members earnestly and take action as required in a time bound manner.

The Demands for Grants amounting to Rs. 2,42,076 crore are being sought to cover expenditure for financial year 2012-13 including the vote on account of Rs. 41,834 crore already approved by Parliament in March, 2012.

0[Shri Mukul Roy]

Madam, former Minister of Railways, Mamata Banerjee, gave Indian Railways a much needed roadmap in the form of Vision 2020 document. She envisaged that the Indian Railways will cater to the needs of the people across the country and 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 Indian Railways on a new path of high growth. I am committed to take forward this agenda. I would also like to place on record my sincere and deep appreciation for railway personnel across the spectrum for their hard work and round the clock efforts in keeping the wheels of this great organization, which touches the lives of every Indian moving.

I intend to galvanize efforts towards mopping up resources through non-tariff measures to fill the gap created as a result of measures announced by me earlier to provide the much needed relief to passengers travelling in Second class, Sleeper class, AC-3 tier and AC Chair Car classes.

Renewed thrust will be given to PPP initiatives that are in the pipeline and these would be taken forward on a fast track to augment conventional sources of asset creation. I feel that advertising, as a source of earning, has not been fully exploited. Considerable potential exists due to the prominent locations, where our stations are located. There would be a focused approach for utilizing the vacant land and air-space available with Railways, while fully complying with the norms laid down by the Government.

The Vision 2020 document envisages elimination of accidents on Indian Railways in the next 10 years time. 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. Resources required for the purpose would be mobilised 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 proactively to avoid the untold misery caused to many families. Therefore, the commitment to eliminate the Unmanned Level Crossings in a time bound manner would be pursued with vigour. I am happy to share with the hon. Members that as against 20,786 unmanned crossings existing in

1995, the number has been progressively brought down and stands at 13,471 at present. Keeping in view the safety requirement, the number of manned level crossings has increased from 15,435 to 18,315 during the same period. The construction of ROBs/RUBs is also being given a major thrust to replace these crossings. I can assure the House that within a very short period, the Railways would be trying to make all level crossings manned, either through ROBs or RUBs or any other method.

Special efforts would be made in the areas of Track Renewal, Bridges, Signalling and Telecommunication Works, Rolling Stock and freight terminals, which will help in realizing the vision of transforming the Indian Railways into a technology-friendly modern organization.

Sir, hon. Members will agree that the Railways are playing a significant role in development in the country by providing rail connectivity to the remote, backward and tribal regions even when such works are not justified on financial considerations. Further, railway is an environmentally friendly mode of mass transport. For sustained growth of railway network, large investments are required. To augment resources for execution of such projects, we have been requesting state governments to come forward for sharing the cost. The response from the state governments has been quite encouraging. Our efforts of engaging with the state governments would continue.

Hon. Members have pointed out that very low funding has been given to some new works included in the Budget 2012-13. I wish to clarify that whenever a new work is included in the Budget, the outlays for the first year are usually low as the funding needs are not high mainly because preliminary activities such as preparing the estimates have to be undertaken. However, I assure hon. Members that if a particular new project requires more funds than the token provision made, all effort would be made to provide the same.

Despite our resolve to augment internal resources, the expansion of rail infrastructure would not be possible without sustained and sufficient budgetary support from the government. The 12th Five Year Plan has been proposed with an outlay of Rs 7.35 lakh crore out of which Rs 2.8 lakh crore is to be received through the budgetary support. Madam, the Indian Railways have a large shelf of sanctioned projects under execution. The value of such projects is over Rs. 4 lakh crore, including those under Rolling Stock and Machinery and Plants programs. Since

resources available to the Ministry of Railways to execute these projects are limited, completion takes a long time. I would humbly request the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister, through this august house, to sufficiently augment the budgetary support so that the Railways are able to meet the growing transportation needs of the economy thereby fulfilling the aspirations of the people. In fact, I would urge that one time sanction of funds from the government be considered so that the railways could execute their sanctioned projects in a time bound manner and improve their revenues. This would be in the overall interest of the economy as the additional revenue becoming available would reduce the reliance of the railways on further support from the Government.

Some of the hon. Members have expressed concern at the current financial position of the Railways. Position has been compared with cash surpluses before dividend generated during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09. Position in this regard was adequately discussed in the White Paper brought out in December 2009. I wish to remind this august House that the main reason for present financials of the Railways is the additional burden placed by the Sixth Central Pay Commission. The cumulative impact till end of 2011-12 has been over Rs. 73,000 crore. Besides, the downturn in the economy has also been a factor. I assure the august House that I am constantly striving to improve the financial position of the Railways at the earliest.

The Members are aware that the operating ratio at the end of 2012-13 has been projected at 84.9 percent, which represents a quantum improvement over 95 percent in 2011-12. I wish to share with the august House that the best ever operating ratio recorded by the railways was 74.7 percent in 1963-64. Thereafter the operating ratio has always been higher, with spikes in the years of implementation of the recommendations of successive pay commissions. I am confident that we shall be able to keep the operating ratio at healthy levels in the coming years.

During discussion on the budget, one hon. Member has expressed his concern about the announcement in the budget speech about setting up of Rail Tariff Regulatory Authority. It may be recalled that in my reply to the discussions in the august house on 'vote on account' presented in March 2012, I had clearly articulated my decision not to pursue this announcement. The position remains unchanged.

I am happy to share with the hon. Members that the

thrust on electrification of railway routes has yielded good results. Electrification of 975 route kilometres was achieved during 2010-11. During 2011-12, the target of 1110 route kilometres plus 220 track kilometres has been achieved. We have fixed an even higher target of 1500 route kilometres for the current year, which we are confident to successfully achieve.

Another serious concern raised by an hon. Member earlier through you, Madam, was the lack of back up arrangements to prevent incidents of fire of the type which occurred at Kurla a few days back. While Railways were able to repair the extensive damage and restore services in 4 to 5 hours, I feel it my duty to inform the hon. Member that such failures shall be averted with the completion of the challenging work of conversion from DC traction to AC, already commissioned on Western Railway and targeted for March 2013 on Central Railway.

During the course of discussion on the Budget, hon. Members have raised the issue of progress of work of Rail Wheel Factory at Chhapra. Execution of the project is being undertaken on turnkey basis, construction work has been completed and machines have been commissioned. Necessary approval from the Pollution Control Board of the State Government has been obtained. The testing of the Plant has been carried out successfully and 150 wheels have been cast. Similarly, the work for setting up of POH workshop to undertake periodic overhaul of 600 coaches per annum at Harnaut has also been completed. All the Machinery and Plant for Phase-I has been received and commissioned and the workshop has become operational.

I am also happy to share with the hon. Members that since the time the railways took over the management of Burn Standard Company Limited and Braithwaite and Company Limited, the two entities have been doing well and we are determined to ensure that they become even more useful assets for Indian Railways.

As regards the new locomotive manufacturing factories at Madhepura and Marhowra, the progress has been admittedly slow. It is a widely acknowledged fact that execution of large infrastructure projects through PPP mode, particularly in developing countries, is yet to get streamlined. These projects must be accompanied by appropriate due diligence, and I am hopeful that we shall soon be able to resolve the issues involved and move forward.

[Shri Mukul Roy]

Madam, hon. Members have raised concerns about the progress of the gauge conversion work on Lumding-Silchar section. This project had suffered setback at initial stages on account of difficult terrain and high incidence of militancy. However, thanks to untiring efforts of the staff and officers of North East Frontier Railway, the work is now progressing well. Similarly, I am happy to share with the august House that the work on Bogibeel bridge across the Brahmaputra is now progressing well and is targeted for completion in 2015.

The hon. Members are also aware that new line projects connecting Capitals of all eight states in the north east have been sanctioned and work is in progress.

Coupon Validating Machines (CVMs) are stand-alone machines, working on Central Railway and Western Railway. These machines are meant for stamping date and time on the coupons already sold to the customers. The CVMs are not being discontinued immediately. Central Railway and Western Railway have been advised to continue their usage till March 2013. In the meanwhile, the suggestion for integration of CVMs with Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) has been noted and the feasibility of the technical integration with UTS will be examined. The Railways are associated with the common man with more than two crore passengers travelling every day. We realise that much needs to be done to come up to the full expectations of the passengers as far as the amenities and services are concerned. Efforts to improve these would continue.

A suggestion was made during discussion on the budget to install systems for automatic door closing on sub-urban trains in Mumbai. While we shall continue to work on this idea, I wish to share with the hon. Members that due to the huge rush of commuters handled not only on Mumbai suburban sections but also other suburban services in Kolkata & Chennai, immediate implementation is perhaps not possible. To tide over the problem of overcrowding, Railways are continually increasing number of coaches in trains as also increasing the number of trains.

Some of the hon. Members have expressed concern over the standard of catering at the stations and in the trains. I would like to inform the House that the core catering activity is regaining its feet under the new Catering Policy. I am confident that the monitoring envisaged under the Zonal and Divisional Control would streamline the system.

A large number of vacancies in the railways has been a cause of concern for hon. Members in the past. I am happy to share with the august House that the railways have initiated action to correct the position. After streamlining the process of recruitment, like conducting examination on the same day, setting up of question papers in regional languages, waiver of examination fees for women, minority and economically backward sections, a recruitment drive was launched and about 75,000 candidates, including about 1400 in RPF have been recruited. In the FY 2012-13, about 1,44,000 candidates, including about 12400 candidates in RPF, are proposed to be recruited. I can assure the House that the present recruitment drive will ensure manning of all safety category posts and will also cover posts reserved for SC/ST/OBC categories and also for persons with disabilities.

Sir, Hon. Members have repeatedly underlined the need to make the Ministry of Railways more responsive to issues highlighted by them. I wish to state that the Ministry accords highest importance to views, suggestions and demands received from hon. Members, written references from the hon. Members are invariably replied to. I assure the august House that I am committed to bringing about a culture of even higher level of sensitivity and urgency amongst my officers in this regard. I would also like to assure the House that I would be personally responding in writing to all the points raised, concerned with their States and constituencies, individually by the hon. Members on the floor of the House during the course of the discussion on this Budget.

I would like to once again thank the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions and immense support given to the Railway Budget and conclude by requesting the House to approve the Demands for Grants 2012-13 and the related Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A number of cut motions have been moved by Members to the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-13. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be put separately?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions which have been moved together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-13 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be

granted to the President of India, out of Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment 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 (Railways) for 2012-13 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House (Rs.)
1.	Railway Board	188,18,33,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	636,90,83,000
3.	General Superintendence and services on Railways	4427,14,05,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	7322,32,46,000
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	346,40,49,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	7759,27,75,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	4218,52,95,000
8.	Opening Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	6133,95,58,000
9.	Operating Expenses-Traffic	10902,82,08,000
10.	Operating Expenses-Fuel	17788,93,67,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	3618,90,12,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	3837,88,03,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	15933,88,29,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	36305,83,33,000
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalisation	9800,03,17,000
16.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Revenue	49,91,67,000
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	50812,09,47,000
	Railway Funds	15278,12,50,000
	Railway Safety Fund	1665,33,33,000
	Total	200026,48,10,000

The Motion was adopted.

14.25 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 3
BILL, 2012"

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 26.4.12.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

"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."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-13

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 46 to 49 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-2013 have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund

of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment 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. 46 to 49 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.”

Demands for Grants for 2012-13 in respect of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		
46. Department of Health and Family Welfare	5060,30,000	383,05,00,000
47. Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	192,98,00,000	2,77,00,000
48. Department of Health Research	151,33,00,000	...
49. Department of AIDS Control	282,00,00,000	1,33,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, keep the House in order, please...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain peace in the House.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Those who wish to whisper, may go out. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): See, they are talking, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those who want to chat may go to central hall. It has become noisy here.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: See there, they are talking. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Please stop all this, this is not allowed in U.P. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, its over. Please sit down quietly or go out to talk. You are allowed to speak after taking your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it would not be an exaggeration if I say this Budget is very important. Gulab Nabi Azadji is Health Minister and he is the Minister since the beginning of UPA-II Government. He was not Minister in UPA-I, but it was your Government. I want that the Minister should look upon this all important department. You are feeling uneasy. You don't give time to those who want to meet you, so people talk to you here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain peace in the House.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Please keep order in the House, there is a lot of disturbance. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be quiet, don't disturb. This is not fair, why are you cackling so much? Don't you understand anything?

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, I recalled one point of Noble laureate Shri Amartya Sen who said the country having better health and education facilities would prosper. But I have no hesitation to say that there is so much backwardness in the field of health and medical even in the 21st century that the poor are unable to get treatment. If he goes to any nursing home and if he is admitted for

[Shri Rewati Raman Singh]

four days there, he has to pay the Bill of 25 thousand rupees. They have insured BPL card holders, under which they give 20-25 thousand rupees and if there is some serious disease, then there are only two ways. One way is that send your application to Health Minister and the 2nd way is that send your application to Prime Minister. You get written reply from PMO that you have sent so many people, your quota is complete, now they shall not be able to give money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, let him speak. He is speaking good thing, let him speak.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I demand from the Health Minister that implement the insurance scheme throughout the country. Provision may be made in it for the treatment of all serious diseases, as has been done by Akhilesh Yadav Government of Uttar Pradesh that all the expenses on the treatment of people suffering from serious diseases, will be borne by the Government. If you also could do such an announcement here, a good message will go throughout the country and also to poor people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member is speaking, please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is speaking, let him speak. If all will speak together, what will be heard?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not talk.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please see this side.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, there is a limit of Finance Minister. Sir, do not add this disturbance in our time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You go on speaking. We will see, what is to be done. You carry on.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, there is also a

limit of Health Minister. He can do of his department, but who will take the responsibility of Prime Minister. When will his limit increase so that he could made available money to all, who applies? Can you make announcement in this House as Akhilesh Yadav Government of Uttar Pradesh has announced there that Government of India will bear all expenses on treatment of all diseases of serious nature and there will be no shortage of funds?

Sir, with this, I would also like to say that you may please see that how much of G.D.P you are spending on it and you have said that in 12th Five Year Plan you would try to do it 2.5%. Sir, you please see to it, compare it with other countries. You say that our country is progressing very well. Though, G.D.P. has come down now, Finance Minister has gone. According to the G.D.P ranking done now, there is hope of 5.5% G.D.P. Samiji is sitting here, but he has not taken the responsibility that who will **apply** to the Prime Minister, will get money in case of diseases of serious nature. You tell, you are attached with him. Sir, at present GDP has also gone down and with it, our ranking in the world has also gone down. Previously, we were among four-five countries in the world, but today our ranking has gone very down. Sir, I would also like to ask Ghulam Nabi Azad Sahab that what happened to the announcement of AIIMS made during UPA-I? UPA-I completed its term and gone, UPA-II came, but when will those AIIMS see the light of the day which were announced by you? Now, it is April, 2012, please tell by when this work will be completed? Today, tell the entire House about this. Sir, with this, I would also like to tell that in Australia 9.2% of GDP is spent on health. In Belgium it is 10.1%, Japan 8%, Sweden 9.3%, England 7.8%, Lanka 1.8%, in Lanka they are still spending more than us, Bangladesh 1.6%. they are also spending more than us, Nepal 1.5%, we are equal to Nepal. If we can compete any country in south- east-Asia, that is Nepal. We are spending equal to what Nepal is spending and you are getting pet on your back that you have brought great revolution in the field of health. We remember when Mulayam Singhji was Chief Minister there, patients used to get free medicines and the treatment was also good. Many Governments came and gone after that and three medicines stopped. Will you please make this arrangement that in Government hospitals, not only of Delhi and NCR, but of all States and primary health centres in all districts are supplied this much medicines that all may get it. At least, you can do

this. Sir, when you came in Government, you had promised that you will spend at least three per cent of GDP, but that promise has remained on paper only. With this, fifteen per cent is spent by State Government. 4.1% is spent by insurance companies. Private Insurance Companies spent 80 per cent. I want to say you one thing more that ICICI Bank works for LAMBARD scheme for the poor started by you. Once I had raised this issue and you had cut its many insurances. But recently in many districts...*(Interruptions)* let hon'ble Minister could listen further. ...*(Interruptions)* I was saying that your LAMBARD scheme is good. Money is given for insurance of poor. But ICICI bank also does insurance work. There is so much corruption in it that they do not work without taking bribe and even if good hospitals do not give money, they are black listed. Get it enquired into and action may be taken.

Sir, it is very unfortunate that only twenty to thirty per cent people are in a position to get private treatment and the remaining are dependent on Government hospitals. I would like you to sometime visit hospitals of Delhi also. See the condition of hospitals in big cities. There are no bedsheets and beds. From dog to cockroach roam about there. Besides, I would also like to say you that one fifth of the world diseases are in India. In case of malnutrition children, India is number one. More malnourished children than Africa are here. It is very shameful for us. We are in twenty first century but the number of malnourished children in The infant mortality rate here is 52 per cent which is highest in the world. ...*(interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): At present it is 47 per cent.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Well, you may say it is 47%. You have done a work of great bravery that you have brought it from 52% to 47%. But you should see that where we stand in comparison to the world and you consider yourself a developing country. Besides, 75% pregnant women do not get those facilities which you are giving to women. You may get it inquired. You may find out how many pregnant women are getting benefit of Shishu Janani Yojana introduced by you.

Hon. Minister, Sir, I have written you letters several times about shortage of doctors, also raised questions here. Lacs of posts are lying vacant. ...*(Interruptions)* You may please tell us how many posts are lying vacant.

You are a more learned person. You are a doctor, increase my knowledge as well as that of the entire House. ...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Chaudhary Lal Singh ji, you please go to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I am speaking as per information. I have, when these vacant posts will be filled up? Two year, four years, five years. By when these vacant posts will be filled. This is the reason people in rural areas are compelled to go to fake doctors for treatment. The doctors induct glucose bottle to the patient. This is the medicine for all ailments. Thereafter the patients become helpless and die. Hon. Minister, you are in a big. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please address the Chair.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Actually you don't look this side, that's why I look here and there. ...*(Interruptions)* If you keep looking here, I would have been looking towards you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not look any where. Only look here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: There is shortage of beds in hospitals. In America, there is one doctor for three hundred persons. Whereas in our country one doctor is for as many as two thousand persons and that too is only on papers.

Actual position is different. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You again keep looking back. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I wanted to tell something to Punia Sahab. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not speak looking there. The Minister is sitting in front of you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, let me tell this to Hon'ble Members also. All the Members would know, not only the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members would have been listening.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Only one doctor is available for two thousand people and that too on papers. If you see, your PSCs, CSCs. No doctor is there and if doctor is there then the room is locked. Nobody is there to see. Fabrications, windows and door of the rooms are taken away by people. An unusual situation is there. I had requested you that the doctors who go to the villages for treatment, may be male doctors or female doctors ... (Interruptions) I am speaking looking there, not looking at you. Incentives should be given to male or female doctors posted in villages in such a way that they will be given prize posting if they serve there for three years. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: As such they will serve there with the hope that after that they will get choice posting. I want to know what is your work plan for increasing the number of doctors? Please tell. In most of the districts of our country MRI. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish your speech now.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to finish. There is no facility of MRI and CT Scan. These facilities should be provided to the district hospitals by way of modernizing. Similarly, there is no specialist doctor. Suppose some patient requires heart specialist, there is no such doctor. What would I talk about district hospital when such specialist are not in the Allahabad Medical College. Such situation is in the entire States. Specialized doctors are not there in big hospitals of the state. People have to rush to Lucknow, Delhi or any other place of other States.

Sir, with the shortage of doctors, shortage of Pharmacist is also there. Nurses and Pharmacist are not there in big hospitals. Have you chalked out any action plan to resolve the problem of shortage? If so, you please tell what are you going to do? In Uttar Pradesh... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish now.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I am just finishing ... (Interruptions) Much of our time has gone in disturbance ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given you much time. You have been given double of the time already allotted to you. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: In Etawah, the university ... (Interruptions) I want to provide assistance so that the same can function as a good hospital. However, it is functioning well.

Sir, you have said in your speech that you are going to set up two AIIMS, one in Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh which has a population of 22 crore and the other in Gorakhpur. You are stuck in Rail Bareilly. You are not getting the land there. I had made a request to you to open this at Allahabad. But you are not prepared to open there. Land will be made available there. I will get you land from Uttar Pradesh Government. You have upgraded nine Medical Colleges. You have made them similar to AIIMS, as you said. I have read this in newspapers. I had made a request to you many times that the Moti Lal Nehru Medical college which has completed more than 50 years and which has celebrated its golden jubilee celebration. That medical colleges is in the name of UPA's ancestors. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I have concluded. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not concluding. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I am going to conclude with the matter of medical college. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you don't conclude, I will call the other Hon'ble Member to speak.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: About that medical college, UPA chairman had also told that they have spoken about this to the Health Minister. I have requested you a number of times. You only speak but don't do. There is too much difference in your saying and doing. I would like to do what you have said and let the House be informed

today. At the same time, Kumbh Mela is going to be organised in Allahabad. Crores of people from the country as well as from abroad will visit there. Special package may be provided for that and a team of doctors may be sent there after having discussion with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

14.46 hrs.

[English]

CUT MOTIONS TOKEN

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 147) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

[Need to set up adequate number of healthcare centres in the backward and rural areas of the country, especially in Hatkanangle Parliamentary Constituency.] (2)

[Need to provide adequate healthcare facilities for the textile labourers.] (3)

[Need to organize awareness campaigns and related programmes in the rural areas under the National Rural Health Mission] (4)

[Need to allocate more funds for strengthening rural healthcare infrastructure] (5)

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 147) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

[Need to open a wellness center (CGHS Dispensary) at Rajendra Nagar, Sahibabad in Ghaziabad District of Uttar Pradesh.] (16)

[Need to immediately open the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Raiganj (West Bengal)]. (17)

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 147) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

[Need to open a Medical College and a Hospital in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.] (34)

[Need to deploy MVS Doctors at the healthcare centres of Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.] (35)

[Need to open healthcare centres in the Naxal affected areas of Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.] (36)

[Need to deploy adequate number of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (A.N.M.) in Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East Champaran districts of Bihar.] (37)

[Need for mobile medical facility in Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East Champaran districts of Bihar.] (38)

[Need to set up a Blood Bank in Sheohar District Hospital] (39)

[Need to renovate the dilapidated healthcare centres of Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East Champaran districts of Bihar.] (40)

[Need to provide special medical facilities in the Dalit and Maha Dalit areas of Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East Champaran districts of Bihar.] (41)

[Need to provide Medical Insurance Cards to the below poverty line (BPL) families of Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency in Bihar.] (42)

[Need to make available Ambulance Services to the healthcare centres in Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East Champaran districts of Bihar.] (43)

[Need to provide electricity in the healthcare centres in Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East Champaran districts of Bihar.] (44)

[Need to provide life saving drugs in the healthcare centres in Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East Champaran districts of Bihar.] (45)

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 147) BE REDUCED RS. 100.

[Need to establish a National Institute of Communicable Diseases in Gujarat.] (46)

[Shrimati Rama Devi]

[Need to set up healthcare centres in urban areas of each district of Gujarat.] (47)

[Need to effectly implement the National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDP).] (48)

[Need to establish a Virology Institute in Gujarat.] (49)

[Need to effectively implement the National Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Programme.] (50)

[Need to establish a Medical College for diseases related to lungs at Naroda in Ahmedabad.] (51)

[Need to establish a new Medical College at Railway Hospital in Ahmedabad.] (52)

[Need to set up a Centre for Advanced Research in Gujarat for treatment of Leptospirosis.] (53)

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HELATH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 147) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

[Need to introduce National Urban Health Mission on the lines of the National Rural Helath Mission]. (62)

[Need to allot more funds for Health and Family Welfare Schemes.] (63)

[Need to review the list of essential drugs.] (64)

[Need to provide essential drugs at affordable price.] (65)

[Need to set up Primary Health Centres in villages having a population of 2000 under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).] (66)

[Need to set up a CGHS Centre in each district of the country.] (67)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (PAGE 160) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

[Need to provide Ayush treatment facility in each State Capital of the country.] (77)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, about a hundred years back the average lifespan in India was 29 years. Today the lifespan has gone up to 65 years on an average. I congratulate the hon. Minister of Health on his efforts in bringing about several programmes in the country. In the last three years he has made tireless efforts to improve the healthcare systems in India. Recently, the United Nations praised India for bringing HIV AIDS under control. The hon. Minister was able to totally eradicate polio from our country.

This Government brought in National Rural Health Mission in 2005. This is doing lot of wonderful work in the villages. We have about 1,45,000 sub-centres in the country. In each sub-centre, we have an ASHA who is playing a very vital role in the healthcare systems in the country. ASHA is not only working for the healthcare delivery systems and taking pregnant women to the hospitals for delivery; ASHA is also distributing contraceptives, for both men and women, and also distributing HIV kits in the country. This is for the first time after thirty years of starting of family planning that our hon. Minister was able to bring in family planning in our country. Today, 75 per cent of the people are getting all the contraceptives. This is a laudable measure. All people have forgotten about family planning, but I think, our hon. Minister has revived this. I congratulate him for his efforts once again.

We have about 22,500 Primary Health Centres in the country. He has been able to upgrade about 4,500 Primary Health Centres which were in a bad shape. He is building about 5,000 new Primary Health Centres all over the country. In every Primary Health Centre, there is a doctor. At some places, there are no doctors available, but 90 per cent of the Primary Health Centres have doctors, nurses and medicines available and people are very happy with the facilities provided at these Centres.

There are about 4,000 Community Health Centres in the country. They are all equipped with all medicines and other infrastructure. There are about 565 district headquarters hospitals. All hospitals are furnished with medicines and doctors, and systems are working very well.

The Universal Immunisation Programme was started by our late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in the year 1985.

Out of that programme, four crore children are getting polio drops and all kinds of vaccines. In fact, child mortality rate has come down due to this immunisation programme. This immunisation programme is also benefiting the pregnant women and today about four crore pregnant women are getting help from NRHM.

Today, lot of people are dying of cancer. Out of every ten persons, two people are dying of cancer. Most of women are dying of breast cancers and uterine cancers. Some men are dying of oral cancers. There are very less hospitals available in the country compared to the population. We have a good hospital in Kolkata; we have some hospital in Chennai; and we have some hospital in Hyderabad. In every State, we need to have one or two cancer hospitals with tertiary care available in all these centres. The other day I saw a poor woman with neck cancer. She was not able to get admission in any hospital. She had been sitting under a tree for a month, but she was not able to get admission in a hospital. This is the fate of the poor people, particularly cancer patients, in our country. We need to enhance our funds for the cancer care. Our hon. Minister has for the first time in the world brought in a programme for cancer, diabetes, heart care and strokes. Nowhere else in the world such a programme is there. Our hon. Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, has been able to bring it in our country.

Now, I come to the PMSSY Scheme to construct AIIMS-like hospitals. There are about 20 hospitals the Government has given funds for. Ten institutions have already completed their job and lot of super speciality care is reaching to the people through this PMSSY Scheme. Regarding medical education, I again congratulate our hon. Minister for making lot of efforts to remove corruption from the Medical Council of India. Three years back, corruption was so much and now nobody can say that there is corruption in the Medical Council of India.

15.00 hrs.

He was able to revamp the Medical Council of India (MCI). He brought a lot of changes in medical education. The Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate seats were also doubled. There are about 325 medical colleges all over the country, and all medical colleges are getting help from the Government of India in one way or the other.

As regards medical colleges, Pondicherry has a population of 10 lakh and it has 6-7 medical colleges; in Uttar Pradesh the population is more than 15 crore and it has 6-7 medical colleges; in Delhi there are 6-7 medical colleges; and Odisha has got only 6-7 medical colleges. The medical colleges should be started in a place where there are no hospital facilities available, and medical colleges should be given permission in remote areas.

The MCI go in for frequent inspections, and they are measuring the room length; how many windows are there; how many black boards are there; how many benches are there when they go in for inspections. Instead, they should look to the community; they should go around; and take reports from the citizens. A medical college in a backward place like South Africa is taking care of the healthcare requirements in the community within 100 miles range, but our medical colleges are not taking care of them. They are only sitting in the class rooms and looking after the students. The students who are studying there should be allowed to go to the community and see the problems of the poor people. There are about 250 doctors available in every medical college. They should go to the community instead of sitting and looking into their theory books.

Further, the Government should tell the MCI that when MCI goes for inspection, they should see whether they are going into the community. I feel that every medical college in the country should be given a population of 20 lakhs. There are about 325 medical colleges, and with this we can cover at least a few crores of people. I believe that this can be improved with a small guideline from the Ministry.

We have Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in the country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru brought in these IITs. They are given autonomy. In the same way, some centres of excellence in the medical field should be given autonomy like AIIMS, Christian Medical College, Vellore, etc. They should be allowed to work like IITs, and about 10 centres of excellence should be given freedom to start their own curriculum and their own courses without interference of the MCI. They should also ensure that there is no interference of the States in these medical colleges. As a first step, we should allow 10 medical centres to do like this, that is, give autonomy to them and after that they should develop another 10 centres.

[Dr. Chinta Mohan]

As regards the Oversight Committee, the Government was so kind and I congratulate our Minister for it. I never expected that the hon. Minister will go into the root of the problem. He was able to increase the PG seat, and he has given a lot of funds to the medical colleges. Nearly 27 medical colleges in the country got Rs. 260 crore. They got the enhancement of seats also, but the money sent by the Government of India is not properly utilised. They are keeping it in their banks and improving their interest amount. I request the hon. Minister to see that the guidelines are issued to the medical colleges so that money sent by the Government of India is utilised properly.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

There are problems in casualties in the medical college hospitals as the poor people are not getting proper care. I believe that the money sent by the Government of India should be utilised in the casualties. What is the fun of sending so much money if the medical colleges are not spending it? They should at least give some facilities in the casualties. Today, there is no care at all in the burns ward in the medical colleges attached to the General hospitals. A man or a woman who goes to the burns ward needs a cool breeze, but the poor people are suffering and dying because of lack of medical facilities in the burns ward.

Coming to the Dialysis Centres, there are no good Dialysis Centres in the Government General Hospitals. The Lab facilities are in a very bad shape. The Operation Theatres do not have facilities. The money that has already been sent can be utilized for the development of infrastructure in Casualties, Burns Wards, Labs, Operation Theatres, etc.

Coming to the Rural Health Programme, the Government sent one Bill to the Standing Committee through the Parliament and the Standing Committee is still sitting on that. I would request the hon. Minister to go ahead and introduce the Bill in the Parliament as soon as possible. This is a very good step that the hon. Minister in the Government of India has taken. You can name the course under this Programme as Bachelor of Science (Healthcare). The duration of the course should be for

three years. They should be taught about ten common diseases in children, ten common diseases in women and ten common diseases in elderly people. These B.Sc doctors should be trained like that and sent to the rural areas. After some time, these B.Sc graduates who will be providing the healthcare facilities may get frustrated. Instead of allowing them to become frustrated, after allowing them to work in the rural areas for ten years as rural doctors or rural health officers, they should be given admission in the medical colleges for doing their MBBS. Those who have worked for ten years should be given MBBS seats. That is how we can fill up the vacancies of doctors in the rural areas, particularly in the Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres.

So far as nursing care is concerned, the Government has increased the number of Nursing Colleges and Nursing Schools. We need to add some more such schools in our country.

On the issue of Public Private Partnership, the Planning Commission is trying to put pressure on the Government to bring in private investment in our Government Hospitals. I flatly oppose this move because this is not a good thing. In the temples of health, the Government's role should not be diluted at all. There are a lot of people who wanted to take over our All India Institute of Medical Sciences and JIPMER. The Planning Commission should not put pressure on the Government in this way which disturbs our temples of health. I would request the hon. Minister not at all to yield to such pressures being put by the Planning Commission.

On the issue of research, the Indian Council of Medical Research is doing a lot of good work. Recently, they have invented a vaccine for Swine Flu. We have to start a lot of research programmes in the Medical Colleges and also in the Hospitals at the District Headquarters. Kindly pump in some more funds for undertaking research programmes as whatever funds they are getting now are not sufficient.

I now wish to dwell on the Rural Health Mission. We have a Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, apart from the ICDS. We also have ASHA, and also Field Assistants are available under the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. We also have ICDS workers, the *anganwadi* worker. All the three of them should be brought together. After having an understanding, they should go to

the communities in order to get better results.

Apart from Medical Colleges, we also have Engineering Colleges and Agricultural Colleges. We have agricultural scientists, engineers and medical scientists. In the Medical Colleges, there are a lot of problems. Suppose an x-ray machine develops some problems, an engineering person who knows the job should be available to help repair it. That is why all of them should be clubbed.

For publicity, a lot of funds were available with the Minister. However, the Minister very gracefully changed the whole thing. In earlier regimes, we used to see a lot of photographs in all newspapers at least once in fifteen days. They used to waste a lot of money. The hon. Minister changed the whole thing. Now, he has given this money to Doordarshan and All India Radio. And the panel of doctors are advising the people through electronic media and trying to improve the health care systems. They are also suggesting ways how to prevent cancer, how to prevent heart attacks and this is a very laudable measure which hon. Minister has brought in.

And to conclude, hon. Minister has brought down the Infant Mortality Rate from 52 to 48 in the recent two to three years' time. You should bring it to 40. The Maternal Mortality Rate has also to be brought down and today, the average lifespan of human being is about 65 years and our Government should try and see that the lifespan of Indians should go to 75 years.

With these words, I congratulate the Government and the Minister and the Mission of Rajiv Gandhi for giving health care to all. By 2020, we must be able to give health care to all. With this, I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (West Champaran): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have given me the opportunity to speak on Demand for Grants (Health and Family Welfare) 2012-13. I am also very grateful to my leader, Shrimati Sushma Swarajji and Shri Lal Krishan Advaniji that I have become Member for the first time and they have given me an opportunity to initiate debate on this important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jaiswal, please address the

Chair. Do not get disturbed. And even if somebody disturbs you, you do not reply to him.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Sir, there is a saying in our village that if you want a licence of a revolver, ask for a tank. If you do not get a rifle, you will certainly get a revolver. Similarly, Health Ministry has made a demand of 45 thousand 5 hundred crore rupees, whereas centre has given them only 27 thousand 5 hundred crore rupees only. If we remove 20 thousand 5 hundred crore rupees of component of NRHM, only 6 thousand 585 crore rupees for the functioning of the entire health Ministry i.e. for the health of entire country, whereas their demand was for 1792 crore rupees. This means that one third demand has not been fulfilled. Sir, one thing is certain that we are very expert in fixing targets. At present also, we have kept the target of GDP 2.5% in 12 five year plan. In 11th five year plan also we had kept this target at 2 per cent. But central government had spent only 0.09 per cent of GDP last year, whereas Prime Minister says in Polio Summit that it is 1.3 per cent of GDP, which includes expenses of states also. It is not of Central Government the Central Government has still not spent even one per cent of GDP.

Similarly, the plan document of 11 five year plan was signed in 2008 and more than two years time has passed is it's implementation. Not only this, the mid term appraisal of 11 five year plan was done in fourth year. Therefore, it bears signature, but what is the date, that has not been mentioned. In the first two years, Planning commission could not implement any health scheme or any new scheme. I would like to request the government that this should not be repeated in the 12th five year plan. Therefore, it may be seen that the plan is approved at the earliest.

Sir, Hon. Pranab Da is a very senior Minister, he has given three columns on health in his budget speech. I am very sorry to say that in two columns out of three columns. Whatever he has said is far from the truth. [English] I am quoting-

"I am happy to inform hon. Members that no new cases of polio were reported in the last one year. By modernizing existing units and setting up a new integrated vaccine unit near Chennai, the Government will achieve vaccine security and keep the pressure on disease eradication and prevention."

[Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal]

[Translation]

Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in which government factory in India, the oral polio vaccine is made, for which he is talking of vaccine security. Oral polio vaccine is not made in any government factory. So far as I know no private firm in India makes polio vaccine. They simply bring bulk drug and can convert it into small vials. They do like this and supply and we talk of vaccine security. Like this, he has rightly said in 106. Then in 107 he has said:—

[English]

"National Urban Health Mission is being launched to encompass the primary health care needs of the people in the urban areas."

[Translation]

Sir, 9 crore people live in Jhuggi clusters in the cities in this country and their health parameter is more bad than that of the village people. At least, we get clean air in the villages, but in cities we do not get that even. Pranab Da has thought for all these. Our Health Minister Saheb had also demanded 4,095 crore rupees for this. I would certainly want to know from the Hon. Minister that how he will distribute this one crore rupees of token money given by Pranab Da, in the entire National Urban Health Mission and how he will give treatment to the 9 crore people? This is will certainly want to know from the hon. Minister.

Sir, the real position is this that UPA-2 government is joking with the poor people of the country. It launches one after one mission, as hon. Chinta Mohanji were also saying, but it does not worry about the poor people. It we want to keep poor people healthy, then we will have to give them food containing protein and vitamine. We will have to arrange for clean water for them, spend more on medicines under NRHM. But where are we spending under NRHM. We spend it more and more on purchase of Ambulances and other vehicles to make the industrialists happy. No body knows that what will happen to these vehicles after four years. No one knows as to what will be their maintenance fund in future. You may go to any civil

surgeon's residence or office, you will find 25-30 vehicles laying there of no use.

Sir, government is spending crores of Rupees on generators and buildings, but have one hundred crore rupees for the medicines of the poor people. They will not build residential quarters for doctor with additional PAC, so that doctors may live in villages, but they will go on making law one after another by which doctors can be forced to live in the villages. Now three days back the Minister had started a new way to come on the front page. He will say even to house servant that Ramuji please bring me a glass of water. They are facing the doctors to go to villages, by making laws. It is never going to happen. As Chinta Mohanji was saying that we are making crores of schemes in the name of malaria eradication, Kalazar eradication, Japanese encephalitis eradication, Fileria Eradication, Chickengunia Eradication. But we are not doing such a simple thing that we club all these and get rid of mosquitoes in the country. If we get rid of mosquitoes then all these vector borne diseases will be eradicated. We are not doing anything for this. There are so many Ayurvedic doctors, Unani doctors, Naturopathy doctors are sitting idle in the country. They study for 6 years they do not study less than an M.B.B.S. But this Government is not ready to give them jobs. The Government is more interested in bringing quacks in the name of shortage of doctors.

Sir, the demand of Bihar Government for opening three medical colleges is lying pending here for the last five years. Permission of these colleges is to be given by the Central Government, but they are not ready to give permission. If someone has to open a private medical college, permission is given immediately. Now, Chinta Mohanji were talking of MCI. When alleged corrupt people were there in MCI, travelling convenience and sitting fee for BOG was 6 crore 90 lakh rupees and now when these so called honest persons have come, it has increased from 6 crore to 10 crore 56 lakh rupees in one year. You may see at page 30. Similarly, when alleged fraud persons were there, the travelling allowance for Inspector was 6 crore rupees and a year after when these so called Government people name, it become 10 crores. We had raised the issue of MCI Secretary on last 18th August also, but she was not qualifying at that time and she was not having approval from ACC. Health Minister had assured

me in August to look into this matter, but on 31st March her probation period expired and she was not of job automatically. Out all Hon. Media persons went on writing that MCI Secretary should be sacked. Whereas, there was no sacking, her probation period was over, therefore, she was out of job. But all people in media look the credit that they had sacked the MCI Secretary. This is a good example of how Government is fighting against corruption.

Sir, today Government is going to give 1,124 crore rupees of AIIMS. As hon. Chinta Mohanji was saying, one has to wait upto three months to get operation or Radiotherapy done in this hospital. I have copies of newspapers of 23rd March. These are Hindustan, Jansatta and other newspapers. I would like to put these newspapers on table and say that in place of Chinta Mohanji's aged wife it is a dog of AIIMS's Deputy Director, the Radiotherapy department would be opened on Sunday even and the dog will be treated. IF you are human then Chinta Mohanji has already stated tghat what is the position of treatment at AIIMS. Upto three months, the cancer patients may not remain alive. This is the condition of that hospital which is located in Delhi and it's Chairman is Hon. Health Minister himself. It is a clear rule of DOPT that no one can remain outside his parent cadre for more than 7 years. But Health Minister has okayed one more extension even beyond 7 years to our animal loving Deputy Director, administration and his file is now pending at PMO.

Sir, the Government has made 'AYUSH' a separate department. They got 900 crore rupees last year. They have spent only 610 crore rupees i.e. they have not spent 37 per cent money. Though they have not spent all the money, yet Health Minister is so impressed by their efficiency that he kept AYUSH out of NCRCH Bill. The recognition of Ayurvedic, Unanai medical colleges is done by the government. Therefore, government has separated it, so that money game may be played openly. I am of the clear opinion that responsibility of 98 per cent education is that of HRD ministry and they can carry on their work with only one overarching body. But Ministry of Health wants separate for medical and para medical, separate for AYUSH and not only this, if research is to be done after MD or MS then this will again go to HRD Ministry. This means that there will be three parents in the matter of education of one Health Ministry. The reason of Health

Ministry's sickness is this multiple parenting. This is the responsibility of the Health Ministry to look after a patient. He will purchase medicines. What should be the price of medicines, it is to be seen by the Ministry of Chemical and fertilizers. It is the responsibility of Ministry of Commerce and Industry is to see that in what type of factories medicines should be made and what should be their quality. But what should be the quality of those medicines, is again the responsibility of Ministry of Health. It means that there are lots of complications. For this, government is at fault and we are also at fault because we have also been in the government. I am of the firm opinion that the Department of Pharmaceuticals which is at present in Chemicals and Fertilizers, should definitely be in the Health Ministry so that pricing of medicines may be done.

Sir, now I come on department of AIDS control. It's budget of last year and this year is 1700 crore rupees. The number of AIDS patients in this country is 21 lakhs and it is going on decreasing . Chinta Mohanji has commended the Government. I also praise. But even on declining trend they are spending 1700 crore rupees, though I have no objection to it. But if we see the National Vector borne disease Control Programme, National T.B. Control Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme, National Drug Addiction Control Programme, more than five lakhs people are dying from these diseases every year. But the total budget of all these programmes is 1696 crore rupees. Two persons are dying per minute from T.B. All diseases in the world are on one side and AIDS is on other side. The funds given for AIDS cure is more than all the diseases in the country.

Sir, as Chintan Mohanji has said that for the first time Health Minister had talked about population stabilization here. We were also impressed from him. Discussion on population stabilization was done in August, 2010 in Lok Sabha. Very touching speeches were delivered. It appeared that they would do something for population stabilization. Chinta Mohanji was also saying that they are going to do something. You go through the whole budget, see the 12 plans, the only thing is being done in the name of population stabilization is that condoms are being distributed to Asha' workers. 'Asha' worker is a daughter, wife of same village and she will go and distribute condoms in a village. This can be thought only by babus sitting in

[Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal]

airconditioned rooms, no common man can think of it, to deliver condoms is not at all the responsibility of 'Asha' workers. In spite of that, crores of rupees have been spent on purchasing delivery kits, which have been given to 'Asha' workers. I would like to ask the Minister that why these were distributed. Similarly, Zentamycin injection cotrimaxajol, etc., are scheduled-H drugs. The Hon. Minister should also tell why scheduled-H drugs were given to 'Asha' workers? Zentamycin we got stopped, but its purchasing has already been done.

Sir, it is my request to the Hon. Minister that when he plans for Health Ministry, do not give this task to only babus, but also include some public representatives of Lok Sabha. There are Lal Singhji, Hukma Devji, Chinta Mohanji. If you include the public representatives, it will be helpful in deciding the policy that how rural health mission can be well operated.

Sir, in the field of research Indians are treated like guinea pigs. We do not research even of a single molecule. It is done in America. It is their people who run the industry of crore of rupees, their people get jobs and Indians are treated like guinea pigs in the name of research. I would like to request the Minister to make a clear-cut rule that trial of only that drug can be done in India, whose research has been done here. Why it is so that the, medicine is researched somewhere else and its trial is done on Indians. Hon. Minister, I have some ideas, I would like you to consider those.

Sir, if the Government truly wants to bring down the MHR and IMR, then the money of JSY given to patients and 'ASHA' may be given to that patient in two parts, i.e. patient may be seen in second trimester and there should be institutional delivery. When these two things take place, only then Asha' workers should get money. By doing so, the complicated cases anemia will get detected in second trimester and IMR and MMR will come down rapidly. Similarly, the Asha' worker who achieve 95% immunization give them some special incentives, so that they can well perform in their areas.

Sir, if in our country a person gets 1600/- rupees for fathering a child, he should also be given 1600/- rupees to stop producing child and not only 500/- rupees.

Sir, under PHC in NRHM thousands-lakhs of rupees are being spent on generators. I am to submit that this all money is distributed between PHC incharge and generator operator, which is of no use. In place of it, if all the PHCs are provided with solar power plants, the hospitals will get power supply and your yearly recurring cost will also come down.

I am grateful to you that you have given me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on supplementary grants of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister to a very important subject. We all come from villages and we are much worried about the poor people, farmers, labourers and the people below the poverty line, living in villages in this country. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister that if a poor person of village is suffering from some serious disease and he goes to the hospital, he has to go here and there to get the facilities. The main difficulty is that you have imposed 5% tax in this budget. It has become a serious problem. One has to go from pillar to post for the treatment of serious disease like cancer. It's treatment is also very costly. There are 25 thousand primary health centres in our country where even today there is a shortage of 6 lakh doctors. There is a shortage of ten lakh nurses. The talented doctors in our country are leaving the country and going abroad and we have shortage of doctors. This needs to be looked into. We want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister that poor person of village cannot get himself treated in a private hospital, because the treatment there is very costly. And the government hospitals lack facilities. There is no bed, doctors, medicines there. This is the condition of primary hospitals and the condition of district hospitals and of higher level upgraded hospitals is becoming from bad to worse day by day. In the present situation in our country, there are several issues which need our attention. We experience and observe also that the rate of increased abortion is very high in our country as compared to that of in foreign countries. The most pitiable thing is when we compare with China or other countries because China is more populated country than India. Therefore, we should

give our attention to that side also. When we see the datas of that side, we get the information that 100 girls are aborted in comparison of 76 children, whereas in our country the 108 girls are aborted in comparison of 56 children. It is a matter of concern for us. A women suffering from utrus cancer faces many difficulties in getting her treated. If she chooses to go to a hospital like AIIMS, first of all, she would not be admitted and she has to wait for months together to get admission. In the meantime she would die somewhere or would suffer seriously.

Sir, the number of patients suffering from psychological disorders is increasing in this country. In the circumstances we are passing through in the country, we see that whether it is a village or city, the number of patients suffering from psychological disorders are increasing. But I am sorry to say that where our budget is ought to be increased, it is being decreased. How can we treat those patients. Sir, in a country like India, there is provision of spending only one per cent of our budget on the treatment of mental patients, whereas in developed countries this percentage is ten to eighteen per cent.

Sir, I come from the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh where thousands of people die of encephalitis which is also called brain fever, every year. More than 2600 patients were admitted in hospitals for treatment and 438 out of them died. This is the position of districts in eastern part. Out of these, in some districts people are engaged in small industries like spinning, weaving, carpet making and beedi industry. They suffer from various diseases like T.B, fever, brain fever, etc. These districts are Mau, Ghosi from where Dara Singhji comes, Bhadohi from where I come. Thus, there are several districts of Poorwanchal where the number of such patients are increasing. I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that we start making arrangements when epidemic, diseases spreads every year at such places and serious situation arises. We have also come to know that the vaccines used were from China and were outdated. In some people these vaccines reacted and people were not benefited.

Sir, the most important thing which through you, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister is that we live in the villages. When a village patient suffers from a serious disease, he thinks he could be admitted in AIIMS or some big hospital of Delhi through Hon. Member. They come to

us, we recommend them, make efforts and want that they may be get admitted for treatment, their turn does not come for months together and when they want to go back, doctors ask them to come after many months and after that your checkup will start. Till then the patient gets himself looted in some private hospital or dies. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister that there should be some facility or arrangement for such people also who suffers from serious diseases, come from villages, arrive at Delhi by taking loan and somehow or the other want to get themselves admitted in hospitals like AIIMS. Our Hon. Members represent more than 15 lakh people. There should be some effect of their recommendation, suggestion and advice.

Most serious point is that cancer patients who come to AIIMS, do not get beds. We have read in newspapers that for the treatment of a dog of an officer, the hospital was specially opened on Sunday. The dog becomes more important than a person, what is an officer. Officers can get all facilities, but for poor people there are no facilities. Hon. Minister should give attention to this also.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to give some suggestions to Hon. Minister which are about Poorwanchal and about us also. We recommend and request for some money from Prime Minister's funds for treatment out of which only 24 or less recommendations are accepted and very less amount is given. We represent more than 50 lakh people. We should get the facility of recommending more than 50 patients for treatment. To give money to us is talked about. As per our information, we get written reply that many letters have been received from us. There is hardly any mention of our getting something.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to state in the House that in Purvanchal, Uttar Pradesh, the most famous Kumbh Mela is going to be held at Allahabad this year. Hon. Minister had said in last year's budget also that Allahabad hospital will be upgraded, will provide AIIMS like facilities there. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards it and request him that AIIMS like facilities may be provided in Allahabad hospital. My Constituency, Bhadohi is a rural area. The district hospital there lacks many facilities. I will request the Hon. Minister to upgrade Bhadohi district hospital. The proposed money

[Shri Gorakhnath Pandey]

for the college being built at Saharanpur with a name of Kanshi Ram Medical college, has also not been received so far. I would request the Hon. Minister to provide money there. PHU, the most important hospital of Purvanchal in which patients come from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, should also be provided with AIIMS like facilities. The 'Asha' working in our village and the nurse working with the doctor, have lots of responsibilities. They reach upto the poor people in the villages and take care of their facilities. They fully follow the schemes started by the Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the Minister to give all facilities to those nurses so that they can live happily. The people are so grieved with the 5% tax imposed by you for the treatment of diseases like cancer, that they will not be able to get their treatment, therefore, remove it. With these worlds, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, those who want to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House, they can do so. They will be treated as part of the proceedings.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demand for Grants of Health and Family Welfare. Hon. Minister is very experienced person and have constructive ideas about the country. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to some points. Today, India is developing and in this time of globalization when people are thinking of living in space, the people of our country, even after 64 years of Independence, are fighting for education, health and basic needs. This is a matter of great concern for the country. Today we get Right of Education Act, you are educating all children after 64 years. We get Right to Food Security Bill and now third point is about medical. In the budget presented by the Hon. Minister, the Government have discussed on all the ways of development of the country. On the one hand lakhs-crores of rupees are being spent on Corporate Houses as incentives in the name of development. I would like to state that in the budget of 2010-11, an amount 1,38,000 crore rupees was given to

corporate Houses as incentives. In the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 lakhs crore rupees were given by the Government to corporate houses in the name of various tax rebates. But when the question of health comes as to how we can do the health facilities better in the country, then Government cannot succeed in taking constructive steps due to lack of funds.

Hon. Minister, I want to tell that the hunger and malnutrition report, 2011 published last month says that 42% children are born with underweight in the country, 70% children are anemic, 52% women are suffering from blood infection and Hon. Prime Minister gives moving statement about it. Prime Minister of the country says that it is matter of shame. How a country can develop where malnourished children are born in such a big number? I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that where he has started some schemes to give nutritional food to children and pregnant women. You have provided this through anganbaris or otherwise. In spite of that, 42% newly born are not of ideal weight. Their weight is less, blood is less, mother are suffering from blood infection. What type of system you have developed in the field of health in this country. The children are unhealthy at the time of their birth itself. When a child is born unhealthy, will the child become healthy citizen of the country. Can the child be physically developed, can the child be mentally developed. I am of the opinion that the Health Ministry has not done any effort to take a concrete and strong initiative. This is the reason that country is far behind in the field of health. When there is a meeting on it presided by the Hon. Prime Minister, he says that in the 12 Five Year Plan 2.5% of the budget will be spent on health sector. First year 2012-13 of 12th Five Year Plan has started. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that now you have provided that only 1.4% of the budget will be spent on health. This is the 1st budget session of 12th Five Year Plan. Why the Hon. Minister has not followed the Prime Minister's announcement? It is true that in 2012-13 you have increased the plan expenditure in health sector. I extend my thanks for that. You are an honest Minister and also a visionary person. But you can not perform better in a Government like yours, in a system like yours. Therefore, a news was published in the newspapers some days back that hon. Minister now wants to work in the organisation.

We are thankful that the person like you want to leave the Government and talk about to go to organisation. This is the news of newspaper and there is no refutation also, then there is a matter for consideration for this country that a marvelous Minister, a visionary person, but a helpless person does not want to work in the Government, because the head of the Government, from where it is controlled, does not give him the power to take ahead this country in this sector. Your IMA says that if even 2.5% of the budget gets spent on health sector, that also is not enough. The American countries, particularly America spends 7% of their budget on health sector. European countries spend 6.5% to 8 per cent of their budget, there are developed countries. Besides, even the near by countries like Thailand spends 3.3%, China spends 2.3% Sri Lanka spends 1.8%, whereas you spend 1.4%. Around 125 crore people live in this country. 80% population is in the villages. They are poor and helpless. Your various committees say, whether it is Tendulkar Committee or Saxena Committee, all says that 77 to 80% people of this country live below the poverty line. Though, your Planning Commission report is confusing, that is a separate matter, but you have said of spending 1.4% of your budget. It is a matter of great concern for the country. In terms of dollar, Government of India spends 43 dollars per person on health, whereas our neighbour Sri Lanka is spending double from us i.e. 87 dollars, China is spending three times i.e. 155 dollar, Thailand spends six times i.e. 261.74 dollars. We want to know from you that what is your compulsion. In which sector you want to spend more, what do you want? Basic need for any country or society is health. After health it is education. Food, health and education, then why are you so uninterested in the health sector? When Hon. Minister will give his statement, we would like to have our answer. The total budget of rupees 15 lakh crore are being spent in 2012-13, but it is sad that only five lakh crore rupees are being spent out of it in plan head. You should try to bring 2.5% to health sector. You should increase the plan size in supplementary budget and remove the feeling of disappointment among people regarding health sector.

Jungle, trees, plants, all have been cut in the name of Industrialisation in the country. Industrialisation not done, but pollution increased. We are villagers, village people were healthy. Our ancestors living in villages, were always

hail and hearty. They never suffered from any disease. Now pollution and diseases have spread everywhere, but you have made no arrangements of treatment in the rural areas. You had made a big gap between urban and rural areas. In urban areas there are some basic health facilities. In spite of introduction of Rural Health Mission, the infrastructure in health sector in rural areas, whether it is health sub-centre, addition PHC or PHC, they are not working properly. We would like to request the hon. Minister to seek a report in this regard and see himself that no centre is working in the right direction.

We give our thanks to the Chief Minister of Bihar who has made great efforts in this sector and has taken a positive initiative. But Rome was not built in a day. Some big work is not possible in a single day. After 64 years of independence, you ruled the country for more than 50 years. But you have not done the required efforts in the health sector. Article 21 of the Constitution provides health facility to every citizen of the country. Government is committed to make arrangements for treatment. Supreme Court also have directed you several times that you have to make appropriate arrangements for the treatment of the people of this country. But we are sorry to say that Government hospitals are giving treatment to only 20% people. The remaining 80% people have no other option, but to go to private hospitals. These hospitals have become commercial and are in the hands of some selective people. Patients have to spend around 70% of their income on treatment. It is a very serious matter and a challenge before the country. You may go to organisation, but we want that before going, do such a memorable work that our country and the world remember that we had such a Minister who left his post, but tried his level best to make the country healthy. Therefore, we request you to bring 'Right to keep healthy life' law.

I want to say to the Hon. Minister that you are a person of very constructive mindset. Country has hope from you. We want you to come true to it. Second thing is that a news was published on 18 April, 2012 in the Asian Age. Hon. Minister, you may also be knowing that. *[English]* "Health expenses has pushed 32.5 million people below the poverty line. This is the statement of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad". *[Translation]* It is not any other person's statement that

[Shri Arjun Roy]

health expenses has pushed 32.5 people below that poverty line. You are saying this. If some other person would have said it, I would have thought that it was a newspaper statement. When the Health Minister of a country speaks in a helpless tone, then it is not a good message for the country. It is a very dangerous signal for the country when the hon. Minister of the country says that health expenses has pushed 32.5 million people below the poverty line.

At the end, I would like to State that there was NDA Government in the year 2003. At that time, they had said to provide six AIIMS in the states, their work had also started. After that, UPA-2 Government added two more AIIMS. Still their infrastructure is being developed. Will they be ready in five years, ten years or in how many years? You have said about upgrading some medical colleges on the lines of AIIMS in this budget also. I am thankful to you for this. But, when will you execute it. If a private hospital is to be provided, it comes up within two, three or four years. But you have said of opening Government hospitals, research centres on the lines of AIIMS and in this regard I would like to say that one such hospital, on the lines of AIIMS, is being built in Bihar. When will you inaugurate it? When will the 09 crore poor people of Bihar and the people of a nearby states get benefit of it? My colleague was speaking and I have also got a report that the dog of a Joint Secretary is being treated. They are doing Cimotherapy. The dog died. He spent lakhs of rupees and made his office. He has become a royal man. I want to say that please announce in this House that a committee will be made to inquire into it. The person who has misused and made a mockery of AIIMS like reputed institute, will say afterwards that they were doing research on dog. Is research done on a pet dog. You already have a pet dog in your house. The dog fell ill and you are getting him treated on Sunday and you will say that research is being done on dog. I want that when you give statement. *...(Interruptions)* people should look into it, so that the when you give statement. *...(Interruptions)* people should look into it, so that the confusion created by the newspaper, may be refuted and the country can see your clear and strong face.

Perhaps on 24th a news was published in India that your doctors leave the country and go abroad. They go there on study leave. They do not come back and settle there. You have said of making them bond. One and a half crore rupees are spent for study in AIIMS to become doctor. Doctors do not live here and go abroad. Secondly, you want to reinstate a MBBS doctor who has worked for three years. Those who are a six and a half year MBBS will after five and a half year, live in village for one year and will treat the people there. Thereafter you will give them degree of MBBS. You have done a good work. I want to congratulate you. But you have said to reinstate MBBS doctor who has worked for three years, do you want. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Roy, please conclude.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: This is the last point. [Translation] There is a saying in Hindi- 'a little knowledge is a dangerous thing'. Do you want to send three years of doctor to villages? Do you want two type system? You will reinstate three years of doctors who will work in the villages and six and half years doctors will work in the cities. One country, one law, same disease. It does not appear appropriate to make double system in one system. Arrange full fledged doctors in villages also. With these worlds, I thank you very much and you give such a reply to all these matters raised in this House, that all the people in the country could see that you are not under pressure and you are with the country.

[English]

*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): I wish to comment on the Demand for Grants by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-12 selectively.

The health status of people of India is poor. It can be seen from our high infant mortality, deaths during childbirth and only nine out of 191 countries spend less than 4.4% of total government expenditure and sadly, we are still a part of the former group. Therefore, the Government has rightly taken initiatives like Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima

*Speech was laid on the table.

Yojana (RSBY) for achieving universal health coverage. But the effect such scheme is limited due to low amount of coverage at Rupees 30,000 per annum. This amount is too meager for meeting healthcare costs for medicines, diagnostic tests, doctor's fees and hospital charges, which in turn results in out of pocket, expenditure (70% of medical expenditure) for poor families and pushes 30 million people into poverty. To provide Universal Health Coverage a High Level Expert Group was constituted to formulate a National Health Package that would provide all citizens government funded primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare. For this to happen the Committee recommended a complete overhaul of the health sector by establishment of more medical colleges, laying down protocols for treatment and adequate supply of affordable medicine. This requires a gradual increase in public spending on health, which is 1.2% of GDP to 2.5 in 2017 and 3% by 2022 and this should be financed from general tax revenue and not from cesses. I therefore, request the Government to accept the major suggestions of the Committee and initiate steps in this regard from this Budget itself.

Ensuring good health of the citizens requires coordination between Central Government, State Governments and local bodies like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). So for success of above plan we should ensure good team work between the stakeholders. At present this is not the case, as PRIs which are mandated to carry out health activities like ensuring drinking water, sanitation, family welfare and controlling epidemics are not backed by necessary policy/legal framework, authority and fiscal commitments. Besides many centrally sponsored schemes are implemented outside the purview of Panchayats which undermines their credibility and authority. The Government must check such practices and empower local bodies in having a say in health and related issues.

In 2005 the Government had launched Accredited Social Health Activist programme (ASHA) and envisaged them as change agents for ensuring community participation in primary health care. But studies in some states have shown that the incentives given to them has generated a bias in their work activities and shift in a

attention of these community health workers from the community to the health services system. Also due to the excessive focus of ASHAs on curative care, the communities consider them as extension of health service system and not as change agents. I request the Government to study this situation as the ASHA Programme with above characteristics would have limited success in generating community participation.

Now coming to family welfare programme in the country, studies by independent researchers show that progress of family welfare programmes has been slow. Actually child immunization coverage has lost pace, institutional delivery coverage has stalled and consequently the pace of reduction in total fertility rate and infant mortality rate has also slowed down. Therefore despite doubling of expenditure on family welfare programme we have not made progress in key programme indicators. I urge the Government to review its family welfare policies and correct the deficiencies.

With regard to mental health, records state that 7% of the population suffers from mental disorders and 90% remain untreated as there is one psychiatrist for four lakh people and the allocation for mental healthcare is than 1% of the health budget. I suggest that the Government should include mental healthcare in primary healthcare and also give greater attention to rehabilitation in severe illnesses like schizophrenia (30 lakh patients in India) and increase the budget for mental healthcare.

Now coming to tertiary healthcare, we need a strategy for providing tertiary care at affordable costs. Today, the district hospital is the apex referral hospital in the health system and the medical colleges are primarily engaged in training, in isolation from health system. I suggest that the Government must work in collaboration with state governments in upgrading district hospitals and improving linkages between them and medical colleges. The use of district health system for both teaching and services can make it economically viable and fulfill twin goals of providing universal access to healthcare and training doctors and other healthcare professionals in the practice of medicine in the country.

India is also the country with the largest number of TB patients in the world. There are 1.9 million new cases

[Shri Jose K. Mani]

occurring in India every year. The situation is worsened by increasing drug resistance, co-infection with HIV and challenges in integration with other programmes. Our preparation in this regard is inadequate as the main diagnostic test is 130 year old and there has been no new drug since the discovery of Rifampicin in 1963 and the vaccine (BCG) currently in use is ineffective for adult TB. I therefore urge the Government to take special note of the TB situation and find innovative methods to fight the disease.

According to the National Family Health Survey the country is unable to provide DPT vaccine which costs only 15 rupees to half of its population. I therefore suggest that the Government must give strong support to public sector undertakings manufacturing inexpensive vaccines in its National Vaccine Policy.

Now coming to the emerging field of clinical trials which is valued at around \$1 billion by 2014, the sector has been criticized for negligent deaths and procuring minors for clinical trials. To prevent such abuses there is urgent need to establish an effective regulatory structure. I therefore request the Government to come up with such a mechanism at the earliest.

Now coming to cancer, there is an alarming rise in cancer cases, 10 lakh new cases, 28 lakh cases at any point of time and reports say that the number of cancer cases in country would surpass those of epidemics such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Though we have made significant strides in cancer treatment, we need to improve in diagnosis and management of cancer for providing affordable treatment to cancer patients. I request the Government make due provisions in the budget for filling in the lacunae in cancer management in India by ensuring affordable technology and sufficient number of experts in the country.

With these comments, I offer my support to the Demand for Grants for 2012-12 as worthy of adoption.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAHENDRA SINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):

*Speech was laid on the table.

We all know that in today's rapidly changing international scenario, health related problems are emerging as a big challenge. The right of better health is linked with the fundamental right of food. But in the present circumstances, it has become the privilege of rich people only. It is a matter of great concern for the country and the Government that on the one hand, one class of Indian society is becoming victim of diabetes, obesity, hypertension and heart related diseases due to excessive eating and on the other hand, people are becoming victim of hunger and malnutrition. People's health condition is worsening day by day in the country. The benefits of government schemes are not reaching to a large number of people in the country. In spite of spending crores of rupees on health programmes by government, their benefits are not reaching to common man. Various health schemes of the Government are not showing their required results due to corruption. Even today, Government hospitals are in a pitiable condition and there is a shortage of doctors also. When we talk about the health of poor people in the country, we find that the main reason of villages to remain absorbed in work is emergent expenditure incurred on their health related problems. When a villager does not get proper treatment due to shortage of doctors and prevailing corruption in government hospitals, then for the sake of his life he goes to private hospitals, which have become a centre of looting, where he is looted in the name of various tests. In such a situation a poor person of a village becomes half dead under the burden of loan. Today, there is most insensitiveness in this occupation which is linked with human sensitivity. It is a tragedy that in our country people in this field are in the blind race of increasing their personal pleasures, do not hesitate in keeping the life of an innocent person at bay.

A person takes medicines with the hope that he will be cured, but due to spurious drugs in the market he becomes victim of other diseases and ultimately goes for his heavenly abroad. Business of medicines worth about 85 thousand crore is done in the country every year in which 25% market of medicines is in the control of spurious drug manufacturers.

Besides, health schemes like other schemes in the country are also a victim of looting. The scams took place

in National Rural Health Mission and the Health Insurance Schemes for BPL families, are its examples.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I request the government that today keeping in view the challenge of public health in the country, the structure of public health facilities should be strengthened and by making the implementation of health programmes transparent and bringing it under strong monitoring efforts should be made to provide the benefit of health services to rural area and very deprived and backward persons of the country.

[English]

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA (Bardhaman East): Respected Chairman, Sir, I would thank you for giving me the chance to speak in the debate on the Demands for Grants 2012-13 of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

At the outset, I congratulate our dynamic and proactive Health Minister for his commitment to improve the health standards of our people. However, though the health indices have improved, there is a lot to be achieved. In India, maternal mortality has decreased from 254 in 2006 to 230 in 2008, IMR has reduced from 66 in 2001 to 48 in 2010 but the same are far better in our neighbouring Sri Lanka or Thailand. We have also seen last year that there were spurts of infant mortality in our country, particularly in West Bengal.

From revised estimate of 28,353 crores to Budget Estimate of Rs. 34,881 crores, the overall increase in our budget from 2011-12 to 2012-13 is 22 percent, but adjusted against the inflation, the increase is less than 9 per cent. However, total health expenditure as percentage of GDP remains at about 1.3 per cent. Hence the policy commitment to lay emphasis on health during the Twelfth Five year plan doesn't get reflected in the union budget despite the pledge of the UPA Government, and even the Eleventh Five year plan to double the spending in this sector.

Total health expenditure from the Centre, as a share of total Union Budget, rise nominally to 2.31 per cent for 2012-13 from 2.15 per cent in 2011-12. This compares extremely poor with budget allocation in most developing countries. That is 11.3 per cent in Thailand, 11.5 per cent in Iran, 11.8 per cent in Mexico etc.

The allocation for the National Rural Health Mission has been increased to Rs. 20,822 crore in 2012-13 from 18,115 crore in previous year. Considering the huge infrastructure gap, this increase is inadequate.

Reacting to extensive reports of resurgence of drug resistant TB in 2011, the Health Department's working group had recommended an allocation of Rs. 5,825 crore on tuberculosis control for Twelfth plan, as against Rs. 1440 crore in the Eleventh plan. Yet, in the 2012-13 budget, combined expenditure on Vector control diseases, mental health, TB, blindness and leprosy has seen only a small increase, from Rs. 2,160 crore to Rs.2,872 crore. Clearly the budget doesn't even reflect the plans developed by the Government's own Health Ministry.

Regarding Reproductive and Child Health Programme and Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), I wish to tell that there are improvements in the parameters but we have to walk a long before we can sleep, even if we can. The benefit of JSY can be taken by only if one delivers after the age of 19 and it is only for 2 deliveries. Though there is law to prevent child marriage, yet it is clear like sunlight, that prevalence of child marriage is rampant in our country.

16.00 hrs.

And these teenagers are more vulnerable to maternal mortality. So, I urge upon the Government to look into the matter and find out ways to combat it and improve the maternal conditions. There is lack of awareness among the people regarding population stabilization. I wish there be more stress and more fund allocation to educate and make people aware of reproductive health and rights. There is also increased female feticide in our country leading to seriously altered sex ratio on our country.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

One of the key highlights of this year's Budget is the launch of the National Urban Health Mission to address the basic health needs of the people in urban areas with population of more than 50,000 and would provide need-based, city-specific urban health care system to meet the diverse health needs of the urban people with stress to poor people. But the plan outlay for 2012-13 is only

[Dr. Anup Kumar Saha]

Rs. 1 crore, though the framework for its implementation was drawn up in mid-2010. Is this because of the combined pressure by the private health care industry not to launch the Urban Health Mission? Or is it the reason why Government wants to go all out for PPP mode in all sectors?

The existing system has many drawbacks. The most important that the planning is not decentralized, and the Union Government is trying to take all the power of the States for manpower development. This is the reason for the proposed National Commission for Human Resource for Health (NCHRH) Bill as well as single entrance examination for entry into Medical Courses. India is a diverse country with wide variations in culture, language and education, urban and rural and also in the curriculum of study in different States. Is the single examination designed for the urban rich and to eliminate the rural poor from entering into medical profession? Also there are other deficiencies like fragmented disease specific approach — rather than comprehensive health care, inflexible financing and limited scope for dysfunctional health infrastructure, poor quality of care and lack of accountability and indiscipline.

From the glance of the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of the last five years, it is disheartening to observe that there was substantial under utilization of the budgeted funds. I hope the Health Ministry will streamline the monitoring mechanism and ensure optional and more efficient deployment and proper utilization of its inadequate financial resource. I wish and want to cite an example. We know that two trauma centres are to operate from our district, Burdwan in West Bengal but none is functioning yet. We don't know what happened to the allocated funds. Is it underutilized or mis-utilised?

I hope the Department will focus on development of infrastructure including human resource and reduce the cost of health care. There should be access to essential drugs at affordable price. The Government should stress upon the control of drug prices as well as implementation of use of generic drugs. Regarding quality care, it is difficult

to measure good quality against bad in the absence of any norm. As the public health is under-funded and the providers do not have incentives to provide quality care, there is need to improve access to quality care by implementing flexible norms for facilities, accreditation of private facilities as well as social control over it and building more centres of excellence such as AIIMS, etc.

We have heard about one that one AIIMS-like institute will be in West Bengal but we are still at dark about this initiation. Most qualified doctors and nurses are supposed to be self regulated by their respective State Medical Councils. In practice, regulation is weak and close to non-existent. There are also many providers who are under-qualified or unqualified. The sorry state of matter is that vigilance and monitoring is among the poorest in the world. That is why my question is this. In this vast country with wide and rampant malpractice, how many persons have been punished till date? I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps in this regard to alleviate the sufferings of the common people.

I wish to conclude by requesting our Health Ministry to amend the flawed policies, investing more funds into public healthcare and serve the people without considering for the profits of private providers.

Hope in this way, our Health Department, with their zeal and commitment, can provide affordable and quality healthcare to our people and reach towards the Millennium Development Goals. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Sir, I must congratulate our hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad as well as my good friend and Minister of State Shri Sudip Bandopadhyay. There is no doubt that they have made efforts to improve the condition of public health in rural areas through NRHM and RKS. At the same time, we cannot say that everything is good and the efforts of the hon. Ministers as well as the Ministry have reached the people at the grassroots.

India may be among the fastest growing economies, but after going through some documents, I came to know that our country's spending on public health is among the

lowest in the world. Out of 175 countries, our position is 171. This is despite the fact that our population is beset with a huge burden of chronic as well as communicable diseases, including one-third of the global TB patients.

Sir, in the Annual Report of the Ministry, they have admitted that everything is not good and they are taking steps to improve upon the condition of the health care system in rural areas. I would like to quote a few lines from the Annual Report relating to NRHM and RKS. It says:

“However, the progress has been uneven across the regions and with large scale inter-State variations. Despite consistent efforts in scaling of infrastructure and man power, the rural and remote areas continue to be deficit in health facilities and man power.”

I certainly appreciate this statement made in the Annual Report. They have admitted that upto some extent it is not at all good.

Sir, I would like to quote a few sentences from an Editorial which appeared in *The Tribune* on 21st March, 2012. It says:

“The 2012-13 Budget proposals for health indicate that the sector that does not have immediate political implication does not get the money, no matter how desperate the situation is.”

“...The proposal is to spend mere 21 per cent more than the money spent last financial year, adjust that for inflation and you are left with 13 to 14 per cent only. This is particularly disappointing because the President in her Address to this Budget Session of Parliament raised hopes by announcing that the Government intends to nearly double the public spending on health by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.”

This is the statement made by our Esteemed President when she addressed the Joint Session of Parliament. So, the question is that this particular health sector does have political importance, so it does not get much importance and more money for its improvement.

It is true that they have provided money for the District Headquarters hospitals and sub-Divisional Headquarters health centres under NRHM; they have no doubt provided

money, they have increased the amount, but how much the prices of drugs have increased. Have they taken that into consideration?

I am a diabetic patient. I am getting all the medicines from the CGHS, but at the same time whenever there is a shortage of medicines, while touring in the constituency, when we go to the market and ask for the medicine, we could feel the pinch of the problem. Then we know how much we have to spend to purchase an insulin injection in the rural areas.

Sir, as you have already warned me, I will not go into the details, but I would just like to mention here a few problems in my State. The hon. Ministers Shri Azad as well as Shri Badyopadhyay know that we have only three medical colleges and the shortage of doctors in my State is very much there. About 600 and odd doctors are needed; no doctors have been posted in the rural areas. So, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik has requested the Medical Council of India to increase the seats in these colleges.

My hon. Friends, both, Shri Azad and Shri Badyopadhyay are sitting here, I would request them to consider it seriously and urgently because there are only three medical colleges and the seats are very limited. If we do not increase the seats where from we can get the doctors? The request has been pending before the Medical Council of India as well as the Ministry perhaps. So, please consider it and increase the seats in the medical colleges in the State of Odisha. Of course, they have given a few instances that the facilities are not adequately provided.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): But Azadji has provided them an AIIMS at Bhubaneswar. Has he mentioned that?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Yes, I was coming to that. I know that it is an AIIMS like institution and I have asked the questions on that so many times. I was told that it is being inaugurated very soon. I must thank hon. Shri Azad as well as the officers of the Ministry of Health that they have taken this pain to see that this is immediately commissioned and people get the facilities as desired.

[Shri Arjun Charan Sethi]

There is increase in the number of death cases due to cancer. We all know that treatment of cancer is very expensive. Especially in the villages, in the rural areas, the number of cancer patients is increasing like anything. During the current year, I have already recommended more than 100 cases for funds for the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. A few of them have already met their end. I would request you, as has been proposed by a few of our friends sitting here, that in the case of persons suffering from cancer or any other such diseases, the Government should bear the cost of treatment. Unless that is done, it would not be possible for the people in the villages to meet the cost of treatment.

With these words, once again, I thank you very much.

[Translation]

*SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Budget for health care facilities in the country has been increased by twenty per cent but we are far behind of other countries in the matter of focusing on health care facilities. In USA more than 15 per cent of GDP is being spent on health care.

The Government is taking initiative through various schemes in the health sector. There is a need to give impetus on strengthening of institutional infrastructure. Population based norms have been fixed for health centres to be set up in rural areas, but in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of my Parliamentary Constituency population density is very low. In these districts people reside in far flung scattering hamlets. Owing to vast area, illiteracy, lack of transport means neither the rural people can avail full advantage of health care facilities nor the health centre personnels can provide adequate health service in entire region.

In desert areas one primary health centre is set up for the population of twenty thousand each. Whereas in Barmer district of my Parliamentary Constituency population density is 92 persons per kilometer and in Jaisalmer district it is 17 persons per kilometre. In this situation in view of special circumstances health centres should be established on area basis instead of population.

*Speech was laid on the table.

As per census of the year 2011, the population of my Parliamentary Constituency Barmer is more than 26 lakhs. If we accept population as a base for setting up of health centres, then health centres are not available as per norms in desert regions. As per norms of one sub-health centre for the population of 3000, approximately 860 sub-health centres should have been set up but only 546 sub-health care are there. Similarly, only 61 primary health centres are there against 130.

Recently as per report of Planning Commission, requirement of approximately six lakhs doctors, one million nurses and in huge number of para-medical staff was reported. There is a need to provide higher studies facility and handsome package in the health sector of the country.

There is no medical education institution is available in border areas. Thousands of children of our area are getting MBBS and nursing education in other parts of state and country. The girls of border areas are residing many kilometres away from border area for getting nursing education. Thousands of promising children of lower and middle class sections are deprived of education as they are not able to afford education expense. This time by twenty per cent increase in health budget special focus has been kept on research, insurance cover and medical education. I request that medical and nursing colleges should be set up in border desert areas of Rajasthan.

Approximately half of the medical posts in main hospitals situated in Barmer and Jaisalmer district headquarters of my Parliamentary Constituency are lying vacant. Similar position is prevailed in across the country. The young doctors of my district instead of joining Government service are working in private hospital in other states on handsome salary. That is why the patients of our area prefer to go to Gujarat.

The Government is running health insurance scheme. It is my request that a medical card/pass should be issued so that on the basis of this card/pass a person, in the absence of health care facility in Government hospitals could avail medical facilities on concessional rates in hospital/medical colleges run by various institution/trusts and other agencies.

There is a need of regional participation in health

schemes and to use available resources. While preparing every new scheme, it is necessary to take the local situations in to account. New scheme is prepared by the Ministry at central level and sent to all the districts for implementation. If we make this scheme in view of local requirements it will be more beneficial for the area and all the necessary resources which are already available there can be fully used.

I would like to demand that border desert areas of the state should be allocated additional budget as compared to other districts. Labour room facility is available at 171 health centres in Barmer. Budget provision should be made to provide this facility at all health sub-centres. Medical posts for community health centres should also be sanctioned and doctor should be appointed therein so that better facilities should be provided in rural areas. It should be ensured that facilities like all lab tests, x-ray and CT scan are available at block headquarters.

If we look at the data of third national family health survey, institutional delivery in the country is only 41 per cent. But in Rajasthan one child out of three takes birth in a health centre. This percentage is very low in comparison of states like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc. Possibility of safe delivery has been increased from the important scheme like Janani Suraksha but efforts have to be made to put complete ban on delivery through unsafe means in remote areas deprived of these facilities.

Today vide publicity of health services and schemes is still required in rural areas. The data of child and mother mortality rate has constantly been coming down but we have to check it at ground level to find out whether health workers are providing correct and complete information or not.

It is not possible for poor people of rural areas to get treatment of diseases like heart, cancer and kidney. Many patients come to me and I try to help them from Prime Minister and Chief Minister relief fund. I would like to request you that special provision should be made for the treatment of such poor patients against these serious diseases in the Government medical institutions so that no person loses his life due to financial reasons. I would also like to request that limit of assistance being provide to poor patients for the treatment of serious diseases, through

Members of Parliament, from Prime Minister relief fund should also be raised. For health care facilities, money is provided from Members of Parliament fund, hence provision should be made for the treatment of poor and needy patients against serious diseases out of this money.

Still, today rural people are not aware of the health care facilities and diseases. I would like to urge upon the Government that for comprehensive implementation of health services and generation of awareness among the people participation of public representatives should be ensured. Rural health committees should be strengthened. Keeping in view the difficult situations of desert areas special budget allocation should be made according to the local need.

[English]

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL (Osmanabad): Hon. *Sabhapati*, I am very grateful to you for permitting me to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Government of Maharashtra has requested the Government of India to sanction and release Rs. 100 crore each for six Government medical colleges and hospitals in Maharashtra under the Prime Minister's Swasthya Suraksha Yojana for quality medical education and better treatment of the patients. The colleges are:—

1. Shri Vasantao Naik Government Medical College and Hospital, Yavatmal
2. Shri Bhausaheb Hire Government Medical College and Hospital, Dhule
3. Dr. Shankarrao Chavan Government Medical College, and Guru Govindsingh Hospital, Nanded
4. Dr. Vaishampayan Memorial Medical College, and Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Solapur
5. Government Medical College and Hospital at Akola, and
6. Government Medical College and Hospital at Latur.

Similarly, a proposal for grant of Rs. 700 crore for upgradation of B.J. Medical college and Sassoon General

[Dr. Padmasinha Bajirao Patil]

Hospital, Pune has been sent to the Government of India for release of grant for the year 2012-13.

The people of Maharashtra would be very grateful and obliged to the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad *sahib* for sanction and release of the requested amount for the year 2012-13.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I rise to support demands for grants for the year 2012-13 related to all the sectors coming under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Hon. Members who spoke earlier to me said about allocations. We cannot say about this plan but allocation particularly for this year has been increased sufficiently in comparison to previous year. I am also agree with other hon. Members that Health Ministry is such a Ministry which cannot be compared with other Ministry. If the children go under malnutrition or miss the school or workdays at their working place due to illness it affects national productivity. Hence this ministry and all the departments under this should be given special importance. If we have a look on the allocation made this time and adjust it with population growth and inflation rate, then we will find that absolute increase is approximately Rs. 37,000 crore which is Rs. 6,000 crore more than previous year. But if we translate it in per capita the picture looks not so bright as the hon. Members sitting in the House would like to see. It is my demand that budget allocation for Ministry of Health should be further increased.

Sir, I, not touching all the general issues, would like to point out some specific things. Last year about five per cent GDP on Plan allocation was spent on health. 1.4 per cent has been spent by the Government but most of the expenditure is out of pocket and this time this allocation has been increased from 0.9 per cent to 1.4 per cent. In the new plan it will go up to 2.9 per cent. We want, it should be increased more. If we look our achievements particularly in health sectors, since when National Rural Health Mission has started be it MMR or be it IMR all are showing much progress. Till now all the thrust was on expenditure but now I would like to congratulate hon.

Minister because he has fixed measurable targets in NRHM under 12th Five Year Plan. There will be seven measurable targets, from which we will measure that whatever money we are spending, what achievement we are getting in actual. Whether it is malnutrition, be it sex ratio or be it infant mortality, it will a better way to get genuine feedback about the extent to which the country is getting benefit of the expenditure incurred.

Regarding the provision of per district mobile medical units of NRHM, I would like to request the Hon. Minister that more mobile medical units should be provided to each district. We are all aware of the fact that we are not able to send the doctor in villages. To address the increasing accessibility gap in village, if we are not able to send the doctors, we can provide mobile medical unit or mobile hospital so that they can get some relief from diseases they have. Those are required to be referred to hospital can be referred to.

A very good scheme has been included in the approach paper of 12th Five Year Plan. Ambulance should also be kept under fire brigade department so that it can be reached to the needy people without delay to rush the patient to the hospital. It is also a commendable thing. Difficulties are being faced due to non-submission of plan document "timely. So far as the NRHM is concerned, as has been mentioned in the budget speech that we want to make national health mission by incorporating national rural health mission and national urban health mission. We have announced it. If we could begin it from the first day of 12th Plan its benefit can also be reached to the poor urban people.

I would also like to say something regarding Ayush department. This time only Rs. 1198 crore has been allocated. Ayush is such a department for which we should care most and if we people do not care for it nobody will be left in this world to care it. Today we call it an indigenous or Indian medicine but in the foreign countries it is called alternative medicine. If you ask the hon'ble Members sitting here, they will also say that their first priority is for modern medicine. After that we can think that we should take care of alternative Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani or yoga. In the Ayush department focus has been kept mainly on two things. First they have said that they want to have their

own central drug controller. I think its feasibility is very low. I would like to know from the reply of the Hon. Minister that all the drugs in our country are regulated under drugs and Cosmetic Act. There is one regulator for modern medicine, how it can be feasible for cross over studies, double blind cross over studies and comparable studies? I asked this question from the people of the department in the Committee meeting but we could not get any answer thereof. It will become a complicated issue if Ayush goes downward in the process of getting a separate identity. We would also like that it may become a mainstream. It would have a separate identity. But it would not be better if it becomes totally secluded in this way. Today they say that they will have their own drug controller.

On the other hand they say that they will set up their own National Commission for Human Resource and Ayush. Our committee is already evaluating a bill on National Commission for human resource and health. I would like to urge upon the Hon. Minister that till the committee evaluate it, [English] it would be advisable if they can go a little slow on this [Translation] House and other people can get the benefit of this thing. Now the question is as to what kind of major benefit we can get from Ayush? As per the study made by World Bank 80 per cent population of world by this way or that way depends on herbal remedy for prevention of diseases. Today when we are living in IPR age, if you see in the IPR we are signatory, we are signatory of NAGO or protocol, we are signatory for convention on biodiversity. But if you see we are a mega biodiverse country. We are user and provider of biodiversity. We are user on all the places where allopathic medicine or modern medicine comes. On the part of Ayush, we are providers and we can take full benefit of this. If we take advantage of IPR on this issue, we pay special attention on this, then I think that it will be in greater interest of the country. Now we talk about department of health research. The total allocation for department of health research is Rs. 908 crore which cannot present bright picture before us. The next example of such allocation is Department of Agriculture Research. Its allocation is Rs. 3,220 crore. We should think over it, on the base of the allocation our scientists could bring green revolution, they could bring different modern techniques in the country. Since we are not providing funds for health and research on the same line, our

scientists are lagging behind in the health sector. It is necessary to have focus on health research and budgetary allocation for the same should be increased. Now fourth one is Department of AIDS Control. AIDS is internationally much hyped because the profile of this disease draws inter-national attention. Be it UNO or WHO, all have focus on this disease. I would like to make very humble submission in the House, so many hon'ble Members are sitting here, if I ask one question from you as to what should be the first priority in our country to cure T.B. or to cure AIDS, then what will be the answer? If I ask it should be for malaria or for AIDS. If you see the disease burden profile of this country, be it communicable diseases or be it non-communicable diseases, all diseases come under it. Put aside stroke, cancer, diabetes, malaria, tuberculosis, kalazar and rest of the disease, approximately Rs. 1700 crore have been allocated for all our disease programmes. Department of AIDS is a separate organisation for which Rs. 1700 crore have been allocated. There was time when huge inter-national funding was coming for this. Since western world is going under economic instability today and the aid which they were providing has been discontinued. It is correct that we are spending for those from our own pocket but what is the justification thereof? Most important thing is that when you see have started Department of AIDS Control and after that if you see disease profile in this department, as per data of 2009 there are about 24 lakhs patients are suffering from hepatitis-B and hepatitis-C in India today. The number of patients of hepatitis-B is 20 million and of hepatitis-C is about 10 million. These figures tally with study conducted in the AIIMS. Today the cases of liver transplantation which are coming here, in which some cases are of syrosis, some are of cancer and thereafter liver transplantation is done. I would like to say something more about AIDS. The manner in which our department works, I think the amount of Rs. 1700 crore is not being utilized properly. If you go to a centre and get tested for AIDS, if your infection profile is absolutely right, how this disease is transmitted? This disease is transmitted through unprotected sex or intravenous drug use. The profile of AIDS and the profile of hepatitis-B virus is the same.

There is resource constraint in our country. Our country has not so much money that we can duplication of everything. Perhaps we would not be able to create

[Dr. Jyoti Mirdha]

separate department of hepatitis, but are cannot do the hepatitis test at the same centres. If the person in found negative, we should leave him after giving hepatitis vaccine and if he is found positive we should start his treatment of hepatitis-B. We feel proud on our data and say that U.N. has supported us. India, China and South Africa are three countries who have well handled AIDS. In India incidences of AIDS have come down, prevalence has come down. I give you a small example of measurement of incidence. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, if you say I will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be more brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Sir, it is necessary. To know the priority of the country is very necessary for us. We do not conduct test of the boys less than fifteen years of age because the reason of AIDS in the children is mother to child transfusion. Whereas the recent study made in this regard points out that sexual activity in street children starts at the early age and these people become victim of HIV. Secondly, your demographic is shifting. Earlier the biggest risk group was truck drivers, but now the biggest risk group is migrant labourers. In both these cases, the people get the infection from sex workers and when they return to their village they give their infection to their wives. She becomes pregnant and our department presumes that every pregnant woman will go at sentinel centre for anti-natal checkup where her HIV test will be conducted and the figures which will come to us will be authentic. This is quite wrong because how much women in the villages go for anti-natal checkup? All the members sitting here are from rural background. You all know the fact. Perhaps the figures which we are getting seem to be incorrect. So far as the mortality is concerned, no one can tell the number of people died with the AIDS. Since immunity has lowered, people are dying. We search the biggest data, if a person who was coming here to take anti retro viral therapy and he has discontinued to come and has not come continuously for the last three months it is presumed, he has died. We should evolve an out of the box solution for collecting data which can suit our country.

We should not depend on the guidelines of UN or WHO in this regard. As on date the biggest treatment of AIDS is prevention. When you start anti-retro viral therapy the viral load of patient goes down and he becomes low infectious. Therefore, we should change our format as per latest guidelines. After mentioning two points I will conclude.

Medical education is the most important issue and entire House will be concerned to that. In this regard the intention of the Government may be absolutely right that in which direction we want to take medical education. First point is regarding MBBS for which you have said that rural posting for one year will be made compulsory. With the provision of rural internship five and half years' course will be for six years. Today, here the people do not like much to become doctors because in spite of so much study they do not get handsome remuneration. Candidates in very less number are appearing in PMT. These figures are falling each year. If you will say the girls to go in village and work for a year, then you have not provided infrastructures in the villages. Today more number of girls are becoming doctors than the number of boys. In the process, it may not become counter productive as we are actually discouraging for becoming MBBS. I may have my own reasons behind saying this. The committee in evaluating the same but it is just my request that you have said yourself and it is a commendable thing. I would like to praise the Government that they have increased 26 per cent seats for under-graduate and 62 per cent for post-graduates last year. Regarding patients and doctors ratio in our country, their presentation had shown that by the year 2020 we will have 20 lakh doctors. We have nowhere need to send incomplete doctors in the village. Most important thing is that when you cannot send the doctors in the village, then you send mobile hospital there. One more campaign is going on. If we talk about post-graduate, they say that for the courses of DM and MCH a loby is pushing strongly that this should also be equated with DNB so that we can have super specialist all of sudden. It will be very dangerous trend. We are saying our children that school will not fail them up to 10th class, when they will reach in 11th only then you will know as to what extent your child will be successful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, be brief.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: I am concluding. In the 11th he know that he perhaps is not capable to do something. Then you encouraged him to be incomplete doctor. During medical studies you tried to stop him from becoming a doctor. After that post-graduation and super-specialisation issue came, in this matter if you equate DNB with DM or MCH than medical education in our country perhaps is going in wrong direction. Government medical colleges are not being opened. Today most of the medical colleges are in private sector. I have no objection over private colleges. But private sector has a motive to earn profit. If its motive will be profit and you will send your children there, they will earn profit from you. When your children will return as doctors they will have repay their loan. Overall healthcare will be costlier in the country and we don't want to go in the direction in which America had gone. There the issue is not only to increase the allocation but we have to learn that in which direction the allocation should be made and in this matter we have no better example than America. In the year 1960, allocation of America was 5 per cent GDP. In the year 2009, it was 17.3 per cent. Their health budget has crossed food budget. If they continue to move with the same speed it will be about 19.5 per cent in 2017. We don't want to go in that direction because it is a collapsing and un-successing model. If we are going towards universal health coverage then at least a new model should be created for us where we can manage.

Sir, another point was about health insurance scheme which is very good scheme. In the earlier budget it was extended for NREGA and beedi workers. I would like to make one more request that being an owner of land, poor farmer cannot come under BPL category. When farmer falls ill he does not get the benefit of BPL card. Small farmers should invariably be included in this category. Although they have land but they are not able to achieve much productivity to bear their expenditure. If he falls ill, he has to sell his land first, and then he manages the treatment of his family member. There is a need to consider this issue.

Last point, health care will only be affordable when you will provide medicines at cheaper rates. National drug pricing policy is not acceptable in the present format but a new policy should be brought at the earliest. I would like

to comment that Government has issued compulsory licence and provided cheaper medicines for cancer, we should repeat the same step and this should be made available to the needy persons also.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

*SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH (Fatehgarh Sahib): I would like to express my views on very important topic that is health of the citizen of the cotuntry. Inold day a slogan is very famous if you loss money nothing has been lost and if you loss your health you lost something. If you loose your character, you loose all and health and character is also to much interrelated with each other.

Long time ago our great grand parents kept strong and fit in there livelihood by farming, which include ploughing, planting and daily work by own self.

Today most people suffer from all different kind of disease like, high/low blood pressure, gout, heart attack and stress related diseases which cost the world billions rupees. I want ot endorsethat health is wealth it isa partofhappiness, and with it, we can live long and contribute the society. Truth is good health does not take care of itself, and if think it will, we may well lose it.

I want to light on the national rural health mission. It contributed to reducing maternity morality late, Infant morality rate and total fertility rate. The infant formality rate decline by 3 point to 47 per 1,000 live birth in 2010.

The MMR declined from 254 in 2004-06 to 125 in 2009. The decline has been sharper in higher focus states. I want to request to state Governemnt also implement the health policy up to the lower level. Janani Siksha Yojna has result in steep rise in demand for services in publichealth institutionswiht the names of JSY beneficial rising from 73 lakhs in 2005-2006 is 1.13 crore in 2010-2011.

Now in 2011 a scheme Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakam (JSSK) was launched, which entitle all pregnant women delivery in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expenses delivery. Including Ce sarean, drug,

*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri Sukhdev Singh]

free diet free blood where ever required transport form institutions to home free.

Government provide unchallengeable facilities for citizen but it is need develop the health by the administration toward public. Today most of the people run for private hospital, why it is need to know the fact at ground level, why the people not faith upon public instiution.

Tobacco is the foremost preventable cause it death and disease in the country, as nearly 8-9 lakh people die every year in India due to diseases relating is tobacco use. But Madam I am sorry to say that it is to much different in my state of Punjab. The Malwa region of Punjab is mostly effected due to more use of insecticide and pesticide in crops. I humbly requested to the state government through you if did not care seriously of the Malwa region this region known as cancer region in Punjab. Among the vector borne diseases malaria is still a major problem in the country.

It is matter of pride that under Pradhan Mantri Swastiya Suraksha Yojna establish six AIIMS like institutions and upgrading existing 13 medical colleges.

Recognition that a strong and well trained nursing force is essential for the deliverty of Health care service and promotion public health government has supported state government for opening 132 ANM Schools, 137 GNM school in those 276 district where there are no such school.

It is expecting that due the strength, so as to achieve global standards of quality health care with focus on reducing inequality in health expanding deployment of trained human resources quality trains monitoring and evaluation strengthening of District Hospital.

[Translation]

*SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): In this budget the Government of India has taken care of the health of all the people and 2.5 per cent share of GDP has been provided to department of health whereas earlier it was 1.4 per cent. In spite of that per capita expenditure being incurred

on health is less in the country. At present per capita expenditure in India is 43 dollar, in our neighbouring country Sri Lanka it is 87 dollar, in China 155 dollar and in Thailand it is 261 dollar. When we see the expenditure of our rural and remote areas, we find that the Government expenditure being incurred on them is nominal. Medical facilities in our tribal society and remote areas are negligible. In rural areas also health related expenditure in respect of farmers and labourers is very low. It should be increased. Even today 73 per cent people of rural areas are required to be given focus and priority. The industrial development being taken place in the country is not commensurate with the nature which causes different kinds of diseases are spreading in the country and the people living in urban areas are bound to get tested weekly for diabetes and other ailments.

The number of patients in AIIMS, Safdarjung hospital and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is increasing day by day which causes inconvenience to the people and the doctors find it difficult to extensively diagnose the disease for the treatment. Extravagance in AIIMS has been reported. Luxury cars are being purchased. Deputy Director level officers are converting their offices into five star. Misuse of funds allocated for the treatment of public should be checked and action should also be taken against the officers misusing the funds.

I request the Government that adequate arrangements should be made for stay of patients and their relatives coming in Delhi. For the last so many years we hearing that six AIIMS would be opened so as to check the rising pressure on AIIMS of Delhi but no any AIIMS has been set up till now. Reports of upgradation of many medical colleges were received but no hospital has been upgraded till now. Adequate provision of hospitals in backward areas is also very necessary. Vacant posts of doctors, technicians and other staff in AIIMS and other hospitals should be filled in without delay so that patients could get benefit and recruitments being made against the rule could be checked. Mobile medical van should always be available in every Tehsil headquarters in the area. Doctors and nurses should be made available in all rural and urban remote areas. In view of rising population adequate number of technicians, nurses and doctors should be made

*Speech was laid on the table.

available as per requirement to keep the balance. For this medical colleges in required number should be opened at the earliest. The number of seats for medical specialization in all the disciplines should be increased in view of population ratio so that services of specialists could be availed.

National Rural Health Mission was implemented with a view to provide healthcare facilities in rural areas. But in this scheme rules and provisions are not being followed properly. That is why rural people are not getting the benefit commensurate with the Government money being spent on this scheme. Medicines are not available at rural and block level health centres. There is no machine and staff are available for examination of the patient, doctors also are not attending the patients. Large scale bungling have taken place under National Rural Health Mission in Uttar Pradesh. Union Ministry of Health should take immediate necessary action to check bungs. In this budget allocation for NHRM has been increased by two and half thousands of rupees so that people could get its full and maximum benefit. In rural and tribal areas of the country, 85 per cent children are going under malnutrition which is also matter of concern. Several children are died due to lack of proper food and medical facilities. Hon'ble Prime Minister has expressed concern over it. The Government has implemented various schemes through different ministries for this. But it seems that people are not getting full benefit thereof. For this purpose, all the schemes related to malnutrition should be reviewed so that the country can get rid of malnutrition.

As per census of 2011 the population of the country has become 113 crore and urban areas are also increasing. Every third person is living in the city. There are more than 50 cities where population is more than ten lakh. Such cities need big hospitals. One fourth of the areas of these cities are slums. Large scale filth prevails there which causes frequent outbreak of diseases prevails there. National Health Mission is going to start under 12th five year plan which will be started in above 50 cities. This scheme is a good beginning for urban health but it requires a strict monitoring. Rs. 30 thousand crore are likely to be spent on this scheme.

Large investment is being made in medical sector with a view to earn profit and private nursing homes and

private hospitals in the cities are neglecting human values and social liabilities and working for profit. It is very essential to control them. These private nursing homes and private hospital are exploiting the people. When the patient is reached near the death they refer him to the Government hospitals. There should be a check on the exploitation by the nursing homes and spending therein.

Japanese encephalitis meningitis fever in some of north-east part of Uttar Pradesh and border areas of Bihar breaks out every year for the last many years and consequently five or six persons die everyday due to breaking out this disease. Meningitis fever breaks out every year due to climatic and environmental conditions and sometimes it takes the place of epidemic.

Bungling in national health mission is on full swing across the India. First bungling and thereafter murder of chief medical officers and then murder of Deputy CMO accused in this murder. Bungling is the main reason behind these murders. The Government of Uttar Pradesh did not take any lesson from these bungs, but on the contrary tried to save the accused of this bungling. The persons who were exposing them are being assassinated. State Government says it is suicide whereas postmortem report says it is a murder. This bungling is very deep. Contracts of crores of rupees were awarded without tender, advance payments had been made and thousands of crores of rupees had gone into the pockets of officers. Government of India allocates crores of rupees for providing healthcare facilities to the families of poors and farmers living in the villages. But the Uttar Pradesh Government bungled crores of rupees and has deprived the people of Uttar Pradesh of healthcare facilities.

It is very necessary to have the control over the management of Medical Colleges. Due to lack of proper treatment of diabetes, the number of diabetic patients is increasing in India. As per estimate of Indian Council and Medical Research this number will reach to 32 million in the country, the Government has made pilot efforts to check it in 10 districts. There was a provision to spend Rs. 1660 crore on it. Diabetes is such a disease which generates several diseases.

Different types of public utility vaccine manufacturing government pharmaceuticals should be upgraded in real

[Shri Ratan Singh]

manner and people of India should be benefitted from these manufactured vaccines.

To make National Health Mission more successful, it is essential to provide sonography, ECG, X-ray, Vidas system and other essential machines in every sub-division and tehsil level hospitals for examination. For the treatment and diagnose of the patients such arrangement should be made in the hospitals that specialist and doctors can always be available to operate these machines. The Central Government should invariably monitor the public utility activities of National Health Mission on regular basis. Sufficient funds in Hon'ble Prime Minister's fund is necessary for the treatment of patients. Balance in sex ratio should be maintained in the country having proper control over health education.

I strongly support the budget related to department of health which is a public welfare and public utility budget for the people of India.

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Today health problem in our country is a serious problem. More than 60 per cent population of the country lives in villages. The Government has launched National Rural Health Mission to improve health of the rural people. But there is so corruption in this scheme that it is restricted to papers only and Uttar Pradesh is its clear example.

Today in our country health is more necessary than education and the Budget allocation for the year 2012-13 made by the Central Government seems to be mere public attractive budget.

The number of Medical Colleges in our country is very short. Consequently, medical education has become so costlier that any child of ordinary family cannot think about this medical education. Therefore, the Government should pay special attention towards the medical education and its availability should be increased.

Nowadays some kind of new diseases are coming up and before these are diagnosed by the doctor people

*Speech was laid on the table.

become victims of these diseases. Therefore, the Government should set up a separate research centre for the same.

CGHS hospital is existed only in Ahmedabad in Gujarat which causes much inconvenience to the public. People go to Ahmedabad for treatment by travelling 300 kilometres. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that in addition to Ahmedabad CGHS hospital should also be opened in Amreli and Rajkot.

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to put forth my views on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-13 on behalf of AIADMK.

The health sector has got a total outlay of Rs. 34,488 crore in the Budget Estimates for the year 2012-13, which is 13.24 per cent more than the Budget Estimates of Rs.30,456 crore for the year 2011-12. There is a total Non-Plan outlay of Rs.4,011 crore in the Budget Estimates for the year 2012-13. There is an increase in the allocation for the National Rural Health Mission of the order of Rs.20,822 crore for the year 2012-13, about 15 per cent more than Rs.18,115 crore for the year 2011-12. The launch of National Urban Health Mission for encompassing the primary health care needs of people in urban areas has been announced. Though there is introduction of new schemes like this, the budget allocation has been increased only by 13.24 per cent. I would like to point out that the increase in Budget Estimates for this sector in 2011-12 was 20 per cent more than that of the previous year. Therefore, on the basis of percentage, allocation for this important health sector is low. I hope more funds will be provided for the new schemes during the course of the year.

The Department of Health and Family Welfare gets the major chunk of Rs.27,127 crore, which is Rs.3,567 crore more than Rs.23,560 crore in the Budget Estimates for the year 2011-12. The Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) gets a total Plan outlay of Rs.990 crore in the Budget Estimates for the year 2012-13.

For the year 2011-12 allocation for AYUSH was Rs.900 crore, which means the increase is only Rs.90 crore in this Budget. This amount is not enough and the hon. Minister has to increase the allocation. This is not the right approach towards Indian systems of medicine. Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and other non-allopathic systems of medicines have become increasingly popular among the people across the country. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to allocate more funds for AYUSH so that more hospitals of Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and other non-allopathic systems could be opened in the country.

Strangely, there has been no change in the allocation for the Department of AIDS Control in the Budget Estimates for 2012-13, where a sum of Rs.1700 crore has been earmarked, the same as last year. I do not know if the Government strongly feels that AIDS control does not need more funds or attention. India is ranked third among the countries with the most number of HIV infected people, but we have developed a sort of complacency. This is an alarming issue and I hope the hon. Minister will enlighten this august House about the reasons for this complacency in AIDS control.

The rural health system of India is plagued by serious resource shortfall and under-development of infrastructure leading to deficient health care for a majority of our population. Only 31.9 per cent of all Government hospital beds are available in rural areas as compared to 68.1 per cent for urban population. In the absence of qualified doctors, the predominant providers of health care in rural areas are unqualified private practitioners, who have either no training or training in alternative systems of medicine. But they prescribe allopathic medicines. Such people are able to attract clientele for two reasons – firstly, non-availability of qualified doctors; and secondly, most of the medicinal conditions for which services are sought are of the common type, for which the quasi-trained practitioners can often offer some relief. However, the medical services provided by such practitioners who largely practise in a discipline in which they have no training is in the broader context highly damaging. For example, indiscriminate and injudicious use of antibiotics by these unqualified medical practitioners is giving rise to new mutant resistant micro-organisms. This is an area that needs close scrutiny by

the Department of Research and Development; but unfortunately Research and Development is poorly treated in our country.

Taking the right step at the right time can work miracles. In Tamil Nadu, our hon. Chief Minister Kumari J. Jayalalitha has introduced many praiseworthy schemes in the health sector. Our hon. Chief Minister has launched the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme on January 11, 2012 increasing the sum assured to Rs.1 lakh per year and Rs.4 lakh for a period of four years and has also extended the coverage to more diseases and included diagnostic procedures. The Tamil Nadu Government has announced a revolutionary scheme for free distribution of sanitary napkins to rural girls. Over 41 lakh adolescent girls in the 10-19 age group in rural areas stand to benefit from this first-of-its-kind initiative in India covering the entire State. Sanitary napkins will be distributed through schools and Anganwadis. An amount of Rs.55 crore has been provided for this scheme in the next financial year. Maternity assistance of Rs.12 thousand is given under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme and this is the highest in the country. This has come as a boon to the poor beneficiaries and has improved the health status of both the mother and the child.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has decided to set up six new AIIMS at Bhopal, Patna, Jodhpur, Rishikesh, Raipur and Bhubaneswar this year. This will be helpful in providing advance health care facilities to the people besides giving quality medical education to students. I would request the Government to set up an AIIMS at Chennai, as it will not only be useful to the people of Tamil Nadu but also the floating population of neighbouring States.

The MCI is very harsh towards Government medical colleges. Often, they make visits and find fault with Government medical colleges for simple reasons. They are also reducing the intake of students in the medical colleges. On the contrary, the MCI is very lenient towards the private medical colleges. This has to be thoroughly probed.

I also request the hon. Health Minister and the Government of India to increase the number of seats in Government Medical Colleges from 150 to 250.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I would like to tell that Gujarat has become a growth engine of the country today where development is taking place in all sectors.

Health and education both the Ministries of Gujarat together make inquiry regarding health of the children getting primary education for a fortnight. Under this inquiry they get the information regarding heart, kidney, eyes, lungs, malaria and other diseases/rising diseases in the children and free of cost treatment is provided to those by the State Government.

A project is conducting under Bal Sakha Yojana in which with the contacts of private doctors newly born children are taken care of their health constantly upto 3 weeks.

Earlier the patients were provided with facility of Rs. one lakh for health under 'Amritma Yojana' which has been extended to Rs. 2 lakh for the ailments of kidney, cancer, heart, uro and hereditary disease.

The Government of Gujarat had requested to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of Government of India to set up National Institute of Communicable Disease (NICD) in Gujarat on 15.10.2010 but no progress has been made thereon till date.

So far as the National Urban Health Mission is concerned, there is no better improvement in Gujarat under this scheme in urban extension areas and urban bodies (159). Adequate funds should be allocated to Gujarat Government for better implementation of this scheme.

In the implementation of National Communicable Diseases control programme the target to eliminate the diseases like malaria, dengue, chickengunia etc has been fixed upto 2015. The Central Government should provide adequate funds to make the long-lasting insecticide treated mosquitoes net medicinal which is important to control malaria disease.

In Gujarat, Chandipura virus, Creamian kango, haemorrhagic fever virus generated diseases are on rise for the last three years and many virus stimulate the

disease, in such a situation blood samples have to sent by the state to Pune and NCDC Delhi for laboratory confirmation frequently which causes delay in treatment and patients die till the report comes.

It is our demand that setting up of virology institute in the State of Gujarat should be approved so that needs of neighbouring States could also be catered.

Sickle cell anaemia disease in India is mostly found in economically, socially backward and tribal clusters. This disease becomes hereditary disease due to some of deficiencies. This disease imbalance/dilute the blood cells.

Our demand is that the work related to control the sickle cell anemia from national orbit should be started on the line of Gujarat model, which is going on in our 12 tribal districts.

In the Railway Budget which was presened by our Hon. Minister of Railways on 03.07.2009 an announcement was made to set up a new railway medical college in Railway Hospital, Ahmedabad but no progress has been made in this regard despite of repeated correspondence by the Government of Gujarat.

Regarding treatment of lung disease, in spite of NOC and engentility certificate given by Gujarat Government for setting up of new medical college in ESI hospital, Narora-Ahmedabad no progress has been made in this regard for the last four years.

Leptospirosis disease is mostly found in tribal people in Gujarat. To have control over this disease, an application was sent to the Department of Health of the Central Government regarding Centre for Advance Research on 15.02.2012 but no progress has been made in this regard.

In comparison to the population of other states there are 14-15 medical colleges in Gujarat. Consequently, less number of medical students take admission in these colleges and as a result there is shortage of specialists doctors. I would like to demand that pending applications for opening of new medical colleges in Gujarat may be cleared at the earliest.

AYUSH is a big department of Health. You would have heard about the problems which are being faced by

this department. Out of Rs. 900 crore of budget allocated to AYUSH, they will have to return Rs. 300 crore back and it seems that another Rs. 200-300 crore will also have to return. Secretary is strict about spending the money and he does not provide fund out of the allocated budget in the case of "Agatya" also, this is harmful for AYUSH Department. In such a time when Planning Commission was wanted to raise the budget of Health Department by 4 to 10 per cent of total budget, Ministry of Finance will naturally oppose the excess allocation more than previous year's plan. They will suggest reduction. The deduction should not be made, and only you can do it.

I would like to ask the Government, why Rs. 300 crore of AYUSH are being returned back? Why the problem of Public Health is going to increase day by day?

Health service is no longer a service only it has become a profession now. Now one gets nothing as free in the Government hospitals and in private sector various types of tactics are used.

People who are not even doctors have opened clinics and nursing homes. Right from top hospitals to the quacks all are making loot in this profession. It has come to notice from time to time, but the loot by the quacks has gone beyond control. It has become difficult to check these quacks as the department of health is not fully cautious about it. No proper action is taken against the quacks on being caught. Approximately 40 thousand cases of quacks cases come to the notice every year who have opened their nursing homes and they play with life of the people and are caught. But none has been punished so far. Hardly anyone has been imprisoned.

The department of health fails to notice big hospitals where doctors compel patients to purchase medicines from outside and the hospital gives no medicine to them. The generic 14 ethenolole tablet prescribed for heart patients is available for paltry sum of Rs. 1.46, whereas, the tablet of similar salt is sold in the market for Rs. 40-45. The pacletaxle injections being given to the patients of deadly disease cancer costs Rs. 338.68, whereas, branded injections of same salt is being sold in the market for Rs. 4300-4500. Poor patients are compelled to purchase this type of medicine at such a high rate.

The Government pays less attention towards basic

amenities/facilities available in the hospitals. Hospitals lack basic facilities despite complaints from the public. Two patients are forced to occupy one bed because of shortage of beds. There are no stands for hanging glucose bottle. Patients have to walk upstairs as lifts remain out of order.

Homeopathy has the potential for meeting challenges of health service in future. But in view of severity of crisis and complexity of diseases there is a need for serious research in homeopathy. It should be promoted as a tool for service to mankind.

As the charges for medicines and surgery has gone up in Government as well as private hospitals, therefore, my submission is that the financial aid available to patients under prime Minister's Fund for poor patients be increased to Rs. 1-2 lakhs from Rs. 50,000 at present. Ayush Mission should be launched on the lines of NHRM for promotion of yoga/ naturopathy. 10 per cent Budget for health services should be allocated for Ayush and it should be promoted in Five Year Plan. Items such as tobacco, cigarettes, alcohol which are health hazards should be banned, Private hospitals must provide free treatment to the poor patients. Children suffering from heart ailments must be treated free.

Spurious drugs should be banned completely. More doctors should be appointed in hospitals for meeting the shortage. Malnutrition should be fought on war-footing and medical tourism should be promoted.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The health of the Ministry responsible for taking care of health of the people of whole country is in poor shape. I doubt this ministry can take care of this responsibility. But, at the same time, I am somewhat hopeful as our learned ministers Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and Sudipji are at the helm of affairs. Recently I had been to Kashmir, I saw a very beautiful tulip garden in Srinagar. The foundation one, at the garden says that the garden was constructed under the Chief Ministership of the person who was once upon the Minister of Health. On seeing the garden, I realised that the in-charge of our

[Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki]

health department, the Minister of Health is fully capable and he can very well handle the Ministry.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two aspects of health, i.e. preventive and therapeutic. I request the hon. Minister to give more emphasis on preventive measures than our achievement would be better. Though, therapeutic aspect, too is equally important and we need to maintain a balance between the both. In my view, preventive aspect needs to be given more attention.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would take up malnutrition. Large number of masses and children are facing malnutrition in our country and, therefore, country's future seems to be uncertain. It is irony in India that a number of people are facing obesity, diabetes, hypertension and heart problem due to over-diet. On the other hand, in absence of proper diet large number of people suffer from malnutrition, anemia and weight loss. When a baby is born by a woman facing malnutrition, the baby would be anemic and underweight. Even under such conditions, this is taking credit by fudging the data relating to the number of BPL families. I am shocked and at the same time dismayed over it. Accurate assessment of BPL families should be made so that the problem of malnutrition is solved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in last year's budget, Rs. 26760 were allocated for health sector. I am sorry to say note that only Rs. 24315 could be spent out of it. This year, budget allocation is Rs. 30477. Last year, this allocation was much lesser and even that amount could not be spent. In the presidential address, it was stated that 2.5 per cent of GDP would be allocated for health sector: What can we do with this amount? Less allocation is because of laxity of the Ministry of Health. I urge the Ministry of Health to ensure that entire allocation is spent.

An allocation of Rs. 20,822 has been made for NHRM, the flagship programme of our Government. But the condition of Primary Health Centers and Community Health Centres is so poor that there is no doctor in medical centres nor the medicines are available. There is no infrastructure under NHRM, therefore, we need to do a lot in this regard. Not only this, this year even urban health

mission has also been included in the allocation of Rs. 20,822 crore made for NHRM. Medicines are proposed to be provided free in Government hospitals, there is a proposal for undertaking improvements in health sector and as Jyotiji has said, there is a proposal for addressing the disease of TB and Malaria. I have surprised how everything will be able to be managed through so less allocation. No doubt, we have made same progress under NHRM, the flagship programme of the Government and I convey my thanks to the Ministry of Health in this regard. But, I would like to point out that the target of lowering mother mortality rate to one per thousand has fallen short and at present it is 1.56 per one thousand. The target of child mortality rate which was 27 per thousand and is still at 44 per thousand. The target of fertility rate which was set for 21 per thousand is 24 per thousand at present. A target was set for providing drinking water in 18 lakh villages, whereas, only 11 lakh villages have been covered so far. The target of sex-ratio which was 950 per thousand is stagnant at 940 per thousand. I urge the hon. Minister to take concrete and effective measures for achieving the targets under NHRM.

Now, I would come to Medical Council of India. Recently, some reported incident took place in MCI and consequently, hon. President of India, suspended the entire Medical Council of India and instead appointed a Board of Governance constituting 6 persons. I would like to say that MCI is for well — being of entire doctor's community in the country and there is no need to disturb its sanctity. Representatives get democratically elected to the MCI from all the States, all the universities, whereas, the Government has appointed a 6 member Board of Governance and further extended its period through ordinances for one more year. It is more surprising that all the 6 members including the Chairman, were changed very next year. I want to know whether there was any lack of confidence as to why the entire board was changed. Three weeks back, I wrote a letter to the Chairman of MCI and sent an e-mail also seeking some details. I am sorry to say that I have received no response from the Chairman so far. I have received no acknowledgment. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Health that if Member of Parliament, representing 15 people does not get reply,

what to speak of a common man. The Government has changed the democratically elected body, the Medical Council of India.

I would request the Government that the sanctity of MCI should be kept intact and it should not be changed. But at the same time, the Government should amend the law governing MCI, so that the irregularity does not take place in future. The Government should act tough in this regard.

The Government is bringing a Bill, titled National Commission for Human Resource and Health which is with the Standing Committee. I am also a member of the said Committee but I am sorry to say that the Government is taking controversial stand. It takes controversial decision. They say that it wants to decentralize the power so that it can achieve better results and improve the administration. On the one hand, the Government envisages this, whereas, the fact is otherwise as the name of National Commission for Human Resource and Health there is a move to bring National Council of India, the Dental Council of India, Indian Nursing Council, Physiotherapy Council of India, Pharmacy Council of India and Ayush Medicine under one umbrella and make it over arching body, and I oppose it.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): He is raising a very important matter. Even many Chief Ministers have written letters to the Minister. Let the Minister take a decision on this issue.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, no bill should be brought for by-passing all these bodies as these bodies are important bodies by themselves and these are autonomous and we look at the directors of these bodies with high esteem. There is no need to disturb such a body. There are numerous shortcomings in NHRM Bill. Under this Bill the Government will select the representatives. What I mean to say is that National Commissions for Human Resources and Health will become a Government machinery and it will lose its

sanctity, the autonomy and it will take the change of all entities like MCI, DCI etc.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Today, a number of Indian doctors and dentist, have earned name not only in India but the world over. People visit them. It is the same medical council which has produced such good doctors, so stop experimenting with it. I urge the Government to withdraw the Bill.

Now, I want to say something about rural doctors. I strongly condemn 3 year rural medical degree course proposed by the Government for rural areas. It is a conspiracy to treat villagers as second grade citizens and we won't accept it. Today, lakhs of quacks are practicing as doctors and by bringing this degree course, lakhs of more quacks would be produced. I urge the Government to immediately withdraw such Medical Council Bill and the proposed 3 year degree course.

In Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for the year 2010-11 it has been stated that the M.P.s of Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan have been given an amount of Rs. 5 lakh each for exhibitions, seminars for creating awareness in people. It has been mentioned that the said amount has been released to them. ...*(Interruptions)* I am shocked. ...*(Interruptions)* Meghwalji is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: All of you are here, no one has got anything. Nothing, it is like misleading the House.

I hail from Ahmedabad. An AIIMS like hospital should be opened in Ahmedabad area also.

17.00 hrs.

An institute on the lines of AIIMS should be set up in Ahmedabad.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: I want to make two small points. AIDS/ HIV Bill is lying with the Government and it has not been introduced in the House. The Government should bring a Bill on AIDS immediately to address the problems of AIDS patients. They are facing indiscrimination, they are facing medical negligence. I have submitted a private Members Bill on AIDS.

Today, large number of people are suffering from oropharyngeal cancer. It is more common in youth. It is because of chewing Gutka. My submission is that production of Gutka must be banned so that youth do not fall prey to oropharyngeal cancer.

17.02 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot) : Thank you Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-13.

Sir, many Hon. Members have expressed their views and raised their concerns pertaining to these demands. Since, there is paucity of time, let me confine myself to a few important demands related to Punjab and my constituency. I hope, the Hon. Minister would look into these just and genuine demands. However, I am sorry to note that the Hon. Cabinet Minister is not present in the House.

Sir, health is wealth. The country whose citizens are unhealthy remains a weak country.

Sir, Malwa area is the heart and soul of Punjab. However, the residents of this area are in the grip of the deadly disease of cancer. The water of Malwa region has been polluted irreparably. 90% of all deaths in this region can be traced back to cancer. All the families have been afflicted by this disease.

Some of the families are so accursed that all their members suffer from cancer. This disease cuts across the rich and poor divide.

A train to Bikaner passes through Bathinda. About 90% passengers travelling in this train are afflicted by cancer. This train is dubbed as Cancer Express.

Sir, a lot of survey work has been done by various universities and medical institutes. They have concluded that the highly contaminated water of the area has led to seepage of carcinogens in the water. This in turn has given rise to cancer among those who use this polluted water. Hence, the need of the hour is to provide a multi-speciality cancer hospital to the Malwa region of Punjab at the earliest. The Central Government has provided a paltry sum of Rs.50 crores only in the name of establishment of a cancer hospital in Punjab. It is a joke. The entire infrastructure, machines, equipments etc. needed for a cancer hospital will cost a lot more. I demand that an amount of at least Rs. 500 crores must be released by the centre for establishment of a cancer-treatment hospital in Punjab.

Sir, lives are very precious. We must rein in the menace of cancer immediately. Punjab Government is ready to provide land for the setting up of this cancer-treatment hospital.

Chairman, Sir, the just and genuine demands of Punjab have been ignored time and again. Our Chief Minister Hon. Parkash Singh Badalji has also retreated that step-motherly treatment is often meted out to Punjab by the centre. The FCI does not buy timely the produce of our farmers. As a result, the foodgrains keep rotting in the open. Our debt is not waived off. Other States get special grants and packages. However, the name of Punjab never figures in these grants.

Sir, every state has a separate PGI hospital that caters to its ill people. However, it is rather unfortunate that Punjab does not have a separate PGI hospital of its own. PGI Chandigarh caters to the needs of patients of many states like Himachal Pradesh and Haryana besides Punjab. Patients from Punjab have to trudge a distance of around 300 kms to reach PGI Chandigarh. Punjab must have a separate PGI hospital of its own to take care of its own patients. When states like Jammu and Kashmir can have 2 PGI hospitals, why not Punjab? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Minister can reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: You can have 4 PGI hospitals in your state. But, Punjab has a right to have at least one PGI hospital of its own.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will be recorded except Shrimati Gulshan's speech.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Sir, PGI Chandigarh caters to the patients of several states like the UTI, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh etc. There is a dearth of doctors there and an over-crowding of patients. The ground-reality is dismal. I would urge the Hon. Minister to kindly pay a surprise visit to PGI, Chandigarh. Things will become crystal-clear to him.

So, I urge the Hon. Minister to kindly grant a separate PGI hospital to Punjab. There is Baba Farid Medical University at Faridkot. There is no shortage of land or space there. It can be further upgraded and modernised and given the status of a PGI hospital.

Chairman, Sir, a lot of accidents take place in Punjab. Many a time, people get killed or maimed in these unfortunate accidents. Kindly give us the requisite funds for setting up three trauma-centres in Majha, Malwa and Doaba regions of Punjab.

Sir, India has failed to adopt proper family-planning methods till now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up, ma'm.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Chairman, Sir, please do not be unjust to me. Kindly give me more time. Sir family planning is an area which needs proactive measures.

Sir, drugs are being sold with impunity at the medical centres. This must be banned immediately. Youth is the future of this country. However, they are becoming addicted to drugs and intoxicants. Sale of intoxicants and drugs at medical stores must be stopped fully.

Also, Sir, we do not have ample doctors in the rural areas. Our Government sends doctors to the foreign countries for getting training. Crores of rupees are spent on these doctors. However, the Hon. Health Minister has himself said that over 3000 doctors sent to the foreign

countries for training purpose have not returned to India in the last 3 years. The doctor-patient ratio in India is very lop-sided. We have only one doctor for 1700 patients.

Sir, the Government must stop sending our doctors abroad for training purpose. New doctors must be made to sign a bond whereby they should agree to serve in the rural areas for five years. Only then should they be allowed to go in for a higher degree like M.S. etc. More emphasis should be given on Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and generic medicines as these are less costly and easily available and the poor people can get themselves treated without hassle.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please wind up.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Some good projects are going on under the National Rural Health Mission. People should be made aware about these schemes. Private hospitals are fleecing the poor people. We must put a full-stop to this plunder and loot.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Discussions on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is going on. Rural areas comprise of 70 per cent of country's population. They are facing the shortage of health services. Every year lakhs of people die in absence of proper treatment or fall prey to unwanted treatment by the quacks. There are no doctors, no infrastructure, no medicine in rural areas. Therefore, apart from allopathy, there is a need to promote Ayurveda, Homeopathy or the Unani system of medicines in rural areas. appoint doctors there and provide adequate health facilities in rural areas. Delhi based AIIMS is reeling under huge pressure of patients. For undergoing operations in AIIMs one has to wait for 5-6 month and even upto 3 years. Because of such a long waiting period, number of patients do not get admitted even and consequently die. During previous NDA Government a Plan was envisaged for lessening the dependence on AIIMS and opening 6 more AIIMS like hospitals in different States. But after UPA came to power, no serious work was done on this Plan.

*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri Virendra Kumar]

It reflects the apathy of the Government towards medical system in the country.

There is a need for preparing a serious action plan for providing life saving drugs to the patients suffering from cancer, heart ailment or kidney failures. All the patients suffering from these diseases should be provided financial assistance under Prime Minister Fund on the recommendation of MPs. In hilly areas, people suffer from peculiar diseases. There is a need for conducting research in this aspect and medicine should be made available. Similarly, common diseases in coastal area or islands should be identified and treatment should be made available by providing special package. Poor patients should be provided medicine free in all the Government hospitals and date expired medicines should not be put to use. Medical education should be made less expensive and the practice of commercialization of medical education by private medical colleges should be curbed and poor students should get equal opportunity in private colleges also.

[English]

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to put forth my views on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-13.

The Health sector has got a total outlay of Rs. 34,488 crore in the budget estimates for the year 2012-13, which is 13.24 per cent more than the budget estimates of Rs. 30,456 for the year 2011-2012. There is a total non-plan outlay of Rs. 4,011 crore in the budget estimates for 2012-13. There is an increase in the allocations for the National Rural Health Mission to Rs. 20,822 crore for 2012-13, about 15 percent more than Rs. 18,115 crore for 2011-12. The launch of National Urban Health Mission for encompassing the primary healthcare needs of people in urban areas has been announced. Though there are introduction of new schemes like this the budget allocation has been increased only by 13.24 percent. I would like to point out that the increase in budget estimates for this

sector in 2011-12 was 20 percent more than that of the previous year. Therefore, on the basis of percentage, allocation for this important health sector is low. I hope more funds will be provided for the new schemes during the course of the year.

I would urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to allocate more funds for AYUSH so that more hospitals of Siddha, yurveda, Unani and other non-allopathic system could be opened in the country.

Strangely, there has been no change in the allocation for Department of AIDS Control in the budget estimates for 2012-13, where a sum of Rs. 1,700 crore has been earmarked same as last year. I don't know if the government strongly feels that AIDS control does not need more funds or attention. India is ranked 3rd among the countries with the most number of HIV-infected people we have developed a sort of complacency. This is an alarming issue and I hope the Hon'ble will enlighten this august House the reasons for this contentment in AIDS control.

The rural health system of India is plagued by serious resource shortfall and underdevelopment of infrastructure leading to deficient health care for a majority of India. Only 31.9 % of all government hospital beds are available in rural areas as compared to 68.1% for urban population. In absence of qualified doctors, predominant providers of health care in rural areas are unqualified private practitioners, who have either no training or training in alternate system of medicine but prescribe allopathic medicines. Such providers are able to attract clientele for two reasons: Firstly, non-availability of qualified doctors and secondly, because most of the medical conditions for which services are sought are of the common type, for which the quasi-trained practitioners can often offer some relief. However, the medical services provided by practitioners, who largely practice in a discipline in which they have no training is, in the broader context, highly damaging. For example, indiscriminate and injudicious use of antibiotics by these unqualified medical practitioners is giving rise to new mutant resistant micro-organisms. This is area that needs close scrutiny by the Department of Research and Development and unfortunately R&D is poorly treated in our country.

*Speech was laid on the table.

National Rural Health Mission needs a thorough

revamping. Parliamentary Standing Committee has recently proposed "innovative measures" to streamline the monitoring mechanism of utilization of funds for this flagship scheme of the Health Ministry. I hope this will be looked into by the Government in all seriousness. It is very disappointing that children who will take forward the cherished vision of this great nation to the future are not cared for enough. It is a matter of regret that UNICEF compares India is compared with Sub-Saharan Africa. If the population of our country has not be turned into a great asset rather than a burden, then this area of malnutrition has to be addressed urgently.

Diseases such as dengue, fever, hepatitis, tuberculosis, malaria and pneumonia continue to plague India due to increase resistance to drugs. These diseases can be attributed to poor sanitation and inadequate safe drinking water in India and again rural people and the urban poor are the worst affected. These issues have to be addressed and sufficient funds should be allocated for preventing health rather than waiting for the diseases to strike and then looking for remedies.

Taking the right step at the right time can work miracles. In Tamil Nadu our Hon'ble Chief Minister has introduced many praiseworthy schemes in health sector. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister has launched the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme on the 11th of January, 2012 increasing the sum assured to rupees one lakh per year and Rs. 4 lakhs for a period of four years and has also extended the coverage to more diseases and included diagnostic procedures. Tamil Nadu Government has announced a revolutionary scheme for free distribution of sanitary napkins to rural girls. Over 41 lakh adolescent girls in the 10-19 age group in rural areas stand to benefit from this first-of-its-kind initiative in India, covering the entire State. Sanitary napkins will be distributed through schools and anganwadis. An amount of Rs. 55 crores has been provided for this scheme in the next financial year. Maternity Assistance of Rs. 12,000 is given under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme and this is the highest in the country. This has come as a boon to the poor beneficiaries and has improved the health status of both the mother and the child.

I am reminded of the pledge made by India at the International Conference on Primary Health held in

September 1978 at Alma-Ata in the erstwhile USSR. India had pledged 'Health for All' by the year 2000. In the same year India signed the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights-Article 12, in which the State is obliged to achieve the highest attainable standard of health. Now we are in the middle of 2012 and the Government is still keeping its fingers crossed. I fervently appeal to the Hon'ble Minister and the Central Government to increase allocation for healthcare, set a target and achieve 'Health for All' at least in the 12th Five Year Plan.

*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to put forth my views on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-13.

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The department of Health and Family Welfare gets the major chunk of Rs. 27,127 crore, which is Rs. 3,567 crore more than Rs. 23,560 crore in the budget estimates for the year 2011-12. The Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) gets a total plan outlay of Rs. 990 crore, which means the increase is only Rs. 90 crore in this budget. This is not the right approach towards Indian system of

*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri P. Kumar]

medicine. Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and other non-allopathic systems of medicines have become increasingly popular among the people across the country. I would urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to allocate more funds for AYUSH so that more hospitals of Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and other non-allopathic systems could be opened in the country. Strangely, there has been no change in the allocation for Department of AIDS Control in the budget estimates for 2012-13, where a sum of Rs. 1,700 crore has been earmarked same as last year. I don't know if the government strongly feels that AIDS control does not need more funds or attention. India is ranked 3rd among the countries with the most number of HIV-infected people we have developed a sort of complacency. This is an alarming issue and I hope the Hon'ble will enlighten this august House the reasons for this contentment in AIDS control.

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National Rural Health Mission needs a thorough revamping. Parliamentary Standing Committee has recently proposed "Innovative measures" to streamline the monitoring mechanism of utilization of funds for this flagship

scheme of the Health Ministry. I hope this will be looked into by the Government in all seriousness. It is very disappointing that children who will take forward the cherished vision of this great nation to the future are not cared for enough. It is a matter of regret that UNICEF compared India is compared with Sub-Saharan Africa. In its recent report UNICEF states, I quote, "Malnutrition is more common in India than in Sub-Saharan Africa. One in every three malnourished children in the world lives in India" and quote.

Malnutrition limits development and capacity to learn. It also costs lives, about 50 per cent of all childhood deaths are attributed to malnutrition. In India, around 46 per cent of all children below the age of three are too small for their age, 47 per cent are underweight. If the population of our country has not been turned into a great asset rather than a burden, then this area of malnutrition has to be addressed urgently.

Diseases such as dengue, fever, hepatitis, tuberculosis, malaria and pneumonia continue to plague India due to increase resistance to drugs. These diseases can be attributed to poor sanitation and inadequate safe drinking water in India and again rural people and the urban poor are the worst affected. These issues have to be addressed and sufficient funds should be allocated for preventing health rather than waiting for the diseases to strike and then looking for remedies. Taking the right step at the right time can work miracles. In Tamil Nadu our Hon'ble Chief Minister has introduced many praiseworthy schemes in health sector. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister has launched the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme on the 11th of January, 2012 increasing the sum assured to rupees one lakh per year and Rs. 4 lakhs for a period of four years and has also extended the coverage to more diseases and included diagnostic procedures. Tamil Nadu Government has announced a revolutionary scheme for free distribution of sanitary napkins to rural girls. Over 41 lakh adolescent girls in the 10-19 age group in rural areas stand to benefit from this first-of-its-kind initiative in India, covering the entire State. Sanitary napkins will be distributed through schools and anganwadis. An amount of Rs. 55 crores has been provided for this scheme in the next financial year. Maternity Assistance of Rs. 12,000 is given under

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme and this is the highest in the country. This has come as a boon to the poor beneficiaries and has improved the health status of both the mother and the child.

I am reminded of the pledge made by India at the International Conference on Primary Health held in September 1978 at Alma-Ata in the erstwhile USSR. India had pledged Health for All by the year 2000. In the same year India signed the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights-Article 12, in which the State is obliged to achieve the highest attainable standard of health. Now we are in the middle of 2012 and the Government is still keeping its fingers crossed. I fervently appeal to the government to increase allocation for healthcare, set a target and achieve 'Health for All' at least in the 12th Five Year Plan.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, under four heads in the budget a provision of ₹ 25,621 crore has been made for Health and Family welfare, ₹ 968 crore for Ayush ₹ 756 crore for research and ₹ 1,410 crore for AIDS control. The money provide for health is quite less. [English] If we compare it with the GDP, the combined allocation of the Centre and the States is below 1.5 per cent of the GDP. If we take just the Central allocation, it does not even touch 0.5 per cent of the GDP. Today the developed countries are spending almost nine to ten per cent of their GDP on health. Even some developing countries are spending almost two to three per cent of their GDP. India is the only country which is spending a very small percentage of its GDP on health. [Translation] It means the Government is paying no heed to the health of poor people. I can say it with proof. If we go back to the year 1961, there were 53 beds in hospitals for a population of one lakh. The number of beds in hospitals have substantially increased in the year 2001-02, 2003, 2004. In 2002 we had 96 beds. [English] But, 2004 onwards the number of beds have decreased. At present, there are only 47 beds per one lakh population. [Translation] The population is increasing, but the

Government is not paying attention on increasing facilities commensurate with the increase in our population. There is a need for allocating more funds for this purpose. The Government is not paying attention in this regard. The condition in Andhra is far worse. The number of beds in Andhra Pradesh is minimum. There are only 43 beds per one lakh population. Going to South India, there are 110 beds in Karnataka, 92 beds in Kerala, 72 beds in Tamil Nadu. In average it is 80 beds in South India, whereas, there are 43 beds in Andhra. In India, the country wide average is 47 beds per one lakh population. Since the State Governments as well as the Central Government is not paying attention to PHCs and that's why people go to private hospitals. Unless we improve this scenario, put more money in hospitals, we can't increase the number of beds in hospitals. Shri Chinta Mohan was speaking before me, as he also hails from my State. While speaking he said that there are doctors, nurses and also medicines available in 90 per cent PHCs. Perhaps he erred while speaking. The fact is otherwise and 90 per cent hospitals have neither doctors, nor nurses nor medicines. There are no doctors in 90 per cent hospitals. There is a shortage of 1700 doctors in Andhra Pradesh. There are 1570 PHCs and many hospitals in district headquarters. There is a requirement of 1021 personnel in super specialty departments. Since doctors are not there, then who should see the patients? In none of the hospitals facilities such as x-ray, CT scan and MRI are available. I am not saying it just. It is what I have observed where I visited the constituency. In the event of accidents people take injured person to the hospital we find no blood, no doctors to attend to the patients and nor the medicines are available. This is the position even in district hospitals. Situation is worse in Andhra Pradesh. Government should pay maximum attention to it. There is no truth in what Shri Chinta Mohanji has said. When one goes to the Government hospital in Andhra for treatment he catches another disease. Power supply is hardly available in Government hospitals and as such fans do not run and then mosquitoes play havoc. People suffer from malaria, dengue, diarrhea, chikunguniya as a result of mosquito bite. These are all facts. In view of it, the Government should pay attention to it. ... (Interruptions) I am giving an information. If we resolve in the House that all the MPs

[Shri Nama Nageswara Rao]

and MLAs will take treatment in PHCs then it would lead to improvement in PHCs. Whenever we fall sick we rush to five star hospitals. What is the difference between the life of a poor person and our life? Why don't we realise that how many of us go to a doctor in PHCs or district hospitals?

Sir, the life of a poor person or our life is equal. The Government is paying no heed to a poor man's life. There is a need to allocate more funds in this regard. Minimum 2 per cent of GDP should be allocated for this purpose.

Requesting for hike in allocation I conclude my speech.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to render the following suggestions with regard to the Demands of Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-13:—

During the rainy and summer season, the snakes living in underground burrows come out in open and consequently the cases of snake-bite increases. I hail from Bikaner Constituency in Rajasthan. There is acute shortage of anti-snake bite injections in Bikaner area and hospitals are also located at distant areas from one hospital to another. Anti snake bite injection is not available in PHCs. My submission is that anti-snake bite injections should be purchased under NHRM and made available in areas like Bikaner and desert districts in Rajasthan as more incidents of snake bite take place here. It will facilitate the treatment of people living below poverty line in the event of snake bite.

In most of the sterilization camps women take care of sterilization programme. There have been reports of deaths of women either immediately after undergoing sterilization surgery or after a gap of 5-10 or 15 days of surgery. It results in set back to the ambitious family planning programme and the family of deceased woman gets trapped in the crisis. Though an insurance scheme is available under Family Welfare Fund but hardly any aggrieved family is able to avail the benefit of this scheme because of complex formalities. Mainly

the affected families are deprived of benefits because of nature of post mortem report given by the doctors after woman's death. Normally the doctors do not mention that the death is caused because of operation failure. On the contrary, the doctors write that the death is caused by artery blast or excessively hot weather. Separate fund should be created for this purpose under NHRM- so that immediate relief is provided in such cases. The relief amount of Rs. 2 lakh available at present should be increased to Rs. 5 lakh and the family welfare departments of the concerned district should write to the insurance department and pay fair compensation in such cases. The aggrieved families should not be burdened with unwanted correspondence.

Malnutrition is a national shame, it was said by the hon. Prime Minister in a seminar and no budgetary support has been provided to check it. Adequate budgetary allocation should be made under NHRM for this purpose.

Adequate funds should be provided for R&D in health sector on the lines of developed countries so that spread of new diseases can be prevented.

Three years rural medical degree course should immediately be withdrawn because deployment of less educated, in experienced doctors will be indiscriminately and a foul play with the health of poor rural people.

The corpus under Prime Minister Relief Fund should be hiked so that the MPs can recommend more patients serving the people in a better way.

The incentive money for panchayats performing better in family welfare programmes should be increased so that these programmes get momentum.

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI (Yavatmal-Washim): I convey my thanks for permitting me to speak on the Demands for Grants. A number of schemes are under implementation under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I would like to make some points on RCH which is one of these schemes.

Sir, RCH under the rural PSUs are functioning very

*Speech was laid on the table.

well. But the type of MBBS doctors we need for it are not available and in lieu of them we have to manage with BAMS. The expenditure made by the Government on NRHM is very good step for their health. We need MBBS doctors but they are unwilling to work in rural areas. All the MPs are aware of it, as same problem exists in their constituencies. The government may act tough in this regard, the MBBS lot is still not ready to serve in rural area, rather they want to go in for their private practice. Consequently, we have to depend on BAMS doctors. MCI, CCI and DCI are getting proposal for opening new medical colleges, but it takes 5-7 years in obtaining permission. It is one of the hurdles in this regard. The colleges which are given permission have to close their colleges as one or the other shortcoming is detected during the inspection. I think the government must act tough to overcome such situations. We change the norms, required to be fulfilled for opening new medical colleges, every year, whereas, norms once prescribed should be applicable for at least ten years. There should be no relaxation in norms so that we get good colleges, good infrastructure and the rural areas can get good medical services.

Sir, RCH is maternity and child health scheme. It is a very good scheme providing need based facilities to the mother and children. Another one scheme is — 'Save the Girl Child' or Beti Bachao, which is given wide publicity but the government is not spending that much amount on it as it is required to spend. We need to run Beti Bachao drive whole-heartedly. We are aware, that in some of the states male-female ratio is as poor as 1000:800 or even 700. It differs from state to state. I want the ministry to take initiative on it for making it a grand success.

Sir, apart from it, there is a need to provide integrated education. Since MBBS doctors are unwilling to serve in rural areas we are compelled to manage with BAMS or Unani doctors. My submission is that if we provide six months syllabus of allopathy in BAMS course then it can be helpful in tackling the shortage of doctors for rural areas. Every year only 24 patients can be given financial relief for treatment of heart or cancer patients under Prime Minister Relief Fund. The MPs have been demanding that this number may be increased. During NDA regime MPs used to recommend patients and they were given funds.

I want the government should pay attention to it. Hon. Minister is not sitting here he is well aware of my constituency. Earlier, he got elected from Vashim and then from Yavatmal, therefore, I want to make a point about Yavatmal. It is my constituency. There is a proposal for upgradation of seven medical colleges in my constituency. I feel there is a need for opening more colleges. So far as Yavatmal is concerned, large number of farmers commit suicide here. It is tribal area. There is a need for opening good colleges so that people get better facilities and common man is benefitted.

I am sure the hon. Minister will definitely pay attention to it and take concrete steps. The hon. Minister would favourably consider the demands raised by me for my constituency.

[English]

*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): More than 75% of the people in India are depending upon the Government Hospitals for treatment. But now a days government hospitals are going from bad to worse. Most of the hospitals are suffering from shortage of doctors and nurses. According to the latest data on rural health statistics, a huge number of posts sanctioned for medical staff in primary and community health centers are lying vacant. In the case of primary health centres, there are 5,300 vacancies of doctors, 7,300 vacancies of health care workers and 1700 health assistants. The situation is grim in community health centers, whereabout 4000 posts of specialists, 5000 posts of pharmacists and 5600 posts of lab technicians are lying vacant. There is also a dire need of 10,000 nurses. As per the Planning Commission's study the country is short of 6 lakhs doctors and 10 lakh nurses. It reports that doctors patients ratio is 1:10,000. This is the crisis.

Diseases like diabetics, cancer and heart problems are on the rise now a days. The Government should come forward to control these diseases and conduct awareness programmes among the people. Cancer patients find very difficult to get admission in the hospitals because of the shortage of cancer hospitals in the country. So I urge upon the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to establish

*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri C. Rajendran]

atleast one speciality hospital in each Parliament Constituency. Secondly more funds may be allotted to the research programmes.

Our beloved leader Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Puratchi Thalavi Amma launched a comprehensive health insurance scheme for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu. Taking this an example the Centre should come forward to introduce the same in all over the country.

Maternal and infant mortality rate should be brought down. Permission may be given to start more medical colleges in our country to increase the number of doctors. National Rural Health Mission need to be revamped.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Thank you, Mr. Chairman for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

This is one of the most vital subjects which we have been discussing for the past few hours. I do not want to repeat certain suggestions which I wanted to raise here as they have been raised by my respected colleagues in the course of the discussion.

We have improved a lot in the field of health care. We have conquered so many diseases but yet for the future of this country, we have to march forward and conquer other new diseases also. Some diseases which had disappeared have come back. I would cite an Arabian proverb: 'He who has health has hope and he who has hope has everything'. So for that hope and for the welfare of the nation, the efforts and the initiatives by the UPA Government has brought about transformation in the field of health care in the country.

When we attained freedom, we were just a geography and we had nothing. In the health care area, we had nothing. The average life expectancy of an Indian was 31 years in 1950 and at that time, it was 68 years in the United States. Now India has improved a lot. Within these 60 years, our life expectancy has increased to 64 years and in my State of Kerala, it is 74 years. Now the life expectancy in America is 77 years.

So, we have come a long way. Now, under the stellar leadership of our hon. Health Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad so many things are being done through the various schemes like the NRHM, AYUSH initiative, the RSVY etc. The WHO has defined health like this. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This motto is the foundation stone of the Health and Family Welfare Department. Under the leadership of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Department has been marching steadily to achieve new heights and to eradicate diseases that are surfacing. The Millennium Development Goal of the UN Development Programme envisages reducing infant mortality etc and we have achieved quite a lot in these fields. The under five mortality rate is 59 per thousand life birth in 2010. It is a great achievement. In 1949, the maternal mortality ratio was 20 per thousand and now it is 212 per one lakh life birth which means we have conquered 90 per cent of maternal mortality ratio. Apart from these successes we have eradicated polio. About a decade ago, out of five polio cases globally, four was in India. Now for the past one year, not even a single case has been detected. I would like to congratulate the Health Ministry on this account. There are so many disease control measures which have been initiated. But before I dwell on that, I would like to invite the attention of the Government with respect to certain issues.

The health care service and the delivery system are the most exploitative and uncontrolled fields in India. An estimated 49.9 crores to 55 crores of people do not have regular access to medicines. One of the greatest menaces that the country is facing is unregulated pharmaceutical prices. Who is there to control the MRP? The difference in prices of medicines with the same component being manufactured by different companies varies in some thousand percentage points. It differs ten times. I would like to urge upon the hon. Health Minister to kindly step into this field and take necessary steps in this regard, particularly with respect to life saving drugs. The Government should especially step in to determine the prices of such drugs and medicines.

Some of my colleagues here had mentioned about private hospitals. Private hospitals are now not in Centre of service. Private hospitals are centres of exploitation. A

doctor is called by the management and is told that the collection for the week is less and so the doctor has to make efforts to increase the collection and for increasing the collection, the doctors then resort to unnecessary things like conducting unnecessary tests and even unnecessary surgeries. Who is there to control this? In some private hospitals the rent of a room ranges from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30,000. I would like to urge upon the hon. Health Minister to take steps in this regard. Whatever might be the charge, 25 per cent of the total beds should be provided free of cost to the needy.

Sir, non-communicable diseases are spreading like wild fire. Patients with diseases like Hypertension, cholesterol, Diabetes are on the increase. In respect of these diseases early detection and consequent cure is the most important thing. Nowadays, most of us are having nucleus families. We are no longer a part of joint families. Geriatrics is spreading amongst old people. Old peoples nowadays live almost alone in their houses and they fall prey to different kinds of diseases. So, Geriatrics centres should be attached to the main hospitals in the country to facilitate the treatment of old people.

Regarding adolescent girls, we do not care about adolescent girls. They are the future mothers. They are the ones who deliver healthy children. In the adolescent age itself, the adolescent girls should be taken care of. The normal new born babies' weight is 2500 grams. So, the adolescent girls should be taken care of in that age itself to deliver healthy children.

I want to speak about Tribal Friendly Maternity Centres. I hail from a tribal area. My constituency is a tribal dominated area. Tribals do not go to hospitals. Even if they are compelled, they will not go to hospitals. So, premature deaths, infant mortality and other things are coming up. So, Tribal Friendly Maternity Centres should be opened near all such hospitals so that, before two months of the delivery, they can be admitted there and taken care of.

Our children leave their homes, go to school, play and come up like anything. Nobody is caring for their psychological conditions. There should be one psychologist for every 1000 students and one psychiatrist for every 5000 students. Only then, we will be able to take care of them properly.

I request the hon. Minister to have Cancer Centres in each and every district of the country. Kindly have a AIIMS-type of hospital in the capital of every State of the country.

With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity for speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Health. The health has been defined in Indian tradition as if the body is fit all other works pertaining to religion can be executed. The NDA Government, therefore, gave a slogan Healthy India, strong India. Health and education are two such subjects which should be the moral duty and responsibility of every civilized society and civilized nation to provide each of its citizens. The Hon'ble Prime Minister in continuation to the same has announced for the implementation of National Health Mission on the line of National Rural Health Mission in the entire country, but the condition of Health Ministry is not good. The Budget of the Ministry of Health was Rs. 26,760 crores for the year 2011-12 out of which only Rs. 24,315 crores were spent. It means that on the one hand a large number of population is suffering due to the shortage of health facilities and on the other hand the funds allocated to the Ministry are not spent in time. This exposes the claim of the Prime Minister. Sir, How the objectives of Health for all can be achieved? We are spending 1.4 per cent of country's GDP on health. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced that we will make it 2.5 per cent. But from the budget provisions, it seems still far away and it is in such a situation when last year 1.4 per cent of the GDP was allocated for the health and that amount could not be spent. If we see from a global view USA spends 7 per cent of its GDP on health. All the European Nations spend 6 to 8 per cent. Not only the countries like Thailand and Sri Lanka spending more GDP than India on health.

Sir, it is now proposed to implement NRHM in urban areas. The last year budget of the NRHM was Rs. 18,115 crore which has been increased to Rs. 20,822 crore. One third population of our country is living in urban areas. If we want to bring them under its purview and want to

[Yogi Aditya Nath]

implement National Health Mission then how it will be possible? We want to give health facilities to every citizen of the country with such a small sum. The Health Minister, even claim to give free medicines. Free medicines are not available in the rural areas till now. I was listening the Hon'ble Members and I was surprised to listen from them that the Primary Health Centres are doing good work. I can say all this with full force that 90 to 95 per cent Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centres in the rural areas of the country are not working at all. If the Primary and Community Health Centres would have been working properly and the fund of NRHM would have been spent therein honestly, the lakhs of people who died for want of medicines and for non-availability of doctors could have been averted. So, I want to come before you only with these things that the Hon'ble Prime Minister has just said that last time Health Security Scheme, which was initiated at the time of NDA and at that time it was announced to establish 6 AIIMS. Will this even today remain as dream to provide health of international health standard to the common man of the country? More than ten years have lapsed of announcing the 6 AIIMS and it is a matter of regret that not a single has started working. In 1965, AIIMS was established in Delhi. The country has been able to open even a single new AIIMS thereafter, 6 AIIMS were announced by the NDA Government. None of them has come into force. Thereafter, this Government announced two new AIIMS one in Rai Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh and other in Rai Ganj, West Bengal. The work there has also not started. In the budget more AIIMS were announced and one of them was for my parliamentary constituency Gorakhpur. Sir, the situation in Gorakhpur is, its about 6 crore population depend upon Government Medical College and that too is of Government. It is straggling hard for resources. There is no doctor, no para-medical staff and no other facility of any kind. A big number of population there suffer from encephalitis, Malaria, Falaria, Dengu, Kalajar and other bacterial borne diseases. Thousands of people die every year. I come here every year with the figures of deaths there, in every session. I always make request form the Government at least to prevent these deaths. The deaths are occurring for the

last 33 years and it is not the matter that government has not done anything there, the Government of India in the last 8-10 years had made efforts to do much, but the fund which are given to states, why that is not properly utilized? I am of the view that if our Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres are made working in a proper manner, the work would o have been done honestly, doctors are appointed there, and they are posted there to work with dedication, the burden which falls alone on the BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur could have been eased. But efforts are not being made to stop it. We people there on the one hand are facing the diseases like encephalitis on the other hand a new problem has cropped up before us.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to it and for it I would like to take two minutes more. The problem there is of encephalitis. Two virus of encephalitis have been found there. One is J.E. It is the virus of Japanese encephalitis which is born form mosquitoes. The other is acute syndrome, a new virus which is born from dirty water. The administration here has announced to stop drinking water from the small hand pumps. It has been said to avoid taking water from the upper surface. The people have been forcibly stopped from taking water. But, when the water from lower level was tested a dangerous amount of arsenic, fluoride and other dangerous chemicals were found in great quantity. A new problem has arisen there. At present you may see in AIIMS of the country's capital, or the hospitals run by the government or in the private hospitals about 75 per cent of the patients, whether they are of failure of kidney, or failure of liver or other related diseases, they will be from the eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar from that area which are affected from arsenic, fluoride and other dangerous chemicals found in water and giving rise to such diseases. It is unfortunate, that the government has not so far taken effective steps for the treatment of those diseases. So I would like to request you that the Hon'ble Health Minister has announced for the establishment of AIIMS like institutes, it is not a matter of giving AIIMS like institutes. I would like to request the Hon. Minister that the announcement of AIIMS like institute, which he had made for Gorakhpur, the funds may be allocated for it urgently. Effective steps should be taken to

stop the deaths caused by encephalitis and other bacteria borne diseases and honest necessary action in the matter may be taken.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prabodh Panda. Please be brief and complete your speech within five minutes.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much. I will try to be brief.

Sir, a number of hon. Members have put forth very important suggestions and I think the hon. Minister should respond to them. But the point is that the Cabinet Minister is absent here. He is very much busy with other matters. It might be that he is in a mood to shift his responsibility for taking up the full time new assignment.

Sir, the fact is that we are in a stage of low-level of health attendance. There is a wide inter-regional and inter-group disparity. There is an acute shortage of doctors and skilled manpower. There is a price hike of many drugs. On the other hand, a number of private hospitals with least regulations and the private nursing homes are coming up like mushrooms.

Sir, Health is in the Concurrent List. So, this is not that the main responsibility rests on the Union Government. But even then we are discussing the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. So, this is the proposal for the first fiscal year of the 12th Five Year Plan. This is a fact that the Planning Commission had set up the High-level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage (UHC). The Expert Group framed out the blueprint. The Group made several progressive recommendations. It was expected that this Budget will reflect all these things. But the most important suggestions have not been reflected in this Budget. It is disappointing that the recommendations have not been properly reflected. It is well-documented that almost 70 per cent out of private expenditure today is on drugs. But the drug prices have risen sharply. Millions of households have no access to medicine as it is not affordable for them.

Now, much has been talked about BPL families, about the Report of the Arjun Sengupta Committee Report. In

this context, I would like to say that the major recommendation given by the Expert Group is that the Government should take the responsibility to enforce price control and price regulation especially of essential drugs, revise and expand the essential drug list, set up National and State Drug Supply Logistic Corporations and to ensure availability of free, essential medicines by increasing public spending and drug procurement. Nothing has been taken up and nothing has been reflected in this Budget. The overall Health Budget is increased very marginally. It was 0.25 per cent in 2003-04 in terms of GDP. Now, it is 0.34 per cent in terms of GDP. This year, in the total spending of the Union Budget, 2.31 per cent is there. I think the Government of the day does not forget the Common Minimum Programme. It has been framed during the UPA-I regime. In the programme, at least 6 per cent of the Budget should be allocated in the case of health care.

The proposal with regard to the National Urban Health Mission appears to be mere rhetoric as there has been no allocation in this regard.

Next, what about the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)? It is aimed at setting up of AIIMS-like institutions and upgradation of the existing Government Medical Colleges. It is being expanded to cover seven more Government Medical Colleges. But the allocation is Rs.1544.21 crore which is even lower compared to the allocation of Rs. 16,161.57 crore in 2011-12. So, it is reduced. What was the reason behind it? I would like to say that they are talking so much but it is mere rhetoric.

Now, I am coming to the other points. In the rural areas, the Government should provide medical facilities and more to the rural people. More emphasis should be laid on homeopathic and ayurvedic practitioners but it is not reflected here. What has happened? Casually, something has been said about ASHA and AYUSH. All these things are there. So, I think this Budget has belied the high expectations of the people. The health sector itself is now ailing. So, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, though he is not here, not to leave this ailing health sector and not to sit busy with other assignments. I do not know whether he will continue in this Ministry or not. I am sure the hon. Minister Shri Sudip

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

will continue. I request him to see that at least the AIIMS-like institutions come up in West Bengal.

So far as my constituency is concerned, there is a medical college in Midnapore. It has been published in the newspapers that there would be a high quality cancer treatment unit which would be introduced in the Midnapore College Hospital. So, I request him to do that. What has been published in the newspaper should be translated into practice.

With these words, I think the Government will think over it. With sincere efforts, the recommendations made by the Expert Group should be honoured. If it is not honoured, then what is the use of those recommendations? What was the necessity for setting up such a high powered Expert Group if its recommendations are not going to be implemented? I urge upon the Government to comply with the recommendations of this Expert Group and implement all the recommendations so that the health situation in the country will improve.

Sir, many hon. Members have mentioned about the Prime Minister's National Relief Scheme. I think this scheme should be expanded and the amount of relief should be enhanced so that more and more ailing people can get the benefit. Then, the total fund allocation for this Ministry should be enhanced. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Hon'ble Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. About one hundred and fifty years ago Mirza Galib had said, "Tangdasti agar na ho Galib, Tandurasti Hazar Niyamat hai". The health is related to poverty and paucity. If the poverty exists, there cannot be health. If the poverty is not there the health will come itself. There is no doubt that our government, the Central Government and the Minister of Health is doing a lot of work day and night for the restoration of health of the country and working out on new programmes for the collective health of the community; which is praiseworthy.

Mr. Health Minister, the conditions which were prevalent thirty or fifty years ago, in our colleges and

hospitals that have now changed. We have advanced in it. As many friends have said, there is no doubt we are doing much work in this field. Many solutions have been suggested here and many shortcomings of the government have been put forward, the Government should consider them seriously. It is not so that we from both sides go on speaking and the Minister may not heed to them. He should take serious note of them.

Sir, many major tasks have been done in the country. Many major diseases, which were the cause of death of lakhs of people, women and children had been eradicated. Our scientists have made such inventions which made the progress of the country. Earlier, tuberculosis was the main cause of deaths in villages, now with the blessings of God that has been controlled. So was the cases of chickenpox and smallpox. In the past, different types of chronic diseases broke out, but now they are under control. Similarly, the disease of polio has been controlled and for it I want to thank the Government and the Minister. But the greatest disease of the country is population explosion. A big havoc of population is before the country. Khurshid Sahib, I am requesting to you, we were learning in childhood that our country is a great country it is progressing by leaps and bounds. I would like to request you that it may progress in bounds during the day time but it should not be by leaps and bounds during night, it will have to be checked. Only then we will make headway. It is my submission that we have spread a network of medical colleges, hospitals, medical centres and doctors in the country but the country is so vast and the issues are so big that they cannot be brought under control at one stroke. Sustainable efforts are required to be made for it. These matters will not solve by pin-pointing the mistakes.

Recently, the complaints of bribery were received from one of the institutes of the Medical Council. Now they have made overall changes therein. The daily routine of it has come to an end in away

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now it is 6 o'clock. There are more than ten Members who are yet to speak

and participate in the discussion. If the House agrees we can extend the time for this discussion by one hour? After that we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: So is the case of AYUSH in the country. Research work on Unani and Ayurvedic Medicines, which are favourable to Hindustani conditions, are not being done. There is need to do research in them. These are working in a casual manner. Research is needed in them. So is the case of AIIMS, I had myself seen thousands of patients, poor people, who have no shelter are lying on the roads for 15 to 20 days and there is no waiting room for them. If a hostel for them is constructed at that place, it will be a good step. An opening of Unani College in Srinagar was said, but the college has not been opened till now. I want to request you to take note of it.

Mr. Chairman, I would request the Minister through you and you will pay special attention to it. After the birth of a child and his reaching to the age of five years, the ratio in between their death remain high. Attention is required to be paid to it. At present there is a scandal in inventions, which is either original medicine or fake medicines. It has been told that a person consumed poison and he was taken to hospital when the doctor examined him, he found him healthy. There is nothing wrong with him. The doctor prescribed the medicine and after taking it he died. He said that he did not die of poison because it was adulterated but he died of medicine because it was fake. The Government is required to pay attention on the major companies, who are presently manufacturing the poisonous medicines and distributing ill. ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Whom you are addressing, the empty chairs?...*(interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: I like to talk to empty chairs...
(interruptions)

18.02 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharik Shaib, please address the Chair and say to it.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ : Sir, it is my request, request to the Health Minister and his office. That the plenty of adulterated and fake medicines are coming in the market which is a virus of bad effect on the health instead of curing it, it needs to be addressed. The Companies, which are producing such medicines, should be checked and legal action should be taken against them. Few days back I requested one of my friends in Parliament that one of our poor boy wants to do MD. Please do help him with some recommendation. He exclaimed, oh it is a matter of crores of rupees. Now you take note of it, a poor boy who wants to do MD, it has become a business. It is going on and you are paying money for it. You are making their registrations. They do not have infrastructure. People are running classes by paying bribes. Nobody takes care of the poors. The Ministry is required to pay attention to it. The poor people are suffering from chronic diseases and they cannot afford the costly treatment. We come across with such chronic patients daily. They come to us daily. We write letters to Prime Minister and Health Minister and receive reply from them to attach a copy of BPL Ration Card. With a certificate from the doctor. We submitted all the documents even then afterward a reply is received that the funds are not available. For these poor, sick persons, those suffering from cancers, or suffering from other chronic diseases, for the treatment of such diseases they have no means, the Government should give them free treatment. Similarly, the health check up of the students of colleges and schools should be done on regular basis, so that our children are kept safe from these diseases.

[English]

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): With a painful heart, I am mentioning that the recent acts of the Centre in encroaching the State's domain – be it setting up 25-member committee under National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill 2011, which have been given full power to all decisions in respect of Medical Education and Dental Education, is intended to deal a severe blow to the federal character of the Indian Constitution. We all pretty know well Health comes under the Concurrent List. The State Government is wholly responsible for providing health, that too good health facilities for all. So the State

*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri S. Semmalai]

Government must have to take decision and to decide all matters in respect of medical education. The Bill of 2011 is most unwarranted. The Centre and States are equal partners in a federal set up. But the Bill has encroached the domain of the State. As per the provision of the proposed Bill, the State has no power in deciding anything regarding medical and dental education. The entire decision making power is entrusted only with the 25 Member Committee to be constituted as per the provisions of the Bill.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, my honoured reverd leader Puratchi Thalaivi has written a letter to Hon'ble Prime Minister on 12-4-2012 requesting him to drop the ill-conceived move of passing the National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill 2011. In the interest of smooth Centre-State relationship and to preserve the concept of federalism enshrined in our Constitution, I also request the Centre to drop the ill conceived move and to withdraw the about said Bill.

Instead of taking such unwarranted steps, the Centre must come forward to allocate more funds, what the States need and encourage the States to provide necessary health facilities to the people especially the poors who are not in a position to meet the medical expenditure. Likewise MCI must also come forward to increase the seats in Government Medical colleges in Tamil Nadu State. All the Government Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu are having more than sufficient infrastructures than what MCI needed. But MCI is treating the Government Medical Colleges with step motherly attitude. MCI generally is very lenient towards private medical colleges which are not having even minimum infrastructure. Such step motherly attitude should be changed.

*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Drugs are the most important commodity for us, for which consumer has no choice. Doctors decide the brands for the patients. There starts the unethical promotion for sales. The unethical promotions can be in cash, in kind, as sponsoring trips, vehicles etc. IMA has already made some ethical regulations, but not successful.

Price in India is not controlled properly. The present NPPL (National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy is proposed to be based on the weighted average of 3 top selling market brands in the country. This is not effective. Top selling brands of MNCs has higher end prices, so cost based pricing system should be followed. Another proposal is the MAPE (Maximum Allowable Post-Manufacturing Expenditure)- presently it is max 100% of cost. But only 74 drugs are covered under the Drugs Price Control Order, 1995. Out of 74, only 34 drugs are available in now in the market. So not effective. So as proposed, 348 drugs plus combinations (total 668 + items) should be under price control. We can even allow MAPE of 100-300%, still the pricing will not be high as the proposed market based pricing. Again, the price should never increase more than 10-15% per year. Revision may be done in 3-5 years.

Cancer and nephrology drugs in India is very highly prices (a detailed list is enclosed.). So the price variations are very high indeed. As per DPCO, the permitted margin is only 50% of import cost. But this is never followed. The margin taken is 1000-2000% sometimes. This has to be stopped. Generic drugs are labeled with the name of the manufacturer and the adopt non proprietary name of the drug. Generic drugs are much cheaper, but MRP is not low. So there should be some system to permit the customer to choose the drug from market. Or doctors should write only generic drugs. On 10/10/11, Rajasthan High Court made a remarkable order that all the doctors should only prescribe generic drugs, even in combinations as far as possible. The Rajasthan government is enforcing the order clearly. Even Central Government is trying to make this, but not successful. Main complaint of the doctors is that this will support CHATHAN COMPANIES to come up. So, the Governemnt shall identify 10-25 good companies with WHO GMP facility and buy generics from them only. We can opt the generic drugs from Cipla, Ranbaxy, Lupin, Cadilla etc. these companies have both branded and generic. This is followed in Andhra Pradesh scheme of JEEVAN SHREE ... generic drugs usage should be encouraged. So the aim should be to encourage generic drugs sales in the country. Rule should be amended to permit the patient or pharmacist to offer any generic drugs. At present nobody can change the brands of any schedule H, X drugs prescribed by doctors.

*Speech was laid on the table.

I request the Government to take necessary steps strengthened the Primary Health Centres (PHC) in the country. If the infrastructure of PHC's is upgraded with in patient facility and nursing staff and doctor we can admit few patients for treatment. Such a step will be helpful to reduce the rush in taluka/district/hospitals and medical colleges. Also people will get treatment facility in their local area.

Also I request the government to consider for providing integrated treatment facility by bringing Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homoeo, Yunani and Siddha dispensaries in the same compound. Today these are scattered.

Yet another important issue I would like to point out that more than one out of five TB patients in the world happens to be a person living in India. It is estimated that in India annually the disease affects about 2 million people and causing death of about 3 lakh people per year. Definitely our country has made a dramatic response to this issue. The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) is the world's largest TB control programme which detects and treats over 1.5 million TB cases annually. But the agenda of TB control is unfinished, both at the global level and in India. I request to constitute a high power committee at the national level involving parliamentarians, technical experts, NGOs and National Programme managers to review the TB control efforts in the country.

I also request the government to introduce and pass the HIV/AIDS Bill immediately. The bill which aims to protect the rights of people infected by HIV, continues to be pending for almost six years now. People living with HIV/AIDS face some of the worst rights violation in our country. There are more than 20 lacs persons living with HIV/AIDS in India. They are discriminated merely because of their HIV status. Children are refused admission in schools and patients denied treatment in hospitals. In the absence of a comprehensive statute, HIV positive people remain vulnerable to rights violations. The bill required immediate attention and serious consideration. I request the urgent attention of the concerned ministries in this regard.

Another point I would like to point out that the

Government should take immediate steps to unify the fee structure of nursing education i.e. General Nursing and B.Sc. Nursing. Now the private institutions are charging exorbitant amount unethically.

The nursing community is one of the most dedicated profession but they are getting very little remuneration. They are not even getting minimum wages in the private sector. Taking into account of the recent unrest in the nursing field I am appealing to formulate a national policy about the salary of nursing professionals.

[Translation]

*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): This is an important Ministry, which is directly connected with the welfare of common men. There should be increase in the Budget. All the facilities are not being provided in the rural areas. NRHM is a very good scheme. 6 PHC are ready in my constituency Barabanki, but even after construction of building two years ago, equipments, furniture and doctors are not made available.

I have made a demand for setting up of a Trauma Centre the Barabanki district is only at a distance of 28 kilometers from the Headquarter Lucknow. If someone get seriously injured in a accident, he do not get bed in Lucknow trauma centre, in Barabanki on Lucknow-Gorakhpur highway so as to save the lives of the injured people.

A committee should be constituted under the chairmanship of local MP to monitor the schemes of Central Government so that the common people may got the benefits of these scheme. Special attention should be paid towards the management of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres.

The downtrodden society is mostly deprived of the health facilities. The downtrodden are suffering too much in IMR and MMR. Health Centres should be set up in the cluster of Dalits. Lady doctors must be deputed in maximum number in rural areas.

I support the demands of grants of the Ministry proposed by the hon. Health Minister.

*Speech was laid on the table.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sharik Saheb was speaking regarding a grave disease. The cancer is spreading day-by-day in the country and in the world, but spreading in our country at large scale. According to recent figures more than one percent people are suffering from cancer i.e. more than 1.21 crores and more than five lakh people die due to cancer. If we look at the figures of the world, the situation is more horrible. What researches are being carried out in the country and abroad, where is WHO and UNO? We just find that maximum researches had been carried out on cancer, which suggested three treatment like surgery, chemo therapy and radio therapy. But since emergence of AIDS, maximum attention is shifted thereon and less attention is paid to cancer. But cancer is aggravating seriously. We would like to know from the government what arrangements have been made for preventions, awareness, arrangement of medical, chemo therapy and the 6 doses of injections costing one lakh rupees each. The poor people cannot afford this much. According to the doctors this disease is spreading very fast.

Adityanathji was just saying that the situation in the country is same. There is shortage of doctors, it is said that one doctor should be there for nine thousand people, somebody says one doctor should be there for two thousand people, but there is one doctor for one lakh people. There is a babu block in our area having a population of three lakh and only three doctors are there to treat them. People are exploited in private hospitals. Poor people are dying there. India's situation is strange. Rich people get diabetes due to eating, excessive eating attracts obesity, heart ailments, blood pressure. The heart ailment is spreading fast, about 6-7 crore people are suffering from this ailment. It is said that our country is the capital of diabetics. This disease is spreading in rich people due to eating habits and more than half the population is suffering from poverty.

There are so many diseases spread in Bihar like Kalazar, vector disease, encephalitis etc. No rich person is suffering from Kalazar only the poor people are caught by this disease.

Guru hi vashistha ati gun agar, ruchi-ruchi lagan dhare, sita haran maran dashrath ke vipatti par vipatti pare, dayanidi teri gati lakhi na pare.

The poor people do not have foodgrains, food and he sleep on ground. Mosquitos, sand fly, will bite only poor people. The rich people sleeps on bed, flies will not go there, it will bite the poor people only. About 50 thousand people are suffering from kalazar in Bihar. Every year poor people are dying. The mosquito became biglucomic, lomody and resistance, but the poor man died. Is the government taking any steps for prevention of that disease? Ask the health department where is spray of DDT, where is treatment. The health department do not remember the names of the schemes they have started. We will organize one interview of the employees of Health Department and ask the full form of the abbreviations of schemes, which they cannot tell. What steps had the government taken to do away the shortage of doctors?

Sir, AIIMS is a prestigious institution. The people of our Muzaffar Nagar are told to go to AIIMS after carrying out various tests examination causing loss of money. People all over the country go to AIIMS. More than half sick people in AIIMS are from Bihar. The doctors advise them to come in 2013. We do not have bed. He came for treatment, but he is advised to come after six months. The poor man anyhow arrange the money for ticket by borrowings and came to AIIMS for his treatment and you advice him to come after six months. I do not blame their administration. The capacity of the OPD is seven hundred only but ten thousand patients attend the OPD. The queue for OPD is lined up at 6 am early morning. Eight hundred bed, seven hundred capacity of OPD, whereas ten thousand to fifteen thousand patients collected in the OPD. The machines also stops working whole day. The patients had to go to private laboratories for tests. The Scan of stomach costs fifteen thousand. How the poor man get himself treated? The sanctioned strength of doctors is 600, but only 400 doctors are there. What is the reason for not appointing 200 doctors? Why the officers, employees, technicians, compounders and lab technicians are not being appointed? It is a prestigious institution. At the time of Sushmaji on 6.2.2000 it was claimed that you will set up new AIIMS. How much years have lapsed, let us count. The period of the scheme is unknown. What are the reasons for not setting up of AIIMS. The new AIIMS would have been established upto 6.2. 2008 and the crowd would have been lessened here in the AIIMS.

Thousands of people are ill, they are dying. There is no space on the roads. Let us go to Patna, Muzaffar Nagar. ...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: He is your ex-ally.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Yes, we are ally, but it does not matter. I am talking of the public. There may be any government, any party, I am talking what is the agony of the poor people. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to bring the attention of the government on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, I think you have been in the AIIMS during the illness of your wife and you got too much information that the doctors may not have.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, what to do. When the disaster comes, something will had to do. I have lost that war. I am worried about the common man how he is able to combate that war, whereas I got all the facilities from the government being MP. Those people who do not have resources, he is scolded and said go away from here. If some poor man goes to hospital, he is not allowed to get in the premises. He tell the doctor that he is suffering from cancer, where he should go? He don't have money even for return ticket. How he can arrange the one lakh rupees. He need 6 injections after a period of 21 days each. He need it on the 21st day' the 22nd day the effect of the earlier injection is wasted. How the poor people manage the situation. We get all the facilities from the government, but the poor people are managing?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The manner in which you are describing is really heartrending.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the same condition of the poor people prevailing in the country, states and villages. The rich people face different sufferings, they suffer from another diseases. The poor people suffer from different diseases. If he drinks contaminated water, he fell ill, he is ill due to mal-nutrition, he is ill due to starvation. He need 18 to 28 hundred calories, if not, he fell ill. If the mosquito of dirty water bite him he suffers from malaria, filaria, chikungunya. The pors of this country are being killed by one or another illness. So, the Government should look this aspect also.

What is the situation of upgradation of AIIMS scheme? Just now, Government have announced setting up of six new AIIMS hospitals. They will be eight. Then 6 hospitals will be upgraded, then 19 hospitals will be upgraded and then seven hospitals will be upgraded. There are nearly twenty six hospitals likely to be upgraded. ...*(Interruptions)* When it will be done? Why the hospitals could not be upgraded. The Planning Commission had cleared the proposal last year, but the meeting of EPF for upgradation could not be convened. The budget allocation for this purpose was to the tune of 26 thousands crores of rupees. But only 24 thousand crores were spent. The some of 2 thousand crore could not be spent. Who is responsible for that? Who will be penalized for that? The Prime Minister has announce that they will spend 8% of the GDP for this purpose. But actually they have spent only one and a half per cent. Out of thirty thousand crores of budget allocation, it came down to twenty seven thousand crores, because they could not spend twenty six thousand crores. Only twenty four thousand crores were spent by the health department. So we will not allocate thirty thousands crores. Therefore, the budget allocation remained at twenty seven thousand crores. You could not spent the whole allocation no upgradation has been done. Why the upgradation could not be done? What are the reasons behind such condition of the Health Department.

Fifty two thousands crores were spent on the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Seven targets were fixed for this mission. Not a single target was achieved. What will do the government? People looted the money in UP. How many persons were found guilty under the National Rural Health Mission? How many doctors and officers were killed there? 8 persons were killed there. The budget was not fully utilized. Whatever was utilized that was actually looted. The persons who looted the money are dying or being killed. Out of seven targets not a single target was achieved. What arrangements are made by the Government. What are the reasons for not achieving the targets of National Rural Health Mission? It was very painful that there are eight lakh ASHA's (Accredited Social Health Activists) in the country. There is one ASHA woman health worker in villages. They do not get any allowance. What they get? If they get cases of one of two pregnancy, than they are paid hundred or hundred fifty rupees and if

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

not, that is also not said. Why so? Why double standard is there in the government. Women work as Anganwadi, Sevika and Sahayika. A Sahayika get Rs. six hundred fifty which now has been increased to three thousand. On one hand they are paid Rs. fifteen hundred to three thousand and seven hundred fifty to fifteen hundred, but on the other hand the ASHA worker do not get anything. they get any case them they will be said otherwise nothing is said. Why this double standard? ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Minister Shri Sudeep Bandopadhyay is sitting here. The steering committee of the National Rural Health Mission has decided to give ASHA worker a sum of rupees five hundred per month. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prashant Kumar Majumdarji, please hold for a minute. You please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: They have written in the report, but when the Steering Committee has passed the proposal, why it was not implemented so far? They says that Ministry of Finance had denied. Ministry of Finance was there in the committee as member. Thereafter they had written that finance had not sanctioned the same. Shri Bandopadhyayji please examine the matter. The steering committee of the National Rural Health Mission had passed the proposal, but it is not being said. A Sahayika is getting fifteen hundred and a Sevika is getting three thousand in a department. ...*(Interruptions)* Why the other are not getting it. There are eight lakh women. The president is a women, a woman is sitting on your seat, a women sitting on the top most seat this side and other side also. The woman are sitting on the top most office in many States. Sir, this is the miserable condition of the eight lakh women of the country. Who will answer this question and when? Therefore Budget allocation of health should be increased, but the utilization should also be increase. How the poor people of the country will be treated? How the AIIMS will be in the whole country and how the upgradation will be done? This all must the done.

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Sir, increasing population and the health problems linked with the population is a big challenge. The right of good health is

linked with the basic right of food. But in the present circumstances this has become the privilege of resourceful people. The schemes of the government are proved unsuccessful. The government have prepared a strategy for increasing the allocation for health sector to the tune of 2.5 per cent of the GDP in the 12th five year plan. At present 1.4 per cent of the GDP is being spent on health sector. The allocation for health sector is increased by 3567 crores of rupees this time but it is assumed to be less in view of the increasing population. It is necessary to increase the allocation for providing better health services to the common man of the country and for saving them from the clutches of private hospitals. The private hospitals are not the service centres but are the exploiters. The government do not have any control on these hospitals. It is said that the poors are being treated in those big hospitals, but it is far from the reality. There is a proposal to increase the allocation for National Rural Health Mission. The NRHM is becoming the hub of corruption and disputes. The NGO is Rajasthan, which has been given this task is engulfed in serious allegations of corruption. These allegation must be examined so that truth is brought to the light. The National Rural Health Mission should be reviewed in detail. The targets fixed for NRHM could not be achieved so far.

No attention has been said this time also to improve the health facilities in villages. In spite of necessity rupees 27 thousand crores has been increased in the Budget. The medical facilities are very bad in rural areas. There is no doctors, nurses and medicines in rural area, No body is held responsible for this position. The people are compelled to go to private hospitals, where they are looted on large scale. Attention must be paid to the Primary and Community health centres, which is not visible in the Budget. Provision has been made in the Budget for promotion of health and research work in Delhi, but this amount is considerably less in case of AIIMS like institutions. Only six percent has been increased for AIIMS which is a meager amount. Today, AIIMS is the only institutions where the patients can hope for their wellness. The manner in which the number of patients has increased after the establishment of AIIMS, the facilities has not been increased with that speed. The number of patients has increased by two hundred per cent, whereas, the

*Speech was laid on the table.

facilities in AIIMS have not increased commensurate with the increase in the number of patients. There is an urgent need for increasing facilities, in AIIMS.

The Ministry has introduced Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi for providing financial aid to the patients. Under this scheme a provision has been made for providing financial assistance on the recommendations of people's representatives to the patients suffering from serious diseases like cancer, cardiac problem, brain tumor, kidney problem etc. But the financial assistance under the scheme is quite inadequate and it takes inordinate time in getting it. Owing to the complex process the patients do not get the financial assistance on time when it is needed. The assistance amount prescribed is quite less, therefore, it should be increased. Under the provisions of Prime Minister Relief Fund on MP can recommend only 24 patients in a year. This number needs to be increased and there should be no limit for providing assistance to a patient. The amount of financial assistance should be increased as it should be released without any delay. At present the process is quite time consuming. In case the patient is serious he may need immediate medical assistance/surgery. One can't wait for releasing of financial aid from Prime Minister Relief Fund for saving the life of a serious patient. At present, the provision says that financial assistance can't be provided post treatment. This condition should be withdrawn.

Billions of rupees are being spent on AIDS control. Most of the funds are spent through NOGs. But the results are not encouraging. It should be reviewed. Very large number of people are dying in absence of treatment. We should provide them help practically

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman, Sir, I take the floor to support the Demands for Grants for Health and Family Welfare for 2012-13 and wish to touch upon a few points.

India is basically an agricultural country. Seventy percent of the population are in the villages and most of them are below the poverty line. So the persons who grow

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

up to become doctors belong to wealthy and influential families. They do not stay in the rural areas but come from the large cities. The number of doctors in our country is also very less. So this is the basic issue which I want to draw your kind attention to.

We should remember that in recent times, there is a spurt in the non-communicable diseases. Cancer, diabetes, heart diseases have gripped the entire world. Number of AIDS patient is also on the rise. Costs of medicines have increased sharply, rendering the poor people helpless.

But in the towns and cities, numerous private hospitals have come up. Though these hospitals provide quality treatment yet these are extremely costly. Only the rich people are able to afford such treatments. But the ordinary people, poor patients do not have money to go for such expensive treatments and thus are denied the right to health or wellbeing.

Therefore the Government must pay attention to this problem of the society. It must chalk out an appropriate policy for the health sector and should decide whether it needs to work for the benefit of the common people or only for the well-to-do section of the society. I think the ordinary people, who are deprived of all the privileges should be given utmost priority by the Government and suitable medical facilities should be provided to them. For that, proper policy and family planning programmes are the need of the hour.

The districts in the country are gradually becoming smaller in size. So the district hospitals must be developed and the infrastructure facilities should be improved. More and more doctors should be appointed and they should be competent enough to treat all kinds of diseases. All the required equipment must be made available; laboratories, should be upgraded and adequate stock of medicines should be there. Only then people from the nearby villages will come to the district hospitals for treatment. They will not be forced to flock the far away city hospitals.

At present, the health scenario at the village panchayat level and block level is very dismal. There is shortage of doctors and proper medical facilities. The mechanism to detect diseases is also not well-developed. Doctors don't want to go to the rural areas. They should be compulsorily

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

sent to the village hospitals. It has been observed that the doctors prefer to practice in their private chambers instead of Government hospitals. This must be stopped. Corruption is spreading in the health department which needs to be checked at any cost. More medical colleges should be set up. Research work should be given a boost because every day we are coming across newer diseases, or ailments which have never been seen or heard of before. So to tackle these problems, fresh discoveries are required.

If all the health related issues are addressed in right earnest, then only we will be able to save millions of lives which otherwise might abruptly end without any medical assistance.

With these words, I thank you sir for allowing me to participate in this debate and I conclude my speech.

*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): It is with great pleasure let me record my views on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. There is a saying in Tamil that 'being free from disease and remaining healthy alone can be construed as abundant wealth'. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been entrusted with the responsibility to look into public health, prevent diseases and protect people from epidemics, resorting to preventive measures like discovering medicines and promoting medical education and research and encouraging research and development to identify new technology and equipment while taking measures on a war footing to extend health and medical care facilities to people from all walks of life both in the rural areas and the urban areas of the country. Hence, this Ministry must get adequate financial allocation. At the same time, there must be a viable mechanism to oversee the expenditure on various heads. Small Pox, Cholera and Polio have all been eradicated. It is disheartening to note that there are still some diseases like Cancer for which effective medicines are yet to be discovered. We must create the health awareness especially among the rural masses. Information about all the diseases that may afflict us from cradle to grave must be spread widely.

*English translation of the speech laid on the Table and originally in Tamil.

People must be made aware of the facilities made available to them. Home delivery, treating children at the hands of barefoot doctors, ignoring inoculation, not assessing the health conditions of babies in the womb during pregnancy, unhealthy habits and practices among youth are all quite against public health. Untimely death among young people occurs due to the excessive use of tobacco and alcoholic products like beedi, cigarettes, cigar and arrack. Trauma care facilities to help save accident victims must be given a thrust with specialist-doctors, round the clock special hospitals and suitable medicines. Our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha has extended the Chief Minister's Medical Insurance Scheme in the year 2011-2012 allocating `900 crore bringing under its ambit 1016 diseases including crucial medical tests and post-operative care. Every family would get `4 lakhs under this Scheme. In order to ensure pre-natal care every pregnant woman would be given `12,000. Sanitary napkin are being distributed free of cost to women. Six months of paid natal-care leave is given to the women in government service, this is ensure mother and child care.

Diseases are also growing along with advancement in the field of medicine. We must go in for more of PHCs in the rural area. Doctors do not prefer to work in rural areas. This has resulted in nil or negligible presence of doctors in the rural hospitals. Hence, the Government must give incentives to doctors working in the rural areas. There are several NGOs and private hospitals attending to the leprosy patients. They offer continuous follow-up treatment, needed surgical treatment ensuring long period of continued treatment. Providing footwear, hand gloves and accept them for a long stay in their facilitation centers. These patients left to fend for themselves are taken care of by these voluntary organizations. I urge upon the Union Government to extend liberal grants to these NGOs to encourage them to continue further with their services. Hirudaya Hospital run by a Christian Mission in Kumbakonam town in my constituency provides remarkable relief and rehabilitation service to the leprosy patients. I urge upon the Union Government to extend adequate funds for such an NGO as they render exemplary service to such social neglected leprosy patients.

There are many diseases that can be cured if they are identified well within time. Medication can also be

discontinued. But nephrological disorders remain mostly not fully curable. Those who have got their kidneys affected have to spend money on treatment lifelong spending every time '10,000, '15000, '20,000 and so on. Poor people cannot afford this. Kidney transplant is beyond the reach of poor people. Even when relatives come forward to be the donors treatment cannot be given. Government must come to the rescue of such poor people who are helpless. At least can a few years of their lives can be saved. Dialysis is the only alternative treatment. Hence, I urge upon the Government to setup Nephrology Unit in every District Headquarters Hospital all over the country. At least a Dialysis Centre must be set up.

Private hospitals charge a minimum of '1500 for every dialysis treatment. The Government must take steps to bring down this fee to '500. The Government must also ensure that the necessary medicines are easily available in all the District Headquarters Hospitals. These medicines must also be given duty exemption. So that people get them at an affordable cost. Urging upon the Union Government to look into it, let me wind-up.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now Raghuvansh Prasadji gave a very nice and touching speech reflecting the agony of the poor people that they are not getting treatment and they pine for treatment. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satpalji, wife of Dr. Raghuvanshji has died in AIIMS and he is very sad today. Thus he made a touching speech.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Paying homage to his deceased wife I would like to say that he was sad and he described the agony of a poor in touching manner. I hail from Uttarakhand and very large number of pilgrims visit Char Dhams in Uttarakhand. Sometimes the bus of tourists turns turtle and falkinto the gorge killing several tourists. In such a scenario they do not get treatment. Tourists travel to Badrinath, Hemkunth Saheb, Yamunotri, Gangotri and when such accidents take place people do not get treatment. I urge the hon. Minister to provide an MRI machine in centre of Tehri-Garhwal and Pauri-Garhwal. Though there is a CT scan machine, but operator has not

been deployed. There are lots of problems in hilly areas. In view of it there is a need to open community health centres over there. My suggestion is that AIIMS should be set up in different parts in the country as railways is divided into various zones such as northern, eastern, central, western zone. So that people can get proper treatment. Many medical systems including Ayurveda find place in our shastras. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that when Subhdara was not getting sleep, the time when Abhimanyu was in her womb, Arjuna explained before her the tactics for breaking chakkarvuha. Abhimanyu, being in her mother's womb learnt some of the tactics for breaking Chakkarvuha. But while listening tactics from Arjuna Subhadra fell asleep, so Abhimanyu could not learn the complete tactics. It is a matter of research as to what was the technology or science through which even a child in the womb could be taught. Research should be conducted in this regard. Research should be conducted on sanjeevani herb. There are a number of poly herbs in Uttarakhand which works like sanjeevani. Caterpillar fungus found in Uttarakhand is a very powerful tonic for man. C-back thorn, gingsang and masca known as Kastori and found in Uttarakhand. There are many poly herbs which work like sanjeevani which was carried by Hanuman to Sri Lanka when Laxman was unconscious. Laxman gained consciousness after sanjeevani was gives to him. We should conduct research is this regard and prepared a gene bank. These herbs are getting extinct due to climate change and global warning. My submission is that a gene bank should be created for protecting the herbs facing extinction, Radionics is a Unani system of medicine wherein we can study retina and then treat a disease. There are several systems of medicine and India has the potential to develop medical tourism so that foreigners can come here for treatment. We have such children who can excell in this field. Our children get opportunities of going to US, UK. Majority of doctors in these countries are Indian. India has vast potential. We have immense capacity, we successfully tested Agni-5. It is a great achievement. Indiansare second to none. "Hum us desh ke vasi hain jis desh main Ganga bahati hai".

In the end, I would urge the hon. Minister to provide medical facilities in our hills, provide MRI facility at Srinagar, Ramnagar.

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

"Kamal turn ho, hum bhi kamal kar denge, wafa ki ham bhi kayam misal kar denge. hum ahale mela tumhen dosti ke tohfe mein, chaman ke phool nahi dil nikal kar denge. hamaare paas kuch bhi nahi dua ke siwa, dua dekar hi ham tumhe malamal kar denge."

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, as correctly pointed out by the learned speakers who preceded me, the discussion on the Health Ministry has close link with other Ministries also like Water Resources for drinking water, Environment, Rural Development and Education apart from local bodies for ensuring total sanitation, removal of slum etc. All these Departments are inter-connected. What I am saying is that a holistic approach or close coordination among all these Departments is very much required for the effective implementation of the projects and programmes of the Health Ministry.

There is a paradoxical situation in this. Our spending on Health, according to the WHO report, is less compared to other countries. Even in a relative study with the GDP, our position is much low. Comparing the Indian average with the global average, and a comparative study with UK, USA, Brazil, China, our position is in a low profile. That is one side of it.

The other side is, if you go through the Report of the Standing Committee on Health, even the Budget allocation is not properly utilized. They have pointed out that on several occasions. I humbly request the Minister to examine what exactly is happening. On one side our spending on Health is less, but on the other side even the Budget allocation is not properly utilized; there is under-utilization. I request the Minister to take this very seriously.

Of course, there are resource constraints. What is to be done for that? We have to firstly ensure substantial increase in the allocation; secondly, maximum utilization of the available resources; and thirdly, effective monitoring of the projects and programmes. In order to mobilize resources, certain other things can also be tried like MPLADS. I am of the opinion that a certain percentage of

the funds under MPLADS can be reserved for the infrastructure development in the health sector. Similarly, involvement of NGOs and charitable organizations for the development of infrastructure in this sector can also be tried. Implementation of PPP can be made effective. Similarly, attracting FDI can also be tried.

When we discuss all these things, we have to analyse what exactly is the reason for the ill-health of the Health Ministry. One thing is sure. As I said in the beginning, poor sanitation in the country is one of the root causes for this ill-health. 122 million households have no toilets; 33 per cent of the rural area has no access to toilets. In slum areas it is, in some cases, it is zero per cent.

About the water borne diseases, it is increasing in an alarming way. Safe drinking water is becoming more and more inaccessible to the rural population. Not only in rural areas, even in urban areas also it is like that. It is estimated that only 33 per cent of our slum areas are getting pure water. It is alarming to note that water related diseases are increasing in a big way. Cholera, typhoid, hepatitis, dysentery, jaundice and all kinds of water related diseases are increasing. 80 per cent of diseases in India are water related. Every year four lakh children are dying due to water pollution. Even ground water is polluted like anything. It is really creating a kind of fear complex. We have to address this issue first and then only come to other points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Basheer Saheb, please conclude now.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER : Sir, I am concluding.

Regarding these kidney diseases, according to a survey, 1.5 lakh new patients are coming every year. It is heart-breaking to know that only five to seven per cent are getting treatment. Others are lying in the bed waiting for their last breath. The situation has reached such an alarming proportion. So, preventive measures will have to be taken. Similarly, awareness programmes should be there. Then, we must have a national policy on controlling kidney-related diseases and declare the Government Hospitals and at least the Community Health Centres.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Basheer Saheb.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Sir, towards the end, I will speak on one more point.

We can even give tax exemptions to those who donate for the purposes of establishing facility of dialysis and other things.

Then, we have to bring an end to these magic-remedy advertisements. People are cheated like anything through these advertisements. There are many provisions, but unfortunately, that is going on. They claim to cure even cancer within 24 hours. Like that, so many advertisements are going on. We have to take very strong action in such cases.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. You are well aware that the greatest problem in naxal affected areas of Jharkhand and in other tribal areas health services. If we look at earlier NRHM, I do not think we have achieved any remarkable success. I urge the government to provide mobile health services in the areas deprived of roads. What we find is that poor people in my constituency are not able to reach upto PHCs. Mobile health units should be provided in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha. Thus a budgetary allocation of Rs. 20 thousand crore been made for NRHM, it is 15 per cent more than that of last year. If we divide this 20 thousand crore into 500 districts how much one district will get, but Rs. 200 crore is spent under NRHM in a district. If we look at the balance sheet of big hospitals like Ganga Ram, then we find that their annual expenditure comes around Rs. 200 crore. Though the government spends Rs. 200 crore in a district but only Rs. 20 crore reaches the needy. I would request the government to distribute the resources of big hospital, which annually spend Rs. 200 crore, in a district and the government provide equal facilities then one good scheme like NRHM will definitely be a great success. This year, less allocation has been made under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana. AIIMS like hospitals have been opened in Chhattisgarh and Bihar but Jharkhand has been left. I would urge the government to take expeditious steps for opening AIIMS in Jharkhand.

Raghuvansh Babu and many other hon. Members have requested for a regional cancer institute as there is no such institute in my constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ajayji, if there is a hospital in Jharkhand then it is in your parliamentary constituency.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: That is a private hospital. My submission is that if a regional cancer institute is set up it would greatly benefit the people. You are aware of the condition of NRHM. An announcement has been made for opening a 300-bed hospital in Hasiyadia, but no fund has been released so far. Sir, through you, I would urge the government to give proper support to Jharkhand.

Sir, there is wide discussion on Universal health coverage. The data of BPL shows that 25 per cent of people come under BPL category because of emergency of health. Every time we are talking about universal health coverage but that is not actually happening. States like Karnataka or some other States have their own models. If we are not serious about it, more talking about it, is not going to help. In BPL, BPL card holders qualify for it. But if we see practically that poor people come to us and go here and there to get money released from the Government. As a case happened in Jamshedpur. Many people do not know about it. There is no cell or any disbursement office for this purpose. We also do not know the procedure. Sometime we go to district welfare officer and sometime we go to civil surgeon. I think most of the people do not know about it and if they know, our system is not efficient.

Sir, many hon. Members have enough discussion on Asha, we call them 'Sayya' in Jharkhand. If 'Sayya' gets more money through MREGA, you can understand as to how much Asha or Sayya workers, who work is compulsion, will be benefitted. I would like to request that if the Government is serious about health of rural people, you have to take care of the payment of sayya workers.

Sir, Mambta van has been introduced under national rural health mission. There is a big problem of handicaps certificates. I think this is the problem of every district because this certificate is issued from district headquarters only.

[Shri Ajay Kumar]

Handicapped people do not have means to reach district headquarters. Handicapped people have to spend Rs. 400 to 500 to reach district headquarters in big districts. If mamta van takes them to district headquarters and under some fixed system, they get handicap's certificate, I think that will be a great help to the handicapped people.

Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the time is very short for you to speak, Mr. Rai.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Yes, Sir. I am an expert at this.

There are lots of emerging diseases, which are showing a trend in our country like Dengue, Chikungunya, etc., and the emerging diseases of influenza, H5N1 pandemic, H1N1, etc. So, I would like to understand this from the Government. What steps are we taking in terms of public policy?

I think that tele-medicine and leveraging of technology are very important issues that need to be flagged. I do not want to talk about all the other issues, which have been eloquently placed here by so many colleagues of ours. I think that the question of leveraging of technology is something, which really needs to be emphasized. I am saying this because today we are talking of taking ICT to the level of GPUs. So, I think that there is absolutely a great need to assess this pathway so that the access for the poor even to tele-medicine can be made possible. I think that this will be a great step forward.

In this age of genomics, I wonder whether we already have any form of response to the new and emerging trends to utilize the new kinds of prescriptions. This also raises the whole question of medical ethics. As we move in the era where we leverage more and more of the very high technology and the frontiers of science, what would be the medical ethics? How would we actually look at it in the form of public policy?

The second-last issue that I would like to raise is on the issue of older generation. As you know, with the better health standards that are obtained in our country, whether it be in the private sector or in the public sector, I think that people are living much longer. Therefore, there is an issue that whether older people require old-age interventions like, for instance, knee replacement. I think that we just do not have any form of public policy prescriptions within our health policy, and I would urge the Minister to consider developing a framework for giving care to the elderly.

In this age of globalization, where both the mother and father have to work, the issue of how do we take care of the older generation also arises. Therefore, this is some kind of a holistic response. So, this would also be required.

There are Centres of Excellence like the North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Research Institute for Medical Sciences. I think these kinds of institutions need greater infusion, greater look into because in institutions like these, they even have not had a Governing Body Meeting in one year. It just begs the question whether we are setting up these institutions without really looking into.

Finally, in my own State of Sikkim, I would request the Ministry to look at the possibility of funding a very large size Super-Speciality Hospital.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, it is very difficult to support these Demands for Grants for Health and Family Welfare.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, he says that it is very difficult to support these Demands for Grants.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Sir, let me complete; I have not yet completed my sentence.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: He comes from a Left Party. He has his own views, so he can express them.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Hon. Minister, Sir, I am just completing the sentence. I said so because the Demand is very meagre. I will not demand doubling of the Demands for Grants. I will demand at least five times of the current budget that the Ministry of Health has demanded, if the Ministry believes that it is a fundamental right of the people

that there should be equitable, accessible, affordable and quality healthcare for the 1.2 plus billion people. We need it. It is not my conviction. Right from the 1940s, Sir Joseph Bhore Committee; in the 1950s, the Mudaliar Committee; in the 1960s, the Kothari Commission, including Kabiguru Rabindranath Tagore, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and other national planners were all in favour of at least ten per cent allocation to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from our national Budget.

Several speakers, starting with hon. Reoti Ramanji, have enumerated the allocations in GDP terms and also in percentage terms of the European Countries. I can tell you that public spending on health in India is merely 17 per cent, but in Pakistan, it is 51 per cent; in Philippines, it is 55 per cent; and in Bangladesh, it is 42 per cent. When you calculate both public and private spending, India comes in the position of sixth or seventh in the world, but when we calculate only the Government spending, India comes just above five countries like Ethiopia and Somalia. So, we need that much of budget if we really want to augment our public health infrastructure.

Sir, there are two kinds of health structures going on in India. People from Europe and Middle East are coming for heart surgeries, laser surgeries and for kidney transplants. But considering the huge amount of money involved, our common people cannot go to Apollo, Ruby Hospital or to Fortis. So, we definitely need AIIMS-like institutions and also fortification of our rural health structures so that people do not have to come to institutions like the AIIMS.

What does the health services need to serve the country? Health services need three fundamental things. One is physical infrastructure in terms of Primary Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals, District Hospitals and Tertiary Care Hospitals. Second, they need supplies including medicines, OT materials, linen, food, diet, etc. Third is the human resource, including medical education and research.

Sir, when we formulated the National Health Policy in 2002, it categorically stated that we have only 50 per cent of health infrastructure. The physical structures have to be minimally doubled. In terms of supply of medicines, a

Study done by NSS shows that people spend 80 per cent of their money on healthcare, that is, for buying medicines only. So, we have to follow the recommendations of the Hathi Committee.

Sir, I will conclude. I am just giving some differing views. They are entirely different from what the other Members have expressed.

I need your protection to place it in the House. The Hathi Committee recommended in 1975 two major things. One for generic medicine for all categories of prescription and the second thing is about the nationalisation of all the drug companies of the nation.

Sir, in Eighties, India totally came as a self-reliant in medicine production. But after the patent regime change, after globalisation and liberalisation policies, from the 1970 policy which was mainly dealing with the process patents of medicines, we have changed it into the product patent. And that product patent is increasing the cost of our medicines.

I would like to thank the Ministry that they have taken a beautiful policy, that is Jan Aushadi and the generic prescriptions for all medicines but the sad story is that it is going in a very bad shape. In my own State, only two Jan Aushadi stores are there and whenever I approach for generic medicines even for my health melas also, I do not get even the five per cent of medicines. I would request the Minister to please augment this sector.

Sir, the doctors are not going to the villages a myth going on since long. There is a truth and untruth which is mingled in it. I want to know from the Government that how much post it has created for the village sectors and for the urban sectors. I have only two points to make. We are having nearly 24 lakh of doctors now including Ayurveda, Homeopathy, and allopathic systems. And if we divide them with our population, it comes to one is to one thousand population. Sir, it is not the point of production, it is a point of distribution and it is a point of administration and governance. We are lagging? Whether have you given proper infrastructure, medicine, etc?

Sir, in the case of ASHA workers, I support the contentions of the other Members. They should be declared

[Dr. Tarun Mandal]

as regular employees. They should be given Rs. 7000 per month at the basic minimum.

Now, I want to demand for my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have very forceful speech today. I will give you only one minute.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: I want to demand for my own State. One AIIMS like institution has been designed by the Ministry at Raiganj, West Bengal. I do not know what is the reason for delay in that? Our State Government is ready to give any help. So, I would request the Central Government to take note of this thing.

I have another thing which I want to tell. Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute is one of the National institutes of India. That institute should be immediately shifted from congested Kolkata area to its new extension at Rajarhat so that people can get benefit and all help will be provided by the State Government.

I am finishing my speech. My last point is about Medical College, Kolkata from where I became the doctor. It is the Asia's oldest medical college where first human body was dissected and the first lady doctor of Asia was also produced. This institute must get the status of national importance and special funding should be arranged by the Ministry for that medical college.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask our hon. Minister as to why he does not speak in Bangla? If he speaks in Bangla, no other will understand. I would like to say about last part of the country i.e. Campbell Bay where statue of Indira Gandhi is there and Indira point in the name of Indira Gandhiji is also there. Ex- servicemen were settled there from 1969 to 2002 so there may not be any danger to our island from other neighboring countries. Tsunamis of 2004 completely destroyed this Campbell Bay. In the Tsunami at Indira Point on 11 April, 2012, 15 Government employees had a narrow escape. A Minister of our Government says that there is no tsunami in Andaman and Nicobar islands. There is no permanent

doctor at PHC Campbell Bay after tsunami. X-ray machine is out of order, x-ray technician is not there. I would like to tell all this to Sudip Dada.

Jarawa is a primitive tribe. Similarly, Shimpen is also a primitive tribe. Shompen tribals are living in the last part of the country at Campbell Bay. They are infected by T.B. One of the Shompen T.B. patient died of this disease and his name was Kagaj. Recently, one of a lady patients named Rose, 27 years of age has been sent to Port Blair for treatment of T.B. Nicobari Tribal community is also living in Campbell Bay. There was a tele medicine at Campbell Bay PAC before tsunami which has been closed. There is a x-ray machine in name sake, there is no x-ray technician. There is no ECG machine, no refrigerator for storing medicines and there is shortage of man power. There is a small village adjoining to it called Gandhi Nagar. Earlier there was a PAC and a lab before tsunami but now it has been closed. Before 2004 tsunami, x-ray machine was there but after tsunami there is no x-ray machine. There is no arrangement of godown to maintain proper temperature for storing medicine. I would like to say that Andaman and Nicobar which is a last part of the country, where our Army personnels are deployed, Shompen Community and Nicobari Community are residing and our ex-servicemen are residing there, PAC Campbell Bay may be converted into CAC and other documents made by me should be fulfilled. In the end, I would like to make a submission and the Government, should take it seriously. There is equally bacteria in water at Campbell Bay. People are consuming that water. Primitive Shompen Community, Nicobari tribal people and ex-servicemen and their families are drinking that water. The hon. Minister, Shri Sudip Bandhopadhyaji, I would request you to send a medical team there. I have repeatedly said in Health Committee that Jarawa people and Shompen people know many types of herbs. Jarawa people live in jungle but they do not get affected by malaria. The hon. Minister should send an expert Committee from Health Ministry. I have said it repeatedly. You were also present in the meeting. Jarawa people, Shompen, Ungi and Andamanies people know about such herbs which can cure many diseases. You should study them, test them and prepare genes of those herbs. In the end, I would like to say that if you save Campbell Bay Island, you will save India. You have settled

ex-serviceman at Campbell bay Island because even today there is a boundary dispute between Indonesia and Andaman Nicobar Island in UNO. That is why they people have been settled. There is national interest. They have been left unattended after Tsunami. The Government should take care of them. The second time tsunami hit that area on 11th. April, 2012 and in that tsunami 15 Government employees, police constable, medical staff, forest staff, police radio officer fled that area to save their lives because their look out post was destroyed in tsunami. I would like to say that life of policemen should not be put in danger because there is no sea- worthy vessel for patrolling at look out posts at Makkachua, Aphrabe, Indira Point, Gandhi Nagar etc. They put themselves in danger to go to Dungi. Campbell Bay PAC should be converted into CAC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bishnuji, you cannot bring photo into the House.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, from this you can see the condition of Andaman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seven murders are excused for Andaman and Nicobar.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, thank you.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on demands for grants for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, you have said from the chair that seven murders are forgiven for Andaman but Sir, any person who has committed seven murders in other parts of the country is also sent to Cellular jail in Andaman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why by forgiving, we are compensating them.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, I have an objection. Don't say such things for Andaman land. You do not know about Andaman Nicobar. That land gave us freedom (Interruptions) Why are you saying such things for Andaman Nicobar?... (Interruptions) Don't say such things... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bishnuji, Please calm down. Shri Shailender Kumarji, please speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, please bring the House to order first then I can speak... (Interruptions) Please let me allow to speak... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bishnu Pada Rayji, you please understand the lighter vain, there is nothing to become so serious. There was nothing serious in it.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Sir, then it is alright.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Although it is given in our Constitutions that all should get health facility. It is also said that it is a state subject.

19.00 hrs.

Yogi Adityanathji is sitting here. He has discussed many things here about several diseases of Purvanchal region under calling Attention Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Please sit down for a minute. The time of the House was extended by one hour with the permission of the House, but so many speakers are still there to speak. If House is agreed, half an hour time of the House may be extended.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes. Take zero hour also. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: After that zero hour will be taken up.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, earlier also Yogi Aditya Nathji has discussed about many serious diseases under calling Attention. Today he again discussed those thing. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, if you see the situation in AIIMS, you will find that 12000 patients come to AIIMS everyday. If by chance, we recommend any patient, he do not get admission there. As per today's situations if any serious tumour patient goes there for C.T. scan or MRI, x-ray, ultrasound, surgery or any hearth, ortho and urology patient goes there it takes three days to six- seven months to get admission or treatment. It is a very serious situation.

I would like to draw the attention that in 2012-13 Kumbh Mela will be organised at Allahabad and crores of Indians and foreigners are likely to come to this Mela. From health care point of view, I would demand from the

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

Health Minister to make special health services arrangements at Allahabad so that people may get proper health facilities at Mela. Crores of people will come to Allahabad on Amavasiya, Makarsakranti festivals etc.

YOG ADITYA NATH: Eight to ten crore people are likely to attend Mela.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is a full Mahakumbh. There is a need to make special arrangement. I think it will be good if all hospitals at Allahabad, Konshambhi and Pratapgarh, which are in my constituency, be upgraded. There are Swarup Rani Hospital and Motilala Nehru Hospital, which are named after Gandhi family, and are medical colleges also at Allahabad. These are fifty years old hospitals. I think cancer unit should be opened in these hospitals.

Secondly, earlier there was a word 'rural' in National Health Mission but now this 'rural' word has been removed. Now you are talking about National Health Mission. There is a scam of crores of rupees in Uttar Pradesh and investigation is going on. I do not want to go into its details. In rural areas people are not aware about AIDS. There is a need to start a special awareness campaign in rural areas. The essential medicines, which should be made available to the people, are not available to them at cheap and reasonable rates. Some special arrangements should be made for it. There is a need to encourage Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha and Homeopathy etc systems of medicine. We need to provide special funding for them. It will be good if primary health centres under national health mission are opened on each 1500 to 2000 populations in Uttar Pradesh.

It will be appropriate if you constitute a Commission for work performance of health care system. Public private partnership should be developed for health services, only then we can provide better health facilities to the people. There is a need to give practical shape to the proposals of private and public insurance companies to provide medical insurance cover to the people. I think poor people will get special facility from such coverage. There is shortage of doctors all over the countries. It is true that it takes five a half years to complete MBBS and then MA

and MD and totally it takes eight years. I wish that arrangement of specialist doctors be made in rural areas so that people get facility. I would like to say about Uttar Pradesh that all old medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh should have facilities like AIIMS. In a recent survey of United Nations, it was stated that people in India use more mobiles than toilets. Though this subject is not related to your Ministry, but I would like to say that special attentions should be paid on it because lack of toilets give rise to so many diseases. In addition to that neuro surgeon, heart surgeon and nephrology specialist should be available in every city. It will be good if facilities of MRI, CT Scan are available at all places.

There are total 5,40,330 beds which means one bed on every 1850 persons. We have one doctor on two thousand persons. You have to think about it. I would like to give one suggestion that with a view to prevent mortality of women and children during pregnancy, they should be provided free food. These should be an arrangement of free check up and free medicine for them. They should have free to and fro transport facility to hospitals. In view of infant mortality rate, arrangement should be made to provide free medical and free facility to all children below 10 years of age. There are a large number of malnutrition children in the world and 1/5th part of such children is in India. We shall have 30 per cent poor people in our country who sell their land or jewellery for treatment of their diseases. The minimum expenditure on health sector all over the world is there in India. There is a need to increase the allocations. There should be a proper facility for safe drinking water, clean air and proper sewage system. Full expenditure should be provided from Prime Minister Relief Fund. One of our colleagues was showing a booklet that we have five lakh Members of Parliament, it should be investigated. Asha and Janswasthya Suraksha public health workers should be appointed and they should be given monthly salary. Janswasthya Suraksha was introduced by Shri Rajnarayanji. It would be better if they are re-employed.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): The Constituency where I come from suffered drought previously.

*Speech was laid on the table.

Now it has faced hailstorm due to which serious diseases have spread in this area. Several people have fallen ill.

Jalaun and the entire Bulandshahar is very backward. People don't have money for treatment in good hospitals in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai etc.

Madam Speaker, I therefore, want to request the hon. Minister that Jalaun Medical College and Jhansi Medical College should immediately be provided facilities at the level of AIIMS and better facilities may be provided in PHCCSC and specialist doctors should be appointed in hospitals there.

Good operation theatres are required to be made in district hospitals. Central Government should provide free treatment in hospitals for serious diseases like liver cancer, heart, kidney and brain hemorrhage so that people from weaker sections are benefitted.

The Government should provide free treatment of all the diseases in government hospital so that common man can get some relief. Urai Medical college should be started immediately by appointing doctors, professors there.

The Government should provide funds for free treatment in Bundelkhand and my entire Parliamentary Constituency as a relief during this crisis. Our entire area is facing crisis these days. Urgent financial help is required for this area.

I request that funds should be provided immediately for treatment.

[English]

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for the opportunity you have given me to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

India have got more number of poor suffering more from poor health. Malnutrition, lack of sanitation, inadequate medical facilities, lack of awareness towards precautionary measures before getting diseases, and poor income are all the reasons for poor people not having

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

good health all over the country, especially in rural areas. We have only 72 medical personnel for a population of one lakh people and this inadequate availability of medical personnel must change for the better. In order to give better medical facilities with increased number of medical personnel and doctors, further thrust must be given to Primary Health Centres and more of PHCs should be set up in many parts of the country making it mandatory to have one PHC at every 3 kilometres. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to see that the number of PHCs in the country is increased manifold.

Whenever poor people are referred for specialized treatment in terminally ill cases or for heart diseases, they are not in a position to meet the medical expenses. For this high cost medical expenditure, they have to approach donors like the Prime Minister's Office where certain financial assistance are provided from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The Government has devised this method, but it is inadequate. The financial assistance given from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund is far below the requirement. Hence, I urge upon the Government to see that the relief is extended at least to the tune of about 50 per cent of the total medical expenditure.

"Noi Naadi Noi Mudhal Naadi Adhan

Vai Naadi Vaaippa Seyal.", this is the saying of the Tamil Saint Poet Thiruvalluvar. The root cause of the disease must be identified before commencing the treatment, only then suitable treatment can be provided. This forms the basic tenet of all the Indian Systems of Medicine, unlike Allopathy. The traditional Tamil Medicine System, the Siddha Medicine is true to the sayings of Thiruvalluvar. In order to popularize the traditional systems of medicine in our country, the Government must come forward to give thrust to our own medicine systems like Siddha Medicine System. It must be restored as an alternative to the Allopathic system of medicine. All the Government Hospitals must have units for Indian Systems of Medicine like the Siddha System. I urge upon the Government to allocate adequate funds to set up units for Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathic systems of medicine.

Last but not the least, before I conclude, I would like to impress upon the Union Government that AIIMS like

[Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan]

medical and research institutes on the similar lines of AIIMS in New Delhi must be set up in Tamil Nadu at the earliest, as the announcements in this regard are yet to be implemented. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jagdambikaji, you are an excellent orator. But there is shortage of time.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me time to participate in the discussion for demands for grant of the Ministry of Health and family Welfare for the year 2012-13. The hon. Minister of State is present here.

Sir, hon. Minister would allege today or tomorrow in the reply of points made by us that for medicines for the common man and the poor Rs. 26,897 crores were allocated during 2011-12 for NRHM all other schemes pertaining to health. This year for 2012-13 we are providing Rs. 30,702 crores. Naturally, we would congratulate the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for increasing the allocation for health by 14 per cent. Today, about Rs. 4000 crores are being increased we would congratulate the Prime Minister also. Several speakers have alleged that 1.4 per cent of the GDP of the country is being spent on health facilities, medicines and hospitals. Till 12th Five Year Plan this would become 2.5 per cent of the GDP. It shows that commitment and resolution of the government towards health facilities of the country. Sir, on one hand we increase Rs. 4000 crores. We spend 2.5 per cent of GDP on health. We are running National Rural Health Mission Programme, on the other even how people in rural areas are dying at their threshold for want of medicines. Government would arrange for medicine and operations to save them from the clutches of death. We would translate the slogan 'health for all' in reality. We would cover urban areas also under National Health Mission. Yogi Adityanathji has alleged in his speech that funds are being provided but what is the situation of Primary Health Centre? It is evident that today there are no doctor, no para-medical staff. Gorakhpur Medical College provides health service to six crore people of Poorvanchal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jagdambikaji, do you have any problem pertaining to your area? Please come to that.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I come to the problems of my area. I want to say in this context that the government should express its concern in the budget that if funds have been provided for National Rural Health Mission but that money was spent in Uttar Pradesh during the past discriminately. According to CAG Report, documents pertaining to 27 per cent of the funds allocated for Uttar Pradesh are not available. We are providing such a huge amount. Sir, there is paucity of time otherwise entire House would have stood amazed if the facts are revealed about the manner in which the funds were spent. If daughter of a big doctor of the Health Department studying in United States alleges that she wants to eat 'kunde kabab' of Lucknow, then the same were sent from the funds allocated for NRHM. Actress of Bollywood were invited from the funds of that NRHM. They were asked to dance throughout right.

During past days continuously in Lok Sabha and this time also Yogi Adityanathji and we have been talking about the serious Japan Encephalitis disease. I don't want to go the details about the causes of this disease, There is not treatment in the world for acute Encephalitis Syndrom. But when we raised this issue during the past the Central Government took it seriously. Prime Minister and Rahulji took it seriously. Even the Health Minister went to Gorakhpur and Sidharath Nagar and wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. GOM was constituted. It had several meetings. Report was received and we read in the newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)* An amount of two thousand crores was proposed to save the lives of thousands of children dying every year due to this disease in Poorvanchal. I apprehend let this amount may meet the same fate because we feel the pain. Children of our area die. If they survive they become burden for the whole life. Rs. 2 thousand crore have been provided to eradicate Encephalitis. You will definitely say that how this amount would be spent for medicines and eradicate encephalitis totally because this has spread many states of the country. UPA government has taken this as a national programme. It would be ensured as to how it is eradicated. The Health Minister has alleged this during his visit. The patients of

Western Bihar and even Nepal come to Poorvanchal for treatment, however, Poorvanchal is densely populated. Central Government would give status of All India Medical Institute to both the Medical Colleges of Gorakhpur. Today we are discussing budget pertaining to the Ministry of Health, we find that allocation has been increased. Several new schemes have been incorporated. What action has been taken by the Central Government to accord status of All India Medical Institute to the Gorakhpur Medical College? I feel that a definite reply would be given. /

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say many more things about Poorvanchal but due to shortage of time, I would sum up and conclude. It is true that the Central Government has provided AIIMS like institutes, it may be Raibarelli. *...(Interruptions)* I think certain places have been identified for Graduate Nursing Institutes. One is Sidharth Nagar. State Government is to provide land for these also. Because they could not get land during the last several years. Benefits of centrally sponsored schemes could be taken only through coordinated efforts. I would like to say that there should not be any politics in the name of health, medicines and education. Now State Government should come forward. *...(Interruptions)* You know that Health is a state subject. *...(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude. It is a matter of great concern for all of us. That is why. I am saying this. I hail from the place where pure drinking water is not available. *...(Interruptions)* Several people die of Malaria, Japani fever etc. They can't go even to the hospital. *...(Interruptions)* Supporting this Budget, I conclude.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The aim of the Ayurveda is "Swasthasya Swasthya Rakshanam, Aaturasaya Roga Vimokshanam" i.e. to safeguard the health of a healthy person and to get the patient rid of its disease.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you yourself is a knowledgeable person and know that if we have to live healthy then we need pure food and to eradicate diseases we need pure medicines. For pure food, vegetables and fruits etc. earth should also be pure. Similarly for manufacturing pure medicines earth should also be pure and such an earth

is available in Himachal or in hilly states. Whether it is Himachal or Uttarakhand or Jammu and Kashmir or Arunachal Pradesh or hilly places in plain states. There are dense forests with pure air in our Himachal Pradesh. There are rivers and waterfalls which are fully of pure water. There are green forests in foothills also. There is blue sky and pure climate. Therefore, I demand from the government of India and the Minister of Health that a national level Ayurvedic University may be sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh so that Himachal Pradesh could provide pure medicines and pure food to the whole country. Alongwith this funds should also be provided for opening a national level Bio-herbal University for cultivating herbal medicines. Similarly a Central University may also be provided for Pharmaceuticals. Besides these, a medical University should also be provided to us. We know that alongwith medicine yoga is also very important and keeping in view our pure climate I demand a Yoga University too from the Government of India. Therefore, I request that we should be provided economic assistance for opening these universities. Rupees 200 crores may be provided for Ayurvedic University and Bio-Herbal University. Rupees 100 crores may also be provided likewise for constructing good buildings for Ayurvedic Hospitals and are thousand Ayurvedic Health Centres which are running there. Similarly, one hundred crore rupees may also be provided for Allopathic Hospitals, CHC and PHC. Rupees 100 crore may also be provided for essential drugs and ambulances etc. Likewise for Yoga University 100 crore rupees may also be provided.

Our Chamba district is very backward, I therefore, request to provide as much funds as possible to strengthen its Hospital and also to upgrade Rahan Hospital to a district level one.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, lastly I am to make a request. As per the instructions and directions of our Rural Development Ministry whenever a road constructed under P.M.G.S.Y is inaugurated then local M.P. of that area is invited and inauguration of that is got done by that very M.P. only. Likewise several crores of rupees and being given under the Ministry of Health for National Rural Health Mission, National Health Insurance Scheme and several other schemes but no M.P. is given importance in these schemes. The State Government adopt arbitrary attitude.

[Dr. Rajan Sushant]

I, therefore, demand that instructions for giving importance to all Hon'ble M.Ps. while inaugurating Hospitals, dispensaries or other projects should be issued at the earliest.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, I thank you a lot for allowing me to speak for a minute. I would like to speak one or two points in this House.

My first point is about medical profession. Medical profession has converted into business. When they study medical they do it for the sake of service. But nowadays Hospitals pay commission to doctors out of the bills charged from patients. This is totally unjustified. I demand from the government that a stringent law should be made in this regard. They become doctors for the sake of service and they should not be allowed commission out of the Bill in any condition.

My second point is about private Nursing Homes. They are sucking the blood of the people. I have got so many cases where a patients die a day before but their relatives are not told about it. Patients are kept for two days or so. They are kept on ventilator machine and bills amounting to lakhs of rupees are charged from them. There is no law under which such people could be punished. They keep patients on ventilator or on so many other machines and relatives are shown their patients from a distance. Relatives do not know what is going on inside. I would request Hon. Minister that he should promise in his reply that he would enact a stringent law so that such a practice could be banned and people involved in it are given stringent punishment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramkishunji, you are a great speaker. Alright please speak.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of demands for grants pertaining to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Sir Sunderlal Hospital falls under Kashi Hindu University. The budget for Kashi Hindu University is provided by the Ministry of Human Resources. This is the biggest Hospital of Purvanchal. Thousands of people from Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh visit this Hospital for their treatment but it

does not receive central assistance. I, through you, demand from the government that Central Kashi Hindu University under which Sir Sunder Lal Hospital comes has good doctors, equipments and machine but there is shortage of staff and in the absence of assistance from Government of India poor people are not able to get their treatment free of cost. I demand it from you.

Secondly, I demand, through you, from Central Health Ministry of Government of India that the people of district headquarter which is naxalite affected, poverty ridden and backward are suffering from serious ailments and have no facility for their treatment. They have to visit AIIMS or Lucknow PGI. I demand from the Government that district headquarters should be covered under it and establish Community Health Centres in every Nyay Panchayat of naxal affected districts. You don't have doctors. Population is increasing and in proportion to that you do not have doctors, staff, nurses and other facilities. How will you treat them? When there is shortage of hospitals then how treatment facilities will be there. That is why I want to say to you that construct medical college so that new doctors could be produced.

Sir, if this work is not done then neither we have doctor or hospitals in proportion to population. A country can not develop properly if the health of citizens of that country is not good. Now a days there are Cancer, Heart ailment and liver cancer like serious diseases. Even after 64 years of our independence we could not find treatment for Malaria. We could not make this country free from Dengue. We do not have medicine for encephalitis.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very important topic. You ponder over it seriously and try to allocate for it the maximum budget so that the health of the whole country could be kept in order. Provide facilities of hospitals, doctors and medicines in rural areas. ...*(Interruptions)* The costly medicines which poor people can not afford should be made available to poor at cheaper rates.

With these words I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (TIRUNELVELI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity

to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Sir, in Thirukkural, it is said:

*“Urupasiyum ova piniyum seru paghaiyum
Seraa dhiyalvadhu naadu.”*

It means that a country can be strong only when it is free from starvation, from continuous health hazard and from external threat.

Sir, firstly, UPA Government has brought about Food Security Bill for removing starvation. In order to put an end to external threat. Our scientists, find out advanced technologies, have successfully launched the missile, Agni-V.

As regards health sector, the UPA Government has formulated various schemes. The Ministry of Health is working towards the goal of Universal Health for All. It is focusing on providing free medicine for all through public health facilities.

Our Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission in 2005. The Government is providing quality health care through this Mission.

I have two points to speak about. Immunisation is very important. Vaccination is very important for good health of children.

We have to give health care to the children. Our country is facing a shortage of about 17.5 crores of vaccine doses. In order to improve this, the Integrated Vaccine Complex in Chennai, Tamil Nadu should be opened at the earliest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to take permission from the House to extend the time of the House as one more hon. Member would like to speak on this subject.

Can I extend the time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The time is extended.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: I urge upon our Government to ensure that adequate supply of essential vaccine is made available for preventable diseases to protect the lives of the children. I would also like to urge upon the

Government to restart all the three vaccine manufacturing units to their full capacity and open the proposed new Integrated Vaccine Complex near Chennai at the earliest. This is my demand.

According to the latest data of rural health statistics, a huge number of posts meant for medical staff in Primary and Community Health Centres are lying vacant. The health of the people in the rural areas is very important. We have to provide health care to them. They are facing a lot of problems regarding health care. Women, in particular, are facing a lot of difficulties especially during their pregnancy. Therefore, providing lady doctors is essential because during the period of pregnancy they have to go to the maternity centres. So, we need the services of lady doctors at the village level.

The next aspect is diabetes. It has become a very acute disease now-a-days. It is spreading all over India. It has become a common disease for many. According to the International Diabetes Federation, in India 50.8 million people are living with diabetes. If it goes on, by the year 2030 it will rise to 87 million. So, we have to take a lot of care in regard to this disease.

Coming to eye donations, the worrying factor is that more than eighty per cent of eye harvests in the country go waste because of lack of infrastructure and maintenance facilities. It must be improved upon.

The next point relates to my constituency. There is one Government Siddha Medical College in Palayamkottai. It is situated in Tirunelveli Lok Sabha constituency. It has been in existence since 1964. This Medical College is imparting affordable and quality Siddha education. Now-a-days, our Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is giving more importance to siddha, yoga, etc. through the AYUSH Department. More than 500 students are studying in Palayamkottai Shiddha college. This College should be improved. There is no deficiency and it should be protected in all the ways.

My next point is swine flu. It is spreading all over India. Especially in Tamil Nadu swine flu is affecting many people. So, I urge upon the Government to give swine flu vaccine to the State of Tamil Nadu and provide all the medical assistance to the State to prevent spread of this disease.

With this I am concluding.

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Respected Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-13.

We know the old saying that 'health is wealth'. Our Government has launched a number of programmes to improve and protect the health and welfare of our citizens. However, it is really pathetic to see that the poor people are suffering from diseases due to lack of public hospitals and exorbitant price of medicines. Poor people cannot afford the huge expense on account of treatment in private hospitals of the country.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to take action on the following points at the earliest:

Preventive measures should be taken to prevent chicken guinea and malaria in various parts of India, especially in Kerala.

Mobile dispensaries should be set up to attend to the medical needs of the fishing community especially to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and adivasi segments and to the poor and the down-trodden people of the country, especially in Kerala.

ESI facilities for workers of cashew and the fishermen sector, especially to the workers of the Rare Earth Minerals Ltd., in Kollam, Kerala should be strengthened. Health cards should be issued to them.

A Central Cancer Research Institute should be set up at Kollam, Kerala as a lot of women are working in various parts of Kollam who are busy in the cashew and coir industries and in the fishing activities.

Medicines should be supplied at lower prices to the poor and the needy people throughout the country.

An hospital equivalent to the standard of AIIMS should be set up at Kollam in Kerala.

Wages of ASHA workers should be doubled because they are now getting a very small amount of money.

Sir, with these words, I support the Demands for Grants

of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2012-13.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is over and the reply of the hon. Minister will be delivered tomorrow.

Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri M. Anandan.

*SHRI M. ANANDAN (Viluppuram): Hon. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity given to me. Recent 'Thane' cyclone that hit hard Tamil Nadu with a very high intensity has caused a huge havoc in Villupuram and Cuddalore Districts. In order to attend to the needs of the affected people, Puratchi Thalaivi, Amma, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu swung in to action on a war-footing. So as to bring about normalcy at the earliest, the TN CM, our Leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, released 150 crores of rupees as the first instalment and an amount of Rs.200 crore as second instalment. In order to extend the relief measures 35 relief centres were set up to help about 6000 affected people. They were provided with food and drinking water. Every affected family was given an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1000/-. Apart from that sarees and dhoties were distributed to those who lost their homes and belongings. Kerosene was also supplied to those families. As the power distribution was disrupted by the heavy cyclone, even candles were supplied to people in several areas including rural areas. Cuddalore and Viluppuram alone 3.5 lakhs of huts and tiled houses were damaged both fully and partly. 58,000 hectares of paddy cultivated fields and 23,500 hectares of cashew crop cultivated areas were heavily affected resulting in total perishment of those crops. Sugarcane in 5752 hectares of land were also damaged. Plantains, pulses, cotton and jackfruit trees cultivated in 8947 hectares of land uprooted and perished in the severe Thane Cyclone. A central observers team visited the affected areas and a mere Rs. 500 crore relief was announced. But the centre continues to remain indifferent. Our leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the Centre urging

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

upon them to provide Rs. 5749 crore to help rehabilitate all those who have been heavily affected. It is saddening that there is step motherly attitude on the part of the centre. It must change and the Union Government must rush to extend the needed rehabilitation measures to the Thane Cyclone affected people in Cuddalore and Villupuram Districts of Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. During zero hour, I would speak about a fatal disease, Kalazar. I come from Bihar. In Bihar, there are 33 districts, where patients are facing the shortage of medicines. Through you, I would request the Government of India that the Bihar Government had written to the Central Government to supply medicines for Kalazar but have not been received so far.

Through this House, I demand that this medicine of Kalazar may be sent to Bihar at the earliest. The patients of Kalazar in Bihar are facing difficulty for want of medicines. With this I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia associate himself with the subject of Sh. Kaushalendra Kumar.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the legislation of Right to Education came into effect in the year 2010, with great pomp and show, but is losing its steam even before implementation. What to talk of compulsory education to children, even schools are not opened for them. The cold attitude of the Governments for opening schools is not becoming an issue. There is great need for correct implementation of Right to Education. The States are very slow in the matter of recruitment of teachers. The second problem in the field of education is the shortage of teachers. Therefore, it should be removed. There is shortage of teachers in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, U.P, Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar etc. and all other places. In Maharashtra, out of 41,434 post of teachers, 26 thousand are lying vacant. Out of the total sanctioned posts of 1,41,132 in Rajasthan 19931 posts are vacant. In Punjab recruitment was to be made on 14,090 post but 4,398 are still lying vacant. In Bihar, out of total 4 lakh 3 thousand posts, more than 2 lakh, 11 thousand are still vacant.

Sir, to implement the Right to Education, the recruitment of teachers throughout the country is most important step. ...(*Interruptions*) But keeping in view such a large number of vacant posts of teachers, we can imagine the slow pace of law relating to Right to Education.

I would like to request the Government that the vacant posts of teachers may be filled up immediately so that the legislation relating to the Right to Education could be implemented completely.

[English]

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I express my deep concern over the steep escalation in crimes against women. I am alarmed by the barbarity and savagery of the atrocities being committed at a time when women are entering public life, institutions of learning and diverse work spheres in increasing numbers. The crude commodification of women and the portrayal of women as sex objects in the mass media is highly objectionable and is not only demeaning to women but creates an environment which trivializes the crime of sexual harassment and violence against women.

In the period between 2006 and 2010, crimes against women have registered an increase of as much as 29.3 per cent. While registered cases of domestic violence against women have increased by 5 per cent over the previous year to 94,041 cases, the number of dowry deaths is as high as 8,391 in 2010. The increase in the number of cases of sexual assault and rape show that the safety and security of women is deeply compromised. There were over 94,000 rapes registered in 2010. In other words, in every hour seven women or children became victims of rape. Many cases go unreported because the victims belong to the poorer, socially oppressed sections who have little access to justice. In particular, sexual assaults on tribal and dalit women are greatly underreported. Shockingly, the conviction rates in crimes against women are just 26 per cent which means that three-fourths of the criminals go unpunished. The long delay in the judicial process is undoubtedly one of the reasons for the increase in rapes and gang rapes being witnessed in several parts of the country.

The failure of the Central Government to make the

[Shri P.R. Natarajan]

essential changes in the legal framework, even though Bills are pending for several years, makes the situation worse. India is one of the few countries which does not have a special law against child sexual abuse even though such crimes are increasing. Working women face increased cases of sexual harassment at the work place, including horrific cases against young women in the IT sector. Yet, 12 years after the Supreme Court guidelines in the Vishakha case, the Government has still not enacted the required law. Even though crimes in the name of honour have increased, the Government has refused to enact a comprehensive legislation because of powerful casteist lobbies.

I request the Government to enact a suitable law against the atrocities on women. The social, political, and economic factors leading to escalating violence against women must be addressed in a comprehensive and gender sensitive manner.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Member Shri P.R. Natarajan.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would like to make a fervent appeal to all of you not to leave the House immediately after making your submissions. I request them to wait for some time because there are a few other Members who want to make their submissions.

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Sir, in Bihar, arsenic in large quantity is found in ground water in the plains of Ganga. At some places, this quantity is 2100 microgram per litre. Whereas as per the report of WHO, it should not be more than 10 microgram per litre in the drinking water. But in our region, in the plains of the Ganga, you are familiar with that, it is 2100 microgram per litre. It is the source of many fatal diseases. I would appeal the Government to look into this matter and free the water from arsenic in Ganga plains which fall in my Constituency. It is my submission.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Sh. Nikhil Kumar Choudhary.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on a very important matter during zero hour.

Sir, during the wave of reforms in the country, all the electricity boards, which were the State Government Undertakings, were dismantled and as per the directions of the Central Government's Electricity Companies were formed for generation of electricity. I come from Rajasthan, the condition of electric companies is very critical. When I enquired about their such a critical condition, they told me that the commercial banks or the financial institutions have stopped giving them loans.

Sir, this situation can be in your State also. I have enquired about Odisha and the condition there is same. Odisha was the first State where Electric Companies were formed by dismantling the State Electricity Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are State Electricity Boards in the States. It is in Bihar and in Jharkhand also.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: May be, there they are functioning well, but where electric companies are formed, the situation has worsened and the financial companies have stopped giving them loans.

Through you, I would urge that power supply is a subject connected with the common people. I come from Bikaner Constituency. Four hundred and fifty files of electric wells are pending in my Constituency and the demand notice have been deposited. When I ask them as to why connections are not being given, they said that they have no resources to accomplish the job. Through you, I would request that the Ministers of Power should call the meeting of the CMDs of the Electric Companies and direct the financial institutions and even RBI that they may be given loans so that pending works could be cleared. 450 files which I have mentioned, belong to people belonging to SCs, otherwise in general category there are thousands of files pending.

I am grateful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful that you have given me time to speak on an important subject of public importance related to farmers. The State Government is procuring wheat from farmers. It support price. 70 procurement centres were set up for purchase of wheat from farmers in Sidharth Nagar also. The State Government has directed that from 1st April, wheat will be procured directly from farmers throughout the State. From 1st to 15th April, no arrangements were made in Sidharth Nagar District to procure wheat from farmers. I also asked the State Government in this regard. Today the situation is that all the agencies which are buying wheat, whether marketing, Agra or Federation, are buying it from middleman and not from farmers. The farmers had to sell their produce at 900 to 950 rupee per quintal in place at the support price of Rs. 1185 per quintal, because they don't have holding capacity. Thus the farmers are not getting adequate price or support of their produce. Farmers are unable to hold their wheat, because they have to pay for irrigation charges or money for seeds which they had borrowed.

I think that it is an important issue. The crop of farmers is procured directly and they get support price of their produce.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia associate himself with the issue raised by Sh. Jagdambika Pal.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on a very important matter. The Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister for the year 2012-13 is very good for every section of society. The Government have given special stress on the development of infrastructure and has acknowledged its importance. The Finance Minister has imposed one percent excise duty on non-branded ornaments and custom duty on the impost of gold. As a result, there is resentment amongst bullion traders throughout the country. The public representatives traders and organisation have been demanding to take the duty back by staging bandhs and agitations. The bullion market remained shut for about one month in my Constituency Barabanki also.

I would like to tell the Finance Minister that ornaments are manufactured in every home. Lakhs of people are engaged in this business. They are facing lot of financial

problems due to upheaval in the bullion market. This new proposal will promote corruption and unemployment which is entirely against the Government policy of Economic Reforms.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I request that this budget proposal may be seriously reconsidered. Announcement may be made to give relief to the bullion traders. I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister, while replying will withdraw the proposal of imposing additional tax on bullion market.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Singh Chauhan, Shri Jagdambika Pal, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shri Virender Kumar, Shri Satpal Maharaj and Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary are associated with the issue raised by Shri P.L. Punia.

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA (Karauli Dholpur): Sir, I am thankful that you have allowed me to speak. My Constituency Karauli Dholpur is Dang and forest area. It is very backward from education point of view. There are no good schools and colleges for the children to study. There are Kendriya Vidyalas in almost every district of my Constituency but there is no K.V. in Dholpur. I demand that a Kendriya Vidyalaya may be opened there. Karauli and Dholpur being Dang region, a University may be set up there.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the house towards a very important issue. This is directly connected with the sentiments of the masses. An effort is being made by the working group sub-committee of Planning Commission to start export of beef during 12th Five Year Plan, whereas cow is an important symbol of our religious culture. A large scale conspiracy is going on to delink this important part from our culture. At present artificial methods and chemicals are being given importance and as a result of which all the nations of the world are becoming victims of pollution. Veda is the first epic of the world in which cow has been described as the moths of the world, it is cow's milk which is pure and pious. The protection of cow has not only religious side but it is beneficial from economic and social reasons. We should be prepared for its protection. Bovine wealth is the base of our agriculturist economy. We can become self sufficient

[Shri Virendra Kumar]

with its help. Cow is the only living creature whose dung can be used as a pesticide and insecticide. Scientist Pre. G.E. Begad of Italy has proved through many experiments that the fresh cow dung kills the germs of T.B. and Malaria. An American scientist James Martin has developed a catalyser by mixing the yeast and saline water of the sea with cow dung, which turns the barren land into a fertile land. There were 32 species of cows in India. As a result of not banning the cow slaughter properly, 24 species have vanished. At one point there were 116 crore cows in our country now this number has reduced to 20 crores. In villages every household had four- five pair of oxen alongwith cows but now oxen have disappeared alongwith cows. If the proposal of the sub-committee of the Planning Commission regarding export of beef is accepted, 'the cow species would become extinct within two year and it would result in many natural calamities such as earth quacks and Tsunami.

Therefore, I request the Government to reject this proposal of the Committee of the Planning Commission regarding export of beef at the outset.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Singh Chouhan, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shri Vishnupad Rai and Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary are associated with the issue raised by Shri Virender Kumar.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Respected Chairman, Sir, in Tamil Nadu, almost every day, the fishermen's issue is the headline news in all newspapers and TV. This is not a first or second incident; it is happening since 1983. After I became MP, I have represented the same issue in this august House several times.

On November 28, five fishermen were arrested by Sri Lankan Navy and they booked them on alleged drug smuggling cases. Yet they have not been released. Purposely the Sri Lankan Navy booked the case against them. They are not smugglers at all. What is the inner motive of the Sri Lankan Government? Except fishing, they do not know anything.

Every day the affected families of the fishermen are doing hunger strike and dharnas in Rameshwaram area. I could not answer to the fishermen's families. The Government should take immediate steps to release the five fishermen without any further delay.

20.00 hrs.

Sir, while it is so, on 23rd April, 2012, I read in the newspaper that a Sri Lankan Minister Mr. Douglas Devananda has threatened to take some 1,000 boats and 5,000 fishermen by sea to Rameswaram to protest against our Indian fishermen. The Minister's statement has provoked the Rameswaram fishermen.

Sir, I am expressing the issue with broken heart. Somehow we should stop the atrocities of the Sri Lankan Navy and sort out the issue immediately.

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): Thank you, Sir that you have given me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

I would like to draw the attention regarding the atrocity against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a very important issue. As per the Report of National Human Rights Commission, at every 18 minutes a crime is committed against a *dalit*.

It is very much painful to note that on an average everyday two *dalits* are murdered; two *dalits'* houses are burnt; three *dalit* women are raped; and 11 *dalits* are beaten. But the conviction rates in atrocity cases are very less. There are reports indicating that the accused are punished in only three to eight per cent of the cases.

For example, in my State Karnataka, only 3.3 per cent accused are punished. The conviction rate in Gujarat is only 6.4 per cent and the conviction rate in Maharashtra is only 6.6 per cent. A large number of cases to the extent of 80 to 90 per cent are pending for enquiry in the courts. It is learnt that in Gujarat, about 90 per cent of the cases are pending for enquiry whereas in West Bengal, the pending cases are 88 per cent and in Maharashtra, the pending cases are 82 per cent.

So, in this connection, I request the hon. Union Home Minister to take strict measures to punish the accused in

atrocities cases. The necessary reminders may please be issued to the State Governments in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the serious problem of farmers in zero hour. We all know that farmers are living in miserable conditions. He is doing agriculture work as a religious work or he has no other option. Due to increase in the price of agricultural inputs such as seed, electricity, waters, fertilisers, diesel etc., production cost has increased. But due to not getting adequate price of his produce, today agriculture has become a proposition of loss. As a result of farmers in the country are bent upon adopting crop holiday. Today farmers are forced to leave this occupation or are committing suicides. Which is also a matter of great concern.

Sir, Gujarat is at number one in the country in the matter of producing cotton. Gujarat produces 33 per cent of the total cotton produced in the country and that also of a very good variety which has a huge demand in foreign countries, especially China. Due to announcement of a ban on the export of cotton by the Central Government, the prices of cotton have gone down and the farmers of Gujarat have incurred a loss of Rs. 10000 crore. Due to fall in the prices of cotton, it is lying in the houses of farmers and the traders are taking advantage of the reduced prices which results in loss to farmers. One month ago the Government lifted the ban on export of cotton with some unjustified conditions.

A few days ago, Cotton Corporation of India announced that they would procure cotton at the rate of Rs. 4500 per quintal at the centres of CCI from 16th April. After that the distressed farmers made long lines of 2-3 kilometers in night itself. But contrary to their announcement CCI started its purchase at the reduced rate of Rs. 825 per 20 kilograms. The affected farmers were forced to start agitation and the police lathi charged the agitating farmers. Sir, through you, I request the hon. Minister that taking into account the agony of distressed and angry farmers, ensure opening of procurement centres of CCI and purchase cotton at the rate of Rs. 900 per 20 Kg. I would also request the Government

to simplify the export rates and make adequate arrangement for export so that the farmers are saved by giving the fair price of their produce.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki are associated with the subject raised by Sh. Mahendrasinh Chouhan.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to raise an important matter of Urgent Matter of Public Importance.

The recent directive of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission for tightening the grid frequency is likely to cause havoc with the power utilities.

This Order will definitely create a crisis in the States which are already reeling under power shortage.

Tamil Nadu is the most affected State by this Order. To tackle the power crisis, my revered leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has taken several steps including procurement of power from other States. Tamil Nadu has contracted with some States for supply of nearly 1,750 MW power but the corridor availability is only to the extent of 350 MW. So, the corridor availability has to be released by the Central Load Despatching Authority.

Now, this directive of the Authority to tighten the corridor availability has worsened the situation further. My revered leader and the hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi has also requested the Central Government to postpone the proposal for further tightening the grid frequency till the situation improves.

I would, therefore, demand that the restriction imposed on transmission of power should be lifted and the corridor should be made available for supply of power to Tamil Nadu which was contracted already.

The Government can also think of setting up additional corridors for power supply in various parts on the lines of having five-lane, four-lane in the Highways and also doubling in Railway. On the same lines, the Government has to think of setting up additional corridors for taking electricity.

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my constituency, Bolangir is a part of the impoverished and backward KVK region of Odhisa which has some of the lowest human development indices of this nation and maybe even in the world. Almost 70 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. The literacy rate is far below the State average, 55 per cent in all and 39 per cent for female literacy.

Sir, the main source of livelihood is agriculture. However, most of the district is without irrigation, and 80 per cent of the farmers are the marginal farmers. It is in that context, Sir, I demand from the Central Government that a Central Agricultural University be established which will not only raise the literacy level of the region and the district but it will also help the marginal farmers in improving their livelihood.

*SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): In Tamil Nadu, the roads like Avinasi – Palladam road with a stretch of 29.6 kms *via* Tiruppur – Pollachi – Meankarai and Palladam – Udumalpet road with a stretch of 45.2 kms and Udumalpet – Chinnar road with a stretch of 28.8 kms come under the Tamil Nadu State Highways. Chinnar – Munnar road that come under the Kerala Government is 61.8kms long. This entire stretch of 165 kms needs to be upgraded as National Highways. This is under the consideration of the Union Road Transport and Highways Ministry.

When State Highway roads are to be upgraded as National Highway roads there are certain stipulations that the basic infrastructure must be improved by way of converting them as bi-lane roads and taking up widening and repairing works on the road bridges estimating the future traffic road. In view of this Avinasi – Munnar road and Avinasi – Tiruppur – Palladam road have been widened suitably. Similarly Palladam – Udumalpet road has been made a bi-lane road at a cost of Rs. 48 crore of which work includes converting suitably the existing road bridges and constructing new bridges and erecting safety structures on either side of the roads.

Now Coimbatore – Dindigul rail-line gauge conversion work is on. LC No. 95 is the only level crossing found in

Avinasi – Munnar road situated between Udumalpet – Chinnar road in the middle of Udumalpet town. Considering the future need, at a cost of Rs.17.44 crore a road-over-bridge work has been taken up by the State Highways Department.

Similarly, Udumalpet – 9/6 Check-post stretch of State Highways road has been developed suitably. Since the 9/6 Check-post to Chinnar stretch of 28.8 kms is under Forest Department at a cost of Rs. 10 crore, the State Highways Department would take up the development work in 2012-13.

Chinnar – Munnar stretch of 61.8 kms on the other side of the Tamil Nadu borders is reportedly being improved by the Kerala Government.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to upgrade the 165 kms long Avinasi - Munnar road as National Highways road.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat) : Respected Chairman, Sir, we are all aware that rivers play a very significant role in the development and prosperity of any country. But recently, it can be observed that in the name of development, the water bodies and forests are being mercilessly wiped out which is leading to unwanted changes in the ecology. Global warming is taking place and the rivers and lakes are drying up. Pollution is also on the rise. This may have an adverse impact on humankind in near future.

The same thing is happening in India also. Deforestation is rampant; water resources are being exploited and forest dwellers are being displaced. The Government of India and the corporate sector are very much involved in these malpractices.

In my district, South Dinajpur of West Bengal, the rivers are dying down because they are dry. As a result, there is increasing environmental pollution on one hand and the entire agriculture sector is collapsing on the other hand. Pollution and dry water sources always have a negative impact on cultivation. I urge upon the Government to find ways to arrest the environmental degradation. Otherwise, agricultural activities may suffer immense losses.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali

For this purpose, inter-linking of all the rivers of the country must be done so that supply of water to the fields can be continued. Otherwise, if no measure is adopted, we will not be able to save our environment and ecological imbalance might sound the death knell for the Indian agriculture sector.

You have allowed me to raise this matter of public importance in this august house and I am thankful to you sir.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Sir, Agitations are going on at various religious centres for many days for the flow and cleanliness of Holy Ganga. Next year in 2013 Mahakumbh is going to take place at Prayagraj, Allahabad, where eight to ten crore of devotees from all over the world are expected to take a holy dip at Sangam. It is but natural that every Indian is concerned about the present state of River Ganga and its subsidiaries. On the one hand, Indian sages considered water the life line, and on the other in the blind race of physical development we have polluted our rivers and thus jeopardize the very existence of animate and our earth. The major rivers, Ganga, Yamuna etc and their subsidiaries or the natural lakes and ponds have been polluted by becoming victim of unplanned and unscientific development. With a view to make the Ganga and Yamuna pollution free, in the eighties, Ganga Action Plan and Yamuna Action Plan were made, but even after spending thousands of crores rupees, Ganga is more polluted than before. Same is the situation with Yamuna River. Keeping in view the concern of the masses of the country, under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, three years ago National Ganga River Basin Authority was set up. It is unfortunate that no concrete progress has been made in the direction of making Ganga and its subsidiaries pollution free. There is heavy resentment in public as a result thereof. The first reason among the major reasons for polluting Ganga River and its subsidiaries is that ongoing and the proposed small and big hydro power dam projects are being made without conducting any ecological study. The second major reason of pollution is that from its origin till Ganga Sagar, sewage of small and big towns and the residue of industrial units flows into the river without any treatment. Both above situations are posing danger to the very existence of Ganga

and its subsidiaries. As per a survey, the pollution level of the Ganga river has reached the alarming level. In an ideal situation, there should not be fecal coliform in the potable water. For bathing water, it should be less than 50,000, for farming it should be less than five lakh but in Varanasi, at present the count of fecal coliform in Ganga water is from 49 lakh to 21 lakh. This number shows that harmful bacteria is present in water in large quantity which is the reason of many diseases. It is not the situation of Ganga River only, the condition of almost every holy river is the same. River is not only a source of water for us but we have very deep relation with river. It is our mother, our faith, our culture and the base of our life and sustenance. Today, it is in danger for which agitations are going on. I request the hon'ble Prime Minister to take effective steps for this and any conspiracy to pollute Ganga and other rivers may be declared a cognizable offence.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue.

Sir, Dalit saint Veer Meghmaya gave solace to the distressed people. I rise to raise the issue of dignity which he gave to Dalits.

Sir, about 800 years ago Patan used to be the capital of Gujarat. At that time, a king by the name of Sidhraj Jaisingh Solanki used to rule there. At that time, there was a severe famine in his kingdom and the people were not getting water anywhere. At that time, Sidharaj Jaisingh got a Sahastraling reservoir constructed. There were 1000 shivlings around that reservoir, but due to a curse on Sidhraj Jaisingh there was no water in that reservoir. The soothsayers made such an announcement that if a person with 32 indications is sacrificed, the water can come there. Dalit saint veer Meghmaya was complete with 32 indications. He gave his sacrifice to mitigate the worries of his people and made water available to his thirsty people. With this he removed untouchability, injustice and attack on dalits and gave them dignity. Through you, I request the Government to issue a postal stamp to commemorate the Great Saint Veer Meghmaya.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name of Shri Mahendra Sinh P. Chouhan and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is associated with the issue raised by Shri Kiritbhai Premjibhai Solanki.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards great freedom fighter, patriot and associate of Gandhiji Late Shri Abbas Tayyab was born on 1st February, 1854 in a dignified family. He was the first Indian barrister at the age of 21 year and after remaining top lawyer for eight year, became justice of Baroda High Court and retired in 1913. He became a member of Congress since its establishment in 1885.

He started living in mussorie with his family. Congress people frequent his southwood State spread over one acre. During summers many leaders including Shri Moti Lal Nehru, Gandhiji, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Anne Besant would come to see him. When on 4th May, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi courted arrest in Namak Satyagraha, he declared Tayyabji his successor. Gandhiji had mentioned him in his letters. At that time, in addition to North India, school children used to raise slogans in the streets of Ahmedabad and Baroda " Khara Rupya Chandika, Raj Tayyab Gandhika". This great freedom fighters and patriot breathed his last on 9th June, 1936 in Mussorie and today his grave has been vandalised.

Sir, through you, I would request the Government that his grave may be declared protected monument and immediate action may be taken for its restoration.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in December, 2004, Tsunami hit Andaman and Nicobar Islands. For the last eight years, the land of farmers is submerged. Farmers have made-a demand time and again and I had also raised this matter in Lok Sabha also. We also met Lt. Governor. He said that you will be paid compensation. It is a natural calamity, therefore, your land will not be taken because there is shortage of revenue land with the Government. Rest of the land falls under forest. Recently, on 22nd January, these hon. Home Minister, came on a visit to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The farmers met him at CP. Ghat. The farmers met him at CP. Ghat. He had said that as it was a natural calamity, they would be paid compensation and the land administration would not acquire the submerged land of farmers and they will not have to surrender their land, but only compensation will be given. The Home Minister had gone to Port Blair Congress Office and on the

demand of workers, he had said in that meeting that Tsunami is a natural disaster, therefore, compensation will be given without acquiring the land. On 22nd January, 2012 at a press conference appeared in the Daily Telegrams, an official Journal of Andaman and Nicobar Administration. The statement of the Home Minister has appeared in this Journal. [English] Government is providing compensation for natural disaster. The same can be paid here.

[Translation]

He had said that most of the land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is with the Forest Department and it is not possible to distribute that land. It is not possible to make the forest land available for rehabilitation or as an alternate land. Therefore, compensation will be given in the name of Natural Calamity. The farmers made this demand and the Lt. Governor reiterated it. But now the Government have changed its stand and asked the farmers to first surrender the land and then compensation will be paid. How much they will give. The value of one hectare of land is 9 lakh 39 thousand rupees and the farmers will have to surrender their land with the administration. After Tsunami the houses and shops of the people have finished. House, business and car loans were waived off. But shop, house and foodgrains was not taken back. The families which get permanent Tsunami shelters were first also given temporary shelters and costly tin, post, tin of walls worth 3-4 lakhs rupee which was given to them free of cost. The Congress Government is asking the farmers to surrender the land first, only then compensation of Rs. 9 lakh 39 thousand per hectare will be given. I would like to tell the Government that on 19th April, traffic of Port Blair was made to stand still, because the M.P. and the farmers Gheraad the Rajbhawan. Thereafter, I urge upon the Government, that the farmers won't be able to purchase one hectare of land with the compensation money of Rs. 9 lakh and 93 thousand per hectare, because present rate of land is about 50-60 lakh per hectare. Therefore, as the Home Minister had said that if should be considered a natural calamity and a compensation at the rate of Rs. 9 lakh 93 thousand per hectare be paid and the land should also be not acquired. In Nicobar Islands, some land is left with farmers, where there are coconut tree and they make copra. The Government of India has fixed the rate of copra at 51 rupees.

But in Katchal Islands, the Government procures copra @ Rs 25 from tribal cooperative and in Campbell Islands ANCOFED procures copra at Rs. 36. In Tsunami, the cows, goats and buffaloes of farmers were killed. Its compensation has not been given till today. A per compensation arrangement, farmers were given a fixed deposit for ten years and hence farmers won't be able to encash the compensation amount for their pet animals. Therefore, in the IDA meeting on 15th June, 2011, I urged upon the Prime Minister that the farmers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands be paid immediate compensation in the event of death of their animals on the lines of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister had given orders in this regard and the minutes of the IDA meeting are also here, but the payment has not been made till today. Therefore, I demand that compensation of animals may be given immediately and the farmers may be given compensation for their submerged land without acquiring it.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 11.4.2012, a heavy hailstorm took place in our constituency Jalaun. 14 people were killed and about one thousand were injured as a result thereof. People say they have never seen such a big hailstorm of one and one and a half Kg. in their life. If it hit someone, he died. In hospital, the situation was such as if they were hit by stones. The crops were completely destroyed. There was a loss of live stock also. Many public resources, which include electricity wires and poles etc are also destroyed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghanshyamji, what do you want?

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: On the direction of the Chief Ministers, Uttar Pradesh, Revenue Ministers and assistance Minister Shri Ambika Prasad Chowdhary went there. They gave a compensation of Rs. 1.5 lakh to the dependants of the diseased on the spot and the Government of U.P. is working for giving compensation. But I urge upon you that this amount of Rs. 1.5 lakh is very meager. Through you, I would demand the Central Government that the dependants of diseased may be given compensation atleast Rs. 5 lakhs, because they were farmers, labourers and poor people who were working in their fields.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I demand that the injured may be given 50 thousand rupees each. Full compensation may

be given to farmers for the property destroyed there. In my Constituency Budelkhand there has been a devastation of two thousand crore rupees. Therefore, the Central Government should give more than two thousand crore rupees for the development there so that people could be rehabilitated, electricity be restored and employment and relief could be given to farmers and unemployed.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, U.P. is a State having population of twenty-twenty two crores. In the year 2009, the Central Government decided to make an AIIMS at the cost of rupee 823 crore. But due to political tussle between the Central Government and the previous BSP Govt, the AIIMS could not be made in Uttar Pradesh. Through you, I would like to stress that there is poverty in Poorvanchal. It is naxalite affected district. Now there is Janta Government in U.P. and the Government there is prepared to give land for this. I, urge upon the Central Government that a 960 bedded hospital with modern facilities be constructed at a cost of Rs. 823 crore. Every year five to seven thousand people die in U.P. due to shortage of medicines. They do not get AIIMS like good facilities there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want from the Government?

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I urge upon the Government that the AIIMS sanctioned for U.P. should be made at such a place so that 28-29 districts of Poorvanchal are benefitted. The Central Government should give 823 crore rupees to U.P. immediately so that the people of Poorvanchal whether it is Gorakhpur or Banaras affected with serious diseases could be treated. I simply demand this from you.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member Yogi Adityanath raised the question of cleaning river Ganga. He has also raised the question of Yamuna but has not given much stress. I want to remind you and you must remember also the poem of Bhartendu Harishchandra-

Tarni Tanuja Tat Tamal Taruwar Bahu Chhaye
Jhuke Fool So Jal Prasann Hit Bahuri Sujhae...

Sir, there lines are about river Yamuna. Sir, I was encouraged to find you in the chair. Recently, I went to

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

Mathura. When I went to Dwarkadheesh Temple and Bank Bihari Temple people took me to Vishram Ghat. Fortunately, the Pandas at Vishram Ghat recognized me. They may have seen me on T.V. etc. They said that now our Yamuna river will also be cleaned. They took me on the banks of River Yamuna. The people living there have installed iron pipes on Yamuna Banks to get water from there. They rinse their mounts by that waters and also sprinkle the water on their body. Yamuna water is not fit for sprinkling on body or for washing hands and mouth. I find drain water cleaner than Yamuna water. As drain water is never clean, therefore, Yamuna water is dirtier than water flowing in drains. Where is the Government or Ministry of Environment or Pollution Control Department? What happened to river cleaning plans? Dr. Rammanohar Lohia said a major programme should be formulated for cleaning the rivers. India is unique in the sense that whereas forest are located along the rivers all over the world, here civilization and culture develop along the banks of Gangajji, Yamunaji, and Kaveri etc. rivers. Forests grow near rivers in other parts of the world but in our country civilization and culture grows near the rivers. Ganges is there, Yamuna river flows through Delhi, Mathura. There is confluence of holy rivers in Allahabad and Prayag. Yogi Adityanathji was saying that these rivers are a source of faith for us. It is said that "Jis Desh Mein Ganga Behti Hai, Atithi Jo Hamara Hota Hai, Wah Pran Se Pyara Hota Hai, Hum Us Desh Ke Vasi Hai, jis Desh Mein Ganga Behti Hai. Ganga Meri Ma Ka Naam, Baap Ka Naam Himalaya, Ganga Jamuna Ka" ...*(Interruptions)*. Tere Man Ki Ganga Aur Mere Man Ki Yamuna'...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvanshji, what do you know?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: "Radha-Radha

Naam Japan Bhaye, Swas Kea Man-Jaman Se...
(Interruptions) I have heard a film song. ...*(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have seen the pitiable condition of river Yamuna in Mathura and Delhi. The condition of Yamuna and Ganga rivers is pitiable. Where is the Government, the Ministry of Environment, where is the State Government?...*(Interruptions)* The Government of India, the State Governments and Experts should work together and formulate a time-bound programme to clear Yamuna river in Mathura and Delhi. Ganga river has been declared as a national river...*(Interruptions)* The sages are sitting on a hunger strike...*(Interruptions)*. When will the Government pay attention to this. ...*(Interruptions)* What action plan has been formulated? It is the symbol of our civilization and culture. Along with cleaning of Kaveri, Krishna-Godavari, Gomati and other rivers, more attention is needed to be paid to both Ganga and Yamuna rivers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvanshji, no discussion on this is being held at this time. This is the 'Zero hour.'

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government must give reply on the said issue. We are not going to leave this issue. We will have the last word on it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 27th April, 2012 at 11 a.m.

20.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 27, 2012/
Vaisakha 7, 1934 (Saka).

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