

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOL. 15

Thursday, February 24, 2011

Phalguna 5, 1932 (Saka)

NO. 4

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(Vol. XV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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Thursday, February 24, 2011

Phalgun 5, 1932 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 24, 2011/Phalgun 5, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 41. Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadhvi.

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and Shrimati M. Vijaya Shanthi came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you to speak in the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Do not disturb the Question Hour. I will allow you in the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 41, Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadhvi.

[*English*]

Opening of CNG/LPG Stations

+

*41. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) the extent of population coverage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in the country, at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to raise the population coverage by opening more CNG, LPG filling stations/pumps in rural areas of the country including Karnataka;

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

(d) the details of CNG and LPG filling stations proposed to be opened during the current and next financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Auto LPG is dispensed through 575 Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS) in 237 cities by the Oil Marketing Companies. In addition private companies operate about 325 ALDS in over 100 cities. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is dispensed through 611 CNG outlets in 67 cities in the country. A customer has a choice to opt for liquid fuels, like petrol and diesel or Auto LPG and CNG where available.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Auto LPG is dispensed through 575 Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS) in 237 cities by the three Oil Marketing Companies namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL). In addition private companies operate about 325 ALDS in over 100 cities. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is dispensed through 611 CNG outlets in 67 cities in the country. A customer has a choice to opt for liquid fuels, like petrol and diesel or Auto LPG and CNG where available

Opening up of ALDS and CNG stations is constrained by availability of LPG and natural gas in

the country. The country, being net deficit in LPG, has to import LPG to meet the household requirement, even after considering the entire indigenous production. Under the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Motor Vehicles) Order, 2001, only imported or import substituted LPG may be used as Auto LPG.

The details of existing ALDS operated by OMCs State-wise, including in Karnataka, and the new ALDS likely to be set up by OMCs in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Annexure-I. Setting

up of LDS is deregulated and would depend on the economic viability.

The setting up of new CNG facilities in a city/town depends *inter-alia* upon proximity to trunk natural gas pipeline, availability of natural gas, setting up of necessary infrastructure and economic viability. Decision to set up new CNG stations is taken by companies operating in the private sector. The details of existing CNG stations State-wise is given in the enclosed Annexure-II. Presently, there are no CNG stations in Karnataka.

Annexure-I

State-wise details of existing ALDS of OMCS and Number of ALDS likely to be set up by OMCS during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of existing ALDS being operated by OMCs	No. of ALDS proposed to be set up by the OMCs during the year 2010-11	No. of ALDS proposed to be set up by the OMCs during the year 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61	4	6
2.	Assam	4	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	6	0	0
4.	Delhi	20	0	0
5.	Goa	2	0	0
6.	Gujarat	46	2	0
7.	Haryana	0	1	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	0
9.	Jharkhand	4	1	0
10.	Karnataka	79	14	22
11.	Kerala	65	7	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27	3	2
13.	Maharashtra	76	10	3

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Odisha	1	1	1
15.	Punjab	12	2	6
16.	Rajasthan	30	2	3
17.	Tamil Nadu	73	9	9
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28	3	4
19.	Uttarakhand	5	1	2
20.	West Bengal	30	10	14
21.	Chandigarh	3	1	0
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
23.	Puducherry	1	2	1
Total		575	75	80

Annexure-II*State-wise details of existing CNG Stations*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of existing CNG Stations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Delhi	203
3.	Gujarat	191
4.	Haryana	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	8
6.	Maharashtra	161
7.	Tripura	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	21
9.	West Bengal	5

1	2	3
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
11.	Daman and Diu	1
Total		611

[Translation]

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Madam Speaker, today CNG and LPG auto pump filling station is a matter of concern for all. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Hon. Madam Speaker, the question is that on one hand efforts are being made to protect our environment.

...(Interruptions) On the other hand the expenditure on fuel has been rising and CNG and LPG pumps are the only alternatives of fuel...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11.15 a.m.

11.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till fifteen minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

11.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at fifteen minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 41—Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadhvi.

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister that the number of CNG and LPG refueling stations and pumps is very few but the demand thereof has been rising day by day. Especially the auto-rickshaw owners and small vehicle owners prefer CNG as it is cheaper for them. In Gujarat the main problem is that any auto-rickshaw without CNG is not registered. They have to face a lot of problems, if they do not get fuel. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister the time by which the said CNG and LPG pumps are likely to be set up in the rural areas and the towns other than the metropolitan cities and whether CNG refueling facility is likely to be provided at the existing pumps. I want to know this only.

[English]

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: The demand for natural gas has been far more than its availability. As far as the Auto LPG is concerned, it is not under the direct control of the Government. Anyone who is interested in opening the Auto LPG stations can open the CNG refueling stations.

In Gujarat, we already have 191 stations which are operating. Gas stations can be opened only where the pipelines are already established. We have set up a Board by the name of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board which will look into the distribution of the CNG in cities as well as retail outlets. Unfortunately the functions of the Board have been stayed by the court. We are vigorously following the case and trying to have the stay removed so that we can start the supply of the CNG in other areas.

[Translation]

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister towards the reply given by him wherein he has stated that CNG stations are set up only at those places where there is pipeline. I would like to give an example. There is no pipeline in my Parliamentary constituency Palanpur, yet one CNG pump has been approved and that is operating now. Consequently about 1500-2000 auto-rickshaw owners are standing in the queue and they have to wait for three days and more for getting fuel. I would like to know if this arrangement can be made in Palanpur then why this arrangement can not be replicated in the remaining municipal areas.

[English]

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: We have given the option. There is an option of CNG. We are giving option where it is possible. We already have diesel and petrol outlets. The CNG outlets are given on the approval of the PNGRB. As I have already mentioned in the House, PNGRB's functions have been stayed by the court. We are vigorously trying to get the stay vacated. The moment the stay is vacated and the powers of the PNGRB are established, more retail outlets will be opened.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister towards the reply given by him to the Unstarred Question No. 3725, dated 2nd December, 2010 in which the hon. Minister has stated, "No State Government has set up any CNG

station. However, some State Public Sector Undertakings and other companies has set up CNG stations without the permission of the Central Government".

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, (a) the details of such State Public Sector Undertakings which have set up the CNG stations without the permission of the Central Government; (b) the States where these unauthorized CNG stations are set up; (c) the action taken against those State Public Sector Undertakings; and (d) the steps taken by the Union Government to see that such unauthorized CNG stations are not set up in future and the steps taken to regularize these unauthorized CNG stations.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Gujarat has set up CNG outlets through the GSPC, a State Public Sector Company. Action against unauthorized CNG outlets is to be taken by the PNGRB under the Act.

As I had earlier said, anyway, the action has to be taken by the Board. But if he has information of any unauthorised pumps being in operation, he can give me the details and we will ask the PNGRB to take immediate action on that.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Madam, in the rural areas there are many gobar gas plants. They are producing gas. The research has been conducted by the Ministry to refill the gas cylinders and provide them to the rural people. By research it has been found that the farmers can get the income also plus in the rural areas, they can get the cylinders. Is there any such plans?

Apart from that, my second question is this. Is there any plan to provide cylinders for the rural people?
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask one question.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Madam, 65 per cent of the people are staying in the villages. The plan has been made only for the urban people. Is there any plan for the rural people also? This is my second question.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you are allowed to ask

only one question. Mr. Minister, you will answer only one question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Madam, in the first part of the question, the hon. Member has mentioned about gobar gas. That is not in the main question also and I do not think that comes under my Ministry. It comes under the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy. So, I do not think that I will be able to answer that.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the Government has covered 50 per cent of households in India by LPG distribution. In vision 2015, we have a target in the Ministry to cover at least 75 per cent of the population. The Member has rightly pointed out that there has been short supply of gas in rural India. As regards the policy on inclusive growth, the Government has launched a programme known as *Rajiv Gandhi Grameen LPG Vitran Yojana* and under this Yojana, we want to cover the whole of the rural population of this country. Our aim is to reach at least a target of 16 crore householders by 2015 and presently we have about 12.5 crore LPG companies.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, the original question is about including more people under the scheme by opening more CNG, LPG filling stations in rural areas. Even today, LPG is used in rural households. CNG and LPG is used for motor vehicles. This country is made up of villages and most of the rural population is suffering due to LPG shortage. These LPG cylinders are available in the black market. People are paying 150 to 250 rupees more than the actual price of LPG cylinders. This is the supply situation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: There is no check on blackmarketing. I have questioned the hon. Minister regarding this earlier too. I belong to a rural region. I belong to Bhadohi in Poorvanchal area of Uttar Pradesh which boasts of cities such as Benaras and Allahabad. Last time also he had said this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Whether there is any scheme for opening CNG and LPG pumps in the town areas apart from the said cities. If so, the time by which the hon. Minister propose to implement the said scheme?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the hon. Member that like him, I also belong to Poorvanchal. All of us have to take care of Poorvanchal. I assure him that just as we take care of the entire country we will also take special care of Poorvanchal. As the hon. Member has said, the government is giving priority to domestic LPG connections. I would like to tell you that merely one per cent of total LPG consumption in the country is utilised by cars and vehicles. As far as demand is concerned, we are making efforts to fulfil it. As I said, we want to provide LPG connections in villages under the *Rajiv Gandhi Grameen LPG Vitran Yojana*. This scheme has been implemented in Poorvanchal region as well to which the hon. Member belongs and we will try to ensure that LPG becomes easily available in small cities and towns of Poorvanchal. ...*(interruptions)*

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Madam Speaker, my parliamentary constituency is Unnao which has a large population of 30 lakhs in a four and a half square kilometer area. I want to ask about CNG. Thousand of trucks and vehicles run on national highway no. 25. There are CNG centres only in Lucknow and Kanpur. There is no CNG station between these two cities. I got a partial answer to my query in the replies given to the questions put by other hon. Members. I only want to ask the Minister if there is any scheme under which CNG stations are proposed to be built to cater to heavy traffic, particularly on national highway no. 25?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Madam Speaker, as I had said earlier the approvals for CNG pumps are granted by PNGRB(l). Since there is a court stay in effect on the regulatory authority, other retail outlets can not be

opened through the board until the stay is vacated. As far as CNG is concerned it is meant for the cities. We have not formulated any law for CNG on highways. CNG cannot be used for heavy traffic anyway.

[English]

Prices of Fertilizers

+

*42. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) the wholesale and retail prices of chemical fertilizers during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the prices of fertilizers had gone up during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the existing monitoring mechanism to monitor the prices of fertilizers;

(e) whether steps have been taken to reduce the production cost of fertilizers;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps being taken by the Government to contain the prices of fertilizers and ensure the availability of fertilizers at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) of the subsidized fertilizers in the last 3 years and current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Grade of Fertilizers	MRP during 1-4-2007 to 17-6-2008	MRP during 18-6-08 to 31-3-2009	MRP during 1-4-09 to 31-3-2010	MRP during 1-4-2010 (kharif 2010)	MRP during Rabi 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	DAP (Indigenous)	9350	9350	9350	9950	10750
	DAP (Imported)	9350	9350	9350	9950	9950
2.	DAP Lite (Introduce w.e.f. Feb. 2011)	—	—	—	—	Not yet in the market
3.	MAP	9350	9350	9350	9950	10750
4.	MOP	4455	4455	4455	5055	5055
5.	TSP	7460	7460	7460	8060	8860
6.	SSP	3400	4600	4600	3200	3200
7.	16-20-00-13	7100	5875	5875	6475	7800
8.	20-20-0-13	7280	6295	6295	6895	8216
9.	20-20-00-00	7280	5343	5343	5943	7995
10.	23-23-00-00	8000	6145	6145	6745	7445
11.	24-24-00-00 (Introduced w.e.f. 1-10-2010)	—	—	—	—	Not yet in the market
12.	28-28-00-00	9080	7481	7481	8281	11628
13.	10-26-26-00	8360	7197	7197	7897	9256
14.	12-32-16-00	8480	7637	7637	8337	9568
15.	14-28-14-00	8300	7050	7050	7650	7650
16.	14-35-14-00	8660	8185	8185	8785	10296
17.	15-15-15-00	6980	5121	5121	5721	7121
18.	15-15-15-09 (Introduced w.e.f. 1-10-2010)	—	—	—	—	Not yet in the market
19.	17-17-17-00	8100	5804	5804	6404	6404
20.	19-19-19-00	8300	6487	6487	7287	7287
21.	16-16-16-00 (Introduced w.e.f. 1-7-2010)	—	—	—	6560	7100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Ammonium Sulphate	—	10350	10350	500	7800
23.	Urea	4830	4830	4830	5310	5310

The Government of India introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in place of the Concession Scheme for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers from 2010-11. Accordingly, the Government opened up the MRPs of the P and K fertilizers covered under the NBS Policy. However, the Government decided to fix Nutrient Based Subsidy rates in such a manner so that it does not affect the MRP of the fertilizers adversely. The NBS policy has been allowed to continue by the Government during 2011-12 also and MRPs have been allowed to remain open. Accordingly, the fertilizer companies increased the MRPs of P and K fertilizers by Rs. 30 to 40 per bag (Rs. 600 to 800 per MT) from 1-4-2010. However, the companies have subsequently increased the MRPs marginally in view of the rise in cost of fertilizer inputs in the international market. The MRP of Urea was increased by the Government by 10% with effect from 1-4-2010 from Rs. 4830 to Rs. 5310 per MT.

(d) The companies are required to print MRP on each bag of fertilizer. The State Governments have been empowered to take necessary legal action under the Essential Commodities (E.C.) Act to ensure that the fertilizers are sold as per the MRP printed on the fertilizer bags.

(e) and (f) 90% of the requirement of the country in respect of P and K fertilizers and their inputs is met through imports. The sources of potash are non-existent in the country. Accordingly, the cost of the fertilizers depends upon the trend of the prices of fertilizers and inputs in international market. However, Government strives for setting up of Joint Ventures with the 'fertilizer input resource rich' countries in order to procure the fertilizers and their inputs at cheaper prices. The Government has allowed special amount of subsidy on

the NPK complex fertilizers produced out of Naphtha/Furnace Oil for a period of two years till 31-3-2012. The companies manufacturing NPK complexes based on Naphtha/Furnace Oil are required to convert their plants on gas-based plants to reduce the production cost. Similarly, under the New Pricing Scheme for urea, the Government is striving to revamp, debottleneck and modernize the urea plants to reduce the production cost. The urea units based on Naphtha/Furnace Oil have been required to convert their plants into gas based plants to reduce the production cost.

(g) The MRPs of P and K fertilizers have been opened under the NBS Policy. However, the Government fixes the subsidy in such a manner that the MRPs of fertilizers are not affected adversely. Accordingly, the MRPs of fertilizers which the farmers pay are approximately 25-40% of the actual cost of fertilizers.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) and Department of Fertilizers (DoF) hold zonal Conferences with the State Governments as well as the manufacturers/importers of fertilizers for finalizing the annual demand and supply plans. Movement orders are issued by DoF for supply of fertilizers monthly. Supply of 50% of urea and 20% of the P and K fertilizers is covered under the E.C. Act. DoF administers a Fertilizers Monitoring System (FMS) under which import, production, availability and supply of fertilizers is tracked state-wise and company-wise in a continuous manner.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Madam Speaker, the figures provided by the government clearly show that the prices of chemical fertilizers have been consistently rising for the last three years. I would like to know if the government has made any assessment

for deregulating the prices of urea?

MADAM SPEAKER: Your question is over.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not ask your question in parts. Ask only one question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Madam, I am asking a single question. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Then you will ask a supplementary also.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You can ask your second supplementary later.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member asked a question about urea. At present, Urea is regulated. A meeting of the Group of Ministers (GoM) was held under the Chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission to decide whether to include urea in NBS on line of P and K fertilisers. The recommendations will be submitted within a month. The government will decide thereafter whether or not to free urea from control.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now ask your second supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Madam Speaker, large scale blackmarketing of urea is taking place in the country. I would like to ask, through you, whether the government is taking any concrete steps to stop the blackmarketing of urea.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Hon. Madam Speaker, there are two things—one is the distribution requirement of Urea, DAP and MoP and so far as their availability is concerned, there is no shortage. It is within the jurisdiction of the State Government. We have left the distribution-monitoring task to the State Government. They can consider it under the Essential Commodities Act. If any report comes about black-marketing anywhere, we will definitely take action in this regard. But so far as black marketing is concerned. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister respond. Please let him conclude his reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please let the Minister complete his reply. Mr. Minister, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: You first listen to me. ...(Interruptions) So far as black marketing is concerned, it not only pertains to the Union Government only. ...(Interruptions) You first listen to me ...(Interruptions) I will provide you the figures. ...(Interruptions) More quantities of fertilizers have been provided to the states than their requirement. ...(Interruptions) You first listen to me. ...(Interruptions) You can get the figures. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please let the Minister complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: You please listen to me.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you complete your reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam, so far as black marketing is concerned; this issue was raised in the last session also. We have started two processes regarding black marketing. One is that we are providing the list of all the retailers in a constituency to all the Members of Parliament. We have also put the list on website. There are 2 lakh 20 thousand unique retailers whose names will be provided by us. We have provided it in our FM system. I will inform you regarding the same through letter.

[English]

In each constituency, how many retailers are there, which are the retailing companies, how much fertilizer they are getting and how much fertilizer they are distributing; and all this is being monitored by the State Government agencies. I would like to inform the hon. Members that subsidy on fertilizers is nearly Rs. 80,000 crore.

[Translation]

There is a subsidy of 80 thousand crore rupees.
...(Interruptions) You first listen to what I am saying.
...(Interruptions) This is our collective responsibility.

Madam, through you, I would like to tell all the hon. Members of Parliament that we will provide the retailers' list to each one of them. We would provide a list to them having the details like names of the retailers, the quantity lifted by them, whether they sold the material properly or not and put up the display board or not and so on. If no action is being taken in this regard.

[English]

The District Collector is authorized under EC Act to take appropriate action immediately.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Mahesh Joshi—Not Present.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I want to thank you for permitting me to ask a supplementary question. Just now, the hon. Minister has told in his reply that the Government will provide retailers' list to all the Members of Parliament. In this regard, I would like to say that when recently, I tried to monitor the availability of fertilizer in my Parliamentary Constituency, the Department replied to me that

[English]

"The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Fertilizer hold a Zonal Conferences with the State Governments as well as the manufacturers, importers of fertilizer for finalizing the annual demand and supply of plan".

[Translation]

I would like to ask the Minister as to how many Members of Parliament have been invited in the Zonal conferences they are talking about so far. He has not invited me, so I want to know as to how he will monitor it?

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you have asked your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Only providing the list to the MPs will not serve the purpose. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

They must ensure that MPs should be invited in the Zonal Conferences for the monitoring of the fertilizer. Thank you.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam Speaker, normally before the kharif season, the requirement is being assessed by the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture, Government of India, and the

agriculture representative of the State Governments normally meet and decide as to how much will be the requirement for the future kharif or rabi season.

Now the question is, when this is being decided, whether the MPs or local MLAs are to be included in that Advisory Committee. We can certainly make an Advisory Committee at the State level also where the MPs can make their suggestions. There is absolutely no problem on this issue and that can be looked into.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, going by the will of this House, I want to say that almost all the hon. Members of Parliament must be having rural areas in their constituencies and this point has been raised in the House earlier also that DAP and Urea are not available at fixed rates, rather their prices are higher. It is also a fact that their black marketing is also being done on a very large scale. In the last session, his point was raised that DAP and Urea fertilizers are smuggled to Bangladesh and Nepal. I want to ask the hon. Minister as to whether each farmer of India would get fertilizer at the fixed rate or not. What provision have you made for him? Even today, the farmers in the rural areas get spurious and adulterated fertilizer. What steps are being taken by the hon. Minister to check the same and in what way the farmers are likely to be provided fertilizers at fixed rates before the sowing season?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam, I have already told that pre-positioning of fertilizer is to be carried out before the sowing season because we are importing fertilizer on a very large scale and we have to import NPK fertilizer almost 100 per cent. After its arrival on port, it is sent through the railways to be supplied to each state. So, each state is told to procure fertilizers will in advance through MARFED or any other agency and carry out pre-positioning so that they could provide fertilizers in the market at appropriate rates before the sowing season starts. Certain states are taking similar measures such as Punjab. The state is making pre-positioning, hence there is no such problem. But pre-positioning is not being done in the state like Uttar

Pradesh, as a result, this problem is arising
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. He said that Punjab is taking similar measures.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Therefore, I request the hon'ble Members that if state agency becomes active in each state and the position is that we supply fertilizers as per requirement. If the State Government keeps buffer stock, such a crisis would not arise. If there is delay of four-five days in transportation of fertilizers from ports, there are chances of black marketing. If state agency intervene and undertake pre-positioning in order to bridge this gap, black marketing of the same could be checked. Therefore, I request all the hon'ble Members to activate state government for pre-positioning.

[English]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, about the availability of the fertilizers, particularly urea, the hon. Minister is telling that there is no shortage. But 17 lakh tonnes of urea is imported.

My particular question is that 7 units of HFC and FCI are closed in our country, particularly HFC Durgapur, Barauni, Haldia; and FCI Sindri, Gorakhpur, Ramagundam, and Talcher. For the last two years, I have been raising this issue, how to open these closed units, but I have never seen the Cabinet Minister. Always, Srikant Jenaji is replying the question that it will be opened. Particularly, Durgapur comes under my

*Not recorded.

constituency. When will these closed units be opened? Kindly give a particular date.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Madam Speaker, as far as question of revival of sick units is concerned, Cabinet has decided to revive the sick units which are deemed fit. As far as question of urea is concerned, we are producing 80 per cent urea in the country and remaining 20 per cent urea is being imported. As far as question of revival is concerned, Cabinet has taken decision that revival process should be initiated. Thus, revival process has been started and Cabinet Note circulated by the Empowerment Committee of Secretaries will be put forth before the Cabinet. I think the decision in this regard will be taken very soon. Besides, decision in respect of Durgapur is likely to be taken therein.

[English]

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Through you, Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much subsidy is provided for DAP, Urea and MOP. What is the total amount expected to be the subsidy for this year? Is there any cartel engaged both inside and outside the country in enhancing the prices of fertilizer? If so, what steps have been taken so far?

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions will you ask?

Hon. Minister, please reply to one question only.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I have submitted that fertilizer subsidy for the financial year 2010-11 is amounting to Rs. 77,000 crores. Next year i.e. 2011-12 it is likely to be Rs. 80,000 crores. As far as question of price is concerned, total DAP and NPK fertilizer is being imported. The Government has no control on these fertilizers because there are only two to four major companies, which supply these fertilizers and these have international cartel and monopoly in respect of fixing sale prices of these fertilizers. 50 per cent of the total international trade is required by Indian trade, therefore,

we import 50 per cent DAP and NPK fertilizer. India is the largest market in this regard. Therefore, we do not have any mechanism to control their prices. If supplier companies based in Russia and the USA increase their prices, then we face problems. But I would like to tell the House that we have decided that farmers will be provided fertilizers on MRP. If there is increase of Rs. 25-30, we will adjust the prices and increase subsidy to control MRP in the interest of farmers and food production. But it is difficult for us to deal with the international cartel. And we are making efforts to import fertilizers at lowest prices.

[English]

Revision of Wages under MGNREGS

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*43. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has revised the wages of the labourers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revised rates are less than the minimum agricultural wage rates in some of the States;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) to (e) Yes, Madam. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate

for the purpose of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Therefore, wage rate as per this section are not linked with Minimum Wages Act. Central Government has notified the wage rate under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act in respect of all States and Union Territories and has revised the notified wage rate for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the CPIAL.

In 26 States/UTs, the revised wage rate under MGNREGA is more than the minimum agricultural wage rate of the State/UTs, in one UT both are at par and in 7 States, the revised wage rate under MGNREGA is less than their minimum agricultural wage rate. State-wise details of revised rates and also the minimum agricultural wage rates are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Districts	Revised Wage Rate (effect from 1st January, 2011 or the date of actual payment which ever is later)	Minimum Agricultural wage rate of States
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Rs. 130.00	87
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 121.00	125
3.	Bihar	Rs. 120.00	109
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 124.00	100
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Non-Scheduled Areas—Rs. 120.00 Scheduled Areas—Rs. 150.00	110
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 121.00	110
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 122.00	110
8.	Odisha	Rs. 125.00	90
9.	Rajasthan	Rs. 119.00	135
10.	Sikkim	Rs. 118.00	100
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 120.00	100
12.	West Bengal	Rs. 130.00	96
13.	Jharkhand	Rs. 120.00	111
14.	Uttarakhand	Rs. 120.00	114
15.	Haryana	Rs. 179.00	167
16.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 122.00	105

1	2	3	4
17.	Kerala	Rs. 150.00	200
18.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 119.00	85-100
19.	Maharashtra	Rs. 127.00	110-120
20.	Karnataka	Rs. 125.00	134
21.	Tripura	Rs. 118.00	100
22.	Manipur	Rs. 126.00	81
23.	Meghalaya	Rs. 117.00	100
24.	Mizoram	Rs. 129.00	132
25.	Nagaland	Rs. 118.00	80
26.	Goa	Rs. 138.00	157
27.	Punjab		143
	(A) Hoshiarpur	Rs. 124.00	
	(B) Jalandhar	Rs. 124.00	
	(C) Nawanshar	Rs. 124.00	
	(D) Amritsar	Rs. 130.00	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Area-I (Rs. 118.00)	80
		Area-II (Rs. 118.00)	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District	156-167
		Rs. 170.00	
		Nicobar District	
		Rs. 181.00	
30.	Puducherry	Rs. 119.00	100
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 138.00	130
32.	Daman and Diu	Rs. 126.00	126
33.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 138.00	121
34.	Chandigarh	Rs. 174.00	170

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Madam Speaker, Schemes under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act are being implemented to benefit the rural poor and the landless agricultural labour as a social security measure ever after its introduction from the first tenure of the UPA Government. Now the UPA in its second stint has merely changed the name from NREGA to MGREGA. Still the Government needs to remove certain teething problems in the implementation of the scheme. In January 2011, the daily wage under this scheme was revised. In seven states that include Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala and Goa the wage is less than the minimum wages fixed for the agricultural labour. Hon. Minister himself has furnished these details now. I request the hon. Minister to explain as to why this happens in these states. At a time when common people are seriously affected by the rise in price of food materials and essential commodities, there is a need to protect the interests of the poor. Hence I like to know from the hon. Minister as to why this lacunae is there. May I know about the steps taken to pay the wages according to the prevailing price situation in the states and about ensuring payment of minimum wages for labour that has been already fixed.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell this August House that basic concept of the Act is welfare of labourers and we had received good suggestions through NAC in this regard. We have increased the prices on the basis of price indexing in respect of notified wages rate of states under section-6(1) of the Act. If we consider minimum wages as base rate, then we will have to make provision in the budget to provide additional 2700 crore rupees but now we have to provide. Rs. 5200 crore as we have increased wage rate under CPIAL which is beneficial for the labourers.

I would like to submit in respect of the question raised by the hon'ble member that this scheme is applicable in 2 lakh 52 thousand Gram Panchayats across the country and there is a separate law for this

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

and it is provided in section 6(1) of the Act that whichever state government provide notified wage rate as minimum wage rates are increased a number of times in a year and if there is frequent increase under demand driven scheme it is violation of the law, therefore, we cannot link it with minimum wages.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, you have asked your Question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

**SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Madam Speaker, it is learnt that several states have not ensured even 60% of the assured 100 days of jobs to be provided while implementing this scheme. This can be due to the payment of wages under this scheme is less than the minimum wages prescribed for agricultural labour. Hence I would like to know whether suitable measures will be taken to link the wages paid under MGREGA with the minimum wages prescribed for agricultural labour so that jobs are provided to all the needy for all the assured 100 days.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I have already told the hon'ble Member that minimum wage is a rate fixed by a particular state and this Act has been enacted by the Government of India for the welfare of labourers after getting it passed by the Parliament. The price indexing under CPIAL is higher than minimum wages. The minimum wage rate in various states were considerably low in the year 2001 and as you all are aware that UPA-I and UPA-II is the Government of common man which works for the welfare of labourers. We have issued notification in this regard and it has been noticed in respect of each state that there is increase of 30 per cent in the wage of

*Not recorded.

**English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

each labour under the CPIAL. There are certain states which revise wage at any time. As I have stated that there is allocation of budget, hence, we cannot make provision in the middle of the year. Therefore, section 6 (1) of the Act applies therein and wage is fixed by the Union Government.

[English]

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Respected Speaker Madam, due to implementation of this scheme, the farmers are facing shortage of labour. So, agriculture in the nation is affected a lot. Therefore, I would like to put forward a suggestion that the farming community is willing to share 50 per cent of the wages being paid under the scheme and the remaining to be borne by the MGNREGS to get back the labour force for farming activities so that the agricultural sector is not affected and the labour force can enjoy jobs throughout the year. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is willing to accept this proposal in the interest of agriculture in India.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam, through you, I would like to apprise the House and request the Members that this scheme or Act can change the picture of the country. As per the report of various studies conducted in this regard, productivity has increased, land has improved, water level has increased and there is already a provision in schedule-I that it can be applied in agriculture sector. The marginal farmers who are more than 80 per cent and living below poverty line, and belong to the SC or ST community can work on their own field through this scheme. I would like that all hon'ble Members must go through all the sections of the Act at least once because it will definitely bring reforms.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what problem can be faced by the workers if their wages are increased? Madam, the case is sent to the Ministry, meetings are held in every district and it is stated that they have sent the request to each

Ministry for increasing wages. They express their inability to pay minimum wages to the workers.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there are funds why can not wages be paid?

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam, through you I would like to tell the hon. Member that this scheme has assumed the shape of a law. The Union Government has given 100 days job guarantee to each family and it is the responsibility of the State Government to send us labour budget in December. When 60 per cent of the last budget is utilised and audit is done, then funds are allocated immediately. We have inputs of every state that they have maximum funds and are not facing problem of any kind of payment.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, this scheme is after Mahatma Gandhiji's name. The increasing irregularities in this scheme are defaming his name.

Madam, as per the hon. Minister everyone should go through the law, I would like to tell him that everybody like him has gone through it. However, is he contemplating the removal of the shortcomings in the scheme taking the Members of Parliament in confidence?

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the hon. Member that this law bags everyone's appreciation across the world. However, the implementation of this law is to be carried out by the State Government. The Ministry has carried out a plethora of amendments. Members of parliament are members of Vigilance Monitoring Committee in all the States. We appointed an Ombudsman for this scheme and linked it with biometric system, developed MIS and we advised all the states even for the staffing pattern of each Gram Panchayat. When the hon. Members attend the meetings of the Vigilance Monitoring Committee they can at least request the State Governments to complete the staffing pattern for the proper implementation of the scheme.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Madam Speaker, it is

a national law and wages are determined in various states as per section 6(a) of the Act. When there is national law why cannot the wages be uniform across the country? It has a provision to provide 100 days employment to each family. Whether there would be different norms for families too, to earn a living? Everyone is treated at par in the eyes of law and constitution. However, the hunger and need of the workers is being evaluated differently. There is a difference of Rs. 118 to Rs. 179 in this country. It is Rs. 118 in Sikkim and Rs. 179 in Haryana. Bihar and Odisha are adjacent states. Minimum wage rate is Rs. 90 in Odisha and Rs. 119 in Bihar. There is 50 much difference however, the workers of Odisha are paid Re. one more. What is the ground? Does it depend on their intention to discriminate against all the workers across the states. I would like to know this much only from you that what are problems faced by the Government to determine uniform wage rate since the basic question is to check migration and provide means of living to the family. What are the grounds for determining different wage rate?

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, there is a provision under section 6(1) of the Act and it is stated:

[English]

provided that different rates for wages may be specified for different areas

[Translation]

since purchasing power of every person is different in states so the minimum wages fixed by the states should be uniform. However, attention has been paid to the interest of the workers in this Act, that is why section 6(1) provides for and the Ministry notified it in the year 2009 that the State Government may revise their minimum wages and the Union Government is ready to pay on that rate.

[English]

Implementation of MGNREGS

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*44. Dr. RATNA DE:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether forged job cards, fake muster rolls, fake names of labourers, pilferage/misappropriation of allocated funds and other irregularities have been reported in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) programme;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received/ brought to the notice of the Government and the follow-up action taken thereon during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the Central funds released, available and utilised under the programme during the above period;

(d) the details of assets created employment generated and beneficiaries provided jobs under the scheme, State-wise; and

(e) the mechanism available to monitor the implementation of the programme in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A total of 1327 complaints up to 31-3-2010 and 492 complaints during the current year, (up to 11-2-2011) regarding irregularities of all types in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA have been received in the Ministry. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned States for taking appropriate action as per law. In complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deputed National Level Monitors to investigate the complaints. Reports of the NLMs are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action.

(c) Details are as under.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Central funds released	Total available funds	Funds utilized
2007-08	12610.39	19305.81	15856.89
2008-09	30000.00	37397.06	27250.10
2009-10	33506.61	49579.19	37905.23
2010-11	32177.04 (as on 22-2-11)	47970.65 (up to January, 11)	23238.58 (up to January, 11)

(d) State-wise details are given in the enclosed Annexure I, II and III.

(e) To monitor the implementation of the programme, the following mechanism is available.

(i) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

(ii) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts

in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

(iii) Rolling out Biometric based ICT enabled real time transactions of MGNREGA workers to eliminate fake attendance and false payments.

(iv) Periodic reviews in the Performance Review Committee meetings held on quarterly basis. State specific reviews are also undertaken.

(v) Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens.

(vi) Visit by members of Central Employment Guarantee Council.

(vii) State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

Annexure-I

Works/Asset under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (Financial Year 2007-08)

States	Rural Connectivity		Flood Control and Protection (Drainage in water logged areas, Construction and repair of embankment)		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (Digging of new tanks/Ponds, percolation tanks, Small Check Dams)		Drought Proofing (Afforestation and tree plantation)	
	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Cu. Mt.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1908	0.0248	3523	0.5355	54678	151.1847	6879	0.3371

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	258	0.0034	66	0.0100	38	0.1051	34	0.0017
Assam	2785	0.0362	1386	0.2107	507	1.4019	348	0.0171
Bihar	18595	0.2417	2597	0.3947	9192	25.4159	941	0.0461
Chhattisgarh	8537	0.1110	234	0.0356	4326	11.9614	4452	0.2181
Gujarat	1401	0.0182	472	0.0717	8225	22.7421	3135	0.1536
Haryana	614	0.0080	42	0.0064	355	0.9816	137	0.0067
Himachal Pradesh	3843	0.0500	929	0.1412	736	2.0350	141	0.0069
Jammu and Kashmir	757	0.0098	1297	0.1971	309	0.8544	64	0.0031
Jharkhand	11147	0.1449	301	0.0458	18325	50.6686	490	0.0240
Karnataka	2935	0.0382	1060	0.1611	5307	14.6739	3429	0.1680
Kerala	819	0.0106	3471	0.5276	2840	7.8526	206	0.0101
Madhya Pradesh	19569	0.2544	602	0.0915	43856	121.2618	7084	0.3471
Maharashtra	170	0.0022	7	0.0011	3456	9.5558	253	0.0124
Manipur	48	0.0006	25	0.0038	102	0.2820	22	0.0011
Meghalaya	882	0.0115	63	0.0096	497	1.3742	431	0.0211
Mizoram	171	0.0022	4	0.0006	0	0.0000	4	0.0002
Nagaland	148	0.0019	21	0.0032	39	0.1078	17	0.0008
Odisha	7529	0.0979	177	0.0269	10279	28.4214	165	0.0081
Punjab	393	0.0051	22	0.0033	0	0.0000	78	0.0038
Rajasthan	1422	0.0185	302	0.0459	5447	15.0610	469	0.0230
Sikkim	100	0.0013	54	0.0082	4	0.0111	2	0.0001
Tamil Nadu	993	0.0129	46	0.0070	1702	4.7060	0	0.0000
Tripura	7016	0.0912	836	0.1271	1326	3.6664	1225	0.0600
Uttar Pradesh	37269	0.4845	5608	0.8524	12402	34.2915	10314	0.5054
Uttarakhand	420	0.0055	1395	0.2120	2173	6.0083	805	0.0394

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	21822	0.2837	6813	1.0356	9540	26.3781	6617	0.3242
Total	151549	1.97	31353	4.77	195661	541.00	47742	2.34

States	Micro Irrigation Works (Minor Irrigation canals)		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by (SC/ST/BPL/Small, Beneficiaries of land reform and IAY)		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies (Desilting of tanks/ponds, old canals, traditional open well)		Land Development (Plantation, Land leveling)		Any other activity approved by MRD
	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Cu. Mt.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)	Completed works
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	13148	0.0657	6663	0.0200	10140	81.3938	86785	3.2978	0
Arunachal Pradesh	115	0.0006	3	0.0000	0	0.0000	2	0.0001	2
Assam	359	0.0018	169	0.0005	207	1.6616	496	0.0188	82
Bihar	3081	0.0154	510	0.0015	4976	39.9424	1673	0.0636	3215
Chhattisgarh	923	0.0046	8540	0.0256	4282	34.3716	34268	1.3022	0
Gujarat	4	0.0000	807	0.0024	446	3.5800	57	0.0022	32
Haryana	156	0.0008	6	0.0000	226	1.8141	156	0.0059	0
Himachal Pradesh	695	0.0035	92	0.0003	305	2.4482	209	0.0079	546
Jammu and Kashmir	239	0.0012	131	0.0004	76	0.6101	713	0.0271	8
Jharkhand	558	0.0028	12607	0.0378	1919	15.4038	2365	0.0899	1726
Karnataka	446	0.0022	1697	0.0051	1105	8.8698	2061	0.0783	0
Kerala	1697	0.0085	112	0.0003	1557	12.4980	1941	0.0738	7
Madhya Pradesh	2716	0.0136	32440	0.0973	4183	33.5769	25553	0.9710	0

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Maharashtra	11	0.0001	68	0.0002	251	2.0148	311	0.0118	75
Manipur	20	0.0001	0	0.0000	4	0.0321	52	0.0020	0
Meghalaya	153	0.0008	3	0.0000	367	2.9459	110	0.0042	0
Mizoram	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	132	0.0050	329
Nagaland	29	0.0001	0	0.0000	13	0.1044	25	0.0010	0
Odisha	108	0.0005	141	0.0004	643	5.1614	103	0.0039	476
Punjab	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	17	0.1365	56	0.0021	0
Rajasthan	370	0.0019	7587	0.0228	1269	10.1863	1224	0.0465	0
Sikkim	31	0.0002	0	0.0000	1	0.0080	8	0.0003	1
Tamil Nadu	1690	0.0085	0	0.0000	3907	31.3615	0	0.0000	0
Tripura	2218	0.0111	701	0.0021	1943	15.5965	5151	0.1957	33036
Uttar Pradesh	2593	0.0130	6885	0.0207	15960	128.1109	7425	0.2822	3698
Uttarakhand	735	0.0037	168	0.0005	380	3.0503	161	0.0061	70
West Bengal	4238	0.0212	1448	0.0043	5934	47.6322	4647	0.1766	0
Total	36333	0.18	80778	0.24	60111	482.51	175684	6.68	43303
States	Rural Connectivity		Flood Control and Protection (Drainage in water logged areas, Construction and repair of embankment)		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (Digging of new tanks/Ponds, percolation tanks, Small Check Dams)		Drought Proofing (Afforestation and tree plantation)		
	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Cu. Mt.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	8882	0.1155	1397	0.2123	64145	177.3609	8649	0.4238	
Arunachal Pradesh	227	0.0030	101	0.0154	44	0.1217	52	0.0025	
Assam	3601	0.0468	1093	0.1661	671	1.8553	433	0.0212	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	23599	0.3068	5304	0.8062	9253	25.5845	1515	0.0742
Chhattisgarh	11926	0.1550	329	0.0500	4002	11.0655	3606	0.1767
Gujarat	2886	0.0375	2196	0.3338	17397	48.1027	6328	0.3101
Haryana	1121	0.0146	104	0.0158	734	2.0295	532	0.0261
Himachal Pradesh	10333	0.1343	2626	0.3992	3185	8.8065	425	0.0208
Jammu and Kashmir	2634	0.0342	1988	0.3022	643	1.7779	81	0.0040
Jharkhand	16475	0.2142	348	0.0529	20335	56.2263	2326	0.1140
Karnataka	2771	0.0360	2165	0.3291	6209	17.1679	2897	0.1420
Kerala	1355	0.0176	20609	3.1326	4810	13.2997	1123	0.0550
Madhya Pradesh	16664	0.2166	1499	0.2278	48233	133.3642	13276	0.6505
Maharashtra	351	0.0046	18	0.0027	7362	20.3559	678	0.0332
Manipur	2773	0.0360	3232	0.4913	619	1.7115	657	0.0322
Meghalaya	1391	0.0181	135	0.0205	860	2.3779	397	0.0195
Mizoram	1333	0.0173	110	0.0167	64	0.1770	8	0.0004
Nagaland	950	0.0124	269	0.0409	1437	3.9733	564	0.0276
Odisha	5334	0.0693	28	0.0043	1202	3.3235	184	0.0090
Punjab	491	0.0064	64	0.0082	113	0.3124	184	0.0090
Rajasthan	15528	0.2019	809	0.1230	14355	39.6916	2092	0.1025
Sikkim	257	0.0033	94	0.0143	59	0.1631	25	0.0012
Tamil Nadu	2515	0.0327	85	0.0129	1888	5.2203	0	0.0000
Tripura	8129	0.1057	2154	0.3274	5305	14.6683	2296	0.1125
Uttar Pradesh	64000	0.8320	8972	1.3637	22346	61.7867	17842	0.6743
Uttarakhand	489	0.0064	1997	0.3035	4725	13.0646	1130	0.0554
West Bengal	19050	0.2477	4823	0.7331	8087	22.3606	8131	0.3984
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0.0000	15	0.0023	15	0.0415	0	0.0000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Daman and Diu	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Goa	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Lakshadweep	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	69	0.1908	12	0.0006
Puducherry	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Chandigarh	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Total	225067	2.93	62554	9.51	248167	686.18	75443	3.70

States	Micro Irrigation Works (Minor Irrigation canals)		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by (SC/ST/BPL/Small, Beneficiaries of land reform and IAY)		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies (Desilting of tanks/ponds, old canals, traditional open well)		Land Development (Plantation, Land leveling)		Any other activity approved by MRD
	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Cu.Mt.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)	Completed works
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	22296	0.1115	26701	0.0801	12673	101.7262	64784	2.4618	0
Arunachal Pradesh	71	0.0004	0	0.0000	26	0.2087	16	0.0007	13
Assam	371	0.0019	112	0.0003	310	2.4884	543	0.0206	1
Bihar	5477	0.0274	1135	0.0034	5467	43.8836	1856	0.0706	60
Chhattisgarh	1447	0.0072	10731	0.0322	6403	51.3969	15229	0.5787	0
Gujarat	85	0.0004	1784	0.0054	1154	9.2632	217	0.0082	483
Haryana	346	0.0017	16	0.0000	348	2.7934	314	0.0119	2
Himachal Pradesh	2292	0.0115	374	0.0011	1422	11.4144	1206	0.0458	418

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jammu and Kashmir	647	0.0032	100	0.0003	264	2.1191	818	0.0311	1
Jharkhand	1176	0.0059	15474	0.0464	2888	23.1820	6461	0.2455	0
Karnataka	1129	0.0056	7729	0.0232	2937	23.5753	8582	0.3261	12
Kerala	6625	0.0331	529	0.0016	7856	63.0601	5222	0.1984	0
Madhya Pradesh	1976	0.0099	87161	0.2615	3912	31.4016	39510	1.5014	0
Maharashtra	4	0.0000	353	0.0011	518	4.1580	1486	0.0565	8
Manipur	565	0.0028	6	0.0000	405	3.2509	694	0.0264	153
Meghalaya	177	0.0009	17	0.0001	160	1.2843	316	0.0120	5
Mizoram	3	0.0000	3	0.0000	14	0.1124	588	0.0223	0
Nagaland	566	0.0028	52	0.0002	173	1.3887	997	0.0379	8
Odisha	56	0.0003	673	0.0020	2624	21.0628	5	0.0002	309
Punjab	17	0.0001	0	0.0000	394	3.1626	133	0.0051	3
Rajasthan	3295	0.0165	54976	0.1649	7269	58.3483	2148	0.0816	0
Sikkim	51	0.0003	3	0.0000	35	0.2809	40	0.0015	0
Tamil Nadu	2409	0.0120	0	0.0000	5760	46.2355	6	0.0002	0
Tripura	5341	0.0267	4057	0.0122	5697	45.7298	11243	0.4272	10256
Uttar Pradesh	5052	0.0253	24647	0.0739	16869	135.4075	23522	0.8938	4832
Uttarakhand	1132	0.0057	123	0.0004	388	3.1145	240	0.0091	73
West Bengal	3645	0.0177	1330	0.0040	6238	50.0724	3322	0.1262	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	0.0001	0	0.0000	1	0.0080	9	0.0003	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Daman and Diu	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Goa	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Lakshadweep	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	6	0.0002	0

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Puducherry	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	314	2.5205	0	0.0000	0
Chandigarh	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Total	66173	0.33	238088	0.71	92519	742.65	189517	7.20	16639

Works/Asset under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (Financial Year 2009-10)

States	Rural Connectivity		Flood Control and Protection (Drainage in water logged areas, Construction and repair of embankment)		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (Digging of new tanks/Ponds, percolation tanks, Small Check Dams)		Drought Proofing (Afforestation and tree plantation)	
	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Cu. Mt.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	15616	0.2030	4367	0.6638	187625	518.7831	21100	1.0339
Arunachal Pradesh	340	0.0044	162	0.0246	21	0.0581	6	0.0003
Assam	5661	0.0736	1309	0.1990	492	1.3604	540	0.0265
Bihar	32426	0.4215	5212	0.7922	8698	24.0500	7591	0.3720
Chhattisgarh	12552	0.1632	331	0.0503	5368	14.8425	2287	0.1121
Gujarat	6799	0.0884	2858	0.4344	222699	615.7627	4232	0.2074
Haryana	1372	0.0178	163	0.0248	1184	3.2738	185	0.0091
Himachal Pradesh	14207	0.1847	4283	0.6510	5426	15.0029	798	0.0391
Jammu and Kashmir	6335	0.0824	4446	0.6758	1926	5.3254	270	0.0132
Jharkhand	17632	0.2292	229	0.0348	19286	53.3258	1414	0.0693
Karnataka	10370	0.1348	7737	1.1760	22156	61.2613	15403	0.7547
Kerala	2618	0.0340	28033	4.2610	6778	18.7412	3040	0.1490
Madhya Pradesh	21145	0.2749	1605	0.2440	18797	51.9737	18504	0.9067

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	356	0.0046	346	0.0526	7305	20.1983	602	0.0295
Manipur	2904	0.0378	3342	0.5080	1109	3.0664	1938	0.0950
Meghalaya	2693	0.0350	251	0.0382	1391	3.8461	937	0.0459
Mizoram	2004	0.0261	3	0.0005	121	0.3346	257	0.0126
Nagaland	1162	0.0151	462	0.0702	1600	4.4240	693	0.0340
Odisha	11835	0.1539	228	0.0347	3512	9.7107	790	0.0387
Punjab	1887	0.0245	309	0.0470	232	0.6415	877	0.0430
Rajasthan	19909	0.2588	787	0.1196	10935	30.2353	2118	0.1038
Sikkim	180	0.0023	93	0.0141	197	0.5447	780	0.0382
Tamil Nadu	4837	0.0629	143	0.0217	2599	7.1862	0	0.0000
Tripura	12119	0.1575	748	0.1137	10398	28.7505	1483	0.0727
Uttar Pradesh	105596	1.3727	13981	2.1251	57823	159.8806	16192	0.7934
Uttarakhand	1409	0.0183	5118	0.7779	10295	28.4657	2461	0.1206
West Bengal	40860	0.5312	9218	1.4011	21674	59.9286	9927	0.4864
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	79	0.0010	113	0.0172	89	0.2461	2	0.0001
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	0.0002	4	0.0006	1	0.0028	0	0.0000
Daman and Diu	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Goa	102	0.0013	73	0.0111	10	0.0277	0	0.0000
Lakshadweep	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	86	0.2378	1444	0.0708
Puducherry	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	14	0.0007
Chandigarh	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Total	355022	4.62	95954	14.59	629833	1741.49	115885	5.68

States	Micro Irrigation Works (Minor Irrigation canals)		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by (SC/ST/BPL/Small, Beneficiaries of land reform and IAY)		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies (Desilting of tanks/ponds, old canals, traditional open well)		Land Development (Plantation, Land leveling)		Any other activity approved by MRD
	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Cu.Mt.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	75321	0.3766	48839	0.1465	35320	283.5136	144485	5.4904	0
Arunachal Pradesh	65	0.0003	0	0.0000	3	0.0241	21	0.0008	53
Assam	248	0.0012	28	0.0001	283	2.2716	839	0.0319	3
Bihar	6649	0.0332	1495	0.0045	7689	61.7196	2575	0.0979	290
Chhattisgarh	1665	0.0083	10143	0.0304	7624	61.1978	12631	0.4800	0
Gujarat	334	0.0017	3645	0.0109	3748	30.0852	2224	0.0845	17112
Haryana	289	0.0014	7	0.0000	416	3.3392	406	0.0154	41
Himachal Pradesh	3506	0.0175	1401	0.0042	2906	23.3265	2880	0.1094	492
Jammu and Kashmir	2165	0.0108	315	0.0009	1123	9.0143	2066	0.0785	15
Jharkhand	921	0.0046	18033	0.0541	5510	44.2288	12566	0.4775	176
Karnataka	9534	0.0477	24555	0.0737	6190	49.6871	27069	1.0286	6603
Kerala	9356	0.0468	3008	0.0090	12696	101.9108	10585	0.4022	709
Madhya Pradesh	2980	0.0149	126816	0.3804	5017	40.2715	49755	1.8907	0
Maharashtra	40	0.0002	611	0.0018	552	4.4309	801	0.0304	0
Manipur	609	0.0030	0	0.0000	299	2.4001	772	0.0293	518
Meghalaya	237	0.0012	11	0.0000	374	3.0021	340	0.0129	115
Mizoram	2	0.0000	0	0.0000	5	0.0401	306	0.0116	36
Nagaland	679	0.0034	69	0.0002	262	2.1031	663	0.0252	7
Odisha	262	0.0013	1391	0.0042	6070	48.7239	85	0.0032	838

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Punjab	510	0.0026	1	0.0000	1558	12.5061	649	0.0247	361
Rajasthan	2718	0.0136	46008	0.1380	7811	62.6989	1965	0.0747	0
Sikkim	58	0.0003	0	0.0000	5	0.0401	119	0.0045	0
Tamil Nadu	3880	0.0194	0	0.0000	9433	75.7187	17	0.0006	0
Tripura	5259	0.0263	672	0.0020	2313	18.5665	12151	0.4617	3281
Uttar Pradesh	13059	0.0653	68472	0.2054	28391	227.8946	42583	1.6182	14391
Uttarakhand	2653	0.0133	506	0.0015	1241	9.9615	968	0.0368	26
West Bengal	8630	0.0432	4805	0.0144	14923	119.7869	11814	0.4489	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	0.0001	0	0.0000	1	0.0080	44	0.0017	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Daman and Diu	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Goa	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	28	0.2248	86	0.0033	1
Lakshadweep	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	93	0.7465	1000	0.0380	0
Puducherry	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	878	7.0477	0	0.0000	0
Chandigarh	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Total	151655	0.76	360831	1.08	162762	1306.49	342465	13.01	45075

Works/Asset under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (Financial Year 2010-11) upto January, 2011

States	Rural Connectivity		Flood Control and Protection (Drainage in water logged areas, Construction and repair of embankment)		Water Conservation and Water Harvesting (Digging of new tanks/Ponds, percolation tanks, Small Check Dams)		Drought Proofing (Afforestation and tree plantation)	
	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Cu. Mt.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	192	0.0025	677	0.1029	354	0.9788	10	0.0005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Assam	494	0.0064	34	0.0052	26	0.0719	163	0.0080
Bihar	39	0.0005	2	0.0003	9	0.0249	3	0.0001
Chhattisgarh	4428	0.0576	114	0.0173	4163	11.5107	203	0.0099
Gujarat	1105	0.0144	420	0.0638	6419	17.7485	659	0.0323
Haryana	518	0.0067	42	0.0064	225	0.6221	86	0.0042
Himachal Pradesh	4823	0.0627	1763	0.2680	2442	6.7521	156	0.0076
Jammu and Kashmir	7	0.0001	5	0.0008	2	0.0055	1	0.0000
Jharkhand	6748	0.0877	54	0.0082	16499	45.6197	1503	0.0736
Karnataka	2808	0.0365	2110	0.3207	4442	12.2821	5095	0.2497
Kerala	1200	0.0156	13172	2.0021	3984	11.0158	1272	0.0623
Madhya Pradesh	3975	0.0517	615	0.0935	12395	34.2722	4144	0.2031
Maharashtra	26	0.0003	1	0.0002	522	1.4433	44	0.0022
Manipur	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Meghalaya	320	0.0042	27	0.0041	209	0.5779	15	0.0007
Mizoram	227	0.0030	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	70	0.0034
Nagaland	9	0.0001	1	0.0002	3	0.0083	0	0.0000
Odisha	12409	0.1613	93	0.0141	5081	14.0490	1037	0.0508
Punjab	560	0.0073	5	0.0008	25	0.0691	128	0.0063
Rajasthan	1147	0.0149	25	0.0038	429	1.1862	216	0.0106
Sikkim	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Tamil Nadu	186	0.0024	16	0.0024	131	0.3622	0	0.0000
Tripura	2935	0.0382	114	0.0173	1467	4.0563	659	0.0323
Uttar Pradesh	6840	0.0889	181	0.0275	2246	6.2102	401	0.0196
Uttarakhand	553	0.0072	1219	0.1853	1867	4.6093	589	0.0289
West Bengal	22464	0.2920	3370	0.5122	22088	61.0733	4060	0.1989

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0.0000	5	0.0008	15	0.0415	0	0.0000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Daman and Diu	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Goa	17	0.0002	30	0.0046	1	0.0028	0	0.0000
Lakshadweep	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Puducherry	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Chandigarh	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000
Total	74032	0.96	24095	3.66	84844	234.59	20514	1.01

States	Micro Irrigation Works (Minor Irrigation canals)		Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by (SC/ST/BPL/Small, Beneficiaries of land reform and IAY)		Renovation of Traditional Water bodies (Desilting of tanks/ponds, old canals, traditional open well)		Land Development (Plantation, Land leveling)		Any other activity approved by MRD
	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Km.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Cu.Mt.)	Completed works	Unit (lakhs Hectare)	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	1731	0.0087	13	0.0000	351	2.8175	323	0.0123	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Assam	20	0.0001	0	0.0000	36	0.2890	138	0.0052	46
Bihar	10	0.0001	0	0.0000	9	0.0722	10	0.0004	3
Chhattisgarh	185	0.0009	23656	0.0710	2126	17.0654	5029	0.1911	13
Gujarat	86	0.0004	836	0.0025	388	3.1145	315	0.0120	181
Haryana	213	0.0011	1	0.0000	135	1.0836	127	0.0048	39

1.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Himachal Pradesh	923	0.0046	363	0.0011	890	7.1440	1579	0.0600	467
Jammu and Kashmir	8	0.0000	0	0.0000	1	0.0080	5	0.0002	1
Jharkhand	152	0.0008	567	0.0017	2291	18.3899	4415	0.1678	2071
Karnataka	1941	0.0097	4955	0.0149	1614	12.9556	11092	0.4215	1692
Kerala	3794	0.0190	1964	0.0060	6159	49.4383	9905	0.3764	192
Madhya Pradesh	36	0.0002	5879	0.0176	858	6.8872	16099	0.6118	299
Maharashtra	0	0.0000	2	0.0000	230	1.8462	60	0.0023	27
Manipur	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Meghalaya	6	0.0000	1	0.0000	22	0.1766	19	0.0007	3
Mizoram	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	6	0.0002	8
Nagaland	6	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Odisha	229	0.0011	6975	0.0209	8694	53.7327	1307	0.0497	792
Punjab	170	0.0009	1	0.0000	242	1.9425	163	0.0062	144
Rajasthan	116	0.0006	293	0.0009	336	2.6971	3468	0.1318	1087
Sikkim	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Tamil Nadu	56	0.0003	8	0.0000	319	2.5606	0	0.0000	0
Tripura	1623	0.0081	33	0.0001	173	1.3887	3157	0.1200	437
Uttar Pradesh	559	0.0028	2389	0.0072	457	3.6683	1540	0.0585	1171
Uttarakhand	650	0.0033	46	0.0001	250	2.0068	443	0.0168	24
West Bengal	3692	0.0185	3025	0.0091	11204	89.9345	7779	0.2956	831
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	6	0.0002	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Daman and Diu	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Goa	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	10	0.0803	26	0.0010	0

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Lakshadweep	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Puducherry	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Chandigarh	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0	0.0000	0
Total	16209	0.08	51027	0.15	34795	279.30	67011	2.55	9528

Annexure-II

Sl. No.	State	Persondays Employment generated (in lakhs)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto Jan. 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010.28	2735.45	4044.3	2758.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.79	34.98	17.0	NR
3.	Assam	487.61	751.07	733.0	268.24
4.	Bihar	843.03	991.75	1136.9	446.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	1316.11	1243.18	1041.6	782.00
6.	Gujarat	90.06	213.07	585.1	328.40
7.	Haryana	35.76	69.11	59.0	47.95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97.53	205.28	284.9	134.40
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.8	78.80	128.7	16.65
10.	Jharkhand	747.54	749.97	842.5	595.49
11.	Karnataka	197.78	287.64	2003.4	431.32
12.	Kerala	60.75	153.75	339.7	296.37
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2753.01	2946.97	2624.0	1148.06
14.	Maharashtra	184.86	419.85	274.4	127.10
15.	Manipur	48.32	285.62	306.2	9.16
16.	Meghalaya	41.33	86.31	148.5	59.29
17.	Mizoram	31.53	125.82	170.3	45.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Nagaland	24.31	202.70	284.3	112.50
19.	Odisha	405.23	432.58	554.1	706.64
20.	Punjab	19.15	39.89	77.2	51.99
21.	Rajasthan	1678.38	4829.55	4498.1	1999.23
22.	Sikkim	8.6	26.34	43.3	15.14
23.	Tamil Nadu	645.25	1203.59	2390.8	2280.81
24.	Tripura	181.05	351.12	460.2	268.08
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1363.05	2272.21	3559.2	1807.68
26.	Uttarakhand	80.34	104.33	182.4	97.49
27.	West Bengal	968.77	786.61	1551.7	1009.27
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1.00	5.8	0.29
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.48	0.7	NR
30.	Daman and Diu		NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa		NR	1.9	2.44
32.	Lakshadweep		1.82	1.4	0.68
33.	Puducherry		1.64	9.1	10.30
34.	Chandigarh		NR	NR	NR
Total		14359.22	21632.48	28359.46	15858.20

Annexure-III

Sl. No.	State	House Hold provided employment (In Nos)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 Upto Jan. 11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4803892	5699557	6158493	5916482
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4490	80714	68157	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	1402888	1877393	2137270	1201993
4.	Bihar	3859630	3822484	4127330	1343864
5.	Chhattisgarh	2284963	2270415	2025845	2224681
6.	Gujarat	290691	850691	1596402	862629
7.	Haryana	70869	162932	156406	162563
8.	Himachal Pradesh	271099	445713	497336	348032
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	116800	199166	336036	64996
10.	Jharkhand	1679868	1576348	1702599	1534316
11.	Karnataka	549994	896212	3535281	1064689
12.	Kerala	185392	692015	955976	979237
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4346916	5207665	4714591	3188736
14.	Maharashtra	474695	906297	591547	330879
15.	Manipur	112549	381109	418564	69518
16.	Meghalaya	106042	224263	300482	200346
17.	Mizoram	88940	172775	180140	115873
18.	Nagaland	115331	296689	325242	274586
19.	Odisha	1096711	1199006	1398300	1645222
20.	Punjab	49690	147336	271934	218172
21.	Rajasthan	2170460	6373093	6522264	4873889
22.	Sikkim	19664	52006	54156	37183
23.	Tamil Nadu	1234818	3345648	4373257	5740852
24.	Tripura	423724	549022	576487	541631
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4096408	4336466	5483434	5709804
26.	Uttarakhand	189263	298741	522304	335231
27.	West Bengal	3843335	3025854	3479915	4601546
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		5975	20337	2066

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1919	3741	NR
30.	Daman and Diu		NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa		NR	6604	8239
32.	Lakshadweep		3024	5192	2107
33.	Puducherry		12264	40377	36842
34.	Chandigarh		NR	NR	NR
Total		33889122	45112792	52585999	43636204

Dr. RATNA DE: Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of allocated fund and the percentage of utilization of the same under this scheme in the State of West Bengal and steps taken by the Centre for non-utilisation of the fund.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: All those figures are already given in the annexure attached with the statement. Hon. Member wants information especially about West Bengal. That is already there in the annexure. If she could please go through the annexure, she will get the figures.

Dr. RATNA DE: I have asked about the amount of allocated fund and the percentage of non-utilisation of fund.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: I do not have the exact percentage of non-utilisation of the funds but the moneys which are already there with the State Governments. As you know, its implementation is totally with the State Government. We are here to just monitor the whole scheme and that is the difficulty because most of the Members are very concerned about the implementation of this scheme, but there is very little control of the Central Government over the implementation of this scheme.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, I think, there

is money lying with the State Government and it is up to the State Government to utilize it on time. If they need more money, we are ready to give them more money. So, money is not a problem for this scheme because this scheme is demand-driven.

Dr. RATNA DE: How many times had the Central Employment Guarantee Council visited West Bengal? What were the results of those visits? What were the findings of the Council?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Madam, there is a Council which we have appointed for each State and they have to monitor the actual working of this particular scheme. Most of the time there are complaints regarding implementation of this scheme, regarding giving employment to the labourers and regarding payments. So, there are many complaints, but the redressal of complaint is always with the State Government. Whatever complaints we receive, we refer them back to the State Government. If there is a serious complaint, then there is machinery with us. We can send this national level monitor to particularly examine that particular complaint and that can be redressed as per the rules.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Rain Water Harvesting

*45. Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual rainfall in the country along with the quantum of rain water being harvested and utilized as on date;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for rain water harvesting as on date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness about rainwater harvesting and encourage the States to implement the rainwater harvesting schemes properly?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per report of the National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD-1999), the mean annual rainfall, taking the country as a whole is 1170 mm with wide regional variation. Rain water is harvested through surface storages and recharge of ground water. The total storage capacity created through major and medium projects is around 225 BCM. The data on quantum of rain water harvested through ground water recharging is 433 BCM. Ministry of Water Resources does not maintain the data on quantum of water harvested due to manmade structures separately. It is estimated that the water utilized in 2010 is about 681 BCM.

(b) and (c) Water is a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to plan, fund and to execute rain water harvesting schemes. However, the Union Government has taken following steps to create awareness and to encourage States to implement rainwater harvesting projects:

- Demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water with an outlay of 100 crore, during 11th Plan.
- Sanctioned two schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, one with external assistance with central outlay of Rs. 1500 crore and the other one with central outlay of Rs. 1250 crore.
- Organized 384 mass awareness campaigns on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge of ground water throughout the country under the Central Plan schemes namely "Ground Water Management and Regulation" and "Information Education and Communication (IEC)" of Ministry of Water Resources and National Ground Water Congress during 2007 and 2010.
- Circulation of the Master Plan for artificial recharge of ground water to the States/UTs in the year 2002.
- Launching of Ground Water Information System for dissemination of ground water related information to all stake holders including users in March 2010.
- Advised the States to make rain water harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- Issuance of directions by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to Chief Secretaries in 12 States and Administrators in 2 Union Territories having over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.
- Issuing of directions by CGWA to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establish-

ments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (Except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.

- Issuing of directions by CGWA to Heads of Central Road Research Institute, National Highway Authority of India, Central Public Works Department, Railway Board, Sports Authority, Airports Authority of India, Civil Aviation, Youth Affairs and Sports to implement the Scheme of Ground Water Recharge along all National/State Highways and other roads, railway tracks and other establishments of Railways, all stadia and airports.

Electoral Reforms

*46. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to draw up a road map with a view to initiating electoral reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultation/discussion have been held with various State Governments and other stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Government proposes to complete the process?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core-Committee has been constituted on 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Shri Vivek K. Tankha, Additional Solicitor General. The details have been put on the website of Ministry of Law and Justice—www.lawmin.nic.in.

(c) to (e) The Legislative Department with co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted six-regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh and Bengaluru on the 12th December, 2010, 9th, 16th, 30th January, 5th and 13th February, 2011 respectively, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been gathered. On the basis of the inputs received from these consultations, a vision document will be prepared and put in the public domain. A National Consultation is also scheduled to be held on the 2nd and 3rd April, 2011 at New Delhi. On the basis of the inputs received/as may be received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course. In view of the complexity of the subject, it is not possible to lay down any rigid time-frame in this regard.

[English]

Accidents Due to Fog

*47. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents caused due to fog during each of the last three years and the current year, Division-wise;

(b) whether the Railways have not fully succeeded in installing various safety devices in trains to operate in the foggy conditions;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in installation of such devices; and

(d) the time frame stipulated for introduction of such devices across the entire railway network?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No consequential train accident on

Indian Railways has been attributed to fog as the cause of the accident.

(b) to (d) Visibility of signals and track ahead gets impaired during foggy weather and safety is ensured by providing warning to loco pilots of approaching signals and control of train's speed by them. Vigilance and alertness of the Loco Pilot and observance of special rules and instructions regarding speed limits under such conditions are the best means to prevent accidents. Technological options being pursued by Indian Railways for prevention of collisions, including during conditions of poor visibility are the Anti Collision Device (ACD) and the Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS). Vigilance Control Device is being tried as an aid to check alertness of the driver and Global Positioning System (GPS) based system to warn the driver of location of approaching signals. These systems are being pursued vigorously and are under various stages of service trials and/or deployment over different Zones of Indian Railways in a phased manner.

[Translation]

Development Schemes for Rural Areas

*48. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a number of schemes for the overall development of the rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated, actually released and utilized under each of these schemes during the last three financial years;

(d) the number of complaints received regarding irregularities in the implementation of the schemes during each of the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address

the grey areas in the implementation of the ongoing schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes namely; the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP). The area development programmes of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) have been redesigned and combined in to IWMP.

(c) The funds allocated, released and utilized under these schemes during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) A total number of 1327, 4, 5, 6, 4, 3, 4, 1 and 293 complaints have been received during the last three years under MGNREGA, NRWDP, SGSY/NRLM, IAY, DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP and PMGSY respectively.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development has taken various steps to address the grey areas in the implementation of rural development programmes. In order to address the grey areas, the State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy to improve the implementation of the rural development schemes consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's participation, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes at all levels.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme Name	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure
1.	MGNREGA	12000.00	12447.27	15856.89	30000.19	29939.60	27250.10	39100.00	33506.61	37905.23
2.	SGSY	1702.24	1540.28	1965.97	2020.00	1989.60	2285.40	2051.54	1974.96	2779.19
3.	IAY	4032.70	3882.37	5464.54	8074.25	8795.79	8348.34	8494.70	8635.74	13292.46
4.	PMGSY	3615.00	10833.80	10618.69	3615.00	14698.39	15161.98	3089.00	16899.82	18832.92
5.	NRDWP	4757.01	4699.67	4762.96	6896.72	7056.02	5998.28	7986.43	7989.72	7143.83
6.	TSC	1060.00	996.00	877.81	1200.00	1192.00	1047.51	1200.00	1200.00	1495.23
7.	DPAP	NA	383.48	409.29	NA	448.31	555.72	NA	404.47	548.47
8.	DDP	NA	265.44	345.71	NA	395.96	447.09	NA	304.16	423.61
9.	IWDP	NA	516.61	467.87	NA	671.01	587.24	NA	465.90	542.64
10.	IWMP	NA			NA			NA	501.94	NA

Note:- 1. Expenditure is out of available funds which includes central + State releases + Misc. receipts + opening balance.

2. As Central Allocation is indicative/normative, in some cases it may be less than Central Releases.

NA: — Not Applicable.

NR: — Not Reported

Under DPAP, DDP and IWDP no, new projects were sanctioned from 2007-08 onwards

IWMP has been launched in 2009-10 onwards. No utilization reported under IWMP during 2009-10.

[English]

**Pilferage/Blackmarketing of
Subsidized Kerosene**

*49. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the operations of unscrupulous people allegedly engaged in adulteration of petroleum products, especially, PDS

kerosene with diesel in an organized manner in various parts of the country including Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the Additional Collector in Maharashtra was allegedly burnt alive by the perpetrators of this heinous crime;

(d) if so, whether the Government has investigated/proposes to investigate such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The possibility of diversion of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements for adulteration of petroleum products like Petrol/Diesel and for non PDS usage, cannot be ruled out due to substantial price difference between PDS kerosene and Petrol, Diesel and industrial kerosene.

In order to prevent leakage, diversion and adulteration of petroleum products, several initiatives have been taken by the Government and implemented by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), such as Monitoring of movement of tank trucks transporting petrol/diesel through Global Positioning System (GPS), Automation of Retail Outlets and Third Party Certification of Retail Outlets. Regular and surprise inspections of Retail Outlets are conducted and action taken under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in adulteration and malpractices. MDG provide for termination of dealership in the first instance for adulteration.

In view of incidents of pilferage and adulteration, and to further strengthen the monitoring and reinforce anti adulteration efforts, it has been decided that an effective Marker System will be introduced within a period of six months. As PDS SKO is an Ex-Marketing Installation product, transportation beyond the OMCs depot falls within the purview of concerned State/UT Government. State/UT Governments will be requested to introduce Global Positioning System (GPS) based vehicular tracking system for vehicles used for transporting PDS SKO similar to the one used by OMCs for petrol/diesel tankers. OMCs would provide technical and managerial support to the State Governments for this effort. Further, the OMCs would develop a system whereby information would be uploaded detailing daily dispatch of PDS Kerosene from the depots, registration number of the tank trucks used for transportation, destination, dispatch time etc. and would be available in the public domain.

(c) to (e) The incident in which the Additional Collector of Malegaon (Maharashtra), Sri Yashwant Sonawane was killed was an act of criminal nature, accordingly criminal case has been registered under IPC Sections 302, 307, 353, 143, 147, 148 and 149 and Essential Commodities Act Sections 3 and 7 by the State Police in Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra has also reviewed the situation and taken decisions to issue an administrative fiat for intensifying raids/check on all suspected and unauthorized petroleum dumps in the State and carry out raids jointly by District Revenue and Police officials. Stringent action will be initiated against those found guilty.

Blackmarketing of LPG Cylinders

*50. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of LPG in various parts of the country including Kerala, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether commercial use of LPG/blackmarketing of cylinders is taking place in the country on a large scale;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any remedial action to check blackmarketing of LPG; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs

through indigenous production and imports in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

OMCs have reported that at present, while there is no backlog in LPG supplies in the States of Kerala, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, there is a backlog of a few days in LPG supplies in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal due to a combination of factors viz., disruption in movement of bulk LPG, labour problem of handling contractor at one of the bottling plants in West Bengal, shortage of bulk LPG due to flash strike by Tank Truck crew and severe cold/fog etc. Government has advised OMCs to liquidate the backlog in the States by operating the bottling plants on holidays and during extended hours. The backlog expected to be cleared early.

(c) to (e) The possibility of blackmarketing/diversion of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG.

In order to stop blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" (Control Order) under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and also formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" (MDG) which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in diversion/blackmarketing of LPG.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints, these are investigated and if the complaint is established, suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor(s) in accordance with the provisions of the MDG.

MDG provides for following action against the distributor:—

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

OMCs have reported that based on the established complaints of blackmarketing/diversion of LPG cylinders, action has been taken in 322 cases against the erring LPG distributors in the country during the period April 2010 to December 2010 under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement. Similarly, 2838 raids were conducted on commercial establishments during the period April 2010 to December 2010 in the country in which 18443 domestic LPG cylinders were seized.

In addition to the raids on commercial establishments, refill audits are also being conducted by the OMCs, especially for distributors indenting for substantially more cylinders than the average consumption pattern to ensure that the distributors do not indulge in diversion of domestic cylinders and do not put the customers to hardship.

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. Similarly, the Weights and Measures Departments of the States/UTs initiate legal action against those LPG distributors diverting LPG cylinders. The State Governments have been alerted from time to time to take steps against the blackmarketing/diversion of domestic cylinders for unauthorized usage.

[Translation]

Quality of Food in Railways

*51. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of the food and drinking water served in the trains and at the Railway Stations is far away from satisfaction;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereon;

(c) the number of complaints received along with

the follow-up action taken thereon in this regard during the last two years, zone-wise;

(d) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the quality of food items and drinking water in the Indian Railways;

(e) whether any proposal is under consideration for making food items/drinking water pouches available at concessional rates to the general commuters; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b) It is the continuous endeavour of the Indian Railway to provide good quality, hygienic food at affordable prices as also good quality drinking water to passengers. The New Catering Policy, 2010 has been announced on 21st July 2010 which seeks to address the issues through departmental monitoring and supervision with emphasis on catering as a passenger service.

(c) The number of cases reported on sub-standard catering have reduced substantially by 20% during the current year upto January 2011 as compared to the

corresponding period of last year. The details of number of cases reported during the last two years, year-wise and zone-wise of sub-standard catering along with action taken against defaulters are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Emphasis has been given on quality, hygiene and economic price in the New Catering Policy while at the same time Ceiling limit of holding has been redefined and made stringent to avoid monopoly. System of fixing license fee has been rationalized. Presently, 32 Jan Ahaar Cafeterias have been commissioned through which Jan Ahaar items of good quality, regional cuisines have been introduced at affordable prices. Drinking water is made available either through sealed disposable containers or packaged drinking water bottles. To provide pure, quality, regional cuisines have been introduced at affordable prices. Drinking water is made available either through sealed disposable containers or packaged drinking water bottles. To provide pure, quality and hygienically packed drinking water, Railways have set up Rail Neer plants at Nangloi and Danapur which are of international standards such as those laid down by the World Health Organization, and as also the EURO standards.

Statement

Complaints relating to quality of food and drinking water and action taken thereon:

Zonal Railways	2009-10		2010-2011 (Up to Jan.)	
	No. of complaints	Action taken	No. of complaints	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
Central	69	62	29	27
Eastcoast	10	8	18	17
East Central	49	41	18	15
Eastern	308	226	186	179
North Central	8	6	9	9
North Eastern	12	9	9	8

1	2	3	4	5
Northeast Frontier	19	16	7	7
Northern	641	490	514	501
North Western	1	1	7	7
South Central	129	98	98	95
South East Central	10	9	7	6
South Eastern	23	21	9	9
Southern	224	206	183	182
South Western	26	22	14	14
West Central	7	7	2	2
Western	248	189	95	93
Grand Total	1784	1411	1205	1171

Erosion of Arable Land by Floods

*52. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flood waters of River Ganga cause erosion of arable land every year in various regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allocation made and funds utilised for prevention of erosion by River Ganga in various States; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control flood and consequential land erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The arable (cultivable) land located in the flood plains or the land falling in the course of meandering rivers like Ganga are subject to erosion by rivers at various locations

during floods every year. The major States affected by land erosion due to river Ganga are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The schemes for flood and erosion control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their own priorities, out of their State plan funds which are made available to them through Planning Commission. In order to provide additional financial support to the State Governments, the Government of India also assists the flood prone States in flood management and anti-erosion works for critical reaches. During XI Plan period, central assistance is being provided to all the flood affected States for river management, flood control and anti-erosion works under a State sector scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)". A total of 81 works on river Ganga and its tributaries from seven Ganga basin States with a total estimated cost of Rs. 3854.91 crore have been included under "FMP" during XI Plan and the central assistance amounting to Rs. 1362.67 crore has been released to the concerned States as on 31-01-2011 as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Schemes included under FMP			Funds released
		Nos.	Total Cost	Central Share	
1.	Bihar	41	1226.51	919.88	495.98
2.	Haryana	1	173.75	130.31	46.91
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	34.67	31.20	16.20
4.	Jharkhand	1	20.12	15.09	10.53
5.	Uttar Pradesh	21	557.19	417.89	195.37
6.	Uttarakhand	5	42.92	36.83	22.48
7.	West Bengal	11	1799.75	1349.82	575.20
Total		81	3854.91	2901.02	1362.67

In addition, the Government of India set up Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) in 1972 for preparation of comprehensive master plans for flood control measures in the Ganga basin States. Detailed Comprehensive Master Plans for all the 23 river systems constituting the Ganga basin had been prepared by GFCC and circulated to the concerned State Governments for implementation.

Besides, the Government of India is having continuous dialogue with the Government of Nepal on matters related to flood forecasting and construction of storage dams to check floods in Indian territory due to rivers flowing from Nepal.

[English]

Development of Coal Bed Methane

*53. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans have been undertaken for the development of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in the country;

(b) if so, the budgetary allocation made and utilization thereof during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether commercial production of CBM has commenced; 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) In order to harness the Coal Bed Methane (CBM) potential in the country, Government of India formulated a CBM Policy in year 1997 and implemented it in 2000. The Policy has provided a level playing field for exploration and commercial exploitation of CBM by national and international companies.

So far, 33 CBM blocks have been awarded. Out of 33 blocks, 30 CBM blocks have been awarded in the first four rounds of CBM, two CBM blocks have been awarded on nomination basis and one through the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) route.

(b) Government does not make any investment in CBM blocks for exploration, development and production activities. The entire investment is made by the Contractors for carrying out the committed work programme, field development and production activities in CBM blocks. The investment commitment by the operators for activities during the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) and the current year (2010-11) was around Rs. 1460 crore. Out of these, about Rs. 1235 crore has been expended by different operators of CBM blocks during last two years and in the current year.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Commercial production of CBM started in July 2007 from Raniganj (South) block in the State of West Bengal operated by M/s Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited (GEECL). Presently, CBM gas production from this block is around 1,46,000 cubic meter per day.

[Translation]

Railway Projects

*54. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken any decision regarding projects including those under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode which will entail long-term liabilities for the Government in terms of commitment of resources;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways for ensuring execution of projects in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b) Projects on Indian Railways are executed in accordance with approved guidelines. The commitments are both long-term and short-term, depending on the type of requirement. The major projects involve long-term commitments from both the Government and the project partner for fulfilment of laid down obligations. Such initiatives are also taken through the Joint Venture or the Public Private Partnership route.

The results of PPP initiatives in port and other connectivity works and container train operations have been positive. Some of the other areas identified for Public Private Partnership in future are for development of Private freight terminals, automobile and ancillary hubs, bottling plants for clean drinking water and acquisition of rolling stock.

(c) Efforts to ensure execution of projects in a time-bound manner are made on a continuous basis. In this direction, due diligence is maintained to adhere to the laid down safeguards in drafting of long-term agreements. Wherever considered feasible, the option of cost sharing with the Governments of beneficiary states is also explored. Two policies, namely, R3i and R2Ci to facilitate private participation in rail-connectivity projects to ports/industrial clusters and iron-ore/coal mines respectively have been finalised and notified. There also exists a system of regular monitoring at various tiers of the Railway Administration to avoid cost and time overruns.

[English].

Oil Exploration at Cochin High

*55. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval to the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation to carry out oil exploration work at Kerala-Konkan Offshore Basin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the results of oil exploration work carried out by ONGC at Cochin High last year and the amount spent thereon so far; and

(d) the further steps being taken to intensify the exploratory operations?

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. Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has been

awarded 11 exploration blocks in Kerala-Konkan Basin. Of these, six blocks have been relinquished by ONGC. The list of the blocks awarded is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) During the year 2009-10, ONGC has acquired 4226 Line Kilometer (LKM) of 2D seismic and drilled 2 exploratory wells in blocks awarded in Kerala-Konkan Basin. The wells proved to be devoid of hydrocarbons and abandoned.

The amount spent for exploration work at Cochin-

High upto 31-12-2010 is Rs. 1394 crore.

(d) In order to intensify exploration activities in Kerala-Konkan Basin, Government of India has offered 40 exploration blocks in shallow and deepwater area in Kerala-Konkan Basin under eight rounds of NELP held so far. Out of these, 19 exploration blocks were awarded to different operators. Currently, 8 blocks are operational. Exploration activities are ongoing in these blocks.

Further, under NELP-IX round, one deepwater and 3 shallow water blocks in Kerala-Konkan Basin are under offer for bidding.

Statement

List of blocks awarded to ONGC in Kerala-Konkan Basin

Sl. No.	Field/Block	Operator/Consortium	Area	Awarded Area (SKM)
1.	KK-DWN-2000/2*	ONGC 85%, GAIL 15%	Western Offshore	20998
2.	KK-DWN-2001/3	ONGC 100%	Western Offshore	21775
3.	KK-DWN-2002/2	ONGC-80, HPCL-20	Western Offshore	22810
4.	KK-DWN-2002/3	ONGC-80, HPCL-20	Western Offshore	20910
5.	KK-DWN-2000/4*	ONGC 100%	Western Offshore	26149
6.	KK-DWN-2004/1	ONGC 45%, CAIRN 40%, TATA 15%	Western Offshore	12324
7.	KK-DWN-2005/2	ONGC 90%, GSPC 10%	Western Offshore	19234
8.	KK-OSN-97/3*	ONGC 100%	Western Offshore	15910
9.	KK-OSN-2000/1*	ONGC 100%	Western Offshore	16125
10.	KK-OSN-2001/2*	ONGC 100%	Western Offshore	14120
11.	KK-OSN-2001/3*	ONGC 100%	Western Offshore	8595
Total				198950

*Stands for relinquished blocks.

Hike in Prices of Petroleum Products

*56. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the prices of petrol, diesel, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) have been increased on a number of occasions during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the production cost of petrol, diesel and CNG in the country along with the other administrative expenses involved therein;

(d) the details of taxes levied per litre on petroleum products by the Government, product-wise; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to check unabated increase in 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) and (b) In view of the steep increase and high volatility in the international oil prices since 2004-05, the Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of the four sensitive petroleum products; namely Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG sold by the three Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation. While the major portion of the resultant under-recoveries were absorbed by the Government and the Public Sector Oil Companies, only minimal increases were made in the retail selling prices of these petroleum products to protect the consumer from the full impact of the rise in international oil prices. However, the price of Petrol, both at refinery gate and the retail level has been made

market determined effective 26-06-2010. The details of increase/decrease in the retail selling prices of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG (at Delhi) since April 2007 are given in the enclosed Statement.

The price of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is not decided by the Government. The price of CNG in each city/area is decided by the entity engaged in City Gas Distribution (CGD) in that city/area. In large number of cities/areas, the source of CNG is Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas. During the period of last three years, the price of APM gas has been revised from Rs. 3200/thousand standard cubic meter (mscm) to Rs. 6818/mscm in June 2010.

(c) Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through numerous processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. Therefore, the product-wise costs are not identifiable.

The cost of CNG consists of the following components:

Sl. No.	Components
A	Gas Cost
B	Network tariff
C	CNG compression charge
D	Marketing margin
E	Basic Price $E=A+B+C+D$
F	Excise Duty @ 14.42% $F = E * 14.42\%$
G	VAT @ applicable rate on Basic and Excise $G + (E + F) * \text{applicable rate}$
H	Delivered CNG Price = $E + F + G$

(d) The details of taxes levied on Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at Delhi are given below:

	Diesel Rs./litre	PDS Kerosene Rs./litre	Domestic LPG Rs./Cylinder
RSP at Delhi	37.75	12.73	345.35
A. Central Taxes			
Customs Duty	2.36	0.00	0.00
Excise Duty	4.74	0.00	0.00
Total Central Taxes	7.10	0.00	0.00
B. State Taxes			
VAT	4.44**	0.61	0.00
Total Taxes (A + B)	11.54	0.61	0.00

Note: Central taxes are inclusive of levy of Education Cess at 3% thereon.

Custom Duty is based on the Refinery Transfer Prices applicable for the 2nd Fortnight of February 2011.

**Includes Re. 0.25 per litre of Pollution Cess levied by the Delhi Government.

Since the pricing of Petrol both at refinery gate and the retail level has been made market determined with effect from 26-6-2010, the oil companies are fixing the retail price of Petrol on market conditions and commercial consideration. At present, the Retail Selling Price of Petrol at Delhi (IOCL) is Rs. 58.37 per litre. Of this, Excise Duty accounts for Rs. 14.78 and VAT component is Rs. 9.73 per litre.

On the price of CNG (at Delhi), Service Tax on City Gas Network and Excise Duty plus Education Cess is levied at 10.30% and 14.42% respectively.

The final prices of these products vary from State to State depending on variations in the State levies.

(e) Since India imports about 80% of its crude oil requirements, the international oil prices necessarily have

a bearing on the domestic prices of Petrol and other petroleum products. The Government does not have any control on the international prices of crude oil and petroleum products, which are influenced by several factors including, *inter alia*, demand and supply conditions in the world. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices, the Government continues to modulate the prices of other three sensitive petroleum products, viz., Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. As the crude oil prices have increased significantly in the recent past, the Oil Marketing Companies are incurring under-recoveries of Rs. 9.55/litre on Diesel, of Rs. 20.57/litre on PDS Kerosene and of Rs. 356.07/cylinder on Domestic LPG, which have not been passed on to the consumers.

Statement

Date of Price revision	Petrol	Diesel	Domestic LPG
	Price in Rs./Litre		Price in Rs./Cylinder
Prices as on 01-04-2007	42.85	30.25	294.75
15-02-08	45.52	31.76	
05-06-08	50.56	34.80	346.30 (Effective 09-06-08 Rs. 304.70/Cylinder)
06-12-08	45.62	32.86	
29-01-09	40.62	30.86	279.70
02-07-2009	44.63	32.87	281.20 (effective 01-07-09)
27-02-2010*	47.43	35.47	
01-04-2010**	47.93	38.10	
26-06-2010***	51.43	40.10	345.35
01-07-2010#	51.45	40.12	
20-07-2010**	—	37.62	
07-09-2010****	51.56	37.71	
21-09-2010 (as per IOC)	51.83	—	
17-10-2010 (as per IOC)	52.55	—	
02-11-2010 #	52.59	37.75	
09-11-2010 (as per IOC)	52.91	—	
16-12-2010 (as per IOC)	55.87		
15-01-2010 (as per IOC)	58.37		

* Increase in Custom Duty and Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel in the Union Budget 2010-11.

** Introduction of Euro IV Grade of Petrol and Diesel and VAT increased on Diesel by Delhi Government from 12.5% to 20% which was subsequently reduced from 20% to 12.5% effective 20-07-2010. Withdrawn of State subsidy of Rs. 40/cylinder on Domestic LPG by Delhi Government with effect from 01-04-2010.

*** Price of Petrol, both at refinery gate and the retail level has been made market determined effective 26-06-2010.

**** Due to revision in dealer commission.

Due to revision in Railway's siding/shunting charges.

Report of Law Commission

*57. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Law Commission has submitted its report to the Union Government regarding conversion/reconversion to another religion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report has been made public;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken on the recommendations contained therein?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Chairman, Law Commission of India *vide* his letter dated the 27th December, 2010 submitted the Commission's 235th Report on "Conversion/re-conversion to another religion—mode of proof". In the said Report, the Commission *inter-alia*, made the following recommendations:—

1. Within a month after the date of conversion, the converted person, if she/he chooses, can send a declaration to the officer in charge of registration of marriages in the concerned area;
2. The registering official shall exhibit a copy of the declaration on the Notice Board of the office till the date of confirmation;
3. The said declaration shall contain the requisite details viz., the particulars of the convert, such as date of birth, permanent address, and the present place of residence, father's/husband's name, the religion to which the convert originally belonged and the religion to which he or she converted, the date and place of conversion and nature of the process gone through for conversion;

4. Within 21 days from the date of sending/filing the declaration, the converted individual can appear before the registering officer, establish her/his identity and confirm the contents of the declaration;

5. The Registering officer shall record the factum of declaration and confirmation in a register maintained for this purpose. If any objections are notified, he may simply record them, i.e. the name and particulars of objector and the nature of objection; and

6. Certified copies of declaration, confirmation and the extracts from the register shall be furnished to the party who gave the declaration or the authorised legal representative, on request.

(c) and (d) The 235th Report of the Law Commission of India is available on its website: www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in.

(e) Registration of marriages is done by the State Government authorities under various laws. Hence, the recommendations of the Law Commission of India are to be carefully studied by the State Governments before any action in the matter could be taken by them. The Central Government is taking steps to forward the aforesaid Report to the various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action at their end.

[Translation]

Expansion of Irrigated Land Area

*58. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated land area to the total area of cultivable land in the country at present;

(b) the expansion/growth in irrigated land area during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expand the area of irrigated land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per the information received from the State Governments, 77.34% (108.21 million hectares) of the total Ultimate Irrigation Potential of 139.9 million hectares in the country has already been created at the end of 2009-10. Also 84.90% (87.2 million hectares) of this created irrigation potential is reported to be utilised by the States by the end of X Plan.

(b) During last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the irrigation potential of 1.73 million hectares, 1.93 million hectares and 1.85 million hectares respectively has been reported to be created by the State Governments.

(c) Water being a State subject, planning and implementation of Water Resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programme. Central grant is provided to States under various schemes/programmes of Ministry of Water Resources namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme" and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies". There has been increase of 142.64% in the allocation for these schemes from Rs. 95,743 crores during X Plan to Rs. 2,32,311 crores during XI Plan.

[English]

Justice to Poor

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

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has recently observed that the poor are not getting timely justice in higher courts since these courts are mainly busy with cases involving persons with money or power;

(b) if so, the facts regarding pending cases in High Courts and the Supreme Court; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure equality in delivery of justice in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Madam. Recently, High Court of Delhi has delivered a judgement dated 02-12-2010 in 'Rani Vs. State' wherein such like observation have been made.

(b) As per the available information, a statement indicating pendency of cases in High Courts and the Supreme Court is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Equality of justice as enshrined under Article 14 of the Constitution of India is followed in letter and spirit. The Government is taking various initiatives to improve justice delivery system in the country. These are as under:

1. The Government has 'in principle' approved setting up of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The National Mission would help implementing the two major goals of the Vision Document 2009, viz:
 - (i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system.
 - (ii) enhancing accountability at all levels through structural changes and setting performance standards and facilitating enhancement of capacities for achieving such performance standards.
2. With the objective of improving justice delivery, Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to be utilized over a period of five years up to 2010-2015. This grant is aimed at providing support to improve judicial outcomes, and is allocated for the 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.

3. The Government is implementing a 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, at a cost of Rs. 935 crore for the first phase which will connect 14,229 courts in the country including video conferencing facilities. In the subsequent phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to take place. The Project output would be beneficial to both improving court process and rendering citizen centric services. Automation of case flow would cover case scrutiny, registration, court proceedings and electronic monitoring of all court-wise case pendency and performance assessment of Judges. In terms of citizen centric services, online availability of case status, copies of orders and judgments, cause list and eventually e-filing of cases will be available. This project will also achieve one of the

important goals of the Vision Document 2009, namely, the creation of National Arrears Grid, with the last mile connectivity up to Taluqa courts. The complete coverage of the 14,249 courts in terms of hardware and software will be achieved by March 2014 and the largest number of courts (12,000) will be covered by March 2012. Re-engineering of the process in the courts is the ultimate aim for speeding justice delivery and this activity is also to start this year.

4. Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 which provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to common man. Under the scheme, the Government provides non recurring grant for creation of infrastructure and also recurring grant on annual basis. Rs. 20.92 crore have been provided to the States so far under this scheme.
5. 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 central grant is released with a rider that the State Government would contribute at least the matching share. An amount of Rs. 412 crore has been released to the State Governments during the last three years. Central Grant for construction of High Court buildings is considered by the Planning Commission on 30:70 basis under Additional Central Assistance scheme.
6. For legal empowerment of the marginalized people in India an externally aided project 'Access to Justice for Marginalized People in India' is being implemented, in the selected 07 States, with the support of UNDP.

Statement*Supreme Court of India**The Monthly Statement of Pending Cases for the Month of January, 2011*

	Pending from the previous month	Registered during the month	Disposed of during the month	Disposed of matters pertain- ing to previous months, but up- dated this month	Pending at the end of the month
	A	B	C	D	A+B-(C+D)
Admission Matters	32565	8230	7977	39	32779
Regular Hearing Matters	21997	895	498	8	22386
Total	54562	9125	8475	47	55165

* Out of the 55165 pending matters as on 31-01-2011, if connected matters are excluded, the pendency is only 32694 matters as on 31-01-2011.

* Out of the 55165 pending matters as on 31-01-2011, 19726 matters are upto one year old and thus arrears (i.e. cases pending more than a year) are only of 35439 matters as on 31-01-2011.

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B. High Courts (from 01-04-2010 to 30-06-2010)

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil and Criminal Cases at the end of 30-06-10
		Opening Balance as on 01-04-10	Institution from 01-04-10 to 30-06-10	Disposal from 01-04-10 to 30-06-10	Pendency at the end of 30-06-10	Opening Balance as on 01-04-10	Institution from 01-04-10 to 30-06-10	Disposal from 01-04-10 to 30-06-10	Pendency at the end of 30-06-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad	662670	38239	31920	668989	290192	30071	19320	300943	969932
2.	Andhra Pradesh	166148	11923	9904	168187	26426	3671	4264	25833	194000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Bombay	298047	27128	25356	299819	43253	6702	5297	44658	344477
4.	Calcutta	274974	16417	10991	280400	47695	7377	9892	49180	329580
5.	Chhattisgarh	40719	2737	3066	40390	17088	1723	2038	16775	57165
6.	Delhi	49210	6644	6140	49714	11499	3245	2651	12093	61807
7.	Gujarat	75179	5560	10774	69965	24815	4997	4427	25385	95350
8.	Gauhati	50625	5811	5294	51142	8923	2600	2549	8974	60116
9.	Himachal Pradesh	45144	4851	6861	43134	6499	683	734	6448	49582
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	56681	7804	3970	60515	2496	777	268	3005	63520
11.	Jharkhand	30302	2366	1905	30763	25144	4874	4486	25532	56295
12.	Karnataka	165301	31510	19177	177634	19556	4815	4084	20067	197701
13.	Kerala	87253	3451	2022	88682	27979	1595	974	28600	117282
14.	Madhya Pradesh	138958	18334	13679	143616	62532	9849	6614	65767	209383
15.	Madras	399176	43126	35214	407088	38282	16973	14165	41090	448178
16.	Odisha	235494	13466	10723	238237	27999	10302	9376	28925	267162
17.	Patna	82434	6615*	8091	80961	47676	12270**	13162	46784	127745
18.	Punjab and Haryana	192412	13498	12118	193792	47387	11041	9391	49037	242829
19.	Rajasthan	205863	13196	7337	211722	58923	8896	6605	61214	272936
20.	Sikkim	70	23	33	60	19	8	8	19	79
21.	Uttarakhand	12469	1761	2057	12173	7071	1172	1804	6439	18612
Total		3269132	274463	226632	3316963	8641434	143441	118107	866768	4183731

• Above Statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

*130 civil cases were restored during this quarter.

**87 criminal cases were restored during this quarter.

Elections and Paid News

*60. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the problem of paid news in elections has become an issue of great concern to the Election Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to make the electoral system free from this menace?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Election Commission has intimated that the problem of paid news has become an issue of concern to the Commission. The paid news during elections appear as news or analysis published/telecast in any media (Print and Electronic) about a particular candidate or a party for a price in cash or kind as consideration. In order to identify and to deal with paid news, the Commission issued instructions dated 8th June 2010 and 23rd September 2010 to the Chief Electoral Officers to constitute District Level Committees with Deputy District Election Officer (Dy. DEO) and District Public Relation Officer (DPRO), Central Government Information and Broadcasting Ministry's officials and a journalist or senior citizen as nominated by Press Council of India. This Committee identifies the instances of paid news in different media and sends the report on the basis of which the expenditure on such news at DAVP rates has to be added to the election expenses of the candidate.

Merger and Acquisition of Companies

461. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of merger and acquisition deals by companies are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to streamline the process of mergers and acquisitions of 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) The details of the cases of Government Companies involving mergers/amalgamations presently under consideration of the Government are as under:—

1. M.P. State Industrial Development Ltd. and its Creditors.
2. Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd. with Steel Authority of India Ltd.
3. Nahan Foundry Ltd. with HP State Ind. Dev. Corp. Ltd.
4. HP State Ind. and Export Corp. Ltd. with HP State Ind. Dev. Corp. Ltd.
5. West Bengal Rural Energy Dev. Corp. Ltd. with West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.
6. IDBI Homefinance Ltd. and IDBI Gilts Ltd. with IDBI Bank Limited.
7. T.N. Goods Transport Corp. Ltd. with State Express Transport Corporation Ltd.
8. T.N. Graphite Ltd. with T.N. Minerals Ltd.

(c) The Companies Bill 2009 includes measures to streamline mergers and amalgamations.

Supply of Natural Gas from Qatar

462. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether Qatar agreed to increase supply of

liquefied natural gas to meet India's requirements and also facilitate participation of Indian companies in the oil and gas sector;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL) and GAIL (India) Ltd. have been pursuing import of additional LNG from Qatar. However, no agreement has yet been reached in this regard. The participation of Indian companies in the oil and gas sector in Qatar, especially Petrochemicals, City Gas and Exploration and Production, has been discussed with Qatar.

Superfast Goods Train

463. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of superfast goods trains running in the country;
- (b) whether running of such trains help in containing the price rise of vegetables and other items in the country;
- (c) if so, whether the Railways propose to run more such trains; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) There is no such concept of superfast goods train on Indian Railways. Most of the freight rolling stock on Indian Railways is currently fit for running at maximum speeds of 75 kilometer per hour (kmph).

The issue of price rise is affected by a multiplicity of factors, of which speed of transportation plays, if at all, a marginal role.

Indian Railways is in the process of inducting freight rolling stock capable of achieving maximum speeds of 100 kmph.

Age of Voting

464. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to reduce the minimum age of voting rights from 18 to 16 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Purification of Water

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme for purification of water in the villages especially in West Bengal and North-Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the total funds likely to be incurred on said scheme especially in West Bengal and other States in the year 2011-2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Government of India through the States, including West Bengal and Northeastern Region States, has been administering the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)). Under the guidelines of NRDWP, 20% of the State-wise allocation is for tackling quality affected habitations. In addition, 45% of the State-wise allocation is for coverage of habitations. The allocation under coverage and quality is flexible and as such States can utilise upto 65% of NRDWP State allocations for coverage of quality affected habitations depending upon need. States sanction water supply schemes including those for the purification of

water in the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee, within the allocations given to them under the NRDWP. The number of schemes undertaken by the states, including West Bengal and the North Eastern states, for water quality affected areas, as entered by the states

in the departmental Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The State-wise allocation for the year 2011-12 is not decided.

Statement

Project Shelf for 2010-11 (Schemes tackling Quality)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Schemes	Total Cost (Lakhs)	Piped Water Supply Schemes				
				On Going	Complete	Proposed	Total	Total Cost (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	25666.50	28	1	0	29	25666.50
2.	Bihar	4419	15094.54	25	200	0	225	11033.60
3.	Chhattisgarh	5440	7661.11	31	0	0	31	1148.53
4.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	262	3384.57	142	119	1	262	3384.57
6.	Haryana	3	48.18	0	3	0	3	48.18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	28	9107.86	17	10	1	28	9107.86
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	123	1715.55	1	0	0	1	268.00
9.	Jharkhand	1778	30398.94	462	140	0	602	15703.67
10.	Karnataka	2434	225764.12	961	1336	6	2303	225664.17
11.	Kerala	2	2898.00	1	1	0	2	2898.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	880	23330.02	237	27	0	264	20064.30
13.	Maharashtra	932	47782.81	687	217	0	904	47463.87
14.	Odisha	866	31531.40	469	201	3	673	31340.24
15.	Punjab	135	4024.15	68	67	0	135	4024.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Rajasthan	667	58767.50	160	89	1	250	55877.57
17.	Tamil Nadu	230	14565.06	41	188	1	230	14565.06
18.	Uttar Pradesh	205	19694.17	181	1	0	182	15555.73
19.	Uttarakhand	6	160.26	2	4	0	6	160.26
20.	West Bengal	1202	53330.94	397	1	0	398	52727.94
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	533	810.09	269	0	0	269	599.07
22.	Assam	3209	25231.00	303	109	0	412	21581.13
23.	Manipur	17	164.82	4	13	0	17	164.82
24.	Meghalaya	25	1315.06	20	4	1	25	1315.06
25.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
26.	Nagaland	2	94.10	2	0	0	2	94.10
27.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
28.	Tripura	162	7117.02	21	0	0	21	4921.17
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	923.90	7	3	0	10	923.90
30.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	2	292.60	0	2	0	2	292.60
Total		23601	610874.27	4536	2736	14	7286	566594.05

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	Other Schemes				Total Cost (Lakhs)
		On Going	Complete	Proposed	Total	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	1498	2688	8	4194	4060.94
3.	Chhattisgarh	4457	473	491	5409	6512.58
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	122	0	0	122	1447.55
9.	Jharkhand	630	546	0	1176	14695.27
10.	Karnataka	12	119	0	131	99.95
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	263	356	1	616	3265.72
13.	Maharashtra	17	11	0	28	318.94
14.	Odisha	104	89	0	193	191.16
15.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	151	241	25	417	2889.93
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	23	0	0	23	4138.44
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	804	0	0	804	603
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	264	0	0	264	211.02
22.	Assam	1228	1565	6	2797	3649.87

1	2	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	134	8	0	141	2195.85
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
Total		9707	6096	531	16315	44280.22

[*Translation*]

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Godown

466. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to shift the godown from Sagar station under Jabalpur division of western central railway to some other location;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]**Irrigation Projects in Haryana**

467. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Haryana has sought approval from the Union Government for Agriculture/Irrigation Projects involving a cost of Rs. 406.00 crores for the parched areas like Loharu and Siwani of Bhiwani-Mahendergarh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date on which the proposal for approval was received by the Union Government along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per information available from Central Water Commission, the Government of Haryana had submitted the revised estimate of two project proposals namely Loharu Canal Lift Irrigation Scheme costing Rs. 79.53 crore and Pt. J.L.N. Lift Irrigation Scheme costing Rs. 245.75 crore benefiting Bhiwani-Mahendergarh districts, in the year 1997. Due to non-submission of replies to the comments/observations of Central Water Commission sent during 2001-03, the projects have been returned to the State Government in November, 2010.

[Translation]

Underloading in Goods Trains

468. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of operation of under loaded goods trains by the railway staff has come to light;

(b) if so, the number of trains under loaded during the last three years and the financial loss suffered by the Railways as a result thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the persons found guilty of under loading the goods trains; 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) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Rakes for Gujarat

469. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has made any request to provide adequate number of rakes for loading of salt from the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railways thereon?

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

(b) Depending upon demand for loading of salt and other essential commodities like fertilizer, food grains etc., priority of supply of rakes for these commodities are decided. Rakes for loading of salt from Gujarat State are accordingly being provided by railway on regular basis. Railways are meeting the edible salt demand of major consignee states satisfactorily.

[Translation]

D.P.R. for PMGSY in Bihar

470. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5498 dated 13th December, 2010 and state:

(a) whether the directions given in the reply have been complied with in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga in Bihar;

(b) whether the central consultant has followed these directions while making the Detailed Project Report; and

(c) the agency which probed the objections raised by the Hon'ble Member of Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) 'Rural Road' is a State subject as per entry number 13 under State List to the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The responsibility to implement the programme as per the Programme

Guidelines and instructions issued by the Ministry lies with the State Governments. The adherence to directions for various stages for implementation of programme viz. selection of road works for finalization of Core Network, assigning priority to road selected for Core Network, finalizing the annual proposals for projects etc. has to be ensured by the State Governments.

Empowerment of Women

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any action plan for the empowerment of women belonging to minority communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any recommendations from the National Women Commission in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) The initiatives for empowerment of women belonging to minority communities started by the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been suitably recast in consultation with various Ministries/Departments including the Planning Commission and Ministry of Women and Child Development. A scheme for leadership development of minority women has been launched and is implemented from 2010-11. The objective of the scheme is to empower and instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with functionaries of Government, banks, etc. at all levels. Two types of leadership trainings are provided in the scheme namely, training in village/locality and residential leadership development training in Government institutes. The scheme is to be implemented through Government

and non-governmental organizations. Details of the scheme are available on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

[English]

Booking of LPG Cylinders through SMS and IVRS

472. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: 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) to (d) Government and the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been receiving a large number of complaints from customers about not being able to contact the distributors for refill booking, refill booking not being recorded by the distributors, rude behaviour by the staff of the distributors and not supplying the refills according to the waitlist. With a view to provide better services to the customers, the OMCs have decided to introduce Short Message Service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) booking for LPG refills so that the customers can directly book refills through computerized interface without human intervention. 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 will be supplied leaving no scope for doubt in the mind of the customers.

With the focus of providing better services to customers, the OMCs have adopted Vision 2015 for Customers Satisfaction wherein it is targeted to introduce SMS booking in all towns with population of more than 5 lakh in phases beginning with the metros.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have introduced the facility of refill booking through SMS/IVRS in Delhi, Kochi, Kerala and Mumbai. No complaints have been received about the system.

(e) As per guidelines, distributors are required to ensure supply of refill within 48 hours of the booking. However, at times due to product constraints/strikes/unplanned shutdown/natural calamities etc., there could be delays in refill supplies. In such instances, bottling plants of OMCs works on extended hours as well as on holidays to clear the backlog.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints on deliberate delay in refill supplies, these are investigated. If the complaint is established, action is taken against the

erring LPG distributor in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Enquiry Committees on Rail Accidents

473. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of enquiry committees on the accidents that the Railways have set up during each of the last three years, zone-wise;

(b) the recommendations made by the Committees, case-wise; and

(c) the action taken thereon especially for South-Central Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Each and every consequential train accident is inquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety (CRS) under Ministry of Civil Aviation or by a Departmental Enquiry Committee (DEC) under zonal Railways, depending upon the severity of the accident. Zonal Railway-wise accidents inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety and the Departmental Enquiry Committee during the last three years is shown as under:

Zonal Railway	Year 2007-08			Year 2008-09			Year 2009-10		
	No. of consequential train accidents*	Inquired by		No. of consequential train accidents*	Inquired by		No. of consequential train accidents*	Inquired by	
		CRS	DEC		CRS	DEC		CRS	DEC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central	5	1	4	9	1	8	13	4	9
Eastern	2	—	2	7	—	7	3	—	3
East Central	6	—	6	14	2	12	15	3	12
East Coast	12	1	11	7	3	4	7	—	7
Northern	14	2	12	18	2	16	10	1	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Central	12	2	10	13	1	12	6	3	3
North Eastern	8	1	7	9	1	8	2	—	2
Northeast Frontier	11	3	8	3	2	1	7	—	7
North Western	10	1	9	3	—	3	4	2	2
Southern	6	1	5	4	1	3	4	1	3
South Central	8	1	7	7	2	5	8	—	8
South Eastern	10	—	10	9	—	9	7	—	7
Southeast Central	6	—	6	1	—	1	1	—	1
South Western	6	—	6	4	—	4	4	—	4
Western	7	1	6	2	—	2	7	3	4
West Central	5	2	3	5	—	5	2	—	2
Konkan Railway	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	129	17	112	115	15	100	100	17	83

*Excludes (i) cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road users, and (ii) unusual occurrences/incidents.

CRS stands for Commissioner of Railway Safety. DEC stands for Departmental Enquiry Committee.

(b) and (c) Findings/recommendations of the Commissioner of Railway Safety/Departmental Enquiry Committees are examined by the concerned departments of Indian Railways for compliance. During 2007-08 to 2009-10, major and minor penalties were imposed on 203 and 260 erring Railway officials, respectively, including 11 and 8 respectively in case of South Central Railway for various rail accidents.

[Translation]

Poverty Eradication

474. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being run under poverty eradication programme in Orissa;

(b) the funds allocated for these schemes and the extent to which it has been used;

(c) whether the Government conducted any review and monitoring of Poverty Eradication Programme in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the outcome of review and monitoring work done during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing major schemes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) for poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas of the country including Orissa through State

Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The other Schemes of the Ministry like Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are also being implemented for providing indirect employment and additional income. Under SGSY, the Central allocation was Rs. 124.53 crore and utilized amount Rs. 181.84 crore of available funds, while under MGNREGA Central release was Rs. 468.74 crore and utilized amount was Rs. 932.74 crore out of available fund for Orissa during the financial year 2009-10.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development regularly conducts state-wise review including Orissa and monitor its programmes through monthly/quarterly progress reports received from States/UTs, field visits by Area Officers of the Ministry, Performance Review Committees (PRC), National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees constituted at State and District level (V and MCs) under the Chairmanship of local Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha). The Ministry has advised the State Governments to adopt a five pronged strategy comprising (i) Creation of awareness about the Schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring of the programmes to achieve the programme objectives. As per information received from the State Government, 121 meetings of district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee were held and 81 visits were undertaken by NLMs during last three years i.e. 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. The monitoring and review contributed to improve implementation of the programmes.

Doubling of Railway Line

475. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to undertake doubling of railway lines in order to prevent accidents and ensure smooth running of trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with locations identified therefor; and

(c) the time-frame set for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Doubling/multiple line projects are sanctioned when sectional capacity gets saturated. At present, 164 doubling projects are under execution over Indian Railways. The following double lines works are expected to be completed during 2010-11.

1. Panvel-Apta
2. Pen-Kasu
3. Jharsuguda-Rengali
4. Kottavalasa-Simhachalam
5. Kharhagola-Kursela
6. Umeshnagar-Khagaria
7. Begusarai-Lakho
8. Taregna-Jehanabad
9. Baruipur-Magrahat
10. Khamargachi-Jirat
11. Nalikul-Tarakeswar
12. Bankata-Bhatni
13. Domingarh-Sahajanwa
14. Khalilabad-Munderwa
15. Govindnagar-Basti
16. Burhwal-Jehagirabad
17. Mau-Indara
18. Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi (Part)—Chann Arorian-Budhi
19. Panipat-Kukrana
20. Tughlakabad-Palwal
21. Harsauli-Rewari
22. Champa byepass

23. Adra-Joychandipahar
24. Tikiapara-Santragachi
25. Chengalpattu-Villupuram (Part)
26. Devenur-Birur
27. Mysore-Nagarhalli
28. Gandhidham-Adipur
29. Gandhidham-Kandla
30. Udhna-Jalgaon (Part)
31. Sason-Rengali
32. Dhanauri-Kiul
33. Pandabeswar-Chinpai
34. Barasat-Sondalia
35. Kalinarayanpur-Birnagar
36. Panki-Bhaupur
37. Tundla Flyover
38. Tundla-Yamuna Bridge
39. New Guwahati-Digaru
40. Malda-Old Malda
41. Budhi-Kathua
42. Basantar-Sambha
43. Chakki Block Hut-Chakki Bank
44. Dausa-Bandikui
45. Barbil-Barajamda
46. Netravati-Kankanadi
47. Mavelikera-Chenganur
48. Ennore-Attipattu
49. Kayankulam-Haripad
50. Dhardwad-Mugad

51. Arsikere-Banavar
52. Akodia-Shujalpur
53. Parbati-Baktal

Conservation of Ponds

476. SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are sanctioned by the Government under any Central Scheme for repair and renovation of land-revenue ponds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proposals have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for repair and renovation of ponds in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken 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) Funds are sanctioned to the State Governments under the State Sector scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies with domestic support.

(b) The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 1250 crore during the Xth Plan period. Funds to the extent of Rs. 146.16 crore has been released to the State Government of Orissa and Karnataka during 2009-10. A sum of Rs. 250.41 crore has also been released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand) during the year 2010-11 as on 21-02-2011.

(c) to (e) The Planning Commission has fixed a ceiling of Rs. 7.33 crore for release to Madhya Pradesh under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies during 2010-11 and accordingly, on the basis of proposal received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 7.33 crore has already been released to the State Government under Bundelkhand package during 2010-11.

Funds for Development of Rural Areas

477. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made under various schemes for the development of rural areas of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the government is ensuring that these funds are being utilized as per rules:

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

(d) the action taken so far against the erring

officials till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through the State Governments various allocation based rural development programmes namely; the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Scheme-wise funds allocated for Andhra Pradesh under SGSY, IAY, PMGSY and NRDWP during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Programme	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
SGSY	89.80	106.16	114.77
IAY	360.28	504.35	759.01
PMGSY*	105.00	105.00	89.67
NRDWP	295.30	394.53	437.09

*Cess Allocation

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels. In order to ensure better financial management, the Ministry of Rural Development imposes proportionate financial cut at the time of release of 2nd installment as per the programme guidelines.

Job Cards Issued in Gujarat

478. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released under National Employment Guarantee Scheme to Gujarat during the last year;

(b) whether job cards are not being given for the persons working in Gujarat neither these people are getting regular payment of wages nor employment allowances;

(c) if so, details of the complaints received in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) During the year 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 77729.70 lakh was released by the Ministry to Gujarat State under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(b) The Ministry has not received any complaint regarding job cards not being provided in Gujarat. However, 3 complaints each regarding non-payment of wages and delay in payment in Gujarat have been received. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not provide for payment of employment allowances. The workers are paid wages as per the wage rate under the Act and also on the basis of their work out put.

(c) State-wise number of complaints relating to job cards not provided, non-payment of wages, under payments and delay in payments are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned States for taking appropriate action as per law. In complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deputed National Level Monitors to investigate the complaints. Reports of the NLMs are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Job cards not provided	Non-payment of wages	Delay in payment	Under payment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	4	0	0
4.	Bihar	9	7	4	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	5	2	0
6.	Gujarat	0	3	3	0
7.	Haryana	4	4	1	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	0	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	2	7	2	5
11.	Karnataka	0	3	0	0
12.	Kerala	0	2	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	26	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	3	3	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	3	2	2	1
20.	Punjab	1	1	1	0
21.	Rajasthan	9	9	4	13
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	1
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttarakhand	1	2	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20	40	12	24
27.	West Bengal	1	5	3	0
28.	Goa	0	0	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Total		67	126	41	59

[English]

**National Rural Drinking Water
Supply Programme**

479. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme for the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any plans to amend the criteria for fund allocation for extremely backward region of the country like Orissa under NRDWP; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is a centrally sponsored programme being administered by the Government of India through the States for providing access to safe and adequate drinking water to the rural areas. The Government of India extends financial and technical assistance to the States under this programme and the State Governments plan, sanction and execute rural water supply schemes from the funds provided. A statement giving State-wise allocation, release and expenditure under NRDWP during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Government of India had examined the continuation of the NRDWP in the 11th Plan and subsequently revised the NRDWP guidelines in

consultation with the State Governments which became effective from 1-4-2009. Hence there is no proposal to amend the criteria for fund allocation under NRDWP.

Statement

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last Three Years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295.30	305.24	388.41	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.31	397.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	112.41	112.41	121.31	146.12	162.46	160.97	180.00	178.20	195.55
3.	Assam	189.59	189.59	117.26	246.44	187.57	265.40	301.60	323.50	275.07
4.	Bihar	279.37	169.69	0.00	425.38	452.38	73.30	372.21	186.11	284.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	95.95	95.95	104.16	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.01	128.22	105.17
6.	Goa	3.31	1.66	2.31	3.98	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50
7.	Gujarat	205.89	205.89	219.12	314.44	369.44	289.33	482.75	482.75	508.98
8.	Haryana	93.41	93.41	109.54	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	132.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.46	130.42	132.45	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.62	182.85	154.18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	329.92	329.92	361.41	397.86	396.49	176.67	447.74	402.51	384.25
11.	Jharkhand	113.88	84.46	117.51	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34	86.04
12.	Karnataka	278.51	283.16	286.57	477.85	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86	475.17
13.	Kerala	82.93	84.25	83.46	103.33	106.97	106.56	152.77	151.89	151.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	251.62	251.62	267	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66	355.08
15.	Maharashtra	404.40	404.40	378	572.57	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81	617.42
16.	Manipur	38.59	45.59	34	50.16	45.23	36.33	61.60	38.57	41.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17. Meghalaya		44.46	55.29	58	57.79	63.38	74.50	70.40	79.40	69.57
18. Mizoram		31.88	38.88	30.16	41.44	54.19	45.48	50.40	55.26	52.21
19. Nagaland		32.72	39.75	27.39	42.53	42.53	39.60	52.00	47.06	72.08
20. Odisha		168.85	171.96	233.60	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66	201.85
21. Punjab		52.91	51.80	40.28	86.56	86.56	96.68	81.17	88.81	95.35
22. Rajasthan		606.72	606.72	619.67	970.13	971.83	967.95	1036.46	1012.16	673.92
23. Sikkim		13.42	20.13	15.36	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.60	20.60	24.00
24. Tamil Nadu		190.90	190.90	190.90	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95	370.09
25. Tripura		39.43	54.43	54.30	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.40	77.40	78.07
26. Uttar Pradesh		401.51	401.51	421.14	539.74	615.78	514.54	959.12	956.36	970.60
27. Uttarakhand		89.30	89.30	114.14	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.90	63.83
28. West Bengal		191.37	191.37	230.55	389.39	389.39	371.62	372.29	394.30	368.77
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	0.00	4.72	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Delhi		0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Puducherry		0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Chandigarh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		4757.01	4699.67	4762.96	6896.72	7056.02	5998.28	1986.43	7989.72	7205.45

[Translation]

Implementation of PMGSY

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

(a) whether implementation of all the phases of work under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana have been completed in Rajasthan;

(b) if not, by when the same will be completed;

(c) whether any proposal pertaining to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been received from the above State Government and is pending with the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. 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 rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Government. In case of the delay, the relevant provisions of the Standard Bidding Document call for levying of liquidated damages and in case of persistent delay, the termination of contract is attracted. Any escalation in cost due to time overrun is to be borne by the State Government.

(c) to (e) The proposals were sent by the State of Rajasthan for revision of Core network, with habitation as a unit and approval of projects. 'In principle' approval has been accorded to eligible proposals.

[English]

Luxury Train on Metre Gauge

481. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of running a luxury train on the metre gauge has not been found beneficial;

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

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. There is no metre gauge luxury tourist train presently running on Indian Railways.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reduction in Escalating Prices of Medicines

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

(a) whether the Small and Medium Enterprises Pharma Industries Confederation has approached the Government to work out a solution to reduce the escalating prices of medicines.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The draft National Pharmaceutical Policy 2006 which was submitted to the Cabinet and which is at present before the GOM for its decision was prepared after consulting all the stakeholders. This policy also has provisions for price control.

[Translation]

Proposal for Chhattisgarh

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

(a) the number of proposals for railway projects received from Chhattisgarh State; and

(b) the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Proposals for railway projects are received at all levels at Zones, Divisions, Stations from all types of Civil Organizations, public groups and public representatives and details of each and every demand received is not centrally maintained. As per records available, proposals regarding one Gauge Conversion, two New Line projects have been received from Chhattisgarh Government. These proposals are under various stages of examination at different levels.

*[English]***Smuggling of Kerosene from Oil Tankers**

484. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether smuggling of kerosene from the public sector oil companies' tankers were reported from different parts of the country recently;

(b) if so, the number of cases were reported during the last six months; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There are no reported cases of smuggling of PDS Kerosene recently from the Oil Marketing Companies' tankers from different parts of the country.

(c) Kerosene is an Ex-Marketing Installation (MI) product and transportation of kerosene from the depot is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs. State Governments/UTs are empowered to take action against those indulging in diversion/black-marketing and other irregularities under the provisions in the Kerosene Control Order, 1993. Although, allocation of PDS SKO is made by the Government of India on quarterly basis, its distribution within the States/UTs is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government. However, keeping in view the major price difference between SKO and High Speed Diesel (HSD), in order to check the possibility of diversion/black marketing, OMCs undertake regular and surprise inspections at kerosene dealerships and take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in diversion/black-marketing of PDS kerosene. In order to check the diversion/black marketing of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have also made

provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that dealers have to sell PDS kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs.

Socio-Economic Status of Non-Muslim Minorities

485. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate Commission like the Sachar Commission to assess the socio-economic status of non-Muslim minorities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM), was set up by the Government to suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections amongst religious and linguistic minorities and to recommend measures for their welfare. Its report has already been laid in the Parliament.

Conservation of the Yamuna

486. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Yamuna River Development Authority on the lines of Ganga Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Expert Committee has been constituted to study the pollution of river and for recommending remedial measures;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with its recommendations thereon; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent further erosion of rivers in the country from pollution and to clean them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) A High Powered Committee constituted by the Central Government under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor, Government of NCT of Delhi has submitted its report recommending a two tier statutory framework consisting of a National Yamuna River Authority with powers to issue enforceable directions on similar lines as contained in section 5 of the Environment Protection Act, to any State Government and State Level Yamuna River Authority in each of the concerned States for proper development and management of the river.

(c) and (d) As per Central Water Commission, an Inter-Disciplinary Working Group on study of requirement of minimum flows in the river Yamuna submitted its report in May 1989. The report mentions the need for augmenting the river flow by construction of storages, modernization of irrigation systems, regulation of ground water utilization, improvement in the existing irrigation and agricultural practices, allocation of water for different uses and the setting up of a River Basin Organisation to manage optimum utilization of the water resources of the river basin both in quantity and quality.

(e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has sponsored a scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) which covers polluted stretches of 39 rivers in 178 towns spread over 20 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 6311 crore as on 30th November, 2010. The major rivers covered under the Plan include Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar, Satluj, Krishna, Musi, Cauveri and Godavari besides others. The objective of NRCP is to check pollution in rivers and to improve their water quality through implementation of various pollution abatement schemes.

[Translation]

Go Mumbai Card Scheme

487. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Go Mumbai Card Scheme is running successfully;

(b) if so, the plan to introduce similar scheme in other cities as well;

(c) if not, the reasons for failure and the loss estimated under this scheme; and

(d) the steps being taken to make this scheme more economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The validity of the contactless smart card based ticketing system (Go-Mumbai) came to an end on 08-11-2010.

(b) The feasibility of introducing an improved Smart Card based scheme is being examined.

(c) Railways have not incurred any loss as the scheme was implemented as a Pilot Project where the service provider provided the entire infrastructural requirement/equipment for running the Project at his cost, except for power supply and cost of the server which were borne by the Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

Corruption in Tatkal Scheme

488. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption is prevailing on large scale in the Tatkal Scheme of Railways;

(b) If so, the details of all the incidents that came to light in this regard during the last three years and action taken thereon, zone-wise;

(c) whether the connivance of railway officers in these incidents has also come to notice;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken against them, zone-wise; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Railways to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No report of rampant corruption in Tatkal Scheme has come to notice during the last three years. However, a few complaints of non-accessibility of website of Indian Railways Tourism and Catering Corporation (IRCTC) at the time of opening of Tatkal reservation in the morning were reported in the media. Besides, during the last three years, around 39 Railway staff on five Railways have been found involved in irregular activities concerning Tatkal scheme. The staff concerned have been taken up under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following measures have been taken by the Railways:—

- (i) Access to Tatkal booking through e-ticketing on all the days between 0800 and 0900 hours has been blocked to Travel agents/Web service agents/Web agents of Indian Railway Tourism and Catering Corporation (IRCTC).
- (ii) Carrying one of the eight prescribed proofs of identity (in original) during the journey by any one passenger booked on a Tatkal ticket has been made mandatory w.e.f. 11-02-2011.

Renovation of Model Stations

489. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether renovation of 375 model railway stations is going on as per schedule;

(b) the present status of progress made so far including Bhagalpur and Naugachia railway stations;

(c) the time frame set for its completion; and

(d) the details of funds likely to be spent thereon, station-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The progress of development of 378 Adarsh stations identified in year 2009-10 is as per schedule and out of these 342 stations, which also include Naugachia, have already been developed as Adarsh Station. Development of remaining stations as Adarsh Station is targeted for completion by 31-03-2011. Bhagalpur station has already been developed under Model and Modern (Touch and Feel) station schemes recently.

(d) Expenditure on works under Adarsh station scheme is done under Plan Head Passenger Amenities. Adequate allocation have been made under this plan head for Financial Year 2010-11. Station-wise expenditure details are not maintained.

Irrigation Projects in Uttar Pradesh

490. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation tasks are not being carried out as per the set targets in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the details of the irrigation projects running behind schedule in Uttar Pradesh at present along with the project-wise cost-escalation therein;

(d) the details of the funds allocated to complete the irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(e) the amounts utilised out of the said amount 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) to (c) Irrigation being a state subject, irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the concerned State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities. The Union government launched accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 for providing financial assistance with an objective to expedite the implementation of on-going Major, Medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) irrigation projects including lift irrigation and minor irrigation schemes.

Details of on-going irrigation projects under AIBP running behind schedule along with latest estimated cost of AIBP component is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The project-wise details of Central Assistance released under AIBP in respect of Major/Medium/ERM Projects of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of ongoing irrigation projects under AIBP running behind schedule

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Year of Inclusion in AIBP	Latest Estimated Cost of AIBP Components (Rs. in crore)	time over run as on 01-04-2010 (Years)	Reason for delay
1.	Saryu Nahar	1996-97	2018.930	Delayed by 10 Yrs.	Land acquisition problems
2.	Bansagar Canal	1997-98	1851.780	Delayed by 9 Yrs.	Land acquisition, R and R, Geotechnical complications and seepage problems.
3.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	2005-06	266.190	Delayed by 1 Yr.	

Statement-II

Project-wise Central Assistance (CA) Released during last three years to Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	CA released			Expenditure made (including State Component)			Remarks (Anticipated year of completion)
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Saryu Nahar	57.100	134.310	0.000	256.110	346.420	57.08	2013-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Bansagar Canal, Uttar Pradesh	41.520	136.732	94.967	276.05	368.362	240.067	2012-13
3.	Eastern Ganga Canal	20.100	17.146	9.059	84.686	81.448		Completed during 2009-01
4.	Rajghat Canal	4.760	—	—	—			Completed during 2007-08
5.	Mod. of Agra Canal	10.800	—	—	—			Completed during 2007-08
6.	Jarauli Pump Canal	0.590	—	—	—			Completed during 2007-08
7.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	3.980	3.535	28.380	55.270	31.071		2010-11
8.	Improving Irrigation Intensity of Hardoi Branch system	11.840	12.500	0.00	44.997	42.075		2011-12
9.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II		11.250	50.000	—	50.000	180.000	2011-12
10.	Kachnoda Dam	—	—	10.000			40.000	2011-12
11.	Arjun Sahayak	—	—	24.300			17.000	2012-13
12.	Restoring Capacity of Sarada Sahayak		—	21.375			10.400	2011-12
Total		150.69	315.473	238.081	717.113	919.376	544.547	

[English]

Implementation of REGP by KVIC

491. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM
ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government through the Khadi and
Village Industries Commission implementing the Rural
Employment Generation Programme throughout the

country for promoting agro based industries including
vegetable and herbal products based agro industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the assistance granted for
promoting herbal and vegetables based products during
each of the last three years and the current year, State-
wise; and

(d) the details of the employment generated though
REGP during the said period; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government in the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) had implemented Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) till 31 March 2008 under which 3.07 lakh projects were assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs. 2623.21 crore between 1994-95 to 2007-08, generating estimated employment opportunities for 49.44 lakh persons. However, the Government introduced a new credit linked subsidy scheme titled Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in 2008-09 through merger of the erstwhile schemes of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and REGP, implemented through KVIC as the national level nodal agency for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards

(KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this Programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises, including vegetable and herbal based agro units, by availing of margin money assistance through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc., for projects costing up to Rs. 25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs. 10 lakh each in the service sector. Such units are promoted by KVIC under the agro based industries group comprising, *inter alia*, processing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masala, fruits and vegetable processing, village oil, gur and khandsari, etc. The details of such units exclusively are not maintained centrally.

(d) The State-wise details of employment created in rural non-farm sector under erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and the present Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during the last three years and current year, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of estimated employment opportunities generated under REGP/PMEGP

(No. of persons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated Employment Generated under REGP during 2007-08	Estimated Employment Generated under PMEGP during 2008-09	Estimated Employment Generated under PMEGP during 2009-10	Estimated Employment Generated under PMEGP during 2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	199	160	500	34
2.	Delhi	215	10	348	210
3.	Haryana	45185	4840	4283	5047
4.	Himachal Pradesh	26848	3090	1963	2539
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	43865	6800	17820	8531
6.	Punjab	37412	2660	8764	5705

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Rajasthan	94468	5400	13299	15656
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	273	400	264	268
9.	Bihar	20057	58730	5112	6315
10.	Jharkhand	9064	4980	3250	7960
11.	Odisha	21857	16540	17812	7480
12.	West Bengal	120126	40020	69203	37368
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1783	1140	1380	1312
14.	Assam	48303	12260	15280	6624
15.	Manipur	1105	0	1166	115
16.	Meghalaya	3509	0	2167	702
17.	Mizoram	17299	0	1705	1530
18.	Nagaland	6910	50	286	1607
19.	Tripura	14178	250	1710	694
20.	Sikkim	2260	100	266	159
21.	Andhra Pradesh	98449	8650	73417	31559
22.	Karnataka	58855	12200	17198	12200
23.	Kerala	48668	3650	15970	10910
24.	Lakshadweep	36	0	120	200
25.	Puducherry	2099	480	396	213
26.	Tamil Nadu	54634	11970	45511	17989
27.	Goa	809	10	1409	1583
28.	Gujarat	19271	2680	7892	15490
29.	Maharashtra	33266	16920	21961	23907
30.	Chhattisgarh	25933	5840	7410	6764
31.	Madhya Pradesh	42793	4160	12294	13195

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Uttarakhand	19270	3840	8345	5284
33.	Uttar Pradesh	56652	27240	41536	35628
Total		975651	255070	419997	284778

*Upto 10-02-2011

[English]

Tsunami Warning System

492. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Tsunami warning system has been developed and installed in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released for the development of such new technology during 2010-11; and

(d) the areas in which this new technology has been working satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A 24x7 National Tsunami Warning System (NTWS) has been developed and implemented by the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences at Hyderabad. Under this system, the entire Indian coastline, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, are covered. The NTWS is capable of detecting tsunamigenic earthquakes which helps in monitoring of

tsunamis. As a part of NTWS system appropriate advisories are provided to all concerned authorities of coastal States/Union Territories using fail safe communication infrastructure.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 10.0 crores has been made during 2010-11 for sustained operation of various observational, monitoring, warning and expert decision support sub-systems of the NTWS.

(d) The NTWS has been working satisfactorily for the entire mainland coastline of India along with Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.

[Translation]

Gauge Conversion of Gonda-Bahraich Route

493. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have reviewed the gauge conversion work of Gonda-Bahraich rail route under North-Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the time by which said gauge conversion work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The project will be completed in coming years as per availability of resources. An expenditure of Rs. 18.24 crore has been incurred upto March, 2010 and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided during 2010-11.

Decline in Number of Scientists

494. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the scientists of top research centres of the country are joining lucrative posts in the private sector;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check the decline in the number of scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is aware of a few cases of migration of scientists from research institutions of the country to private sector. The extent of migration in terms of number of scientists is insignificant and is due primarily to attractive pay packages and other socio-economic reasons.

(c) Government have taken a number of steps to provide better scientific environment to retain scientists in these institutions and stop the exodus of talent from the public sector to the private sector. The Plan Allocation of scientific departments has been enhanced significantly. Some of the enabling mechanisms put in place by the Government to check migration of scientists to the private sector include: sharing with scientists proceeds from sponsored projects, consultancy projects and premia and royalty received from the industry; mobility of scientists between national labs, academia and industry; 'knowledge alliance' with private industry to pursue product driven Research and Development and establishment of incubation centres to nurture start-up companies and enable chances of commercialization; investment of knowledge base as equity in enterprises; and growth related incentives. Tata Innovation

fellowships have been instituted for providing additional financial incentives to outstanding scientists. A Bill for Intellectual Property Management in public funded projects has been formulated to ensure that innovators share royalties from technology transfer and commercialization. In addition, the Government has also taken several steps to attract scientists from other sectors. A major programme in collaboration with WELCOME Trust, U.K. at a total cost of Rs. 1300 crores shared equally with DBT has been launched to attract scientists from abroad in biomedical sciences, for joining Indian universities/institutions. The setting up of Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research (IISERs), Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB); institution of prestigious fellowships like Swarnajayanti Fellowship for outstanding young scientists, Ramanna Fellowship for performing scientists, Ramanujan and Ramalingaswami Fellowships to attract outstanding Indian scientists and engineers from all over the world to take up scientific research in our country, J.C. Bose Fellowships to recognize and support active, performing Indian scientists and engineers are some of the schemes implemented in this direction.

[English]

Disinvestment of PSU's

495. Shri G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to disinvest its share of certain Public Sector Undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government have given approval for disinvestment in the following Central Public Sector Undertakings:—

(i) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.—5% paid-up equity capital of the Company out of

Government shareholding through a Further Public Offer.

- (ii) Steel Authority of India Ltd.—5% paid-up equity capital of the Company in conjunction with issue of fresh equity of equal size by the Company through a Further Public Offer.
- (iii) Power Finance Corporation Ltd.—5% paid up equity capital of the Company in conjunction with issue of fresh equity of 15% paid-up capital by the Company through a Further Public Offer.
- (iv) Hindustan Copper Ltd.—10% paid-up equity capital of the Company in conjunction with issue of fresh equity of equal size by the Company through a Further Public Offer.

New Proposal on MGNREGS Wage

496. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering a statutory national floor level wage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is reluctant to bear the additional burden for implementing minimum wages for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme MGNREGS workers;

(d) if so, the reason therefor; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to find out amicable solution in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Central Government is committed to bear the entire expenditure on payment of wages to the unskilled manual workers. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the

Act, notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Therefore, wage rate as per this section are not linked with Minimum Wages Act. The Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour with a view to protect the wages against inflation.

DMU on CNG

497. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to run Diesel based Multiple Unit (DMU) on Compressed Natural Gas (CNG);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Railways propose to run dual fuel CNG/LNG based DMUs. Project has been sanctioned in 2006-2007. Furnigation technology with microprocessor control has been developed which provides for 25% substitution of diesel with CNG. One prototype DPC is running successfully since the last few months. Indian Railways has placed order for conversion of 10 DPCs to dual fuel CNG mode with this technology. Work for this conversion has started. Further Railways has placed orders for conversion of another 40 DPCs to dual fuel CNG mode with direct port injection of CNG into the cylinders. This is expected to increase the diesel fuel substitution to more than 50%.

Implementation of CLCSS

498. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for technology

upgradation of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of micro and small-scale enterprises which covered under the scheme in Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Technology Upgradation of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). The Scheme provides for 15 per cent capital subsidy on institutional finance availed by MSEs for induction of well-established and improved technology in selected sub-sectors/products approved under the Scheme. The admissible capital subsidy under the Scheme is calculated with reference to purchase price of the plant and machinery. The maximum limit of eligible loan is Rs. 100 lakh.

(c) The number of micro and small-scale enterprises covered under the scheme in Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Financial Year	Number of micro and small enterprises covered under the scheme in Gujarat
2007-08	82
2008-09	128
2009-10	321
2010-11*	369

*Provisional.

Overbridges in Jalaun

499. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating to work out a plan for building new overbridges and sub-way

road under-bridges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rail over-bridge and sub-way road under-bridge has been sanctioned for Galaun and Ghansi, district in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when budget allocation is likely to be made in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Level Crossing (LC) having more than one lakh Train Vehicle Units (TVU) qualify for construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) and Subway/Road under bridges on cost sharing basis. Such works are sanctioned by Railways on receipt of firm proposal from State Government giving consent of cost sharing and closure of level crossing after commissioning of ROB. Otherwise, works are undertaken on deposit terms with full cost borne by the State Government. Over Indian Railways, 826 ROB/RUBs are sanctioned for construction.

(c) and (d) In Jhansi District, ROB in lieu of LC No. 147 at km 1179/8-9 on Jhansi-Kanpur section has been sanctioned during 2008-09 for which outlay of Rs. 3 crore has been provided during 2010-11. In Jalaun district, a proposal for construction of ROB in lieu of LC No. 182-B at km 1240/8-9 on Jhansi-Kanpur section near Orai is under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

Amenities to Rural Population

500. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought the help of private players to participate in setting up of schools and health centers across the country to provide amenities to rural population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Government has approved Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme for implementation on pilot basis in XI Plan. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The scope of the scheme is to select private partners to develop livelihood opportunities, urban amenities and infrastructure facilities and to be responsible for maintenance of the same for a period of 10 years in selected Panchayats/cluster of Panchayats. The amenities and livelihoods opportunities to be provided are from the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, and, from the schemes of other Ministries which are available on tap. In addition, the private partner could choose livelihood activities depending on the requirements of the area. The choice is left to the private partners, and, could also include health care and education facilities.

For selecting the private partners, a notice was issued inviting Expression of Interest (Eoi) from private sector entities on 15th April 2010 in leading national and financial dailies. In response to the notice, 93 Eois were received out of which 45 organizations had qualified at the Eoi Stage. These 45 organizations were asked to submit the detailed bid along with concept plan by 07th October 2010. In response, 09 organizations had submitted 14 out of which 11 proposals have qualified. The concerned private entities, whose proposals have qualified, have been asked to submit to Detailed Project Report (DPR) to this Ministry by 22nd February 2011 for approval.

[Translation]

ONGC Projects at Abroad

501. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects completed by Oil and

Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in abroad, during the last three years and current year; and

(b) the total profits earned by ONGC therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is engaged in overseas exploration and production (E and P) of oil and gas. The E and P operations are on-going process carried out during the entire life of oil and gas fields. The equity participation made by OVL during the last four years are as under:—

Year	E and P Projects
2006-07	9
2007-08	11
2008-09	7
2009-10	1

(b) The profit after tax during last three years are as below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	2397
2008-09	2807
2009-10	2090

[English]

National Alliance of Women

502. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4838 on 26 August, 2010 regarding National Alliance of Women and State:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to implement the laws meant for communities?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Woman and Child Development have been consulted who have informed that National Alliance of Women (NAWO) is a membership based organisation of grassroots women organisation in the country and that they do not have details about their activities.

(c) Since the implementation of the laws meant for minority communities comes under the purview of State Governments, the Union Government do not maintain any statistics in this regard. Government has been, from time to time, bringing it to the notice of the State Governments.

[Translation]

Izzat Monthly Season Ticket

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

(a) whether the Izzat Monthly Season Ticket Scheme is not being implemented properly and hence the benefit is not reaching the targeted section; and

(b) if so, the details along with the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Free Coaching Facilities to Students

504. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing free coaching facilities to the students belonging to minority communities;

(b) if so, the number of coaching centres where coaching is provided to such students in the country, State-wise;

(c) the amount allocated by the Government to the coaching centres for this purpose during the last three years, and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether any scrutiny is done by the Government in respect of the coaching facility centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The number of institutions that have been approved for providing coaching since 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement. The number of institutes in a State is based on the physical location of the institutes/headquarters.

(c) Funds are released to coaching institution and not to States. In practice, a coaching institution located in one State may provide coaching to students of more than one State. The details of amount released since 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. According to the guidelines of the scheme, private institutions/organizations/NGOs have to submit their proposals through the concerned State Government/UTs. In its application, the coaching institutes give details of coaching facilities like infrastructure, faculty etc. which are to be verified by the State Government/UT Administration concerned. Based on the recommendation of the State Government/UT Administration, the Selection Committee takes a decision on the proposal. The Government institutions can, however, apply directly to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Statement

State-wise expenditure under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities for the year 2007-08 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08			2008-09		
		Number of students	Number of Institutes	Amount released (in Rs.)	Number of students	Number of Institutes	Amount released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	185	3	3206875	650	3	4927500
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	90	4	1347500	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	50	1	680000
7.	Chhattisgarh	80	1	1311800	90	1	1044375
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	473	6	4128174	541	7	8238313
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	100	1	1206250
13.	Haryana	50	1	140000	140	2	1590750
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	1	920115	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	75	1	710250
17.	Karnataka	450	7	7557375	520	11	8146750
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	200	2	1837050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Madhya Pradesh	90	2	1255870	220	5	2232125
20.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	980	5	11609750
21.	Manipur	160	3	1567750	118	2	1499000
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	250	2	5358500	180	1	2947500
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	50	1	702500
25.	Odisha	190	3	3033800	75	3	791250
26.	Punjab	160	1	2086000	50	1	580625
27.	Rajasthan	1004	12	15295310	75	1	7570725
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	100	1	854625
31.	Uttar Pradesh	675	13	10206525	685	18	8224750
32.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	West Bengal	0	0	0	623	4	7602500
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4097	59	57415594	5522	71	72996588

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10			2010-11 (upto 31-01-2011)		
		Number of students	Number of Institutes	Amount released (in Rs.)	Number of students	Number of Institutes	Amount released (in Rs.)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100	1	1705000	0	0	3112375
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	150	1	2338500	500	1	9374000
5.	Bihar	100	2	1300750	500	1	8469500
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	50	1	757299	0	0	0
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	500	2	5695843	0	0	744750
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	1027950	50	1	630000
13.	Haryana	40	1	1681125	100	1	1159000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	1	282000	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	920115	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	200	1	3350000
17.	Karnataka	535	2	10648750	0	0	574250
18.	Kerala	25	1	418750	600	2	4844000
19.	Madhya Pradesh	215	5	4881855	0	0	1179625
20.	Maharashtra	130	3	1693125	2200	1	29099750
21.	Manipur	230	6	3366000	30	1	775750
22.	Meghalaya	50	1	668750	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	50	1	948875	0	0	655625
24.	Nagaland	0	0	702500	0	0	0
25.	Odisha	230	3	3994250	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	220	3	3688750	0	0	1083250

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
27. Rajasthan		682	10	15535420	50	1	1520000
28. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	150	2	1495500
30. Tripura		0	0	0	40	1	1253900
31. Uttar Pradesh		150	3	8010918	225	4	3982250
32. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	30	1	348750
33. West Bengal		2050	2	41919000	50	1	37031375
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5532	49	112185525	4725	19	110683650

Individual Housing under MGNREGS

505. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include individual housing and allied works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Activities which are permissible under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA have been stipulated in para 1 of Schedule-I of the Act. Focus of the Act is on water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing and tree plantation, flood control, micro and minor irrigation works, land development and rural connectivity. Individual

housing and allied works are not permissible under the Act.

Waste Land Development Programme

506. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running a waste land development scheme under Non-forest Wasteland Development Programme in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target set in this regard by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the extent to which it has been achieved;

(d) the names of agencies through which the said programme is being run and the problems being faced by the Government in successful implementation of the scheme;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove the problems; and

(f) the success achieved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development programmes viz., Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) which have now been integrated into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP) with effect from 26-02-2009. The IWMP is being implemented under Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The main features of IWMP include provisions of development of micro-watersheds on cluster basis; reduced number of installments; delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States; dedicated institutions; capacity building of stakeholders; monitoring and evaluation; specific budget provision for detailed project report preparation; livelihood for assetless people; and productivity enhancement. In Uttar Pradesh, IWDP, DPAP and IWMP are under implementation.

(c) The target for sanction of area for new projects under IWMP and achievements during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 15-02-11), in the State of Uttar Pradesh, are as follows:

Year	Target	Achievement (Area sanctioned)
2009-10	3.50 lakh ha	3.50 lakh ha
2010-11	5.48 lakh ha	8.97 lakh ha

(d) to (f) The IWMP is being implemented through the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) notified in the Department of Land Development and Water Resources, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The SLNA, chaired by Agriculture Production Commissioner, Government of Uttar Pradesh, consists of representatives from line Departments like Agriculture, Rural Development, Forests, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Panchayati Raj, Horticulture, Minor Irrigation and Rural Engineering

Service, Ground Water Department, and representatives from institutions like National Rainfed Area Authority, State Institute of Rural Development, etc. The Soil Conservation Units of the Department of Land Development and Soil Conservation are the agencies to implement the projects under IWMP in Uttar Pradesh. There has been necessity in changing some of the provisions in the guidelines based on experience and suggestions of the State Governments and accordingly necessary changes have been carried out and difficulties overcome for successful implementation of the programme.

Engagement of NGO's in Rural Development

507. Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-Governmental organisations are engaged in rural development programmes/schemes in the country;

(b) if so, whether their work is being monitored; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the follow-up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes Madam, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), a registered society under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development, provides financial support to non-Governmental organisations (NGOs) working in rural areas.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. CAPART follows a three stage monitoring/evaluation process for each project sanctioned. A pre-funding appraisal is carried out in all cases that are technically found sound and feasible. Based on this pre-funding appraisal, the concerned project sanctioning Committee takes a decision on the project including quantum of funds. Mid-term evaluation/monitoring is carried out after receiving progress report(s) at the end of each installment. Second/subsequent installments are released on the basis of this mid-term evaluation. Another evaluation is done at the end of the project.

[English]

Laced Food in Kerala Bound Trains

508. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many instances of railway travellers falling victims to vendors serving food laced with sedatives has been reported;

(b) the number of such instance reported in Kerala bound trains;

(c) whether IRCTC has revived operation of base kitchens serving long distance non-stop trains;

(d) if so, whether IRCTC plans to introduce raids by food inspectors for on-board inspection of food items being serve to passengers; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

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

(c) to (e) A new Catering Policy 2010 has been introduced w.e.f. 21-07-2010 which has laid emphasis on ensuring quality of food served on Railways. Under this policy, management and supervision of on-board catering has been brought back to railways from IRCTC. For effecting improvements in mobile catering, an all-India grid of base kitchens, within railway premises has been given a thrust, as part of this policy, so as to ensure better supervision. Periodical checks are now conducted by Inspectors under PFA (Prevention of Food Adulteration) Act of on-board quality of food.

Imbalance in Demand and Supply of Offshore Drilling Rigs

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

(a) whether the global imbalance in demand and supply of offshore drilling rigs, especially jack-up rigs which operate in shallow water, has brought their day-

hiring rates by as much as 15 per cent in the past 6 months;

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

(c) the impact of such imbalance on the market and the consumers so far; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to come out from such deplorable situation?

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) There was a global shortage of offshore drilling rigs, especially deepwater drilling rigs, due to spurt in E and P activities during the period of high oil price (2008-09). The day rates of rigs depend on various factors such as contract period, type of rigs, water depth, drilling locations etc. As per the available data, there was a decreasing trend in day rates of the shallow water jack up rigs contracted during 2010, as compared to the earlier contracted rates for similar types of rigs during 2007. However, during the last six months, the day rates of the jack-up rigs seem to be stable.

Government has approved a proposal for granting drilling moratorium for 3 years starting 1st January, 2008 to 31st December, 2010 to thirty (30) deepwater blocks under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime signed upto New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP)-V, where drilling commitments (except development drilling) remained unfulfilled as on 1st January, 2009.

The drilling moratorium was granted to enable the operators to fulfill the exploratory and appraisal drilling commitments which could not be completed due to global shortages of deepwater drilling rigs during that time.

Overbridges on Cost Sharing Basis

510. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a longstanding demand for Construction of Overbridges on cost sharing basis;

(b) if so, whether there has been a guideline that the cost of land is equally shared by the Railways and the State Governments;

(c) if so, the reasons for backtracking the responsibility of releasing financial aid i.e. 50% by the Railways for acquisition of land;

(d) whether the Railways shall come forward to have the proposals implemented in the public interest; and

(e) if so, the time frame stipulated and the percentage of cost sharing basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) As per the present policy, the Railways bear 50% of total cost of the road over/under bridge which includes the cost of diversion of road, sewers, cables, gas and water mains etc. This does not include the cost of acquisition of any land and structure thereon required for approaches or diversions which is within the purview of the State Governments.

Fund for Science City Project

511. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to release Rs. 41 crores for the Science City Project;

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

(c) if not, the time by which a final decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Women Battalion in RPF

512. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to increase the strength of the women battalion in Railway Protection Force (RPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated therefor and time-frame set for its implementation?

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

(b) One Mahila Battalion at Asansol has already been created and efforts are being made for filling up the vacancies of the said battalion through recruitment at the earliest.

In addition to the above, 12 companies of "Mahila Vahini" were proposed to be created. 4 companies have been created so far and a proposal for creation of the remaining 8 companies of "Mahila Vahini" is under process with the Ministry of Finance.

(c) A sum of Rs. 14.72 crore has been earmarked. Land for the same has been made available at Asansol and infrastructural development in coordination with Eastern Railway is in process.

Recruitment of Ex-Servicemen

513. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to launch special drive to fill up the vacancies to the tune of 1,67,000 in the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have decided to recruit 16,000 ex-servicemen to improve safety services in the Railways;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Railways have also decided to regularize the services of apprentices; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. General Managers have been delegated the powers to place indents with Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs)/Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) for recruitment. During the last two years, notifications for filling up of approximately 1,41,000 vacancies including 16,747 for ex-servicemen have been notified/published by RRB/RRC.

(e) and (f) Act Apprentices are imparted training as per the provisions of Apprentices Act, 1961 and there is no provision for their direct regularization. Other things being equal, Act Apprentices trained in Railway Establishment are given preference over a candidate who is not such an Apprentice.

[Translation]

National Commission for Minorities

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

(a) the difficulty being faced by the National Commission for Minorities in protecting the rights given to the Minorities;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring any amendment to the Constitution of India so as to empower the said Commission for carrying out enquiry and monitoring of all issues while safeguarding the interests of the Minorities; 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) to (c) In order to instill greater

confidence amongst the minorities, the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) has been seeking instrumentalities on the lines of those given to constitutional bodies.

To grant constitutional status to the National Commission for Minorities, the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill, 2004 and National Commission for Minorities (Repeal) Bill, 2004 had been introduced in Lok Sabha on 23-12-2004. Notice for moving official amendments to the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill, 2004 and for consideration and passing of these Bills, was given to the Lok Sabha on 05-02-2009. However, with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha, this notice could not be taken up and both these Bills together with the official amendments lapsed.

[English]

Special Schemes under RGUMY

515. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering special schemes under the Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana for entrepreneurs wanting to set up clean technology industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering 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) The propose of Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) is to provide handholding support and assistance to the potential first generation entrepreneurs, through the selected lead agencies i.e. 'Udyami Mitras', in the establishment and management of the 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. There are no special schemes under RGUMY for entrepreneurs wanting to set up clean technology industries.

(c) and (d) Government of India imparts training to persons desirous of setting up of micro-enterprises including agro-industries, under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a credit-linked subsidy scheme of the Government, implemented from 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organization under this Ministry.

Himgiri Express Incident

516. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI OMPRAKASH YADAV:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
 SRIMATI JAYA PRADA:
 SHRI ARJUN MEGHWAL:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
 SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken cognizance of the recent incident which took place at Shahjahanpur district of Uttar Pradesh wherein 19 people died while travelling a top Himgiri Express;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have taken stringent steps to check travelling on rooftops of the trains;

(d) the number of passengers who lost their lives due to travelling on rooftops of the trains during last

three years and till date, zone-wise;

(e) whether the Railways propose to take action against employees or security personnel who allow such dangerous practices; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 03-02-2011 Indo Tibetan Border Force organized a recruitment drive for 400 group D posts without any intimation to Railways. When lakhs of applicants descended at Bareilly on that day, ITBP cancelled the recruitment process and closed the gates of its well protected precincts. The irate crowd first a few buses in the town, ransacked many shops in the local market and then swarmed as an avalanche upon the railway station taking everybody by surprise. The hapless station staff had little force to control this unruly mob and could not prevent them from entering the compartment of long distance trains and climbing the roof tops. The State Administration of Uttar Pradesh was contacted by Senior Officers and the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police landed at the station with additional police force but were unable to control the situation. In the ensuing melee, scores of rowdy elements muscled their way to board the roof top of the Himgiri Express. A few of them went atop the 3AC coach which is taller than the other coaches and were hit by Foot Over Bridge due to their own negligence.

(c) As per section 156 of the Railways Act, 1989, travelling on roof top is a punishable offence. As many as 78981 persons have been prosecuted during the year 2010 for travelling on roof top of trains over Indian Railways.

(d) A zone-wise statement showing the number persons died due to travelling on rooftops of the trains during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 15th February) is attached herewith as Statement.

(e) and (f) No such dangerous practice is allowed by any Railway employee or Security personnel.

<i>Statement</i>			1	2	3
Railway	Year	No. of persons lost their lives due to travelling on roof tops		2010	3
				2011	0
			North Eastern	2008	1
				2009	0
				2010	8
				2011	0
			Northeast Frontier	2008	0
				2009	0
				2010	2
				2011	0
Eastern	2008	0		2010	2
	2009	0		2011	0
	2010	0	North Western	2008	8
	2011	0		2009	9
				2010	3
East Central	2008	3		2011	6
	2009	1			
	2010	5	Southern	2008	0
	2011	0		2009	0
				2010	0
East Coast	2008	0		2011	0
	2009	0			
	2010	0	South Central	2008	0
	2011	0		2009	0
				2010	0
Northern	2008	25		2011	0
	2009	31			
	2010	42	South Eastern	2008	0
	2011	24		2009	0
				2010	0
North Central	2008	1		2011	0
	2009	0			

1	2	3
South East Central	2008	1
	2009	0
	2010	0
	2011	0
South Western	2008	0
	2009	0
	2010	0
	2011	0
Western	2008	7
	2009	7
	2010	9
	2011	4
West Central	2008	0
	2009	0
	2010	0
	2011	0
Total	2008	51
	2009	48
	2010	72
	2011	34

High Court Benches

517. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from any State Government for the establishment of new High Court Benches in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the current status of the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for making two Circuit Benches of the Karnataka High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga as Permanent Benches, which is under consideration of the Government.

The Government of West Bengal had sent a proposal for establishment of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court had inspected the infrastructural facilities provided by the State Government at Jalpaiguri for establishment of the temporary Circuit Bench till the permanent building of the Circuit Bench is ready. However, in his opinion, the infrastructural facilities provided for establishment of the temporary Circuit Bench in the Jalpaiguri Zilla Parishad Dak Bungalow are neither satisfactory nor the premises suitable, even for temporary period. The space and accommodation provided is also insufficient.

The Chief Minister of Kerala had sent a request in the year 2005 for setting up a bench of Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram. He was advised to seek consent of the Chief Justice of the High Court as envisaged in Supreme Court Judgment in case of Federation of Bar Association in Karnataka Vs. Union of India [AIR 2000 SC 2544]. No reply has been received from the Government of Kerala.

Multifunctional Railway Station

518. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Multi-functional Railway Station at Anandpur Sahib in Punjab;

(b) the reasons for the delay in execution;

(c) the steps taken to expedite upgradation and completion of the said project; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Railways have taken up development of Multi-functional Complex (MFC) at Anandpur Sahib for providing rail users facilities like shopping, food stalls, restaurants, book stalls, PCO/STD/ISD/fax booths, medicine and variety store, etc. The construction of MFC is in advanced stage as per schedule and is targeted for completion shortly.

Increasing Irrigation Potential

519. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme in the various States including Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh particularly in tribal areas, scheme-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and released to each State Government under the scheme by the Union Government during the current Five Year Plan, till date; and

(c) the irrigation capacity generated as a result of that during the above 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) to (c) The details of the major/medium projects taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) including their present status, projects benefiting tribal areas and central assistance released under AIBP during the current five year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

As far as surface Minor Irrigation Schemes are concerned, all schemes eligible for inclusion in AIBP are eligible for 90% grant assistance.

The irrigation potential created under AIBP during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is 22.81 lakh hectares.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)					Total
		Projects benefiting Tribal areas	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

Andhra Pradesh

1.	Sriram Sagar (Stage-I) (III) (C)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Cheyzeru (Annamaya) (V) (C)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Jurala (V) (C)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Somasilla (V) (C)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Nagarjunsagar (II) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
6.	Madduyalasa (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
7.	Gundalavagu (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
8.	Maddigedda (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
9.	Kanupur Canal (III) (D)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
10.	Yarrakalva (V)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
11.	Vamsedhera Ph. I (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
12.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP (PMP)		74.000	61.000	0.000		135.000
13.	Sriramsagar Project-II (PMP)		0.000	0.000	65.198		65.198
14.	Tadipudi LIS		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
15.	Pushkara LIS		13.969	0.000	0.000		13.969
16.	Railvagu (PMP)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
17.	Gollavagu (PMP)	Yes	32.120	0.000	0.000		32.120
18.	Mathadivagu (PMP)	Yes	8.670	0.000	0.000		8.670
19.	Peddavagu (PMP)	Yes	0.000	0.000	55.400		55.400
20.	Gundlakamma Reservoir (PMP)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
21.	Valligallu Reservoir (PMP) (C)		26.250	0.000	0.000		26.250
22.	All Sagar LIS (PMP) (C)		2.870	0.000	0.000		2.870
23.	J. Chokkarao LIS (PMP)		405.000	0.000	180.000		585.000
24.	A.R. Guthpa LIS (PMP) (C)		6.550	0.000	0.000		6.550
25.	Nilwai (PMP)		15.550	0.000	0.000		15.550
26.	Khomaram Bhima (PMP)		109.830	27.930	0.000		137.760
27.	Thotapalli Barrage		24.640	11.950	0.000		36.590
28.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
30.	Palemvagu (PMP)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
31.	Musurimilli Project	Yes	35.180	27.770	0.000		62.950
32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS (PMP)		233.140	269.870	682.661		1165.671
33.	Indra Sagar Polavaram 2008-09 (XI)			225.000	337.469		562.469
	(Andhra Pradesh)—Total		987.769	623.520	1300.728		2912.017
	Arunachal Pradesh						
	Arunachal Pradesh—Total		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Assam						
34.	Pahumara (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	Yes	1.260	1.890	0.000		3.150
35.	Hawaiipur LIC (VI) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
36.	Rupahi LIS (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
37.	Dhansiri (V)	Yes	5.290	59.117	0.000		64.407
38.	Champamati (VI)	Yes	0.000	0.000	12.004		12.004
39.	Borolla (A.P. 1978-80)	Yes	4.320	6.480	0.000		10.800
40.	Kolonga (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
41.	Burhi Dihang LIS (A.P. 1978-80)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
42.	Bordikarai (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
43.	Mod. of Jamuna Irrigation Project (IX) (C)	Yes	4.320	15.763	0.000		20.083
44.	Integ. Irrigation Scheme Kollong Basin (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	(Assam)—Total		15.190	83.250	12.004	0.000	110.444

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar							
45.	Western Kosi Canal (III)		21.820	32.130	0.000		53.960
46.	Upper Kiul (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
47.	Durgawati (V)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Bansagar (V)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
48.	Orni Reservoir (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
49.	Bilasi Reservoir (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
50.	Sone Canal Modernisation (VII) (C)		27.590	19.370	0.000		46.960
51.	Batane (V)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
52.	Punpun Barrage Project		9.280	23.354	11.250		43.884
53.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage 2008-09 (XI)				66.663		66.663
	(Bihar)—Total		58.690	74.854	77.813	0.000	211.457
Chhattisgarh							
54.	Hasdeo Bango (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
55.	Shivnath Diversion (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
56.	Jonk Diversion (IV) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
57.	Koserteda	Yes	9.380	0.000	14.500	10.344	34.224
58.	Mahanadi Reservoir		8.344	12.510	0.000		20.854
59.	Bamal (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
60.	Kelo 2008-09 (XI)				13.523	13.500	27.023
61.	Minimata (Hisdeo Bango Ph. IV)		19.670	29.510	16.824		66.004
62.	Khuruang (ERM) Project					4.500	4.500
63.	Sutlapat Project					6.318	6.318
	(Chhattisgarh)—Total		37.394	42.020	44.847	34.662	158.923

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa							
64.	Salauli Phase-1 (IV) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
65.	Tillari (V)		32.480	39.230	20.250		91.960
	(Goa)—Total		32.480	39.230	20.250		91.960
Gujarat							
66.	Sardar Sarovar (VI)	Yes	585.720	251.900	0.000		837.620
67.	Jhuj (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
68.	Sipu (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
69.	Mukteshwar (VI) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
70.	Harnav-II (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
71.	Umari (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
72.	Damanganga (IV) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
73.	Karjan (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
74.	Sukhi (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
75.	Deo (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
76.	Watrak Kadana RB Canal (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
77.	Aji-IV (IX) (C)		0.000	2.250	1.348		3.598
78.	Ozat-II (VIII) (C)		0.000	1.490	0.000		1.490
79.	Brahamini-II (IX)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
80.	Bhadar-II (C)		0.000	2.970	4.732		7.702
	(Gujarat)—Total		585.720	258.610	6.080		850.410
Haryana							
81.	Gurgaon Canal (III) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
82.	WRCP (VIII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
83.	JLN Lift Irrigation (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	(Haryana)—Total		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh							
84.	Shahnehar Irrigation Project (VIII)		21.410	46.980	16.860		85.250
85.	Sidhata (IX)		25.730	10.530	0.000		36.260
86.	Changer Lift (IX)		23.400	24.300	0.000		47.700
87.	Balh Valley (Left Bank)-XI, 2009-10				36.000		36.000
	(Himachal Pradesh)—Total		70.540	81.810	52.860	0.000	205.210
Jammu and Kashmir							
88.	Marwai Lift @ (IV) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
89.	Lethpora Lift @ (IV) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
90.	Koli Lift @ (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
91.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal (VII)		20.060	9.505	0.000	24.975	54.640
92.	Mod. of Pratap Canal (VII) (C)		2.630	3.940	0.000		6.570
	Mod. of New Pratap Canal			4.770	4.974	4.684	14.428
93.	Mod. of Kathua Canal (VII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
94.	Rajpora Lift (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		12.860	17.542	0.000		30.402
95.	Trai Lift (A.P. 1978-80)		12.540	12.210	0.000		24.750
96.	Igophey (IX) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
97.	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation (IX)		10.540	9.916	0.000	2.337	22.793
98.	Zaingir Canal (IX) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
99.	Mod. of Dadi Canal Project		16.710	11.576	0.258		28.545
100.	Mod. of Martand Canal		2.920	7.519	0.000		10.439
101.	Mod. of Mav Khul		1.460	3.215	0.000		4.675
102.	Mod. of Babul Canal		2.310	4.448	0.000		6.758
103.	Mod. of Kandi Canal		10.390	5.810	0.000		16.200
104.	Parachik Khows Canal Project		1.620	2.430	4.392		8.442

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
105.	Mod. of Ahji Canal (XI)			2.430	4.050		6.480
	(J and K)—Total		94.040	95.311	13.674	31.997	235.022
	Jharkhand						
106.	Gumani (V)	Yes	3.710	0.000	0.000		3.710
107.	Torai (V) (D)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
108.	Latratu (VII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
109.	Kansjore (VII)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
110.	Sonua (VI)	Yes	0.900	0.000	0.000		0.900
111.	Surangi (VII)	Yes	1.134	0.000	0.000		1.134
112.	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
113.	Upper Sankh	Yes	1.800	2.700	0.000		4.500
114.	Panchkhero		1.680	1.020	0.000		2.700
	(Jharkhand)—Total		9.224	3.720	0.000	0.000	12.944
	Karnataka						
115.	UKP Stage-I (IV)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
116.	Malprabha (III) (PMP)		35.340	18.900	110.525		164.765
117.	Hirehalla (VI) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
118.	Ghatprabha (V) (PMP)		29.040	43.570	56.162		128.772
119.	Karanja (V)		0.000	12.250	0.000		12.250
120.	UKP Stage-II (IX)		145.640	61.240	93.020	150.180	450.080
121.	Gandorinala (VII)		45.530	0.000	18.520		64.050
	UKP St. I Phase III		72.010	134.660	152.977		359.647
122.	Maskinala (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
123.	Votehole Medium Project (PMP) (C)		0.290	0.000	0.000		0.290
124.	Varahi Project		22.050	20.169	26.316		68.535

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
125.	Dudhganga Interstate Project (PMP) (C)			3.830	0.000		3.830
126.	Mod. of Bhadra (PMP) (XI)			32.440	108.498		140.938
127.	Hippargi Project (PMP) (XI)			115.360	114.780	253.080	483.220
128.	Resto and Renov of Bheemasamudra Tank-2009-10 (XI) (PMP))				3.483		3.483
129.	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme, 2009-10 (XI)				58.640		58.640
130.	Guddada Malapura LIS DPAP, 2009-10 (XI)				32.400		32.400
					0.000		0.000
	(Karnataka)—Total		349.900	442.418	775.321	403.260	1970.900
	Kerala						
131.	Kaliada Project (III) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
132.	Muvattupuzha (V)		0.000	0.000	3.812		3.812
133.	Karapuzha (PMP)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
134.	Kanhirapuzha-ERM (PMP) (XI)			0.905	0.000		0.905
135.	Chitturpuza (PMP 2010-11)	Yes				5.852	5.852
	(Kerala)—Total		0.000	0.905	3.812	5.852	10.569
	Madhya Pradesh						
136.	Indira Sagar (VI)		94.770	0.000	0.000		94.770
137.	Bansagar (Unit-I) (V) (C)		13.240	0.000	7.367		20.607
—	Bansagar (Unit-II) (V)	Yes	56.600	26.860	59.610		143.070
138.	Upper Weinganga (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
—	Rajghat Dam (V)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
139.	Sindh Phase-II (VI)		6.310	45.647	6.975		59.132
140.	Sindh Phase-I (IV) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141.	Mahi (VI)		49.470	37.186	0.000		86.656
142.	Bariapur (V)		12.040	7.530	6.570		26.140
143.	Urmil (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
144.	Banjar (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
145.	Bawanthadi (VI)		10.830	5.281	0.000		16.111
146.	Mahan (VI)		6.640	2.700	0.000		9.340
147.	Omkareshwar (VIII) Ph-I	Yes	26.780	11.560	10.920		48.260
148.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.- 63 Km. (V) Ph-I		0.000	6.750	10.317		17.067
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km to 104 Km) Ph-II		25.950	10.130	0.000		36.080
	Bargi Diversion Ph. III		9.450	14.180	32.364		55.994
	Bargi Diversion Ph. IV (2008-09)			0.000	7.369		7.369
149.	Pench Diversion Project Ph-I	Yes	3.300	3.360	9.718		16.378
	Omkareshwar Project Ph. II	Yes	16.110	49.600	0.000		65.710
	Omkareshwar Canal Ph. III	Yes	16.040	24.060	41.986		82.086
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph. III	Yes	24.490	61.770	0.000		86.260
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph. IV (2008-09-XI)	Yes		19.683	12.600		32.283
	Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph. I and II) 2008-09-XI)	Yes			42.640	95.489	138.109
150.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project (XI) 2008-09	Yes		48.600	227.637		276.237
151.	Lower Goi (XI) 2008-09			32.586	60.102		92.688
152.	Upper Beda (XI) 2008-09	Yes		14.340	49.198		63.538
153.	Jobat Irrigation Project (2010-11)	Yes				6.660	6.660
	(Madhya Pradesh)—Total		372.020	422.023	585.373	102.129	1481.545

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra							
154.	Gosikhurd (VI)	Yes	59.590	142.300	0.000		201.890
	Gosikhurd-National Project (XI)	Yes		450.000	720.000	635.280	1805.280
155.	Surya (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
156.	Waghur (V)		67.870	109.513	0.000		177.383
157.	Bhima (III) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
158.	Upper Tapi (IV) (C)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
159.	Upper Wardha (V) (PMP) (C)	Yes	22.080	26.950	0.000		49.030
160.	Wan (VI) (C) (PMP) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
161.	Jayakwadi (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
162.	Vishnupuri (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
163.	Bahula (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
164.	Krishna (III) (C)		23.890	23.470	0.000		47.360
165.	Kukadi (AP 66-69) (C)		55.460	0.000	0.000		55.460
166.	Upper Manar		11.660	11.855	0.000	11.250	34.765
167.	Hetwane (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
168.	Chaskman (C)		12.340	0.000	0.000		12.340
169.	Upper Pen Ganga	Yes	23.950	37.625	0.000	43.690	105.265
	— Bawanthadi		10.020	28.880	0.000	20.250	59.150
170.	Lower Dudhana		8.300	48.680	18.270	27.000	102.250
	— Tillari		23.065	9.275	12.185		44.525
171.	Warna		22.500	16.875	0.000		39.375
172.	Wan Phase II (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
173.	Punad	Yes	3.240	31.080	44.870		79.190
174.	Pothra Nalla (PMP) (C)		4.530	5.238	5.199		14.967

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
175.	Utawali (PMP) (C)		8.300	17.170	5.330		30.800
176.	Purna (PMP) (C)		20.370	5.020	0.000		25.390
177.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	Yes	47.830	154.338	0.000		202.168
	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II	Yes			34.020		34.020
178.	Kar (PMP) (C)		7.882	6.505	0.000		14.387
179.	Lower Wardha (PMP)		7.490	42.780	19.359		69.629
180.	Lal Nalla (PMP) (C)		14.270	0.000	0.000		14.270
181.	Khadakpurna (PMP)		98.860	181.587	112.090		392.537
182.	Arunavati (PMP) (C)		12.540	8.510	0.000		21.050
183.	Tajanpore LIS (C)		0.000	3.930	0.000		3.930
184.	Khadakwasla (II) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
185.	Kadvi (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
186.	Kasarsai (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
187.	Jawal Gaon (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
188.	Kumbhi (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
189.	Kasari (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
190.	Patgoan (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
191.	Madan Tank (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
192.	Dongaragaon		0.000	0.000	15.390		15.390
193.	Shivna Takli (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
194.	Amravati (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
195.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project		1.150	7.933	0.000		9.083
196.	Bembla Irrigation Project (PMP)	Yes	173.543	176.643	120.880		471.066
197.	Chandra Bhaga Irrigation Project (PMP) (C)	Yes	11.490	11.200	0.000		22.690

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
198.	Sapan Irrigation Project (PMP) (C)		45.950	32.655	0.000		78.605
199.	Uttarmand Project		1.320	3.054	1.125	2.475	7.974
200.	Sangola Branch Canal		11.300	67.370	0.000		78.670
201.	Pentakli Project (PMP) (C)		9.470	13.750	0.000		23.220
202.	Tarali Project		10.060	39.990	44.080		94.130
203.	Dhom Balakwadi Project		17.220	23.926	0.000	20.020	61.166
204.	Morna Gureghar Project		2.620	7.200	0.000		9.820
205.	Arjuna Project		1.580	20.165	18.928	13.500	54.173
206.	Prakasha Barrage (C)		9.790	32.499	1.979		44.268
207.	Sulwade Barrage (C)		13.680	55.804	0.000		69.484
208.	Sarangkheda Barrage (C)		10.550	38.399	0.000		48.949
209.	Lower Pedhi Project (PMP) (XI) 2008-09	Yes		129.420	0.000		129.420
210.	Wang (XI) 2008-09			6.750	7.775		14.526
211.	Upper Kundlika Project (XI) 2008-09			18.500	15.320		33.820
212.	Lower Panzara Project (XI) 2009-10				47.750		47.750
213.	Nardave Project (XI) 2009-10—New Medium				6.750	12.375	19.125
214.	Aruna Project (XI) 2009-10 New Medium				10.125	12.375	22.500
215.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation (XI) 2009-10—New				111.920		111.920
216.	Gadnadi Irrigation XII 2009-10—New				17.550	9.000	26.550
217.	Kudali Irrigation Project				4.500	4.050	8.550
	(Maharashtra)—Total		885.760	2046.840	1395.395	811.265	5139.259

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur							
218.	Khuga (VI)	Yes	11.880	14.700	0.000	23.207	49.787
219.	Thoubal (A.P. 1978-80)	Yes	28.800	136.374	0.000	88.000	253.174
220.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	Yes	13.500	31.039	0.000	37.000	81.539
					0.000		0.000
	(Manipur)—Total		54.180	182.113	0.000	148.207	384.500
Meghalaya							
221.	Rongai Valley (VIII)(D)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	(Meghalaya)—Total		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mizoram							
	(Mizoram)—Total		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Nagaland							
	(Nagaland)—Total		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Odisha							
222.	Upper Indravati (A.P. 1978-80) IKBK	Yes	92.910	45.862	56.328	56.217	251.316
223.	Subernrekha Multipurpose (VII)	Yes	179.950	178.765	341.771	216.817	917.303
224.	Rengali (IV)		9.190	22.745	24.155		56.090
225.	Anandpur Barrage (IV)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage (KBK)	Yes	4.930	6.420	19.800		31.150
226.	Upper Kolab (V) (KBK) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
227.	Titlagarh (VIII) (KBK)		17.330	0.000	0.000		17.330
228.	Lower Indra (KBK) (IX)		85.150	132.645	269.600		487.395
229.	Lower Suktel (IX) (KBK)		53.537	97.226	0.000		150.763
230.	Potteru (IV) (KBK) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
231.	Naraj Barrage (IX) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
232.	Telengiri Irrigation Project (KBK)	Yes	31.550	4.780	16.835		53.165
233.	Ret. Irrigatipn Project (KBK)	Yes	33.530	31.666	0.000		65.196
234.	Kanupur (VIII)	Yes	95.878	180.160	95.520	116.229	487.787
235.	Chheligada Dam		5.534	0.000	0.000		6.534
236.	Improvement of Sasan Canal (C)			0.000	0.000		0.000
237.	Salandi Left Main Canal (C)			0.000	0.000		0.000
238.	Improvement of Saiki Irrigation Project (C)			0.000	0.000		0.000
239.	Rukura (XI) 2009-10—New	Yes		7.064	15.274		22.337
	(Odisha)—Total		609.489	700.269	831.072	404.536	2545.365
	Punjab						
240.	Ranjit Sagar Dam (VI) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
241.	Remodelling of UBDC (IX) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
242.	Irrigation to H.P. below Talwara (IX)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
243.	Shahpur Kandi (IX)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Shahpur Kandi (XI) 2009-10 (National Project)				10.800		10.800
244.	Kandi Canal Extension St. II		0.000	9.540	0.000	14.540	24.080
245.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch (New ERM)		13.500	0.000	11.250		24.750
246.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder RD. 179 to 496					105.840	105.840
	(Punjab)—Total		13.500	9.540	22.050	120.380	165.470

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan							
247.	Jaismand (Modernisation) (VI) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
248.	Chhapi (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
249.	Panchana (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
250.	IGNP Stage-II (V)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
251.	Bisalpur (VII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
252.	Narmada Canal (VI)		140.500	178.620	135.297		454.417
253.	Gambhiri (Modernisation) (VI) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
254.	Chauli (VIII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
255.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IV) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
256.	Mod. of Gang Canal (VI)		16.030	0.000	8.110		24.140
					0.000		0.000
	(Rajasthan)—Total		156.530	178.620	143.407		478.557
Tripura							
257.	Gumti (V)	Yes	0.000	7.654	0.000		7.654
258.	Manu (VI)	Yes	0.000	7.484	0.000		7.484
259.	Khowal-(VI)	Yes	0.000	7.530	4.860		12.390
	Tripura—Total		0.000	22.669	4.860		27.529
Tamil Nadu							
260.	WRCP (VIII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	(Tamil Nadu)—Total		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Uttar Pradesh							
261.	Upper Ganga and Madhya Ganga (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
262.	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II (XI)			11.250	50.000	53.460	114.710

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
263.	Sharda Sahayak (III) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
264.	Saryu Nahar (V)		57.100	134.310	0.000	10.019	201.429
265.	Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab (VII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
266.	Rajghat Dam (V) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
267.	Gunta Nala Dam (VI) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
268.	Bansagar (V)		41.520	136.732	94.967		273.219
269.	Lakhwar Vyasi (V) (D)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
270.	Tehri (VII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
271.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (VII) (C)		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
272.	Eastern Ganga Canal (V)		20.100	17.146	9.060		46.306
273.	Rajghat Canal (V) (C)		4.760	0.000	0.000		4.760
274.	Mod. of Aara Canal (V) (C)		10.800	0.000	0.000		10.800
275.	Jarauli Pump Canal (1990-91) (C)		0.590	0.000	0.000		0.590
276.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam		3.980	3.535	28.380		35.895
277.	Imp. of Hardoi Branch System (ERM)		11.840	12.500	0.000		24.340
278.	Kachhnoda Dam (XI) New 2009-10				10.000	31.050	41.050
279.	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak (XI) New 2009-10				21.375		21.375
280.	Arjun Sahayak (XI) Naw 2009-10				24.300	160.315	184.615
	(Uttar Pradesh)—Total		150.690	315.473	238.082	254.844	959.089
	Uttarakhand						
	Total		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal							
281.	Teesta Barrage (V)	Yes	0.000	21.930	0.000		21.930
282.	Kangsabati (II) (C)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
283.	Mod. of Barrage and Irrg. System of DVC (VI)			0.000	0.000		0.000
		Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
284.	Tatko (V)	Yes	0.420	0.620	0.000		1.040
285.	Patloi (V)	Yes	0.410	0.260	0.914		1.584
286.	Hanumata (VII) (C)	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
287.	Subernarekha Barrage (VII)+	Yes	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	(West Bengal)—Total		0.830	22.810	0.914	0.000	24.554
Sikkim							
	(Sikkim)—Total		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grand Total			4483.947	5646.005	5528.643	2317.131	17975.725

(c) Completed

(D) Deferred

[Translation]

Amendment in Land Acquisition Act

520. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make amendments in Land Acquisitions Act, displacement and rehabilitation laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action plan of the Government for the families displaced due to Land Acquisition Act; and

(e) whether scientific criteria is being adopted while providing compensation to the displaced families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The proposal to introduce the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill in the Parliament is under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e) To provide comprehensive rehabilitation to the displaced persons, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 has been notified by the Government of India on 31st October, 2007 in the Official Gazette. This policy provides for the basic minimum requirements which all projects leading to

involuntary displacement of peoples must address. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or Agencies and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007.

Welfare Schemes for Minorities

521. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Government to various States in the country for implementation of area intensive programme and welfare schemes for minorities during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of achievements made under the

said schemes during the said period, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the actual financial and other benefits accrued to the minorities during the said period, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The details of funds provided to 20 States/Union Territories in the country for implementation of area intensive programme including details of achievements and benefits thereunder are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The schemes for the welfare of minorities are covered under the Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme and the State-wise and scheme-wise achievements and actual financial and other benefits accrued to the minorities thereunder are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount released in (Rs. in lakh)					
		Released in 2008-09	*Funds Utilised	Released in 2009-10	*Funds Utilised	Released in 2010-11	*Funds Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Uttar Pradesh	12442.11	12346.67	29436.33	21059.26	12278.24	Utilisation certificate will be due on 31-03-2012
2.	West Bengal	4327.59	4291.46	23539.13	16767.98	19105.43	263.00
3.	Haryana	1401.23	1399.06	460.45	261.34	630.22	0
4.	Assam	4226.65	4226.65	15192.08	2003.58	5779.16	0
5.	Manipur	3011.78	3011.75	6004.25	0	360.00	0
6.	Bihar	1675.21	1549.41	10503.92	4183.91	7115.10	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Meghalaya	0	0	1086.82	0	441.00	0
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	109.14	0	513.62	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	4429.83	2894.69	4711.54	0
10.	Odisha	0	0	1041.24	992.24	1517.24	0
11.	Kerala	0	0	76.50	0	124.13	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	580.18	0	1422.96	0
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	2227.11	0	180.05	0
14.	Mizoram	0	0	403.04	0	796.27	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir.	0	0	599.58	0	0.00	0
16.	Uttarakhand	0	0	811.85	336.00	767.12	0
17.	Delhi	0	0	155.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Sikkim	0	0	0.00	0	9.00	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	645.60	0	269.55	0
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2514.08	0
Total		27084.57	26825.00	97302.05	48499.00	58534.71	263.00

*Expenditure is based on QPR/Utilisation Certificates received.

Sl. No.	State	Number of Units Sanctioned under all the District Plans								
		IAY	Total of Health	AWC	Hand pumps/ DWS	Additional class rooms	School building	Teaching aid	Lab equip	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	T	80398	941	8975	11150	513	53	0	0
		A	17231	224	762	308	0	0	0	0
2.	West Bengal	T	37303	743	7002	6527	6396	41	40	60
		A	21317	390	4109	805	2043	2	40	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16. Jammu and Kashmir	T		0	0	40	82	34	0	0	0
	A		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Delhi	T		0	0	0	1	80	0	0	0
	A		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Madhya Pradesh	T		1000	0	200	0	484	0	0	0
	A		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Sikkim	T		0	1	56	4	10	9	0	0
	A		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Arunachal Pradesh	T		4287	27	104	0	214	42	0	0
	A		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	T		275371	2446	25513	27077	10482	658	65	90
	A		61596	691	7133	3706	2587	93	40	65

SI. No. State

Number of Units sanctioned under all the district plans

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Uttar Pradesh	T		19	16	76	0	5	2	
	A		0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. West Bengal	T		0	3	0	5000	39	0	
	A		0	0	0	1875	0	0	
3. Assam	T		0	0	136	9905			
	A		0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Bihar	T		0	0	279	10765	14		
	A		0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5.	Manipur	T	1	0	0	0		1	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Haryana	T		0	0	0			
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Jharkhand	T		1	0	1124	4		
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Uttarakhand	T	0	2	17	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Maharashtra	T	0	0	0	0	6	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Karnataka	T		0	0	0	26	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	T	1	0	0	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.	Odisha	T	2	0	64	0	0	0	
		A	0				0	0	
13.	Meghalaya	T	0	0	0	0	5	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14.	Kerala	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15.	Mizoram	T	0	0	0	0	9	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	T	1	0	0	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Delhi	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18.	Madhya Pradesh	T	0	0	0	0	1	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Sikkim	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	T	0	0	2	0	14	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		T	24	22	574	26794	123	3	
		A	0	0	0	1875	0	0	

*As per approved timeline the outermost date of completion of all works in the last district in the State to be indicated.

T: Target. A: Achievement (Completed), NR—District plan not received from State Government.

Note: Physical achievements have been reflected for completed units only. Work in progress has not been included in the Physical Achievement.

Statement-II

Ministry of Rural Development

Physical Achievement of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	0	274	0	274	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1887	0	28822	6347	28820	34989
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	867	0.00	1015	0	1016	0
4.	Assam	35283	13344	22439	26165	22455	31556
5.	Bihar	41712	0	85076	42332	85069	104766
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2714	0	4457	998	4457	1334

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	0	46	0	46	0
9.	Daman and Diu	23	0	20	0	20	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	70	0	177	86	177	67
12.	Gujarat	783	0	14135	1737	14134	8406
13.	Haryana	2155	0	1985	1658	1984	2962
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	34	636	90	636	288
15.	Jharkhand	14106	0	7588	4230	7588	10387
16.	Karnataka	2879	0	11104	4323	11103	13253
17.	Kerala	6980	0	6175	5756	6175	12581
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2714	0	8864	852	8864	6415
19.	Maharashtra	4980	0	17382	10981	17380	18607
20.	Manipur	1288	0	881	0	882	68
21.	Odisha	4670	0	16715	2860	16713	3927
22.	Puducherry	23	0	137	10	137	8
23.	Rajasthan	3910	0	7103	3109	7103	8383
24.	Sikkim	69	0	194	0	194	216
25.	Tamil Nadu	2806	0	11540	8432	11539	24686
26.	Tripura	836	0	1977	295	1978	2942
27.	Uttar Pradesh	47247	0	38213	23932	38209	43250
28.	Uttarakhand	1472	858	1742	905	1742	1448
29.	West Bengal	50421	0	23056	10217	23055	51066
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	0	1977	266	1976	86
31.	Meghalaya	69	0	1534	0	1535	384
32.	Mizoram	23	0	327	0	327	496
33.	Nagaland	23	0	1015	0	1016	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Punjab	92	0	2454	399	2454	569
35.	Lakshadweep	23	0	18	0	18	105
Total		230219	14236	319078	155980	319076	383245

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	413	0	367	17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	55797	49822	38566	39030
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1631	0	1159	0
4.	Assam	36067	39932	25627	27402
5.	Bihar	164700	155573	113836	98810
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	8628	2192	5964	877
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	0	61	0
9.	Daman and Diu	31	0	27	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	344	112	238	55
12.	Gujarat	27364	11533	18914	2251
13.	Haryana	3842	4137	2655	2464
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1232	314	869	230
15.	Jharkhand	14689	16211	25154	11851
16.	Karnataka	21497	29413	14858	0
17.	Kerala	11954	9755	8263	4755
18.	Madhya Pradesh	17159	8485	11861	2794
19.	Maharashtra	33648	24684	23258	10463

1	2	9	10	11	12
20.	Manipur	1416	154	1006	104
21.	Odisha	32357	14729	22365	6011
22.	Pudicherry	206	0	183	0
23.	Rajasthan	13751	11223	9504	6874
24.	Sikkim	312	578	222	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	22339	25901	15441	8206
26.	Tripura	3177	2400	2258	665
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73973	55745	51130	19883
28.	Uttarakhand	3371	3457	2378	1464
29.	West Bengal	44635	75759	30851	20131
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	3826	245	2699	43
31.	Meghalaya	2466	65	0	29
32.	Mizoram	526	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	1632	0	0	0
34.	Punjab	4751	994	3284	949
35.	Lakshadweep	34	0	24	0
Total		607837	543413	433022	265358

Ministry of Rural Development

*Financial Achievement of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	0	0.6854	0	0.9595	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.77	0	72.0555	17.2294	100.87	129.0117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Arunachal Pradesh		2.19	0	2.7906	0	3.90	0
4. Assam		89.15	36.1712	61.7073	72.4374	86.45	104.13
5. Bihar		105.39	0	212.689	131.314	297.74	304.4906
6. Chandigarh		0.00	0	0	0	0	0
7. Chhattisgarh		6.86	0	11.1428	2.6159	15.6	4.4376
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.06	0	0.1142	0	0.16	0
9. Daman and Diu		0.06	0	0.0511	0	0.07	0
10. Delhi		0.00	0	0	0	0	0
11. Goa		0.18	0	0.4438	0.1055	0.62	0.2565
12. Gujarat		1.47	0	35.3376	5.0811	49.47	19.1123
13. Haryana		5.44	0	4.9614	3.9848	6.95	6.1465
14. Himachal Pradesh		0.06	0.1165	1.7499	0.2631	2.45	0.7554
15. Jharkhand		35.64	0	18.9709	10.8187	26.56	19.0782
16. Karnataka		7.28	0	277.611	10.8075	38.86	16.60
17. Kerala		17.64	0	15.4377	16.5164	21.61	25.2266
18. Madhya Pradesh		6.86	0	22.161	2.5906	31.02	39.9144
19. Maharashtra		12.58	0	43.4545	33.7954	60.83	65.5577
20. Manipur		3.25	0	2.4224	0	3.39	0.1507
21. Odisha		11.80	0	41.7865	9.0052	58.50	7.3955
22. Puducherry		0.06	0	0.3414	0.025	0.48	0.0166
23. Rajasthan		9.88	0	17.7577	8.4239	24.86	20.1217
24. Sikkim		0.17	0	0.5339	0	0.75	0.4346
25. Tamil Nadu		7.09	0	28.8494	19.1934	40.39	49.6376
26. Tripura		2.11	0	5.4359	1.7804	7.62	6.47
27. Uttar Pradesh		119.38	0	95.5312	63.1728	133.73	137.7886
28. Uttarakhand		3.72	1.4497	4.7894	1.7651	6.70	4.5522

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	West Bengal	127.40	0	57.641	31.2452	80.69	75.408
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.06	0	5.4354	0.0335	7.61	0.3802
31.	Meghalaya	0.17	0	4.2189	0	5.9107	0.1333
32.	Mizoram	0.06	0	0.8991	0	1.26	1.4678
33.	Nagaland	0.06	0	2.7918	0	3.91	0
34.	Punjab	0.23	0	6.1358	0.8575	8.59	1.2278
35.	Lakshadweep	0.06	0	0.0443	0	0.06	0
Total		581.20	37.7374	1055.98	443.0618	1128.57	1040.28

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.44	0	1.6508	0.1556
2.	Andhra Pradesh	195.29	141.99	173.545	50.0325
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.29	0	5.6209	0
4.	Assam	139.168	129.107	124.23	65.9477
5.	Bihar	576.45	456.62	512.26	164.3725
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	30.19	5.48	26.8373	0.263
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.24	0.00	0.2751	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.10	0.00	0.123	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1.20	0.17	1.0689	0.114
12.	Gujarat	95.77	30.95	85.1105	3.9174
13.	Haryana	13.44	9.35	11.9496	3.4613

1	2	9	10	11	12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4.74	1.01	4.2147	0.2991
15.	Jharkhand	51.41	32.47	113.191	25.2505
16.	Karnataka	75.23	34.80	66.8622	4.1406
17.	Kerala	41.83	28.20	37.1816	10.7832
18.	Madhya Pradesh	60.05	21.3	53.3745	3.6862
19.	Maharashtra	117.76	73.6	104.66	12.9944
20.	Manipur	5.46	0.53	4.8792	0.3528
21.	Odisha	113.25	23.08	100.643	7.7734
22.	Puducherry	0.71	0	0.8222	0
23.	Rajasthan	48.12	25.99	42.7693	8.1284
24.	Sikkim	1.2	2.67	1.0755	0.6548
25.	Tamil Nadu	78.18	77.66	69.4835	4.3571
26.	Tripura	12.25	4.87	10.9492	1.7511
27.	Uttar Pradesh	258.9	170.89	230.086	60.4821
28.	Uttarakhand	86.53	12.97	11.5351	6.6199
29.	West Bengal	156.22	176.73	138.828	68.4208
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.73	0.18	13.091	0.0921
31.	Meghalaya	9.51	0.25	0	0
32.	Mizoram	2.02	0.00	0	0
33.	Nagaland	6.29	0.00	0	0
34.	Punjab	16.62	2.19	14.7781	1.8997
35.	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.00	0.1067	0
Total		2220.71	1463	1961.26	505.9502

*Ministry of Rural Development**Physical Achievement of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	0	22	0	25	0	25	0	26	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1342	14365	10709	8684	14040	19708	14759	8947	17546	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	617	0	594	151	732	0	642	0	806	0
4.	Assam	25104	16781	15444	31923	19031	31938	16663	34297	20945	4
5.	Bihar	29678	0	25475	9682	33400	14914	35109	16839	41740	3934
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	656		
7.	Chhattisgarh	1931	0	5657	460	7417	735	7797	741	9272	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	0	22	0	25	0	25		26	0
9.	Daman and Diu	16	0	22	0	25	0	25	0	26	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
11.	Goa	50	41	89	58	165	73	215	17	284	0
12.	Gujarat	415	304	4031	2092	5285	2121	5555	3262	6605	1656
13.	Haryana	1533	1033	2371	1988	3109	2386	3269	2269	3885	638
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18	131	999	338	1309	555	1376	251	1635	0
15.	Jharkhand	10036	0	9605	6278	12594	6513	13239	6740	15740	3120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Karnataka	2049	4421	8086	11072	10602	11454	11144	8664	13249	109
17.	Kerala	4966	4351	3628	7397	4757	8017	5001	6104	5945	1009
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1931	769	12124	2687	15896	6134	16708	9845	19861	7181
19.	Maharashtra	3543	0	15985	8577	20959	20492	22030	11581	26191	2082
20.	Manipur	917	0	1035	0	1276	1206	1117	0	1405	0
21.	Odisha	3322	0	12248	3592	16058	4714	16882	3453	20070	0
22.	Puducherry	16	0	134	30	198	62	254	48	315	0
23.	Rajasthan	2782	2075	6140	4094	8051	3570	8463	3367	10061	0
24.	Sikkim	49		297	101	366	607	320	450	403	121
25.	Tamil Nadu	1997	2009	9469	10962	12415	16108	13051	12828	15515	338
26.	Tripura	595	1083	1869	973	2304	2699	2107	674	2535	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	33616	12495	36675	23021	48085	48220	50546	32020	60092	0
28.	Uttarakhand	1047	622	1931	772	2532	979	17738	2661	3164	267
29.	West Bengal	35875	0	13612	7826	17846	68094	18761	11622	22304	6229
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	0	1236	146	1621	88	1704	161	2025	0
31.	Meghalaya	49	0	1160	0	1429	190	1252	90	1574	0
32.	Mizoram	16	0	268	192	331	0	290	76	364	0
33.	Nagaland	16	14	796	0	981	3205	858	105	1079	0
34.	Punjab	65	14	1153	248	1511	339	1589	1807	1887	130
35.	Lakshadweep	16	0	22	41	25	0	25	0	26	0
Total		163655	60508	202908	143385	264400	275121	288539	179575	326601	26832

Ministry of Finance

Department of Financial Services

State-wise Priority Sector Lending (PSL) to minorities and outstanding quarterly progress for
2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.73	23.67	35.01	47.62	55.76	103.61	38.02	119.27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4461.68	4105.26	6072.51	6470.41	11115.95	9149.47	14776.5	9100.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	139.85	39.12	57.87	66.3	70.64	140.25	87.15	142.96
4.	Assam	1859.91	718.68	1063.08	751.46	1329.01	1924.55	1557.25	1964.38
5.	Bihar	1812.96	1019.31	1507.77	1056.19	1790.25	1426.53	2212.9	1522.87
6.	Chandigarh	555.17	702.6	1039.29	713.51	1213.98	1277.25	2064.41	1531.87
7.	Chhattisgarh	231.18	514.24	760.67	658.39	1144.61	584.39	914.88	569.83
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.02	7.08	10.47	7.11	18.87	4.85	15.2	5.36
9.	Daman and Diu	12.24	2.3	3.4	2.63	19.99	9.75	17.01	10.41
10.	Delhi	1988.94	2195.13	3247.04	2601.77	5981.87	3165.29	6659.1	3139.55
11.	Goa	554.71	451.74	668.22	676.84	1033.39	782.12	1010.06	901.8
12.	Gujarat	1811.17	1502.13	2221.96	1274.31	5341.21	1860.81	4689.73	1991.73
13.	Haryana	1958.6	1836.01	2715.83	2309.00	4160.16	3760.11	5468.74	3718.99
14.	Himachal Pradesh	361.44	298.44	441.45	400.41	753.96	926.75	1458.77	886.52
15.	Jharkhand	606.62	816.66	1208.00	940.13	1300.16	1177.13	1563.41	1150.69
16.	Karnataka	4493.84	3873.43	5729.59	5738.76	9959.62	7031.87	9485.23	6973.4
17.	Kerala	10487.6	7954.47	11766.28	11905.84	11298.34	15106.13	16704.27	15709.55
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1604.62	1971.85	2916.77	2623.40	4968.33	3160.71	4463.95	3196.22
19.	Maharashtra	4685.07	4086.75	6045.13	5572.50	17139.84	8655.43	19455.79	9164.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Manipur	344.37	57.83	85.54	54.29	90.75	216.12	117.52	213.93
21.	Odisha	402.21	1043.86	1544.09	1270.67	2083.81	1695.11	2099.44	1608.93
22.	Puducherry	76.3	81.54	120.61	128.77	184.67	184.78	255.77	209.16
23.	Rajasthan	2596.22	1661.24	2457.31	2117.78	4630.00	2699.72	5208.38	2715.17
24.	Sikkim	127.84	91.56	135.44	241.71	173.73	311.17	153.78	314.19
25.	Tamil Nadu	4409.1	5283.96	7816.05	7657.68	11892.93	10276.65	14908.11	10557
26.	Tripura	50.95	47.3	69.97	69.97	104.83	271.8	132.65	268.78
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6657.17	5124.09	7579.57	7477.53	10262	9850.54	13543.05	9948.74
28.	Uttarakhand	674.68	889.9	1316.34	853.71	1339.52	1181.23	1529.55	1157.65
29.	West Bengal	4209.37	3076.28	4550.44	4487.34	6387.26	5687.76	6553.96	5745.57
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	360.19	593.39	877.74	899.39	546.05	580.93	777.71	988.96
31.	Meghalaya	149.22	117.75	174.18	195.31	243.01	654.14	257.52	632.54
32.	Mizoram	65.44	87.56	129.52	140.18	151.31	664.82	183.7	646.62
33.	Nagaland	76.45	86.32	127.68	151.20	133.07	433.63	177.36	424.05
34.	Punjab	7678.27	8280.57	12248.64	13280.83	13520.2	16660.57	17365.66	20478.59
35.	Lakshadweep	21.13	20.65	30.55	22.41	23.35	42.55	10.04	50.38
Total		65558.26	58662.67	86774.00	82864.65	130462.43	111658.52	155916.57	117760.67

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)

Financial Targets and Achievements of Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0010	0	0.0014	0.0002	0.001	0	0.0009	0.00	0.001	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.1727	0	4.5218	3.3137	3.0689	0.16	2.998	3.1659	3.3144	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0018	0	0.0025	0	0.0017	0	0.0017	0.00	0.0018	0
4.	Assam	0.1074	0	0.1531	0.0201	0.1039	0	0.1015	0	0.1122	0
5.	Bihar	1.4675	0	2.0915	2.3168	1.4195	0	1.3867	0.00	1.5331	0
6.	Chandigarh	0.0069	0	0.0098	0	0	0	0	0	0.0072	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.3198	0.2225	0.4558	0.2265	0.3094	0.0767	0.3022	0.41	0.3341	0.1644
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.0004	0	0.0006	0	0.0004	0	0.0004	0	0.0005	0
10.	Delhi	0.5577	0	0.7949	0.0667	0.5395	0	0.527	0.00	0.5827	0
11.	Goa	0.0422	0	0.0602	0.0014	0.0409	0	0.0399	0	0.0441	0
12.	Gujarat	1.2032	0	1.7149	0.9047	1.1638	0.3237	1.137	0.5685	1.257	0
13.	Haryana	0.0408	0.3039	0.0581	0.7892	0.0394	0.3299	0.0385	0.2862	0.0426	0.0377
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0057	0	0.0081	0.0041	0.0055	0.0012	0.0054	0	0.0059	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0015	0	0.0022	0	0.0015	0	0.0014	0.00	0.0016	0
16.	Jharkhand	0.9149	0	1.3039	0	0.8849	0	0.8645	0	0.9557	0
17.	Karnataka	2.9554	0	4.212	2.6367	2.8586	3.387	2.7926	2.7926	3.0874	0
18.	Kerala	1.4052	0	2.0026	0.7251	1.3591	0.8303	1.3277	1.6326	1.4679	1.6326
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2.2298	0	3.178	0.308	2.1568	0.93	2.107	2.4473	2.3294	0.5128
20.	Maharashtra	6.3041	0	8.9847	1.0701	6.0977	9.6886	5.9569	2.2864	6.5857	0.2153
21.	Manipur	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.0977	0	0.79	0	0.0148
22.	Odisha	0.5228	0	0.7451	0.0283	0.5057	0	0.494	0.1958	0.5462	0.1394
23.	Puducherry	0.0392	0	0.0558	0.0037	0.0379	0.0005	0.037	0.0254	0.0409	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Rajasthan	1.21	0	1.7303	0.188	1.1743	0	1.1472	0	1.2683	0
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0.008	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	2.1874	0	3.1175	0.9588	2.1158	0	2.0669	0.3192	2.2851	0.6593
27.	Tripura	0.0007	0	0.0011	0.039	0.0007	0	0.0007	0.00	0.0008	0.04
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8.9091	0	12.6973	1.2011	8.6174	0	8.4184	0	9.307	0
29.	Uttarakhand	0.3249	0.1267	0.463	0.0535	0.3143	0	0.307	0.7389	0.3394	0
30.	West Bengal	1.4448	0	2.0592	0.8848	1.3975	0.9862	1.3652	1.9775	1.5094	0
31.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0.0113	0	0.0032	0	0.00	0	0
32.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0	0.0014	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0.00	0.5041	0	0.0020	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
34.	Punjab	1.21	0	0.0495	0	0.0336	0.0142	0.0328	0.00	0.0363	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Total		36.59	1.1572	50.4749	15.763	34.2487	16.8292	33.4576	17.64	36.9967	3.4163

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)

Physical (Micro Enterprises) Targets and Achievements of Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1613	0	1613	1557	1613	2151	336	1176	336	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	55	0	55	39	55	0	11	0	11	0
4.	Bihar	746	0	746	0	746	183	155	0	155	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	62	3	75	0	0	1	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	163	255	163	218	163	144	34	92	34	4
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	283	0	283	99	283	21	59	0	59	0
10.	Goa	21	0	21	2	21	0	4		4	0
11.	Gujarat	612	1042	612	1220	612	1489	127	1867	127	1019
12.	Haryana	21	181	21	248	21	140	4	96	4	7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3	13	3	4	3	5	1	0	1	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	0	465	0	97	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	465	0	465	0	1502	2630	313	430	97	0
16.	Karnataka	1502	780	1502	2093	714	788	149	104	313	0
17.	Kerala	714	0	714	551	133	1190	236	1997	149	127
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1133	623	1133	1390	2204	11742	669	374	236	239
19.	Maharashtra	3204	0	3204	2289	6	0	0	4	668	77
20.	Manipur	6	0	6	0	266	25	55	187	0	0
21.	Odisha	266	0	266	73	20	3	4	23	55	62
22.	Puducherry	20	0	20	31	617	569	129	1113	4	0
23.	Rajasthan	617	0	617	630	1	0	0	0	129	91
24.	Sikkim	4	0	1	2	1112	905	232	852	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1112	193	1112	850	5	71	0	71	232	633
26.	Tripura	5	53	5	52	4528	1751	943	210	0	186
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4528	1441	4528	4351	165	0	34	0	943	73
28.	Uttarakhand	165	0	165	237	734	776	153	686	34	72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	West Bengal	734	580	734	1349	1	0	0	0	153	11
30.	Meghalaya	3	0	3	4	3	5	0	4	0	0
31.	Mizoram	4	0	4	15	4	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Nagaland	3	305	3	18	3	10	0	0	0	0
33.	Punjab	18	0	18	0	18	11	4	0	4	0
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		18034	5466	18031	17384	18031	24684	3750	9468	3749	2601

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)

*Physical (Skill Training) Targets and Achievements of Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for
Minority Communities for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2016	0	2016	4104	2016	4815	2688	3167	2688	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
4.	Assam	68	0	68	31	68	31	91	0	91	0
5.	Bihar	932	0	932	0	932	350	1243	0	1243	0
6.	Chandigarh	4	0	4	215	4	333	0	0	6	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	203	842	203	409	203	194	271	50	271	2
8.	Dadra and Nagar haveli	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Daman and Diu	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	354	0	354	59	354	0	472	42	472	0
11.	Goa	27	0	27	3	27	0	36	0	36	0
12.	Gujarat	764	531	764	2327	764	402	1019	3553	1019	628
13.	Haryana	26	170	26	358	26	244	35	202	35	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	40	4	37	4	5	5	22	5	0
15.	Jharkhand	581	0	581	0	581	0	775	0	775	0
16.	Karnataka	1878	1104	1878	1725	1878	2019	2503	2512	2503	0
17.	Kerala	893	0	893	935	893	869	1190	422	1190	546
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1417	1425	1417	1813	1417	2559	1889	5450	1889	1365
19.	Maharashtra	4005	0	4005	5235	4005	9977	5341	9832	5340	160
20.	Manipur	7	0	7	0	7	131	0	433	0	17
21.	Odisha	332	0	332	257	332	79	443	379	443	30
22.	Puducherry	25	0	25	0	25	53	33	10	33	0
23.	Rajasthan	771	0	771	834	771	360	1028	0	1028	137
24.	Sikkim	5	0	1	22	1	2	0	545	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1390	62	1390	990	1390	1105	1853	150	1853	346
26.	Tripura	6	16	6	36	6	15	1	15	1	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5660	2819	5660	6570	5660	3947	7547	1353	7547	967
28.	Uttarakhand	206	0	206	0	206	0	276	317	275	12
29.	West Bengal	918	105	918	119	918	306	1224	1962	1224	40
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
31.	Meghalaya	4	0	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
32.	Mizoram	5	0	5	278	5	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Nagaland	3	647	3	200	0	10	0	0	0	0
34.	Punjab	22	0	22	22	22	22	29	0	29	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0								
Total		22539	7761	22534	26579	22532	27837	30000	30416	29998	4283

*Department of School Education and Literacy**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

Number of Primary School Constructed under SSA in districts with substantial minority population for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	279	279	0	0	128	35	56	56	116	138
4.	Assam	127	127	0	0	0	0	984	984		
5.	Bihar	1868	130	0	0	2018	1177	1417	1217	785	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4427	2447	2236	1725	4404	3266	3465	3237	4969	1466

*Department of School Education and Literacy
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

*Number of Upper Primary School Constructed under SSA in districts with substantial
Minority Population for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	132	118	16	2	28	0	6	0	61	36
4.	Assam	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	42	42	6	138	0	0	0	0	77	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	269	463	818	818	362	265	331	58
16.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	98	98	49	49	9	9	0	0	4	4
19.	Maharashtra	0	0	14	14	5	5	0	0	28	6
20.	Manipur	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	45	45	34	34	25	25	22	22	5	5
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	693	538	1572	1306	1153	1153	363	386	385	45
28.	Uttarakhand	41	41	42	2	56	56	34	22	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	1825	361	430	388	223	150
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	25	25	126	126	33	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	11	0	210	210	0	0	0	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1189	961	2018	2008	4154	2662	1348	1220	1147	304

*Department of School Education and Literacy
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

*Number of Additional Class Rooms Constructed under SSA in districts with substantial minority
Population for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	34	0	0	0	0	10	0	13	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	74	362	298
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	373	187	0	0	461	461	240	240	61	30
4.	Assam	17927	7854	0	0	6257	6257	2156	2156	2711	2112
5.	Bihar	7557	5992	0	0	1638	1638	1897	1897	3912	2508
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	80	80	41	41	29	29	0	0	20	0
11.	Goa	46	20	46	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	583	583	69	86	399	399	862	862	750	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	44	44	44	44	41	41	0	0	21	0
15.	Jharkhand	2050	939	0	0	100	100	1840	1840	2300	625

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Karnataka	1997	1930	469	412	909	697	288	288	806	0
17.	Kerala	1389	1313	448	448	202	202	228	228	1289	693
18.	Madhya Pradesh	437	437	310	310	400	341	310	310	274	274
19.	Maharashtra	3035	2675	909	769	818	818	758	659	1777	1013
20.	Manipur	264	239	286	143	0	0	173	92	660	633
21.	Odisha	88	88	560	560	390	390	18	18	205	10
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	7	7	2	0	1	1
23.	Rajasthan	855	855	343	343	27	27	85	85	20	0
24.	Sikkim	130	67	0	0	0	0	75	75	40	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	85	85	0	0	59	59	0	0	20	16
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16552	14893	8646	9012	3779	3779	1939	1939	1710	1498
28.	Uttarakhand	410	410	252	252	338	104	328	150	24	3
29.	West Bengal	22015	12877	24424	24399	5104	98	9363	9363	18414	11658
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	100	100	381	177	280	140
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	44	16	115	135	136	47
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		75967	51602	36847	36865	21102	15563	21168	20588	35806	21559

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Jharkhand	709	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	113
16.	Karnataka	40	40	144	82	75	75	77	77	52	0
17.	Kerala	124	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
19.	Maharashtra	30	30	639	0	65	65	239	239	59	59
20.	Manipur	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
21.	Odisha	19	4	39	0	25	0	0	0	25	20
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	165	165	168	132	0	0	75	40	0	0
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	11	0	4	4	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	589	589	241	252	901	901	301	301	6	0
28.	Uttarakhand	44	44	64	0	12	12	34	30	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	112	8781	8781
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	96	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	28	0	80	80	62	62	0	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	8	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3802	3515	2322	1201	1423	1386	2066	1905	11930	9071

*Department of School Education and Literacy
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

*Number of Teachers Sanctioned under SSA in districts with substantial minority population
for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	570	570	66	66	415	401	130	130	310	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6406	0
5.	Bihar	9762	8569	9796	9796	6397	6397	2124	2000	2517	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	126	0	18	1214	0	0	0	0	269	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	0	0	9	9	0	0	21	0
15.	Jharkhand	2626	2027	414	414	1053	1053	45	45	1011	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Karnataka	80	80	1869	1869	324	324	303	303	282	0
17.	Kerala	248	248	256	256	0	0	0	0	12	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	18	0	40	34	38	18	15	8	14	0
19.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	1413	1413	483	483	141	141
20.	Manipur	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	262	0
21.	Odisha	64	64	114	108	125	125	346	300	195	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	630	346	636	457	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	28	0	0	0	25	0	8	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	11	11	3	3	1	1	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4339	4339	5198	4339	5729	1031	1516	1516	7598	249
28.	Uttarakhand	205	205	254	145	192	0	114	114	0	0
29.	West Bengal	7816	7816	2400	0	5605	4740	2691	2282	28418	28418
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	75	6118	142	142	33	33	37	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	56	0	370	0	505	483	372	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	33	33	103	103	115	45	136	372
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		26532	24282	21437	24866	21945	15759	8429	7765	48001	29180

*Department of School Education and Literacy
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

Number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) under SSA sanctioned in districts with substantial minority population for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not eligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	5	5	13	6	12	12		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	6	9	9	12	12	13	13		
4.	Assam	0	0			9	9	9	9		
5.	Bihar	31	27	53	45	77	57	76	72		
6.	Chandigarh	Not eligible	0			0	0	0	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		No Target is fixed for 2010-2011
9.	Daman and Diu	Not eligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10.	Delhi	Not eligible	0	0	0	1	0	1	1		
11.	Goa	Not eligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.	Gujarat	2	2	3	3	7	7	7	7		
13.	Haryana	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15.	Jharkhand	24	24	30	30	32	32	32	32		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Karnataka	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5		
17.	Kerala	Not eligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1		
19.	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
20.	Manipur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
21.	Odisha	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	9		
22.	Puducherry	Not eligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23.	Rajasthan	5	5	11	11	25	25	25	25		
24.	Sikkim	Not eligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26.	Tripura	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13	9	113	48	171	171	171	171		
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	7		
29.	West Bengal	12	0	17	11	22	19	22	22		
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	4	41	26	67	54	68	68		
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2		
32.	Mizoram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
33.	Nagaland	Not eligible	0	0	0	2	2	2	2		
34.	Punjab	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3		
35.	Lakshadweep	Not eligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total		121	97	314	219	479	434	479	475		

*Ministry of Women and Child Development**Operationalisation of Anganwadi centres under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in Blocks having a substantial minority population for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target of	Achievement	Target of	Achievement	Target of	Achievement
		Operationa- lization for AWCs/mini- AWCs	(Number of AWCs/mini- AWCs became operational)	Operationa- lization for AWCs/mini- AWCs	(Number of AWCs/mini- AWCs became operational)	Operationa- lization for AWCs/mini- AWCs	(Number of AWCs/mini- AWCs became operational)
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94	94	0	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72	41	482	619		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	286	205	205		
4.	Assam	4024	661	2790	2790		
5.	Bihar	2101	0	24	24		
6.	Chandigarh	0		0	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	0		248	229		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0	0		
9.	Daman and Diu	0		0	0		The Expansion of ICDS Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 16-10-2008. No target earmarked for 2008-2009.
10.	Delhi	0		0	0		
11.	Goa	0		45	45		
12.	Gujarat	0		213	213		
13.	Haryana	342	342	98	98		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0		0	0		
15.	Jharkhand	620	326	175	175		
16.	Karnataka	613	610	109	109		
17.	Kerala	0		2476	2476		
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0		0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Maharashtra	4179	2395	497	0		
20.	Manipur	0		1521	1558		
21.	Odisha	54	3	614	614		
22.	Puducherry	0		0	0		
23.	Rajasthan	604	127	0	280		
24.	Sikkim	489	414	0	0		
25.	Tamil Nadu	206	206	276	276		
26.	Tripura	0		206	265		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6552	4311	54	54		
28.	Uttarakhand	353	353	1212	755		
29.	West Bengal	7922	956	6431	6279		
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0		3658	0		
31.	Lakshadweep	0		13	13		
32.	Meghalaya	0		1076	1195		
33.	Mizoram	0		87	87		
34.	Nagaland	0		146	146		
35.	Punjab	0		2509	2509		
Total		28511	10562	25165	21014		

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target of Operationalization of AWCs/mini-AWCs		Achievement (Number of AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational)	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	1	0

1	2	9	10	11	12
2. Andhra Pradesh		185	0	185	0
3. Arunachal Pradesh		661	661	36	0
4. Assam		7232	7602	0	0
5. Bihar		0	0	1706	0
6. Chandigarh		0	0		0
7. Chhattisgarh		345	0	345	0
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0
9. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0
10. Delhi		0	0	754	0
11. Goa		44	39	25	44
12. Gujarat		102	23	79	0
13. Haryana		1081	0	1081	0
14. Himachal Pradesh		2	0	2	0
15. Jharkhand		1151	1151	0	0
16. Karnataka		181	181	0	0
17. Kerala		880	0	880	139
18. Madhya Pradesh		0	0	0	0
19. Maharashtra		862	0	862	175
20. Manipur		2074	0	2074	218
21. Odisha		1539	830	709	709
22. Puducherry		0	0	0	0
23. Rajasthan		612	0	612	0
24. Sikkim		103	94	9	9
25. Tamil Nadu		62	62	0	0
26. Tripura		653	0	653	653
27. Uttar Pradesh		66	0	66	66

1	2	9	10	11	12
28.	Uttarakhand	1844	0	1844	0
29.	West Bengal	8319	6690	1629	0
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	1767	0	1767	0
31.	Lakshadweep	20	17	3	3
32.	Meghalaya	460	477	0	0
33.	Mizoram	176	177	0	0
34.	Nagaland	207	207	0	0
35.	Punjab	5335	5499	0	0
Total		35966	23712	15322	2016

Ministry of Labour and Employment

*Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (60 ITIs) into Centres of Excellence under
World Bank assisted VTIP*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target/Financial progress report for 60 ITIs in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) for 2006-07		Target/Financial progress report for 60 ITIs in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) for 2007-08		Target/Financial progress report for 60 ITIs in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) for 2008-09	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0.75	0.733
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.24	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.8364	5.9925	0.55	0.55	0.00	0
4.	Assam	17.22	13.3912	1.7	5.189	2.07	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	5.83	2.876
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0.72	0.33
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	3.01	2.33
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0.64	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1.49	0.28
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2.75	2.2
16.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	7.69	3.41
17.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	6.48	3.16
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2.31	1.73
19.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	10.08	8.139
20.	Manipur	5.7557	3.5066	0.75	1.2841	0.00	0
21.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0.49	0
24.	Sikkim	1.2226	1.1527	1.07	3.1393	1.20	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	6.43	4.12
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0.87	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	3.34	0
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.23	0.199	0.00	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0.54	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
34.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
35.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Total		31.0372	24.043	4.3	10.3614	56.93	29.31

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target/Financial progress report for 60 ITIs in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) for 2009-10		Target/Financial progress report for 60 ITIs in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) for 2010-11	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.4124	0	1.8269	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.13	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.485	0
4.	Assam	1.705	2.08	2.275	0
5.	Bihar	1.8721	0	5.4517	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0.19	0	0.65	0.3821
11.	Goa	1.59	0	2.79	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	0.16	0.34	0.63	0.32
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.81	1.062	0.71
15.	Jharkhand	1.3576	0	2.2714	1.6362
16.	Karnataka	2.197	4.6303	2.9296	1.4067
17.	Kerala	2.6593	2.736	4.1974	0.8405
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0.14	0.0784	0.7516	0.1541

1	2	9	10	11	12
19.	Maharashtra	8.2767	7.734	6.2753	4.1401
20.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	0.06	0	0.63	0
24.	Sikkim	0.01575	0.412	0.8173	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.426	2.33	0.8492	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0.5495	0	1.8283	1.764
29.	West Bengal	2.1952	0.7049	5.3262	0
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32.	Meghalaya	0.54	0.33	1.29	0
33.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
34.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
35.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
Total		25.97655	22.1856	42.3369	11.3537

*Ministry of Urban Development**Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) (2009-2010, 2010-2011)**Flow of benefits to towns/urban agglomeration having a substantial minority population*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Total Project Cost	Project Cost for Minority Concentration Districts	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for Minority Concentration Districts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh				
4.	Assam				
5.	Bihar				
6.	Chandigarh				
7.	Chhattisgarh				
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
9.	Daman and Diu				
10.	Delhi				
11.	Goa				
12.	Gujarat				
13.	Haryana				
14.	Himachal Pradesh				
15.	Jharkhand				
16.	Karnataka				
17.	Kerala				
18.	Madhya Pradesh				
19.	Maharashtra	State-wise breakup not made available for this period		State-wise breakup (consolidated for each State) not made available for this period	
20.	Manipur				
21.	Odisha				
22.	Puducherry				
23.	Rajasthan				
24.	Sikkim				
25.	Tamil Nadu				
26.	Tripura				
27.	Uttar Pradesh				

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Uttarakhand				
29.	West Bengal				
30.	Jammu and Kashmir				
31.	Meghalaya				
32.	Mizoram				
33.	Nagaland				
34.	Punjab				
35.	Lakshadweep				
Total		58283.32	8623.66	59672.2	8623.66

*Ministry of Urban Development**Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (2009-2010, 2010-2011)**Flow of benefits to cities/towns having a substantial minority population*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns having a substantial minority population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh			details not available	470.4856
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			0	0
4.	Assam			details not available	7.1017
5.	Bihar			0	0
6.	Chandigarh			0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh			0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman and Diu			0	0
10.	Delhi			0	0
11.	Goa			0	0
12.	Gujarat			details not available	22.1359
13.	Haryana			0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh			0	0
15.	Jharkhand			details not available	5,6917
16.	Karnataka			details not available	107.8957
17.	Kerala			details not available	27.62
18.	Madhya Pradesh			details not available	131.82
19.	Maharashtra			details not available	896.3253
20.	Manipur	The Scheme was included in the programme from the middle of 2009-2010 only. State-wise details not available for this period		0	0
21.	Odisha			0	0
22.	Puducherry			0	0
23.	Rajasthan			details not available	134.5306
24.	Sikkim			0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu			details not available	15.35
26.	Tripura			details not available	668.65
27.	Uttar Pradesh			0	0
28.	Uttarakhand			0	0
29.	West Bengal			details not available	20.6264
30.	Jammu and Kashmir			details not available	87.1539
31.	Meghalaya			0	0
32.	Mizoram			0	0
33.	Nagaland			0	0
34.	Punjab			details not available	24.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Lakshadweep			0	0
Total		12824.63	2533.16	12928.93	2620.3168

Ministry of Urban Development

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (Sub Mission II) (2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011) Flow of benefits to cities/towns having a substantial minority population

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh			3010.18	0	3010.18	0	3010.18	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			49.25	0	49.25	0	49.25	0
4.	Assam			108.44	0	108.44	0	108.44	0
5.	Bihar			709.98	11.57	709.98	11.57	709.98	11.57
6.	Chandigarh			564.94	0	564.94	0	564.94	0
7.	Chhattisgarh			420.23	0	462.49	0	462.49	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	0	0	0	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu			0	0	0	0	0.00	0
10.	Delhi			1814.49	1814.49	1814.49	1814.49	1814.49	1814.49
11.	Goa			10.22	0	10.22	0	10.22	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
12.	Gujarat			1436.88	0	1709.94	0	1709.94	0		
13.	Haryana			64.23	0	64.23	0	64.23	0		
14.	Himachal Pradesh			24.01	0	24.01	0	24.01	0		
15.	Jharkhand			370.67	263.58	370.67	263.58	370.67	263.58		
16.	Karnataka			747.18	0	747.18	0	747.18	0		
17.	Kerala			343.93	0	343.67	0	343.67	0		
18.	Madhya Pradesh	State-wise breakup not available for this period		704.65	443.45	704.65	443.45	704.65	443.45		
19.	Maharashtra			5874.75	659.83	6817.86	1001.62	6817.86	1001.62		
20.	Manipur			51.23	0	51.23	0	51.23	0		
21.	Odisha			74.62	0	74.62	0	74.62	0		
22.	Puducherry			43.97	0	135.98	0	135.98	0		
23.	Rajasthan			277.14	0	277.14	0	458.64	0		
24.	Sikkim			33.58	0	33.58	0	33.58	0		
25.	Tamil Nadu			2327.32	0	2327.32	0	2327.32	0		
26.	Tripura			16.73	0	16.73	0	16.73	0		
27.	Uttar Pradesh			2330.84	1442.75	2330.84	1442.75	2342.51	1454.42		
28.	Uttarakhand			36.12	0	86.03	0	86.03	0		
29.	West Bengal			3293.04	350.92	3293.04	351.12	3293.04	351.12		
30.	Jammu and Kashmir			162.39	113.3	162.39	113.3	162.39	113.3		
31.	Meghalaya			51.74	0	51.74	0	51.74	0		
32.	Mizoram			91.32	0	91.32	0	91.32	0		
33.	Nagaland			134.5	134.5	134.5	134.5	134.50	134.50		
34.	Punjab			72.43	0	72.43	0	72.43	0		
35.	Lakshadweep			0	0	0	0	0.00	0		
Total				17421.11	6368.52	25251.00	5234.39	25946.44	5576.38	26844.26	5588.05

*Ministry of Urban Development**JNNURM-Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011)**Flow of benefits to cities/towns having a substantial minority population*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Project Cost for towns/cities having a substantial minority population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.15	0	15.15	0	15.15	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1139.13	202.02	1139.1	202.02	1139.1	202.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.95	0	28.44	0	9.95	0
4.	Assam	67.07	19.84	84.99	19.84	84.99	19.84
5.	Bihar	194.11	46.56	294.2	67.82	275.22	67.82
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	225.6	0	225.6	0	225.60	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.5	0	5.74	0	5.74	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0.69	0	0.69	0	0.69	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
12.	Gujarat	342.07	25.76	381.78	25.76	381.78	25.76
13.	Haryana	272.26	0	272.26	0	272.26	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55.34	0	55.34	0	55.34	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Jharkhand	143.34	39.79	143.34	39.79	190.86	39.79
16.	Karnataka	379.66	104.89	379.66	104.89	398.13	107.06
17.	Kerala	192.2	45.86	273.32	57.08	273.32	57.08
18.	Madhya Pradesh	270.37	44.26	319.26	61.67	319.26	61.67
19.	Maharashtra	1789.29	724.25	1803.93	724.25	1803.93	724.25
20.	Manipur	27.33	0	43.3	0	43.38	0
21.	Odisha	267.68	9.13	284.67	9.13	284.67	9.13
22.	Puducherry	17.03		17.03	0	17.03	0
23.	Rajasthan	418.82	13.42	500.68	13.42	641.88	24.48
24.	Sikkim	0	0	19.91	0	19.91	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	474.91	13.45	515.88	13.45	515.88	13.45
26.	Tripura	27.2	0	43.64	0	43.64	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	805.05	191.32	965.41	203.31	1006.91	227.18
28.	Uttarakhand	5.85	0	161.12	37.28	161.28	37.28
29.	West Bengal	943.72	52.6	1103.33	52.6	1103.33	52.6
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	85	17.45	110.72	28.96	114.46	28.96
31.	Meghalaya	41.48	21.82	41.48	21.82	41.48	21.82
32.	Mizoram	39.27	0	39.27	0	39.27	0
33.	Nagaland	87.74	87.74	90.13	87.74	90.13	87.74
34.	Punjab	63.42	0	63.42	0	63.42	0
35.	Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0.00	0
Total		8401.23	1660.16	9422.79	1770.83	9637.99	1807.93

*Ministry of Urban Development**National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (2009-2010, 2010-2011)**Flow of benefits to districts having a substantial minority population*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Total Project Cost	Project Cost taken up in districts having a substantial minority population	Total Project Cost	Project Cost taken up in districts having a substantial minority population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
2.	Andhra Pradesh				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh				21.2577
4.	Assam				251.9348
5.	Bihar				11.70477
6.	Chandigarh				0
7.	Chhattisgarh				0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0
9.	Daman and Diu				0
10.	Delhi				0
11.	Goa				0
12.	Gujarat				0
13.	Haryana				15.6527
14.	Himachal Pradesh				0
15.	Jharkhand				11.5284
16.	Karnataka				44.2573
17.	Kerala				0
18.	Madhya Pradesh				1.2434

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Maharashtra					313.046
20. Manipur		The scheme was included in the programme from the middle of 2009-2010 only. State-wise break-up not available for this period		State-wise breakup not available	13.8194
21. Odisha					1.339
22. Puducherry					0
23. Rajasthan					0
24. Sikkim					2.5054
25. Tamil Nadu					0
26. Tripura					0
27. Uttar Pradesh					50.4653
28. Uttarakhand					0.523
29. West Bengal					1856.9569
30. Jammu and Kashmir					4.08
31. Meghalaya					17.1539
32. Mizoram					1.3727
33. Nagaland					0
34. Punjab					0
35. Lakshadweep					0
Total		7989.72	1087.15	17111.6644	2618.84

Merit-cum Means based scholarship scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011 (upto 22-02-2011)	
		Total Scholarships	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Total Scholarships	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Total Scholarships	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Total Scholarships	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	889	2.23	1411	3.61	1319	2.36	1314	3.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam	504	1.33	1372	3.68	1910	5.86	1795	5.04
4.	Bihar	1595	3.73	2500	4.71	2718	8.68	3133	9.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	0.08	78	0.21	121	0.32	148	0.39
6.	Goa	29	0.08	52	0.13	68	0.19	79	0.20
7.	Gujarat	195	0.37	526	1.07	705	1.43	909	1.94
8.	Haryana	132	0.30	344	0.87	300	0.74	301	0.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	0.03	19	0.05	35	0.09	34	0.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1012	1.46	1388	3.24	1278	2.73	1443	3.62
11.	Jharkhand	399	1.02	620	1.52	709	1.96	916	2.54
12.	Karnataka	879	2.46	1383	3.64	1756	4.60	1955	5.22
13.	Kerala	1786	3.97	2239	5.40	3504	9.45	4057	10.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	393	1.04	490	1.21	984	2.44	814	2.07
15.	Maharashtra	1126	2.88	2005	4.81	3028	7.67	2447	5.44
16.	Manipur	83	0.31	158	0.54	98	0.23	98	0.40
17.	Meghalaya	3	0.07	51	0.08	85	0.32	224	0.66
18.	Mizoram	88	0.40	179	0.67	122	0.33	157	0.41
19.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	143	0.57	345	1.57
20.	Odisha	84	0.23	188	0.50	241	0.63	191	0.53
21.	Punjab	528	1.52	592	1.63	1884	5.37	2366	6.58
22.	Rajasthan	550	1.35	882	2.15	956	2.40	1001	2.20
23.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	0.10	39	0.18
24.	Tamil Nadu	1311	3.51	1659	4.40	2209	5.80	2066	5.38
25.	Tripura	2	0.01	23	0.07	54	0.16	71	0.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3539	6.94	4268	10.82	4808	14.47	6755	17.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttarakhand	24	0.06	65	0.22	109	0.30	127	0.35
28.	West Bengal	1897	5.04	3336	8.73	6379	17.40	6599	17.14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	5	0.04	8	0.03	11	0.04
30.	Chandigarh	6	0.02	30	0.05	28	0.09	17	0.16
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00
33.	Delhi	178	0.46	322	0.65	387	0.79	382	0.79
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	4	0.01	10	0.03	16	0.04	22	0.05
Total		17258.00	40.91	26195	64.73	35982	97.51	39817	105.11

State-wise expenditure under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities for the year 2007-08 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08			2008-2009		
		Number of students	Number of Institutes	Amount released (in Rs.)	Number of students	Number of Institutes	Amount released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	185	3	3206875	650	3	4927500
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	90	4	1347500	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	50	1	680000
7.	Chhattisgarh	80	1	1311800	90	1	1044375

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	473	6	4128174	541	7	8238313
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	100	1	1206250
13.	Haryana	50	1	140000	140	2	1590750
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	1	920115	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	75	1	710250
17.	Karnataka	450	7	7557375	520	11	8146750
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	200	2	1837050
19.	Madhya Pradesh	90	2	1255870	220	5	2232125
20.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	980	5	11609750
21.	Manipur	160	3	1567750	118	2	1499000
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	250	2	5358500	180	1	2947500
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	50	1	702500
25.	Odisha	190	3	3033800	75	3	791250
26.	Punjab	160	1	2086000	50	1	580625
27.	Rajasthan	1004	12	15295310	75	1	7570725
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	100	1	854625
31.	Uttar Pradesh	675	13	10206625	685	18	8224750
32.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	West Bengal	0	0	0	623	4	7602500
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4097	59	57415594	5522	71	72996588

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10			2010-2011 (upto 31-01-2011)		
		Number of students	Number of Institutes	Amount released (in Rs.)	Number of students	Number of Institutes	Amount released (in Rs.)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100	1	1705000	0	0	3112375
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	150	1	2338500	500	1	9374000
5.	Bihar	100	2	1300750	500	1	8469500
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	50	1	757299	0	0	0
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	500	2	5695843	0	0	744750
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	1027950	50	1	630000
13.	Haryana	40	1	1681125	100	1	1159000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	1	282000	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	920115	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	200	1	3350000
17.	Karnataka	535	2	10648750	0	0	574250
18.	Kerala	25	1	418750	600	2	4844000
19.	Madhya Pradesh	215	5	4881855	0	0	1179625

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Maharashtra	130	3	1693125	2200	1	29099750
21.	Manipur	230	6	3366000	30	1	775750
22.	Meghalaya	50	1	668750	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	50	1	948875	0	0	655625
24.	Nagaland	0	0	702500	0	0	0
25.	Odisha	230	3	3994250	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	220	3	3688750	0	0	1083250
27.	Rajasthan	682	10	15535420	50	1	1520000
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	150	2	1495500
30.	Tripura	0	0	0	40	1	1253900
31.	Uttar Pradesh	150	3	8010918	225	4	3982250
32.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	30	1	348750
33.	West Bengal	2050	2	41919000	50	1	37031375
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5532	49	112185525	4725	19	110683650

Funds Disbursed and beneficiaries covered during the last three years and the current financial year

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011 (upto 31-01-2011)	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2631	888.7	637	47.25	704	45	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	654	134	0	0	230	12.42	0	0
4.	Bihar	893	204.51	3357	904.5	60	4.5	1854	793.5
5.	Chandigarh	13	5	4	2	14	6	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	222	100	0	0
7.	Delhi	107	21.25	34	17	158	45.25	0	0
8.	Gujarat	474	200	1009	300	957	314.93	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	375	150	202	75	511	230	255	115
10.	Haryana	1073	450	777	359	5474	1076	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1350	387.72	1641	420	2272	560	1809	583
12.	Jharkhand	218	54.44	447	110	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	10250	3150	14729	4229.5	31010	5183.5	33566	4929.91
14.	Karnataka	1234	525	1426	450	1600	350	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1933	800	1000	500	1111	500	2311	1040
16.	Manipur	80	1.8	20	1.8	0	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	62	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	1000	400	910	300	790	309.81	287	129
20.	Nagaland	1681	713	1836	500	3114	1170	446	201
21.	Odisha	0	0	382	27	553	38.25	0	0
22.	Puducherry	57	23	303	100	1061	200	332	150
23.	Punjab	1875	750	1628	400	1044	469.64	804	362
24.	Rajasthan	626	252.25	205	100	692	302.25	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	8042	1516	8039	965.25	16439	2134.55	9171	1250
26.	Tripura	75	30	206	50	213	96	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	615	45	0	0	0	0	24	5.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	45	20	0	0
29.	West Bengal	12415	3707.74	12406	3214.49	36320	6606.75	59461	8128
Total		47733	14413.01	51198	13072.79	104594	19774.85	110320	17686.81

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (as on 31-01-2011)	
			Physical	Financial (Rs. in Cr.)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in Cr.)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh		25923	5.37	86248	13.90	172590	30.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam		0	0.00	87376	16.83	38259	8.37
4.	Bihar		43582	10.71	35668	9.22	320107	34.12
5.	Chhattisgarh		1600	0.24	4765	1.07	6976	1.31
6.	Goa		151	0.02	594	0.04		0.04
7.	Gujarat		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Haryana		3727	0.51	14867	1.58	24823	2.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh		540	0.18	1095	0.09	1112	0.18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Not Launched	4842	1.02	53421	7.44		0.00
11.	Jharkhand		12003	2.71	18510	2.10	24643	3.76
12.	Karnataka		21018	1.89	86829	13.93	185636	18.29
13.	Kerala		46347	3.50	161590	12.24	453560	34.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh		13719	2.44	18278	2.18	39945	4.81
15.	Maharashtra		58052	4.51	201490	15.78	443948	33.10
16.	Manipur		1960	0.46	10780	3.10		0.00
17.	Meghalaya		5479	0.71	10518	1.26	12846	1.63
18.	Mizoram		2661	0.44	9428	1.58	9073	1.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Nagaland		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Odisha		3542	0.28	17049	1.34	17909	1.39
21.	Punjab		49996	3.79	123907	15.10	145052	11.89
22.	Rajasthan		18775	1.83	60318	4.72	58998	5.54
23.	Sikkim		0	0.00	604	0.09	2434	0.40
24.	Tamil Nadu		24135	2.33	84150	7.82	241757	20.90
25.	Tripura		821	0.07	1069	0.08		0.08
26.	Uttar Pradesh		97785	12.98	371189	48.63	465812	65.27
27.	Uttarakhand		0	0.00	449	0.07	1132	0.23
28.	West Bengal		68235	5.36	240548	19.72	807767	66.55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		220	0.04	96	0.01		0.01
30.	Chandigarh		398	0.04	1518	0.17		0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		21	0.01	40	0.02		0.00
32.	Daman and Diu		30	0.01	110	0.02	113	0.03
33.	Delhi		6918	0.71	26313	2.77	6618	0.66
34.	Lakshadweep		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry		177	0.05	259	0.01		0.03
Total			512657	62.21	1729076	202.94	3481110	347.79

Scholarship Scheme Post Matric

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011 (As on 31-01-2011)	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crore)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	9248	6.23	26692	19.96	41791	34.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	8479	4.87	9908	8.32	189	5.60
4.	Bihar	0	0	18192	10.86	13245	3.80	24694	15.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	563	0.24	822	0.60	1396	1.03
6.	Goa	0	0	269	0.13	0	0.00	273	0.12
7.	Gujarat	0	0	5763	1.97	7766	2.88	12130	4.35
8.	Haryana	256	0.14	1934	0.93	1897	0.68	2564	1.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	63	0.04	158	0.08	349	0.17	318	0.20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1867	0.98	5992	3.67	10615	5.08
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	4473	2.86	7221	3.67	9752	6.09
12.	Karnataka	5721	2.91	7232	0.46	27598	8.82	39174	11.24
13.	Kerala	4321	0.84	13018	2.43	52861	11.21	59116	9.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1615	0.62	4319	1.85	3107	1.10	7795	3.31
15.	Maharashtra	5170	2.23	11551	4.03	15333	8.17	32208	15.02
16.	Manipur	0	0	1055	0.75	3422	2.85	1400	1.05
17.	Meghalaya	9	0.02	56	0.03	65	0.04	256	0.19
18.	Mizoram	682	0.42	1226	0.87	3184	2.54	1089	0.92
19.	Nagaland	0	0	27	0.02	23	0.02	68	0.05
20.	Odisha	125	0.06	837	0.35	1288	0.46	0	1.03
21.	Punjab	1585	0.56	2647	1.26	17737	10.73	13301	6.88
22.	Rajasthan	1905	0.64	4341	2.14	8144	4.00	9531	3.92
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	245	0.10	484	0.22
24.	Tamil Nadu	2858	0.96	8004	2.42	26342	11.04	30491	9.15
25.	Tripura	71	0.01	203	0.05	165	0.07	0	0.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	31995	16.46	53928	24.78	71843	35.14
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	264	0.10	145	0.06	171	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	West Bengal	0	0	31289	7.72	75660	18.43	71111	21.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	49	0.03	24	0.01	9	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	120	0.05	159	0.05	2	0.06
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	17	0.01	25	0.01	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	4	0.02	20	0.02	22	0.02
33.	Delhi	456	0.17	951	0.39	922	0.43	751	0.34
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	31	0.01	122	0.04	98	0.03	0	0.03
Total		24868	9.63	170273	70.63	364387	148.74	442544	193.43

Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011 (upto 22-02-2011)	
		Total Scholar- ships	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Total Scholar- ships	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Total Scholar- ships	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Total Scholar- ships	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	889	2.23	1411	3.61	1319	2.36	1314	3.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam	504	1.33	1372	3.68	1910	5.86	1795	5.04
4.	Bihar	1595	3.73	2500	4.71	2718	8.68	3133	9.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	0.08	78	0.21	121	0.32	148	0.39
6.	Goa	29	0.08	52	0.13	68	0.19	79	0.20
7.	Gujarat	195	0.37	526	1.07	705	1.43	909	1.94
8.	Haryana	132	0.30	344	0.87	300	0.74	301	0.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	0.03	19	0.05	35	0.09	34	0.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1012	1.46	1388	3.24	1278	2.73	1443	3.62
11.	Jharkhand	399	1.02	620	1.52	709	1.96	916	2.54
12.	Karnataka	879	2.46	1383	3.64	1756	4.60	1955	5.22
13.	Kerala	1786	3.97	2239	5.40	3504	9.45	4057	10.84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	393	1.04	490	1.21	984	2.44	814	2.07
15.	Maharashtra	1126	2.88	2005	4.81	3028	7.67	2447	5.44
16.	Manipur	83	0.31	158	0.54	98	0.23	98	0.40
17.	Meghalaya	3	0.07	51	0.08	85	0.32	224	0.66
18.	Mizoram	88	0.40	179	0.67	122	0.33	157	0.41
19.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	143	0.57	345	1.57
20.	Odisha	84	0.23	188	0.50	241	0.63	191	0.53
21.	Punjab	528	1.52	592	1.63	1884	5.37	2366	6.58
22.	Rajasthan	550	1.35	882	2.15	956	2.40	1001	2.20
23.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	0.10	39	0.18
24.	Tamil Nadu	1311	3.51	1659	4.40	2209	5.80	2066	5.38
25.	Tripura	2	0.01	23	0.07	54	0.16	71	0.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3539	6.94	4268	10.82	4808	14.47	6755	17.39
27.	Uttarakhand	24	0.06	65	0.22	109	0.30	1.27	0.35
28.	West Bengal	1897	5.04	3336	8.73	6379	17.40	6599	17.14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	5	0.04	8	0.03	11	0.04
30.	Chandigarh	6	0.02	30	0.05	28	0.09	17	0.16
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33.	Delhi	178	0.46	322	0.65	387	0.79	382	0.79
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	4	0.01	10	0.03	16	0.04	22	0.05
Total		17258.00	40.91	26195	64.73	35982	97.51	39817	105.11

Funds Disbursed and beneficiaries covered during the last three years and the current financial year

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011 (upto 31-1-2011)	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2631	888.7	637	47.25	704	45	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	654	134	0	0	230	12.42	0	0
4.	Bihar	893	204.51	3357	904.5	60	4.5	1854	793.5
5.	Chandigarh	13	5	4	2	14	6	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	222	100	0	0
7.	Delhi	107	21.25	34	17	158	45.25	0	0
8.	Gujarat	474	200	1009	300	957	314.93	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	375	150	202	75	511	230	255	115
10.	Haryana	1073	450	777	359	5474	1076	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1350	387.72	1641	420	2272	560	1809	583
12.	Jharkhand	218	54.44	447	110	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	10250	3150	14729	4229.5	31010	5183.5	33566	4929.91
14.	Karnataka	1234	525	1426	450	1600	350	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	1933	800	1000	500	1111	500	2311	1040
16.	Manipur	80	1.8	20	1.8	0	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	62	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	1000	400	910	300	790	309.81	287	129
20.	Nagaland	1681	713	1836	500	3114	1170	446	201
21.	Odisha	0	0	382	27	553	38.25	0	0
22.	Puducherry	57	23	303	100	1061	200	332	150
23.	Punjab	1875	750	1628	400	1044	469.64	804	362
24.	Rajasthan	626	252.25	205	100	692	302.25	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	8042	1516	8039	965.25	16439	2134.55	9171	1250
26.	Tripura	75	30	206	50	213	96	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	615	45	0	0	0	0	24	5.4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	45	20	0	0
29.	West Bengal	12415	3707.74	12406	3214.49	36320	6606.75	59461	8128
Total		47733	14413.01	51198	13072.79	104594	19774.85	110320	17686.81

Funds Disbursed and beneficiaries covered during the last three years and the current financial year

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	GOI share to NMDFC		2007-2008 Rs. 70.00 crore		2008-2009 Rs. 75.00 crore		2009-2010 Rs. 125.00 crore		2010-2011 (upto 31-01-2011) Rs. 115.00 crore	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2631	888.7	637	47.25	704	45	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Assam		654	134	0	0	230	12.42	0	0
4. Bihar		893	204.51	3357	904.5	60	4.5	1854	793.5
5. Chandigarh		13	5	4	2	14	6	0	0
6. Chhattisgarh		0	0	0	0	222	100	0	0
7. Delhi		107	21.25	34	17	158	45.25	0	0
8. Gujarat		474	200	1009	300	957	314.93	0	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		375	150	202	75	511	230	255	115
10. Haryana		1073	450	777	359	5474	1076	0	0
11. Jammu and Kashmir		1350	387.72	1641	420	2272	560	1809	583
12. Jharkhand		218	54.44	447	110	0	0	0	0
13. Kerala		10250	3150	14729	4229.5	31010	5183.5	33566	4929.91
14. Karnataka		1234	525	1426	450	1600	350	0	0
15. Maharashtra		1933	800	1000	500	1111	500	2311	1040
16. Manipur		80	1.8	20	1.8	0	0	0	0
17. Madhya Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Meghalaya		62	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Mizoram		1000	400	910	300	790	309.81	287	129
20. Nagaland		1681	713	1836	500	3114	1170	446	201
21. Odisha		0	0	382	27	553	38.25	0	0
22. Puducherry		57	23	303	100	1061	200	332	150
23. Punjab		1875	750	1628	400	1044	469.64	804	362
24. Rajasthan		626	252.25	205	100	692	302.25	0	0
25. Tamil Nadu		8042	1516	8039	965.25	16439	2134.55	9171	1250
26. Tripura		75	30	206	50	213	96	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. Uttar Pradesh		615	45	0	0	0	0	24	5.4
28. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	45	20	0	0
29. West Bengal		12415	3707.74	12406	3214.49	36320	6606.75	59461	8128
Total		47733	14413.01	51198	13072.79	104594	19774.85	110320	17686.81

Loco Pilots

522. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Committees on Railways have made recommendations to reduce the work-load on loco pilots;

(b) if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(c) the number of posts of loco pilots lying vacant as on date; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies of loco pilots to ease work-load?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Various Committees have looked at working conditions of Loco Pilots. There has been no recommendation to reduce the workload in terms of hours of working. However, recommendations to reduce their stress have been made such as improvement of running rooms, subsidized food, better seating, improved cab design etc. All these are under various stages of implementation.

(c) The number of vacant posts as on 01-04-2009 are as under:

Loco Pilots	7190
Assistant Loco Pilots	4300
Motorman	436

(d) Arising and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. After streamlining of working of

Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs), Centralized Employment Notification in respect of approximately 40000 posts has been issued, which includes posts of Assistant Loco Pilots.

[Translation]

PMGSY

523. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of road construction under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has slackened due to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, whether there is discrimination in allocation of funds to the states thereunder;

(c) if so, whether the Government has returned the proposals sent by Madhya Pradesh regarding construction of roads in villages having population of 500 to 999 without giving approval, if so the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry is aware that the funds being given to several States like Madhya Pradesh for construction work have been completely discontinued during the last two years; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Progress of works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) *inter-alia*, depends upon the implementation capacity of States and availability of funds.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Keeping in view of the timeframe fixed for achieving the targets under Rural Road component of Bharat Nirman, the proposals conforming to the following four categories are being considered for sanction at present:—

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase I of Bharat Nirman.
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) New habitation connectivity in the identified Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts.
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

(d) The funds under PMGSY are released to States based upon their requirement, implementation capacity, works undertaken, progress and fulfilling of certain conditions laid down in the programme guidelines for release of funds. Since inception, funds amounting to about Rs. 10,333 crore have been released to Madhya Pradesh under the programme. During the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto date), Rs. 1,895 crore, Rs. 2,136 crore and Rs. 1,674 crore respectively have been released to Madhya Pradesh.

(e) Does not arise.

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

524. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Rs. 300 crore had been released to complete the incomplete works of Gandak Project of Bihar under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details of expenditure incurred and works done so far thereunder;

(c) whether works on incomplete canals in the Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts under that Projects have not progressed at all for past many years; and

(d) if so, the steps likely to be taken by the Government to complete the incomplete works under the Eastern Gandak Canal Project?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes Madam. Rs. 300 crore has been released under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, which has now been subsumed into the "Special Plan for Bihar" component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund, implemented by the Planning Commission, for the project "Restoration of Eastern Gandak Canal".

(b) The State Government has reported expenditure on the said project as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure Reported (Rs. in crore)
1.	2004-05	2.07
2.	2005-06	0.29
3.	2006-07	0.03
4.	2007-08	0.45
5.	2008-09	0.19
6.	2009-10	47.97
7.	2010-11	77.83*
Total		128.83

*Upto January, 2010.

Restoration of Eastern Gandak Canal System includes restoration of Tirhut Main Canal including its branch canal, sub branch canal and its distribution system and about 35% progress has been achieved so far.

(c) The renovation work of Tirhut Main canal and

its distribution system in Muzaffarpur district and Vaishali Branch Canal, Jaitpur Branch Canal and Mallikpur Branch Canal and its distribution system in Vaishali district is in progress.

(d) The State Government has set March 2013 as the target for completion of the project.

Posts in PSU

525 DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that various posts of Chairman, Managing Director and Director in various Public Sector Undertakings are being filled on temporary basis for the last many months;

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

(c) the time by which all such appointments will be made on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) As per available information (as on 31-1-2011), 71 Board level posts (26 posts of Chairman-cum-Managing Director/Managing Director and 45 posts of Functional Directors) were vacant in the various Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The reasons for vacancies in Board level posts in CPSEs are (i) delay in obtaining vigilance clearance/ approval of competent authority, (ii) selection of existing Board level incumbent to other (or higher) post, (iii) unforeseen vacancies due to resignation/death/non-extension of tenure of existing Board level incumbent, (iv) scrapping of panel recommended by Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) by the competent authority, (v) creation of new Board level posts, and (vi) court cases, etc.

(c) The filling up of Board level posts in CPSEs is a continuous process and these vacant posts get filled on regular basis after the incumbent takes charge of the post on completion of all the formalities in this regard.

[English]

Autonomous Underwater Vehicles

526. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted marine test of Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV) in Chennai recently;

(b) if so, whether the AUV has been developed with the technical Collaboration of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) The number of AUVs, India is having at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI), Durgapur, a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has recently conducted trials of Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) at Idduki Lake, Kerala.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. During initial development of AUV, CSIR-CMERI had technical collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur.

(d) Three AUVs have been developed so far.

[Translation]

Increase in Dividend of ONGC

527. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the dividend of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) for the quarter ending

December during the financial year 2010-11 is likely to increase;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated percentage increase in dividend in the said quarter as compared to the same quarter of the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has paid a Special Interim Dividend of 320% (Rs. 32 per share) amounting to Rs. 6844 crore on the paid up share capital of the company. This was done as per Government decision in the context of disinvestment of 5% paid up equity capital of ONGC out of Government shareholding. The said dividend was disbursed to the shareholders on 22-12-2010.

ONGC had declared an Interim Dividend of 180% on the paid up share capital of the Company in the corresponding period during 2009, which cannot be compared to the Special Interim Dividend declared in December 2010. ONGC does not declare dividends on a quarterly basis and has the practice of declaring Interim Dividend during the month of December every calendar year and Final Dividend generally during September of every calendar year.

[English]

Private Participation in MFC

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

(a) whether the Railways propose private participation in the development of Multi-Functional Complexes (MFCs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) In order to provide rail users various facilities like shopping, food stalls and restaurants, book stalls, PCO/STD/ISD/

fax booths, medicine and variety store and budget hotel, etc. Ministry of Railways have taken up setting up of Multi-functional Complexes (MFCs) at various stations. Development of these MFCs has been entrusted to zonal railways, PSUs and Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA). At present, 160 stations have been identified for development of MFCs. The scheme includes construction of basic structure by zonal railways/ PSUs and undertaking furnishing and operation and management of these MFCs thereof by Lessees selected through an open, transparent, competitive bidding process. For some stations, the Lessee may also be assigned construction of MFCs in addition to its furnishing, operation and management.

[Translation]

SGSY

529. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) during each of the last three years along with the number of unemployed persons provided self-employment with the help of the said funds, State-wise;

(b) whether any report has been received by the Government on the implementation of SGSY from the National Institute of Rural Development and the Bankers Institute of Rural Development;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise funds allocated and total number of swarajgaris assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad has conducted some studies on Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) while Bankers institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow had also conducted one study on SGSY in 2007. The main observations of these studies were (i) lack of financial literacy amongst the rural poor, (ii) needs better access to credit for the rural poor, (iii) level of loan repayment amongst beneficiaries was high, (iv) reduced dependence on moneylenders as a result of improved credit linkage and income available from the enterprise (v) lack of market linkages, (vi) poor quality of Self Help-Groups, (vii) requirement of long term hand holding of

SHGs, (viii) regular training and capacity building, (ix) lack of professional implementing agency etc.

(d) The SGSY has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) taking into account the feedback provided and recommendations made by various studies including those conducted by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow, Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram etc. and reports of the Steering Committee constituted by the Planning Commission for the 11th Plan and the Prof. Radhakrishna Committee set up by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement

State-wise Financial Progress under the SGSY during 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	States/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Total Allocation (Rs. in lacs)	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Total Allocation (Rs. in lacs)	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Total Allocation (Rs. in lacs)	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11973.59	263615	14155.17	188837	14516.00	295568
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	664.59	1599	676.89	774	631.00	1496
3.	Assam	17268.43	100261	17586.21	142728	16389.00	164752
4.	Bihar	28484.23	100159	33674.05	127226	34532.00	157801
5.	Chhattisgarh	6325.60	44914	7478.12	46542	7669.00	50311
6.	Goa	100.00	735	166.67	592	200.00	1489
7.	Gujarat	4507.08	45189	5328.27	41728	5464.00	46131
8.	Haryana	2651.60	19891	3134.72	20639	3215.00	24392
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1116.68	7764	1320.15	11863	1353.00	11284
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1382.05	6818	1633.57	6990	1676.00	5644
11.	Jharkhand	10739.89	77168	12696.71	83103	13021.00	116670

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	9041.76	95409	10689.17	99950	10961.00	96470
13.	Kerala	4057.01	39683	4796.20	43784	4919.00	47426
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13556.08	73091	16026.00	99200	16433.00	106481
15.	Maharashtra	17873.35	119344	21131.20	154647	21668.00	159026
16.	Manipur	1157.65	3144	1179.10	3640	1099.00	3362
17.	Meghalaya	1297.01	3419	1321.02	2195	1231.00	5211
18.	Mizoram	300.13	5830	305.69	8748	285.00	8159
19.	Nagaland	889.68	2259	906.16	3205	844.00	3884
20.	Odisha	13695.32	87171	16189.28	126206	16604.00	131334
21.	Punjab	1288.65	15402	1523.44	13109	1563.00	14504
22.	Rajasthan	6865.71	50351	8116.64	58495	8324.00	62094
23.	Sikkim	332.29	1718	338.44	1689	316.00	1463
24.	Tamil Nadu	10587.28	152907	12516.29	113097	12830.00	107486
25.	Tripura	2090.21	13672	2128.93	23847	1983.00	30959
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41007.51	292105	48479.07	319568	49715.00	345408
27.	Uttarakhand	2158.99	13482	2552.35	18044	2617.00	18590
28.	West Bengal	15219.63	60736	17992.64	99905	18452.00	63092
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	195	25.00	243	25.00	587
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0	25.00	0	25.00	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	0	25.00	24	25.00	
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	177	25.00	0	25.00	0
33.	Puducherry	150.00	1087	200.00	1257	250.00	3103
Total		226882.00	1699295	264344.44	1861875	268866.00	2085177

*[English]***Electrification of Railway Line**

530 SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned for electrification of railway lines across the country, State-wise including Bihar in the financial year 2010-11;

(b) the present status of electrification of railway lines across the country State-wise including Shoranur-Mangalore railway line; and

(c) the time-frame set for its completion and budgetary allocation made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of projects sanctioned for electrification of railway lines across the country, state-wise including Bihar in the financial year 2010-11 are as under:

Sl. No.	State(s)	Name of the project	Route Kilometers	Cost Rs. in crores
1.	Maharashtra	Gondia-Balharshah	250	168.48
2.	Maharashtra	Daund-Manmad including Punthamba-Shirdi	255	179.41
3.	Haryana, Punjab	Rohtak-Bhatinda-Lehra Muhabat	252	215.93
4.	Kerala/Karnataka	Shoranur-Mangalore-Penambur	328	302.50
5.	Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh	Yelahanka-Dharmavaram-Gooty including Penukonda-Dharmavaram via Sri Satya Sai Prashanthi Nilayam	306	193.70
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	140	113.57
7.	Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan	Mathura-Alwar	121	99.71
8.	West Bengal/Jharkhand	Pandabeshwar-Sainthia-Pakur including Khana-Sainthia	205	341.50

(b) The State-wise present status of on-going electrification of railway lines across the country including Shoranur-Mangalore rail line is as under:

On-going Railway Electrification Projects

Sl. No.	State(s)	Name of the project (and Year of Sanction)	Route kilometer (RKM) Total	Balance RKM as on 01-04-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	Daund-Manmad including Punthamba-Shirdi (2010-11)	255	255

1	2	3	4	5
2.	West Bengal	Shantipur-Krishnanagar-Nabadwip with Gauge Conversion (2001-02/207-80)	27	27
3.	West Bengal	Burdwan-Katwa with Gauge Conversion (2007-08)	52	52
4.	West Bengal/ Jharkhand	Pandabeshwar-Sainthia-Pakur including Khana-Sainthia (2010-11)	205	205
5.	Uttar Pradesh/Bihar	Barabanki-Gonda-Gorakhpur-Barauni including Siwan-Thawe as phase I of Barabanki-Barauni-Guwahati (2007-08)	757	399
6.	Bihar, West Bengal/ Assam	Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati including Katihar-Barsoi (2008-09)	836	836
7.	Odisha	Angul-Sukinda (with new line with Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) (1997-98)	99	99
8.	Odisha	Haridaspur-Paradeep (with new line with RVNL 1996-97)	82	82
9.	Odisha	Daitari-Banspani (with new line with RVNL 1992-93)	155	106
10.	Haryana/Punjab	Chandigarh-Ludhiana (with new line 2005-06)	112	69
11.	Haryana/Punjab/ Himachal Pradesh	Chandigarh-Baddi (with new line 2007-08)	33	33
12.	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh	Noli-Delhi Shahdara (with Traffic facilities Supplementary 2008-09)	10	10
13.	Haryana/Punjab	Rohtak-Bhatinda-Lehra Muhabbat (2010-11)	252	252
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad-Moradabad (2010-11)	140	140
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi-Janghai-Unchahar including Phaphamau-Prayag-Allahabad (2008-09)	207	207
16.	Punjab/Himachal Pradesh/Jammu and Kashmir	Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi including Jammu Tawi-Udhampur as phase I of Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi-Baramula (2007-08) Doubling work is also in progress	275	176
17.	Delhi/Haryana	Shakurbasti-Rohtak (2007-08)	60	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad-Lucknow-Utratia (2005-06)	338	81

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Utratia-Sultanpur-Mughalsarai (2006-07)	288	123
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja-Meerut-Saharanpur including Ghaziabad-Meerut (1996-97/March 2007)	254	142
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi-Kanpur including Ait-Konch and Kanpur Anwarganj-Kalyanpur (2008-09)	240	240
22.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore-Villupuram (Material modification of Gauge conversion December 2008)	141	141
23.	Kerala	Idapalli-Vallaparapadam (with new line with RVNL 2006-07)	9	9
24.	Kerala/Karnataka	Shoranur-Mangalore-Penambur (2010-11)	328	328
25.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Tuticorin-Nagercoil (2008-09)	262	262
26.	Kerala/Tamil Nadu	Trivendrum-Kanyakumari (87 RKM) (February 2007) as material modification of Ernakulam-Trivendrum (342 RKM)	87	87
27.	Andhra Pradesh/ Karnataka	Lingampalli-Wadi (2006-07)	161	52
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandalur-Guntakal (With RVNL 2000-01) Doubling works are also in progress	222	179
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam (New line by RVNL 2006-07)	113	93
30.	Andhra Pradesh/ Karnataka/Maharashtra	Pune-Wadi-Guntakal (Doubling with electrification by RVNL, 2009-10—with ADB funding)	641	641
31.	West Bengal	Tamluk-Digha (2009 as material modification of new line work)	94	94
32.	Maharashtra	Gondia-Ballarshah (2010-11)	250	250
33.	Karnataka	Kengeri-Mysore (Material modification of Bangalore-Mysore doubling, February 2010)	126	126
34.	Karnataka	Bangerpet-Marikuppam (May 2010 as material modification of electrification of Bangalore area)	16	16
35.	Gujarat	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej (with gauge conversion by RVNL 2005-06)	62	62

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain-Indore and Dewas-Maksi (2006-07)	116	27
Total			7305	5904

(c) All the on-going Railway Electrification projects are planned for completion by end of 12th Five Year Plan. However, this is subject to routen length, locational complexities and other related works like yard remodelling, doubling etc. and availability of resources. Total Budgetary allocation for Railway Electrification Plan Head for the year 2010-11 has been Rs. 601 crores.

[Translation]

Locations under PURA

531. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of eleven project proposals selected under Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) along with the basis of selection of these locations;

(b) the details of the villages likely to be covered under these projects;

(c) whether the States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat were ignored during the selection process; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Government has approved Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme for implementation on pilot basis in XI Plan. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities

and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The private sector entities is given the flexibility of selecting the Gram Panchayat(s) on the basis of certain socio-economic guidelines, such as a critical population size of 25,000-40,000 in an area of about 25 square kilometers; geographic dispersion of selected PURA Gram Panchayats across the country so as to be largely representative in nature. For selecting the private partners, a notice was issued inviting Expression of Interest (Eoi) from private sector entities on 15th April 2010 in leading national and financial dailies. In response to the notice, 93 Eols were received out of which 45 organizations had qualified. These 45 organizations were asked to submit the detailed bid along with concept plan by 07th October 2010. In response, 09 organizations had submitted 14 proposals out of which 11 proposals have qualified. The qualified 11 project are located in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Utrakhand. The pilots would provide learning for future upscaling. The concerned private entities, whose proposals have qualified, have been asked to prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR) and submit to this Ministry by 22nd February 2011 for approval. Hence, process of selection of private partners for implementation of PURA scheme has not been completed so far.

[English]

Utilisation of Rainwater

532. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantum of natural and rainwater is wasted and goes unutilized every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of water required and used for

cultivation and drinking purpose in a year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for proper distribution of water for cultivation and drinking purposes throughout the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The total of average annual rainfall, snowfall and glacier melt in volumetric term works out to about 4000 billion cubic meters (BCM). After accounting for the evaporation and evapotranspiration, the water availability has been assessed as 1869 BCM. However, in view of hydrological features and due to topographical constraints the utilizable water has been assessed as 1123 BCM. The rest of water could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

(c) The total water used for different uses is 681 BCM. Ministry of Water Resources has not made assessment of State-wise quantum of water required. The quantum of water required for different purposes has been assessed by the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD). As assessed by NCIWRD, the requirement of water for irrigation and domestic use for 2010 are 557 BCM and 43 BCM respectively for the country.

(d) Several measures for development and improved management of water resources are undertaken by respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Scheme for Command Area Development and Water Management and Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments/

Urban Local Bodies in providing adequate water supply facilities in urban areas, Ministry of Urban Development is providing Additional Central Assistance as per guidelines under the ongoing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission with components of Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns launched in 2005-06. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Rural Drinking Water Programme" is also being implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development for drinking water supply in rural areas.

[Translation]

Oil Leakage from ONGC Pipeline

533. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether there was oil leakage from the pipeline of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the number of locations from where incidents of oil leakage have been reported to the Government during the last two years and the value of oil assessed to be lost from the said leakages;

(d) whether the oil leakage causing environment pollution and the traders are incurring losses; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to compensate the loss incurred to traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An oil leakage from the ONGC pipelines occurred near ONGC's BPB Complex in Bassein Field (Western Offshore). The

leakage was caused due to anchor dragging of pipe-lay barge deployed by LSTK contractor during pipelaying activity.

(c) to (e) There was no major oil spill during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 from ONGC pipelines. However, one minor leakage in the year 2008-09 and six minor leakages during the year 2009-10 in Tamil Nadu were reported. The quantum of spill from these minor leakages/occurrences was negligible. Minor leakages were attended to immediately through corrective measures and eco friendly technologies by ONGC. Compensations are paid to affected land owners/farmers wherever required.

New Railway Zone

534. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long-standing demand for establishment of a Railway Zone in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Representations have been received from time to time, for setting up new Zonal Headquarter at various

locations in Gujarat. However, new Railway Zones are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other administrative/operational requirements, consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency, and not on purely regional considerations. The proposals for creation of a new Railway Zone in Gujarat, when seen in the light of these considerations, have not been found operationally feasible.

Joint Venture Projects

535. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias*
LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether a number of companies have entered into joint venture projects with foreign fertilizer manufacturing companies;

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

(c) the likely effect of the recent upheaval in the Arabian countries on the said joint venture projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of the existing/ongoing joint ventures (JV) abroad are given in the table below:

Project/Country	JV partners	Product	Offtake arrangement
Oman India Fertilizer Co. (OMIFCO), Oman	Oman Oil Co. (OOC-50%), FFCO (25%), and KRIBHCO (25%)	16.52 lakh MT Urea and 2.48 lakh MT Ammonia	Urea Offtake Agreement (UOTA) by GOI for offtake of entire quantity on pre-fixed price. Ammonia Offtake Agreement (AOTA) by IFFCO for off take of entire ammonia at pre-fixed price

Project/Country	JV partners	Product	Off take arrangement
ICS Senegal, Senegal	ICS Senegal and IFFCO consortium	5.5 lakh MT phosphoric acid	Off take agreement by IFFCO for off take of entire quantity of phosphoric acid
IMACID, Morocco	OCP (50%—Morocco, Chambal (25%), and TCL (25%)—India	4.25 lakh MT Phosphoric acid	Off take agreement by Chambal-TCL for off take of entire quantity of phosphoric acid
JIFCO, Jordan	JPMC and IFFCO	4.8 lakh MT phosphoric acid to be commissioned	Off take agreement by IFFCO for off take of entire quantity of phosphoric acid
Tunisia-India Fertilizer Company (TIFERT), Tunisia	GCT (Tunisia), CFL and GSFC (India)	3.60 lakh MT of phosphoric acid	Off take agreement by CFL-GSFC for off take of entire quantity of phosphoric acid
Indo-Jordan Chemicals Company (IJC), Jordan	JPMC (Jordan) and SPIC (India)	2.24 lakh MT phosphoric acid	SPIC has off take arrangement but now SPIC has sold its stakes.

(c) Since these joint ventures companies work on purely commercial terms as per international laws and practices, it is expected that there may not be any adverse impact on these companies. However, there may be minor effects in the form of strikes, hurdles in operation or availability of raw materials and dispatch of finished product due to disturbances in ocean route from Suez on a temporary basis only.

[English]

Promotion of Rural Industries

536. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme for the promotion of rural industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of industries earmarked for rural industries;

(d) the central assistance disbursed for implementation of rural industries during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) the number of micro enterprises in KBK region of Orissa received central assistance during the said period; and

(f) the number of people benefited due to implementation of schemes during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) For promotion of rural industries especially in non-farm sector, the Government in the Ministry of MSME is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises

by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this Programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises *inter alia*, under Mineral Based Industry; Forest Based Industry; Agro Based and Food Processing Industry, Polymer and Chemical Based Industry, Rural Engineering and Bio-Technology Industry, Hand Made Paper and Fibre Industry and Service Industry, by availing of margin money subsidy of 25 per cent of project cost for units in rural areas to be set up by beneficiaries belonging to general category which will be 35 per cent for beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled cast/scheduled tribe/Women and others through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc., for projects costing up to Rs. 25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs. 10 lakh each in the service sector.

(d) The State-wise details of margin money subsidy

provided under REGP and PMEGP during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(e) The number of units setup under REGP/PMEGP in Odisha including the KBK region during last three years and current year are as under:

Years	Number of projects assisted under REGP/PMEGP in Orissa
2007-08	1105
2008-09	1654
2009-10	1908
2010-11*	7480

*Upto 10-02-2011.

(f) The State-wise number of persons benefited by REGP/PMEGP during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money assistance provided under REGP/PMEGP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Margin Money provided under REGP 2007-08	Margin Money provided under PMEGP			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
					Allocated	Utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	12.30	9.74	40.63	159.98	3.23
2.	Delhi	13.23	0.70	60.00	433.66	62.05
3.	Haryana	2949.39	1190.28	1344.07	1387.82	1305.07
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1799.85	392.77	615.20	971.78	723.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1753.83	898.00	1803.94	1367.82	1991.00
6.	Punjab	3273.35	951.00	2106.77	1317.28	1216.50
7.	Rajasthan	3871.78	1503.58	2867.87	3807.80	2903.88
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.84	29.53	50.48	171.83	48.68
9.	Bihar	1163.37	4201.22	1123.50	8760.64	2107.98
10.	Jharkhand	461.04	958.00	779.36	3907.36	1114.40
11.	Odisha	1456.41	2419.53	3881.64	4449.26	1670.61
12.	West Bengal	6367.70	5135.37	9055.84	5343.17	5750.30
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	325.67	88.45	97.02	431.09	166.70
14.	Assam	2887.94	890.20	1895.36	4469.66	888.47
15.	Manipur	82.39	0.00	181.15	604.59	8.75
16.	Meghalaya	512.55	0.00	645.03	856.94	251.37
17.	Mizoram	1125.97	0.00	265.17	451.52	236.14
18.	Nagaland	471.18	9.62	33.95	714.16	501.51
19.	Sikkim	273.58	22.45	120.81	295.54	109.35
20.	Tripura	681.83	32.02	417.25	536.50	235.84
21.	Andhra Pradesh	5456.10	2582.54	8956.39	4898.94	4424.75
22.	Karnataka	3315.64	2510.48	3000.78	2896.02	2686.72
23.	Kerala	2358.49	671.33	3007.44	2686.19	1958.54
24.	Lakshadweep	7.78	0.00	6.48	155.39	8.20
25.	Puducherry	132.25	19.40	28.33	171.27	18.04
26.	Tamil Nadu	3163.38	2328.54	5677.29	3389.80	3705.75
27.	Goa	112.73	2.10	168.90	435.71	189.94
28.	Gujarat	1075.28	659.33	1866.06	2542.53	3517.81
29.	Maharashtra	2770.70	2455.61	4755.29	4793.80	4621.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Chhattisgarh	1788.20	1318.62	1582.05	2983.57	2620.25
31.	Madhya Pradesh	2291.58	1143.48	3295.87	5440.13	3263.10
32.	Uttarkhand	1074.43	456.52	1017.49	1120.18	871.70
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4994.83	7984.31	13529.03	11648.07	10234.65
Grand Total		58059.59	40864.72	74276.44	83600.00	59365.72

*As on 31-1-2011.

Statement-II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of estimated employment opportunities generated under REGP/PMEGP

(No. of persons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated employment Generated under REGP during 2007-08	Estimated employment Generated under PMEGP during 2008-09	Estimated employment Generated under PMEGP during 2009-10	Estimated employment Generated under PMEGP during 2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	199	160	500	34
2.	Delhi	215	10	348	210
3.	Haryana	45185	4840	4283	5047
4.	Himachal Pradesh	26848	3090	1963	2539
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	43865	6800	17820	8531
6.	Punjab	37412	2660	8764	5705
7.	Rajasthan	94468	5400	13299	15656
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	273	400	264	268
9.	Bihar	20057	58730	5112	6315
10.	Jharkhand	9064	4980	3250	7960
11.	Odisha	21857	16540	17812	7480

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	West Bengal	120126	40020	69203	37368
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1783	1140	1380	1312
14.	Assam	48303	12260	15280	6624
15.	Manipur	1105	0	1166	115
16.	Meghalaya	3509	0	2167	702
17.	Mizoram	17299	0	1705	1530
18.	Nagaland	6910	50	286	1607
19.	Tripura	14178	250	1710	694
20.	Sikkim	2260	100	266	159
21.	Andhra Pradesh	98449	8650	73417	31559
22.	Karnataka	58855	12200	17198	12200
23.	Kerala	48668	3650	15970	10910
24.	Lakshadweep	36	0	120	200
25.	Puducherry	2099	480	396	213
26.	Tamil Nadu	54634	11970	45511	17989
27.	Goa	809	10	1409	1583
28.	Gujarat	19271	2680	7892	15490
29.	Maharashtra	33266	16920	21961	23907
30.	Chhattisgarh	25933	5840	7410	6764
31.	Madhya Pradesh	42793	4160	12294	13195
32.	Uttarakhand	19270	3840	8345	5284
33.	Uttar Pradesh	56652	27240	41536	35628
Total		975651	255070	419997	284778

Indira Sagar Polavaram Project

537. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised cost estimates for Indira Sagar Polavaram Project have been submitted to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the final decision taken in this matter?

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

(b) and (c) The revised cost estimate of Indira Sagar Polavaram Project was accepted in the 108th meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects held on 4th January, 2011 for revised estimated cost of Rs. 16010.45 crore at 2010-11 price level.

[Translation]

Import of Foreign Raw Materials

538. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of chemical fertilizers

is dependent on import of foreign raw materials;

(b) if not, the facts thereof indicating the percentage of the requirements of the fertilizer industry fulfilled separately from domestic sources and imports;

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of raw materials have increased in the international market during 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10; and

(d) if so, the average rate of price rise and its impact on fertilizer industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. About 90% of phosphatic fertilizers produced in the country are dependent on import of foreign raw material and entire requirement of Potash is imported. Only a small quantity of rock phosphate (from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Mines) and sulphur (from oil refineries) is available from domestic sources. However, the same are also priced at international price parity.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. As per the data available in the Department with respect to import of fertilizer raw materials such as Ammonia, Sulphur, Phosphoric Acid, Rock Phosphate, Muriate of Potash (MOP) by manufactures of DAP and complex fertilizers for the period April 2009-March 2010 (2009-10) and April 2010-December 2010 (2010-11), it is indicated that prices of all raw materials, except MOP have increased. The details are as follows:

	Average Import Price in US\$ per MT		% Increase
	2009-10	2010-11	
MOP	470.35	363.29	-22.71%
Phosphoric Acid	563.23	761.11	35.11%
Ammonia	284.19	361.59	27.24%
Rock	116.60	135.06	15.83%
Sulphur	87.73	164.58	96.56%

Due to increase in prices of the fertilizer raw materials in the international market, cost of indigenous production increases. There is no substantial impact of rise in the prices on the domestic fertilizer industry, except temporary requirement of higher working capital, as any increase in the cost of production of fertilizers is absorbed in the form of subsidy or marginal increase in the Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs), if any.

[English]

Losses incurred by Public Sector Undertakings

539. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) the number of public sector undertakings which have been running in loss during the last three years along with details of losses incurred by the said

PSUs; and

(b) the innovative action plan prepared by the Government for their turn around?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP) : (a) There were 59, 55 and 54 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which were incurring loss during 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08 respectively. The CPSE-wise detail of the losses during the last three years is given at the enclosed Statement.

(b) The performance improvement of sick and loss making (CPSEs) is a continuous process; enterprise specific measures for their turn around are taken by the concerned administrative Ministries/Department and the CPSEs. Moreover, the Government established the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 for advising the Government for strengthening, modernizing, reviving and restructuring of CPSEs. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the CPSEs prepare the proposals for revival and restructuring of sick CPSEs on a case to case basis and refer them to BRPSE.

Statement

Central Public Sector Enterprises incurring losses for the last 3 years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest Plant Dev. Corp. Ltd.	23.93	16.83	16.68
2.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	10.54	3.52	10.69
3.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	8.79	3.52	4.00
4.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	44.68	22.09	20.71
5.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	72.58	25.28	—
6.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	513.82	481.41	298.24

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Odisha Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	—	0.61	0.61
8.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	—	1380.47	—
9.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	—	2109.09	1029.93
10.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	48.03	—	—
11.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	63.30	—	—
12.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	1009.21	890.26	789.48
13.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	22.09	16.72	21.37
14.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	14.38	18.10	—
15.	Nepa Ltd.	55.33	46.08	37.67
16.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	14.67	—	49.22
17.	Hindustan Prefeb Ltd.	—	—	13.75
18.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	54.59	6.88	26.72
19.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	—	80.10	145.79
20.	National Projects Construction Ltd.	—	28.70	36.62
21.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	35.72	—	—
22.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	27.86	215.04	105.84
23.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	—	145.38	134.85
24.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	585.09	—	1504.83
25.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	103.84	—	—
26.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	382.27	—	1101.98
27.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	7.13	11.13	2.76
28.	National Handicapped Fin. and Development Corporation Ltd.	—	2.89	—
29.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	8.60	—	26.73
30.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	9.04	8.63	13.62
31.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	136.36	157.59	151.29
32.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	55.91	46.98	50.80
33.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	25.77	18.44	20.45

1	2	3	4	5
34.	BEL Optronics Ltd.	—	3.58	—
35.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	459.32	445.37	435.00
36.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	15.31	11.07	20.72
37.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	49.94	69.48	49.04
38.	HMT Ltd.	52.91	70.79	44.67
39.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	45.80	37.17	40.50
40.	HMT Watches Ltd.	168.35	164.05	146.95
41.	ITI Ltd.	458.76	668.18	358.38
42.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	—	0.83	2.76
43.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	27.38	30.30	59.60
44.	Instrumentation Ltd.	—	—	33.37
45.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	—	10.31	—
46.	J and K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	0.60	0.30	0.20
47.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	—	397.28	—
48.	KIOCL Ltd.	177.27	—	—
49.	Gail Gas Ltd.	3.91	—	—
50.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	31.62	0.92	—
51.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	—	0.05	—
52.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	1822.65	—	—
53.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2610.96	—	—
54.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	6.90	7.84	5.04
55.	Brushware Ltd.	—	—	0.07
56.	British India Corporation Ltd.	42.63	44.03	—
57.	National Jute Manufacturer Corporation Ltd.	—	583.67	505.17
58.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.	—	—	510.19
59.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	1.18	—	2.08
60.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	29.11	18.61	24.97

1	2	3	4	5
61.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	14.31	—	—
62.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	1.60	1.39	1.21
63.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.19	—	—
64.	Food Corpn. of India	0.38	—	43.99
65.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	1.16	0.47	7.09
66.	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	—	—	13.80
67.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	0.54	—	—
68.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1.82	2.01	2.46
69.	STCL Ltd.	435.08	—	—
70.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	0.16	0.98	1.12
71.	Air India Charters Ltd.	360.69	339.60	—
72.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	41.54	81.83	59.16
73.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	1.82	114.81	1.96
74.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	—	140.01	—
75.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	9.06	12.05	18.14
76.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.	5552.44	5548.26	2226.16
77.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	54.42	52.72	51.89
78.	Scooters India Ltd.	28.01	27.65	22.47
Total		15841.55	14621.35	10302.79

Note: Nil (—) Figures have been shown in the years when the CPSEs made/incurred profits.

**Affect on MSMEs Due to
Economic Slowdown**

540. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM

ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the national market;

(b) whether a number of MSMEs have been affected due to the recent global economic slowdown;

(c) if so, the details of the decrease in earnings and exports sector-wise and the number of units that

have faced closure;

(d) whether these industries are facing threat due to the entry of Multi National Companies in the country;

(e) if so, whether the Government is finding any winning formulae to empower such industries to compete in the tough global market place;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has provided a stimulus package for these industries; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Based on the National Accounts Statistics, published by Central Statistics Office (CSO), contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2006-07 to 2008-09 in the domestic market is estimated to be continuously rising as under:

Year	Contribution of MSMEs (%) at 1999-2000 prices	
	Total Industrial Production	Gross Domestic Product
2006-2007	45.62	7.20
2007-2008	45.24	8.00
2008-2009	44.86	8.72

(b) and (c) Based on estimated projections, number of MSMEs have risen to 298.08 lakh in 2009-10 from 261.01 in 2006-07 despite recent economic global slowdown. As per Reserve Bank of India, 7723 enterprises were sick as on March 2010.

(d) to (f) No specific reports are available giving the extent to which Indian MSMEs may have been affected due to competition from big industries and multi-national corporations (MNCs). However, from the fact that annual growth rate of MSMEs has so far been consistently higher than that of country's industrial sector

as a whole, it can be inferred that MSME sector has generally been able to face competition in the market, including that from big industries and MNCs.

(g) and (h) Keeping in view possible impact of global recession on MSMEs, Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Public Sector Banks had taken several measures for MSMEs which, *inter alia*, include: (i) extending loan limit under Credit Guarantee Scheme from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore (with a guarantee cover of 50 per cent); (ii) increasing guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme from 80 per cent to 85 per cent for credit facility up to Rs. 5 lakh; (iii) interest subvention of 2 per cent in pre and post-shipment export credit to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and (iv) reduction in interest rates for borrowing by micro enterprises by 1 per cent and in respect of SMEs by 0.5 per cent.

[Translation]

Rail Over Bridge on NH-28B

541. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct rail over-bridge at Bagaha-2 on N.H. 28B, Ramnagar and Narkatiyaganj railway crossing in Balmikinagar Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether non-availability of the rail over-bridge are causing inconvenience to the general public;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have received letter from any public representative in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reasons of delay in the construction of the said rail over-bridge and the time by which the construction work would likely to be started and the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Railway has sanctioned three Road Over Bridges (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) i.e. LC No. 50 at Km. 288/2-3

near Bagaha, LC No. 31 on Rampur-Narkatiyaganj and LC No. 22 Spl. at Narkatiyaganj to mitigate inconvenience to road users.

(d) and (e) In case of LC No. 50, consent of cost sharing of Ministry of Road Transport and National Highway (MORT and H) on National Highway (NH) is not yet available, where as in case of work on LC No. 31 and 22 Spl., the Bihar State Government accorded approval in Nov./Dec.' 2010. Due to above reasons, ROB works have been partially delayed. Presently, the work is at Geotechnical investigation, planning and design approval stage. Likely date of completion is March' 2013.

[English]

Expansion of Railway Line

542. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to adopt the principle of social viability instead of economic viability for expansion of rail lines in backward areas of the country in Rail Budget; and

(b) if so, the details of areas where such expansions are proposed including Gaya-Chatra-Chandwa line of Chatra district and Barwadih-Ambikapur line of Latehar district in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Projects on Indian Railways are generally sanctioned in accordance with norms laid down in the National Transport Policy, 1980. However, a few socially desirable projects are also sanctioned.

(b) The Gaya-Chatra new line is a sanctioned project, work on which is already in progress. Railways had conducted a survey for the Barwadih-Ambikapur line earlier. However, the work could not be taken up due to heavy throwforward of ongoing projects.

Cases of Foreigner in Guwahati High Court

543. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases relating to foreigners are pending in Guwahati High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases disposed of by the Guwahati High Court since January 2005 and the number of cases pending till date?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As per the latest information available, 60,116 cases were pending in the Gauhati High Court as on 30-6-2010. The number of cases disposed of by the Gauhati High Courts since January, 2005 is given below:

Year	Case Type	Cases disposed of
2005	Civil	22423
	Criminal	6027
2006	Civil	25863
	Criminal	7050
2007	Civil	8410
	Criminal	3442
2008	Civil	19299
	Criminal	8470
2009	Civil	8643
	Criminal	1887
Total		111514

[Translation]

Pending Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra

544. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals of irrigation projects of Maharashtra pending with the Government;
- (b) the reasons for delay in approval of the projects; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for early approval of these irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) There are 19 new projects of Maharashtra which are under appraisal with the Central Appraising Agencies (CAA). The Ministry of Water Resources during has considerably increased frequency of the meeting of the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects which accord techno-economic clearance to the projects and it is for the State Governments to submit satisfactory compliances of the observations of the CAA so that project proposal could be put up before above stated Advisory Committee for approval/clearance.

[English]

Diversion of Kerosene

545. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total subsidy given on kerosene per litre;
- (b) kerosene price prevailing in neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka;
- (c) whether 4-5 million kilolitres of kerosene has been diverted every year;
- (d) if so, the total quantity of kerosene is diverted in 2009-10;
- (e) whether a substantial quantity of kerosene is also being smuggled in neighbouring countries as the fuel prices is much higher in those countries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to plug leakage and to ensure the benefits reaches the target population of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Government is providing a subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene from the fiscal budget under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). In addition to the fiscal subsidy, the OMCs are currently incurring an under-recovery of Rs. 20.57 per litre on PDS Kerosene.

(b) The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Kerosene in India and neighbouring countries as on 1st February, 2011 in terms of Indian Rupee is given below:

	RSP of Kerosene (Rs. per litre)
Bangladesh	28.27
Nepal	40.58
Sri Lanka	20.98
India*	12.73

*RSP of PDS Kerosene in Delhi

Note: Data on neighboring countries as provided by Indian Oil Corporation.

The RSP of Kerosene for Bhutan is not available.

(c) and (d) With a view to assess the demand of Kerosene in different States/Union Territories (UTs), the Government commissioned a comprehensive study of the subject through the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in December 2004. NCAER in its report had estimated the total leakage/diversion of Kerosene meant for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS) at 38.6%.

(e) and (f) Allocation of PDS Kerosene is made by the Government of India to different States/UTs on a quarterly basis for distribution under PDS. Further distribution within the States/UTs through their PDS network is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. This Ministry has not received any information regarding smuggling of PDS Kerosene from India into neighbouring countries.

(g) This Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOD) with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to partner in the Project related to distribution of PDS Kerosene and domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for better targeting of subsidy to the intended beneficiaries.

Further, in view of incidents of pilferage and adulteration, and to further strengthen the monitoring and reinforce anti adulteration efforts, it has, been decided that an effective Marker System will be introduced within a period of six months. State/UT Government have been requested to introduce Global Positioning System (GPS) based vehicular tracking system for vehicles used for transporting PDS SKO similar to the one used by OMCs for Petrol/Diesel tankers.

Railway Line Expansion

546. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have fulfilled all the promises made in the last Railway Budget, like introduction of new trains, increase in the frequency of express trains in the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Introduction of new trains, increase in frequency of express trains announced in the last Railway Budget 2010-11 are done during the course of the same financial year.

Decontrolling of Prices of Urea

547. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to put on hold the decontrol prices of Urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also referred this issue to a Committee of Secretaries to work out the modalities;

(d) if so, whether the said committee has submitted any report in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) The Group of Ministers (GoM) under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister, discussed the proposal for formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) and other related issues. The Group of Ministers decided to constitute a Committee under chairmanship of Shri Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission and consisting of Secretary, D/o Fertilizers, Secretary D/o Expenditure, Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Secretary, M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas to examine the proposal for introduction of NBS in urea, including various options therefor, and make suitable recommendations. The issues are under consideration of the Committee.

[Translation]

Proposal for Development of S and T

548. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted

any proposal for Development of Science and Technology in the State during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the actions taken on each of these proposals; and

(d) the details of the amount of funds allocated/ released therefor to Bihar during the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of Science and Technology in the Department of Science and Technology has provided support to scientific research proposals received from Research and Development Institutions, Universities, Voluntary Organizations, State Science and Technology Councils and other autonomous organizations in various States, including the State of Bihar. According to available official statistics, the details of projects funded in the State of Bihar in the last 3 years are as followed:—

Year	No. of Projects	Total cost (Rs. in lakhs)
2005-06	6	57.77
2006-07	12	123.72
2007-08	14	187.13

[English]

Expenditure Cut in Railways

549. SHRI. D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have issued any direction to prune non-plan expenditure and other miscellaneous spending;

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

(c) whether the Railways have hired several consultants/Advisors;

(d) if so, the details and objective thereof along with monthly expenditure incurred thereon;

(e) whether the Railways have stopped payment to contractors and overtime/night allowances to its staff;

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

(g) the remedial steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) In view of the implementation of recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission, the Railways have been asked to control the expenditure and stay within the Budget allocations as a matter of financial discipline and prudence.

(c) and (d) Five Consultants/Advisers have been appointed for advising the Ministry in the specialized fields of public relations, publication, advertising, etc. at a total monthly fee of Rs. 1.6 lakh approx.

(e) No staff payments have been stopped. Contractors are being paid according to budgetary allocation to the Zonal Railway.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Special Courts for Corruption Cases

550. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up special courts for solving corruption cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix time frame for deciding these cases in time;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there is any shortage of courts and judges in the country; and

(g) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) The Government has decided to set up 71 new Special Courts for trial of CBI cases out of which orders for setting up of 54 special courts have been issued and 10 have become functional on the basis of the new yardstick of 50 cases as prescribed by the Chief Justice of India for creation of Special Courts. Both recurring and Non-recurring expenditure in setting up and functioning of these Special Courts would be reimbursed by the Government of India to the respective State Government. Time frame for court cases cannot be fixed as disposal of a case depends on various reports to be provided by investigating agencies, examining number of witnesses and required evidence in the case.

(f) and (g) Yes, there is shortage of courts and judges in the country. To augment the situation and to improve justice delivery system and reduce pendencies in the Courts, the Government is taking various initiatives. These are as under:—

- (1) The Government has 'in principle' approved setting up of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The National Mission would help implementing the two major goals of

- (i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system.

- (ii) enhancing accountability at all levels through structural changes and setting performance standards and facilitating enhancement of capacities for achieving such performance standards.

- (2) With the objective of improving justice delivery, Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to be utilized over a period of five years up to 2010-2015. This grant is aimed at providing support to improve judicial outcomes, and is allocated for the 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 to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions; and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings.

- (3) The Government is implementing a 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, at a cost of Rs. 935 crore for the first phase which will connect

14,229 courts in the country including video conferencing facilities. In the subsequent phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to take place. The Project output would be beneficial to both improving court process and rendering citizen centric services. Automation of case flow would cover case scrutiny, registration, court proceedings and electronic monitoring of all court-wise case pendency and performance assessment of Judges. In terms of citizen centric services, online availability of case status, copies of orders and judgments, cause list and eventually e-filing of cases will be available. This project will also achieve one of the important goals of the Vision Document 2009, namely, the creation of National Arrears Grid, with the last mile connectivity up to Taluqa courts. The complete coverage of the 14,249 courts in terms of hardware and software will be achieved by March 2014 and the largest number of courts (12,000) will be covered by March 2012. Re-engineering of the process in the courts is the ultimate aim for speeding justice delivery and this activity is also to start this year.

- (4) Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 which provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to common man. Under the scheme, the Government provides non recurring grant for creation of infrastructure and also recurring grant on annual basis. Rs. 20.92 crore have been provided to the States so far under this scheme.
- (5) 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 central grant is released with a rider that the State Governments would contribute at least the matching share. An amount of Rs. 412 crore has been released to the State Governments during the last three years. Central Grant for construction of High Court buildings is considered by the Planning Commission on 30:70 basis under Additional Central Assistance scheme.

- (6) For legal empowerment of the marginalized people in India an externally aided project 'Access to Justice for Marginalised People in India' is being implemented, in the selected 7 States, with support of UNDP.

[Translation]

River Action Plan

551. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the State Governments to check the construction related pollution of rivers under River Action Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided by the Union Government during 2010-11, State-wise;

(c) the criteria for providing financial assistance by the Union Government to State Government for River Action Plan;

(d) the number of proposals regarding River Action Plan received by the Union Government from the State Government;

(e) whether the Government has provided financial assistance against all proposals; and

(f) if not, the details of the projects provided financial assistance and the projects rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): The subject matter of the Question is related to National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD), Ministry of Environment and Forests. The reply based on the material furnished by NRCD, Ministry of Environment and Forests is as under.

(a) to (c) The Centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) covers identified polluted stretches of 39 rivers in 178 towns spread over 20 states. The major rivers covered under the Plan include Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar, Satluj, Krishna, Musi, Cauveri and Godavari besides others. The schemes undertaken under the Plan for pollution abatement in rivers include Interception and Diversion to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and diverting them for treatment in Sewage Treatment Plants (STP), Electric crematoria and Improved Wood crematoria, Low Cost Sanitation works and, River Front Development. The NRCP schemes are undertaken on a 70:30 cost sharing basis between Centre and States. For the States in the North-Eastern Region the ratio is 90:10. State-wise details of funds released under the Plan during 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. River conservation projects such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State sector schemes. Since the launching of the Ganga Action Plan in 1985, a total of 1386 pollution abatement schemes have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 6746 crore against which an amount of Rs. 3870 crore has been released till December, 2010 by the Central Government for implementation of the works in the States. Proposals for pollution abatement schemes received from the

States are considered for sanction from time to time subject to their conformity with the NRCP guidelines, pollution status and availability of funds under the Plan.

Statement

Funds Released for 2010-11 under National River Conservation Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.39
2.	Bihar	20.00
3.	Goa	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	0.00
6.	Karnataka	0.96
7.	Kerala	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	3.75
10.	Odisha	0.00
11.	Punjab	13.67
12.	Rajasthan	0.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	88.30
15.	Uttarakhand	21.74
16.	West Bengal	65.67
17-18.	NE (Sikkim, Nagaland)	17.58
19.	Delhi	39.39
20.	Haryana	4.00
Total (NRCP)		275.45

*[English]***Funds Allocated Under PMGSY and NREGA**

552. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated to West Bengal under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and NREGA from 2006 to 2010 and the percentage of utilisation;

(b) whether there is any allegation of misuse of NREGA funds in West Bengal and North Eastern States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A Statement indicating the funds allocated, released and

expenditure reported by West Bengal from 2006 to 2010 under PMGSY is as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Release	Expenditure*
2006-07	123.69	479.06
2007-08	549.69	439.47
2008-09	635.48	583.18
2009-10	375.00	575.82

*Including amount out of opening balance.

NREGA is demand driven and not allocation based. The details of funds released, total funds available (including opening balance, State release etc.) and expenditure incurred in West Bengal from 2006 to 2010 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Central Release	Total funds available	Expenditure
2006-07	358.5884	630.2342	394.6263
2007-08	881.3588	1331.4855	1004.3462
2008-09	922.7509	1336.5490	940.3847
2009-10	1787.2896	2408.5415	2108.9816

(b) and (c) The Ministry has received 30 complaints alleging misappropriation of funds/corruption under NREGA in West Bengal and North Eastern States. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Government/UT administration in accordance with the Employment Guarantee Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry have been forwarded to the concerned States for taking appropriate action.

Rail Coach Factory, Palakkad

553. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made in the proposed Rail Coach Factory (RCF) at Palakkad, Kerala;

(b) the steps taken by the Railways to expedite the work of said RCF; and

(c) the time frame set for making said RCF operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Denseness of Fog

554. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the denseness of fog has increased 10 times;

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

(c) the adverse effect on 'Fog Warning System' due to increased denseness of fog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The increasing trend in fog hours is noticed in recent years and the evidence of 10 times increase in dense fog hours (having visibility of less than 200 m) over Delhi Airport during December-January is based on the data analysis since 1981. Fog is largely prevalent over the north/north west India due to the stable atmospheric conditions locally that keeps the vehicular/industrial pollutants trapped in the lower atmosphere close to the surface. The increased quantum of vehicular traffic/rapid industrialization over the years is the main reason for the increased concentrations of the pollutants. Associated with the dropping of the night time/early morning ambient air temperature, the above increased density of suspended pollutant particles facilitates the condensation of moisture that leads to the fog formation.

(c) System of Air Quality Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) system that integrates components like Delhi

urban area monitoring network consisting of online air pollution analyzers, automatic weather stations, emission inventory, activity data, 3-D coupled atmospheric chemistry transport models to facilitate forecasting of several major air pollutants, is implemented over Delhi NCR region during Common Wealth Games—2010 by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The integrated assessment of the SAFAR system and the existing Fog Forecasting System implemented at Delhi Airport will be able to account for changes in the pollutant concentrations.

River Water Management

555. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of flowing water in a river includes its various purposes such as drinking water, water for irrigation and industrial use, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is necessary to maintain the minimum flow of water in the river; and

(d) if so, the details of the criteria for determining the various uses of available water while constructing a water body?

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) Various uses of water are met from both surface and ground water depending upon the availability of resources, topography etc. Utilizable surface water resources of various river basins of India is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The National Water Policy 2002 states that minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology and social considerations.

Water being a State subject, the schemes for water resources development and management are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. The National Water Policy, however,

accords highest water allocation priority to drinking water followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology etc. in the planning and operation of water resources system.

Statement

Utilizable surface water resources of river basins of India

River Basin	Utilizable surface water resources (BCM)
1	2
Indus	46
Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna	
(a) Ganga	250
(b) Brahmaputra, Barak and others	24
Godavari	76.3
Krishna	58
Cauvery	19
Subernarekha	6.8
Brahmani-Baitarni	18.3
Mahanadi	50
Pennar	6.9
Mahi	3.1
Sabarmati	1.9
Narmada	34.5
Tapi	14.5
West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	11.9
West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	24.3
East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	13.1

1	2
East Flowing Rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.5
West Flowing Rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	15

[English]

Drinking Water Problem in Kerala

556. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the people of Kerala are facing serious problem for drinking water in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether Kerala Government has submitted any projects for drinking water facilities in rural areas before the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the total amount of fund allocated/proposed to be allocated to other financial institutions by the Union Government for providing drinking water for rural areas in Kerala State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (d) To provide access to potable drinking water in rural areas, Government of India through the States, has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)). All schemes and projects under NRDWP are approved by the respective State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committees. Projects under NRDWP are not required to be submitted to the Government of India for sanction/ approval at the Central Level. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development does not have a separate fund that can be allocated to special projects/schemes. Only projects seeking external assistance are submitted to the Government of India.

Under NRDWP Government of Kerala has been allocated Rs. 144.28 crore during 2010-11. Against this Rs. 136.76 crore has already been released.

As regards external assistance, Kerala has posed the second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Jalnidhi-II) with an outlay of Rs. 900 crore to the World Bank for assistance.

Modernization of Mangalore Station

557. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed modernisation plan of Mangalore railway station has started;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Augmentation/upgradation of passenger amenities at stations is a continuous exercise and works in this regard are undertaken depending upon the need and increase in the passenger traffic. Various works such as improvement to platform shelter, water proofing of RCC roof, provision of stainless steel chairs and trains arrival/departure display boards, etc., have been completed at Mangalore Central station in the recent past. Further works comprising of improvement to lighting, provision of second Foot Over Bridge, construction of booking office, development of circulating area and provision of coach guidance system have been taken up and are targeted for completion by March, 2012. These works are taken up under the Plan head—'Passenger Amenities' and station-wise break-up is not maintained. An allocation of Rs. 80.60 crore has been made under this Head for Southern Railway for the year 2010-11.

Financial Crisis

558. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have placed a demand to double its plan size to meet its modernization targets;

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

(c) whether the Railways have lost revenue due to naxalite attacks and the Gujjar agitation; and

(d) if so, the estimated lost incurred therefrom?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Establishment of Centres of Excellence

559. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to open 50 centres of excellence in Science and Technology;

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

(c) whether work plan has been drawn for completion and funding of such centres; and

(d) if so, benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT)

is implementing a programme to augment and strengthen institutional research capacity for promotion of excellence in interdisciplinary science and innovation in specific areas of biotechnology through support for establishment of Centre of Excellence in Biotechnology. The programme provides flexible long-term support for highly innovative research (both basic and translational in nature) in biotechnology. DBT has planned to establish 50 such Centres of Excellence in Biotechnology in the country. So far, 15 Centres have been supported, covering healthcare, agriculture, bioinformatics and basic research in biotechnology. These Centres of Excellence have been established in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has also initiated a proposal for establishment of 50 Centres for Training and Research in the frontier areas of Science and Technology. In addition, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has established Centres of Excellence (CoE) at University of Hyderabad; Bharathiar University, Coimbatore; National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore; Calcutta University; Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mumbai; and IIT, Chennai. The establishment of CoE at Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata is under progress.

(d) These centres are expected to strengthen an institution's research infrastructure along with developing and enhancing the research capability of the faculty in a specific thematic area of research. A critical mass of

young scientists around a leader is also expected to be developed which will lead to enhance the competitiveness of the institution in a specific research area. These centres are expected to generate not only high-quality publications and intellectual property but also translational outputs through high end innovation.

Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme

560. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme for fertilizers to prune its subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to cut subsidies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) No Madam. The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers with effect from 1-4-2010 (w.e.f. 1-5-2010 for SSP) during 2010-11. This scheme has been allowed to continue during 2011-12. The detail of Nutrient Based Subsidy during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as per Statement.

Statement

(a) Nutrient Based Subsidy Per Kilo Gram of Nutrients

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Nutrients	NBS per Kg. of nutrient (2010-11) from 1-4-2010 to 31-12-2010	NBS per Kg. of nutrient Jan-March 2011 (2010-11)	NBS per Kg. of nutrient (2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	'N'	23.227	23.227	20.111

1	2	3	4	5
2.	'P'	26.276	25.624	20.304
3.	'K'	24.487	23.987	21.386
4.	'S'	1.784	1.784	1.175

(b) Per MT Nutrient Based Subsidy

(Amount in Rs. per MT)

Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Nutrient Based Subsidy per MT (2010-11)	Nutrient Based Subsidy per MT Jan-March 2011 (2010-11)	Nutrient Based Subsidy per MT (2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DAP	16268	15968	12960
2.	DAP Lite (16-44-00)	—	14991 (from 1-2-2011)	12152
3.	MAP	16219	15879	12770
4.	TSP	12087	11787	9340
5.	MOP	14692	14392	12831
6.	SSP	4400	4296+200	3378+200
7.	16-20-0-13	9203	9073	7431
8.	20-20-0-13	10133	10002	8236
9.	23-23-0-0	11386	11236	9295
10.	10-26-26-0	15521	15222	12850
11.	12-32-16-0	15114	14825	12332
12.	14-28-14-0	14037	13785	11495
13.	14-35-14-0	15877	15578	12916
14.	15-15-15-0	11099	10926	9270
15.	20-20-0-0	9901	9770	8083
16.	28-28-0-0	13861	13678	11316

1	2	3	4	5
17.	17-17-17-0	12578	12383	10506
18.	19-19-19-0	14058	13839	11742
19.	16-16-16-0	11838	11654	9888
20.	Ammonium Sulphate	5195	5195	4413
21.	15-15-15-09	11259	11086	9376
22.	24-24-0-0	11881	11724	9700

SSP—Freight Rs. 200/PMT on SSP from 1-1-2011.

(c) Provisional amount of concession has been allowed by DOF pending the recommendations of the

Tariff Commission to the companies, as below:

Name of the Company	Grades of Fertilizers	Amount of additional compensation (provisional) in Rs. per MT
FACT (Cochin)	20-20-0-13 (APS) (Udyogmandal and Cochin)	2331
	Ammonium Sulphate (20.6-0-0-13) (Udyogmandal)	2792
MFL, Manali	20-20-0-13 (APS)	4784
	17-17-17-0	4079
GNVFC, Bharuch	20-20-0-0 (ANP)	1914

(d) Per MT additional subsidy for fortified fertilizers with secondary and micro-nutrients as per FCO has also been allowed as follows during 2010-11 and 2011-12:

Sl. No.	Nutrients for fortification as per FCO	Additional subsidy per MT of fortified fertilizers during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in Rs. per MT)
1.	Boron 'Bn'	300
2.	Zinc 'Zn'	500

and K fertilizers (except SSP) is being paid as per the actual claim. The secondary freight on P and K fertilizers (except SSP) will be paid in line with the Uniform Freight Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 1-1-2011 as applicable in Urea. The freight for direct road movement from plant or port (primary movement) would be subject to lower of actual claim and equivalent rail freight upto a maximum distance of 500 Kms. w.e.f. 1-1-2011. An amount of Rs. 200 PMT is freight subsidy on SSP with effect from 1-1-2011.

[Translation]

Persons Eligible for IAY

561. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(e) Freight subsidy under the NBS on decontrolled P

(a) the total number of persons eligible for Indira Awaas and the number of persons benefited therefrom;

(b) the total number of benefited persons during the last five years belonging to the minorities, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes category; and

(c) whether the Government any scheme to provide housing to the rest of the eligible persons belonging to the minority, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes category by launching any drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Awaas Yojana, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) since 1985-86. Under the Scheme financial assistance is provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) rural households for construction/upgradation of houses. As per scheme guidelines, 60% of the funds are to be utilized for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households. From the year 2006-07, 15% of IAY funds and physical targets are being earmarked for construction of houses for rural BPL minorities. According to the estimates made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.25 lakh houses. The details showing year-wise houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana during the last five years and among those, houses

allotted to SC/ST and minority categories are given in the enclosed Statement. However, since inception of scheme in 1985-86, 252.14 lakh houses have been constructed so far.

(c) Under Bharat Nirman Phase-I, 60 lakh houses were to be constructed under IAY in a period of four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. Against this target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed. Under Bharat Nirman Phase-II, 120 lakh houses are envisaged to be constructed under IAY in a period of five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14. Annual physical targets under IAY, are fixed on year to year basis depending upon the Central Budgetary outlay provided for Rural Housing which has been increasing consistently every year. Earmarking of 60% of funds for SC/STs and 15% for minorities is itself a special dispensation under the Scheme. In addition, Ministry of Minority Affairs is also providing funds under Multi-sectoral Development Programme for construction of houses in villages having substantial minority population. So far 2,75,371 IAY houses have been sanctioned under MsDP for 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs).

Further, to achieve the objective of providing houses to all, Government also launched a scheme to provide homestead site to those rural BPL households who are in the Permanent IAY Waitlists but could not avail financial assistance under the scheme because of non-availability of house sites.

Statement

Year-wise houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana from 2005-06 to 2009-10 and among those houses allotted to SC/ST and Minority categories

Sl. No.	Year	Total	Houses allotted to SC/ST and Minority categories		
			SC	ST	Minority
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2005-2006	15,51,923	6,60,897	2,78,644	NA
2.	2006-2007	14,98,367	6,39,052	2,80,094	14,236
3.	2007-2008	19,92,349	8,40,919	3,59,895	1,56,015
4.	2008-2009	21,34,061	8,31,159	3,28,906	2,41,040

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	2009-2010	33,85,619	13,55,786	5,86,494	4,32,583
	Total	1,05,62,319	43,27,813	18,34,033	8,43,874

[English]

Setting Up of Cottage/Village Industries

562. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the various initiatives undertaken by the Government for promoting the setting up of cottage/village industries and micro enterprises in the rural and semi-rural areas during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the targets fixed for setting up of these industries and achievements made therein during the said period;

(c) the amount of subsidy including capital subsidy given to the entrepreneurs for setting up of industries during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the total amount earmarked, sanctioned and spent under the programme, year-wise; and

(e) the various measures taken/proposed to be taken to encourage unemployed youth to set up village and micro enterprises in the rural and semi-urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (e) Promotion and development of cottage/village industries is the responsibility mainly of the State Governments. However, the Government of India in the Ministry of MEME has been facilitating promotion and development of khadi and village industries sector including cottage/village industries and micro enterprises through labour intensive techniques. The specific schemes/programmes undertaken by the Ministry through Khadi and Village

Industries Commission (KVIC) for the development of KVI sector including those in cottage industries include 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, (PMEGP) for setting up micro enterprises in rural and urban areas with attractive levels of subsidy for generation of additional employment opportunities, 'Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certification (ISEC) scheme for providing bank loans to khadi and polyvastra units at subsidized rates of interest', 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment' 'Scheme for enhancing productivity and competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans' to assist 200 khadi institutions to make khadi industry competitive with more market driven and profitable production by replacement of obsolete old machinery and equipment 'Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' envisaging renovation of selected 30 khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing 100 weak selected institutions, 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for development of clusters in khadi, village industries and coir sectors' and 'Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) for improved design and packaging of khadi garments'.

The Government of India has also been facilitating development of cottage industries in coir sector through Coir Board which is implementing a number of schemes, which include financial assistance for setting up of new units and modernization of existing units under Development of Production Infrastructure Scheme, financial assistance to groups of spinners and tiny household workers for replacement of outdated ratts/looms, respectively, and for providing worksheds under Rejuvenation, Modernization and Technology Upgradation of the Coir Industry" (REMOT), training/skill upgradation,

Mahila Coir Yojana, domestic market promotion including market development assistance scheme, etc.

(b) The targets and achievements for setting up micro enterprises including cottage/village industries Under PMEGP during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Targets (Number of projects)	Achievement (Number of projects)
1	2	3
2007-08*	37000	44285
2008-09	61227	25507

1	2	3
2009-10	46640	39502
2010-11**	59714	31605

*Projects setup under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)

**Up to 10-02-2011.

(c) The State-wise details of margin money assistance provided under REGP and PMEGP during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The year-wise details of total amount of margin money subsidy earmarked, sanctioned and spent under PMEGP are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation of Margin Money (RE)	Released to KVIC	Utilized by KVIC
2008-09	753.00	753.00	408.64
2009-10	539.70	504.21	742.76
2010-11*	1023.09	994.10	593.66

*Up to 31-01-2011.

Statement

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money assistance provided under REGP/PMEGP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Margin Money provided under REGP 2007-08	Margin Money provided under PMEGP			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
					Allocated	Utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	12.30	9.74	40.63	159.98	3.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Delhi	13.23	0.70	60.00	433.66	62.05
3.	Haryana	2949.39	1190.28	1344.07	1387.82	1305.07
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1799.85	392.77	615.20	971.78	723.30
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1753.83	898.00	1803.94	1367.82	1991.00
6.	Punjab	3273.35	951.00	2106.77	1317.28	1216.50
7.	Rajasthan	3871.78	1503.58	2867.87	3807.80	2903.88
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.84	29.53	50.48	171.83	48.68
9.	Bihar	1163.37	4201.22	1123.50	8760.64	2107.98
10.	Jharkhand	461.04	958.00	779.36	3907.36	1114.40
11.	Odisha	1456.41	2419.53	3881.64	4449.26	1670.61
12.	West Bengal	6367.70	5135.37	9055.84	5343.17	5750.30
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	325.67	88.45	97.02	431.09	166.70
14.	Assam	2887.94	890.20	1895.36	4469.66	888.47
15.	Manipur	82.39	0.00	181.15	604.59	8.75
16.	Meghalaya	512.55	0.00	645.03	856.94	251.37
17.	Mizoram	1125.97	0.00	265.17	451.52	236.14
18.	Nagaland	471.18	9.62	33.95	714.16	501.51
19.	Sikkim	273.58	22.45	120.81	295.54	109.35
20.	Tripura	681.83	32.02	417.25	536.50	235.84
21.	Andhra Pradesh	5456.10	2582.54	8956.39	4898.94	4424.75
22.	Karnataka	3315.64	2510.48	3000.78	2896.02	2686.72
23.	Kerala	2358.49	671.33	3007.44	2686.19	1958.54
24.	Lakshadweep	7.78	0.00	6.48	155.39	8.20
25.	Puducherry	132.25	19.40	28.33	171.27	18.04
26.	Tamil Nadu	3163.38	2328.54	5677.29	3389.80	3705.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. Goa		112.73	2.10	168.90	435.71	189.94
28. Gujarat		1075.28	659.33	1866.06	2542.53	3517.81
29. Maharashtra		2770.70	2455.61	4755.29	4793.80	4621.14
30. Chhattisgarh		1788.20	1318.62	1582.05	2983.57	2620.25
31. Madhya Pradesh		2291.58	1143.48	3295.87	5440.13	3263.10
32. Uttarakhand		1074.43	456.52	1017.49	1120.18	871.70
33. Uttar Pradesh		4994.83	7984.31	13529.03	11648.07	10234.65
Grand Total		58059.59	40864.72	74276.44	83600.00	59365.72

*As on 31-1-2011.

[Translation]

Looting in Porbandar Express

563. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of January, 2011, Rajkot-Motihari Porbandar Express had been looted between Yamuna bridge and Shahdara in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured in this incident and the details of losses of life and property; and

(c) the number of persons arrested by the Railway Police and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 06 persons were injured and 02 mobile phones and cash worth Rs. 13,200 were reportedly looted by the miscreants. No loss of life was reported.

(c) Government Railway Police/Delhi (Main) has

registered a case vide crime number 10/11 dated 29-01-2011 under section 394 and 504 Indian Penal Code. No arrest has been reported by State Police till now.

Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

564. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds provided for the exploration and survey of means of irrigation in Maharashtra including Vidarbha during the last two years;

(b) the details of new irrigation projects started in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra during the above period; and

(c) the arrangements made to ensure adequate irrigation facilities in Vidarbha region in the 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) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of irrigation projects including their survey and exploration is within the purview of the respective State Governments. No

funds have been provided to the Maharashtra for survey and exploration of means of irrigation. However, Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for expeditious completion of ongoing irrigation projects under the Accelerated Irrigation

Benefits Programme as per guidelines of the programme in force from time to time. The details of irrigation projects taken up in the Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra during 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra included in the AIBP during 2008-09 to 2010-11 and Central Assistance provided

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects					
Maharashtra					
1.	Gosikhurd-National Project (XI)	450.000	720.000	635.280	1805.280
2.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II		34.020		34.020
3.	Lower Pedhi Project (PMP) (XI) 2008-09	129.420	0.000		129.420
4.	Wang (XI) 2008-09	6.750	7.776		14.526
5.	Upper Kundlika Project (XI) 2008-09	18.500	15.320		33.820
6.	Lower Panzara Project (XI) 2009-10		47.750		47.750
7.	Nardave Project (XI) 2009-10—New Medium		6.750	12.375	19.125
8.	Aruna Project (XI) 2009-10—New Medium		10.125	12.375	22.500
9.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation (XI) 2009-10—New		111.920		111.920
10.	Gadhadi Irrigation (XI) 2009-10—New		17.550	9.000	26.550
11.	Kudali Irrigation Project		4.500	4.050	8.550
	4 new MI Schemes			28.544	28.544
	11 new MI Schemes			26.110	26.110
	9 new MI Schemes			77.870	77.870
	8 new MI Schemes			54.540	54.540

1	2	3	4	5	6
	14 new MI Schemes			69.080	69.080
	(Maharashtra)—Total	604.670	975.711	929.224	2509.605

Bansagar Agreement

565. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bansagar agreement was concluded for sharing the water of some river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to the agreement the Inderpuri Barrage will release a definite quantum of water for Sone Command;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Sone canal system is not getting the necessary quantum of water on time continuously for the past 4 to 5 years due to which the production of one of the highly fertile areas of the country is being affected; and

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

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

(b) Details of agreement reached by the three states are as given below:—

(i) Madhya Pradesh will use 2.0 Million Acre Feet (MAF) of water from storage of Bansagar Dam in addition to utilizing 1.0 MAF in upstream and 2.25 MAF downstream of Bansagar Dam

for irrigation in the areas of Sone basin in their state. The allocation of Madhya Pradesh is thus 5.25 MAF.

(ii) Uttar Pradesh will use 1.25 MAF of water from river Sone which includes 0.25 MAF from river Kanhar and 1.0 MAF from the storage of Bansagar Dam as well as by lifting water from river Sone.

(iii) Bihar was allocated 7.75 MAF of water from river Sone out of which 1.0 MAF will be from the storage of Bansagar Dam.

(c) and (d) The agreement does not mention release pattern from the Inderpuri Barrage for Sone Command. However, it mentions that "If the annual flow in the river is less or more than 14.25 MAF 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 MAF which will receive water as priority. The proportion of cut or increase would, therefore, be 5.25:2.75:1.25 for Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively".

(e) and (f) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Bihar, the details of year-wise releases of water from Bansagar dam reservoir to Bihar for the years 2006-07 to 2010-11 (up to 19-2-2011) is given in the enclosed Statement. It is observed that quantity of water released from Bansagar reservoir for Bihar was more than its share during years 2006-07 and 2008-09 whereas it was marginally less during the years 2007-08 (-11%) and 2009-10 (-2%).

Statement*Details of Year wise releases of water to Bihar from Bansagar Dam Reservoir*

(in Million Cubic metres)

Sl. No.	Year	On 1st June		Inflow in the Reservoir (From June to Sept.)	Total Storage (4+5)	Bihar share @ 25% of total storage	Quantity of water released	Remarks
		Reservoir Level	Live Storage					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2006-07	319.05 M	Below MDDL	4588.926	4220.552 (4588.926- 368.374)	1055.138	1081.932	
2.	2007-08	324.70 M	189.11	2168.844	2357.954	589.488	522.139	
3.	2008-09	325.56 M	291.49	2481.401	2772.891	693.222	850.746	
4.	2009-10	325.50 M	284.27	1864.694	2148.964	537.241	525.799	
5.	2010-11	325.39 M	271.02	2505.943	2776.963	694.240	678.094 (up to 19-02-2011)	Released quantity of water is up to 19-02-2011 and it will be continued till release of full share of Bihar.

*[English]***Muslims Living Below Poverty Line**

566. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify Muslims living below poverty line in each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Number and proportion of people living below the poverty line at the national and state levels separately for rural and urban areas is being estimated. Data regarding population living below the poverty line by religious denominations is not

maintained. The methodology for BPL census in rural areas is being finalized on the basis of outcome of pilot survey and taking into account the suggestions/comments of the States/UTs, Central Ministries and experts. The Planning Commission has set up an Expert Group to recommend detailed methodology for identification of families living below poverty line, in urban areas.

Setting Up of Neutrino Research Centre

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a neutrino research centre in Theny, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any environmental concerns for setting up of the centre; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government to protect it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam. There is now a proposal to establish The India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) jointly by the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Science and Technology. A site in Bodi West Hills near T. Pudukottai village of Theni district, Tamil Nadu has been identified as a suitable location.

(b) The project includes construction of a world-class underground laboratory under a rock cover of 1200 metre from all directions. The underground laboratory will be accessed by 7.5 metre wide tunnel of approximately 2 km in length. The primary goal of INO is to study neutrino properties. Determination of neutrino properties is one of the most significant open problems in physics today. Such studies will help us to understand the interactions among subatomic particles at a very

small scale. In this underground laboratory, a massive 50 kton particle detector will be installed to study the cosmic ray produced neutrinos.

(c) and (d) Most of the construction work of the proposed project will be carried out deep underneath the earth's surface. The activities such as blasting and muck dumping will have some impact on the local environment. However, noting that wildlife is rarely reported from this area, the impact of the activities on them will be effectively negligible. The Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, which has prepared the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report for the project, has opined that the environmental impact will be low considering the ecological setup of the area. In addition, it has been suggested that by adopting proper planning and management measures, the impact could be reduced to a considerable extent. During the operation phase, the impact of the project on environment will be effectively negligible.

In order to minimize the impact on the environment, howsoever small, it is proposed to setup an Environment Monitoring Cell to oversee the implementation of the environmental management plan of INO. Some of the measures that will be implemented are: (i) control blasting and use of new vehicles to reduce the noise level during construction phase; (ii) disposal of rock debris as and when generated; (iii) planting local species and greening; (iv) waste disposal and sanitation etc.

Supply of Equipments for Nuclear Reactors

568. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is holding talks with foreign companies for supplying equipment for construction of nuclear reactors;

(b) if so, the current status thereof;

(c) the procedure for purchase equipments will be followed;

(d) whether private players will be allowed in the construction of nuclear reactors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**India-Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-
Pakistan-Gas Pipeline**

569. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether Pakistan has assured the members of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan and India gas pipeline project that has both the *experience* and resource to safeguard the network within its region;

(b) if so, whether this project has seen as one of the national importance as Pakistan also needs gas as much as India;

(c) if so, whether security concerns were expressed by India about the 800 km stretch of the over 1680 km pipeline network that will fall in Pakistan;

(d) if so, the extent to which these concerns have been removed;

(e) whether Asian Development Bank has agreed to be the leading partner of the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) India has expressed concerns regarding safety and security of Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline during Project related discussions. All the countries participating in the Project, including Pakistan, have guaranteed safety and security of pipeline passing through their respective territories in the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) signed between all the participating countries in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan on December 10, 2010. In the said IGA, Pakistan has also agreed to provide uninterrupted transit of natural gas from Turkmenistan. During discussions, Pakistan has indicated that it has a pressing requirement of natural gas and, hence, it attaches great significance to the Project on account of its energy security. Contractual agreements relating to the Project are being negotiated, wherein the issue of safeguards for security of supplies to India would be further addressed.

(e) and (f) Asian Development Bank (ADB) is facilitating the Project.

Railway Projects and RLDA

570. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modernization work of 86 stations has been handed over to the Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RLDA and some other private players are also invited by the Railways to develop Multi Functional Complexes (MFCs) at various stations across the country; and

(d) if so, the details and the likely advantage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) In order to provide rail users various facilities like shopping, food

stalls and restaurants, book stalls, PCO/STD/ISD/fax booths, medicine and variety store and budget hotel, etc. Ministry of Railways have taken up setting up of Multi-functional Complexes (MFCs) at various stations. So far, 160 stations have been identified for the purpose. Development of MFCs at various stations has been entrusted to zonal railways and Railway's PSUs including at 92 stations to Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA). The scheme includes construction of basic structure by zonal railways/PSUs and furnishing and management of these MFCs thereof by lessees selected through an open, transparent, competitive bidding process. For some stations, the lessee may also be assigned construction of MFCs in addition to its furnishing and management.

Delay in Setting Up Heavy Industries

571. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of some of the proposed heavy industries is facing inordinate delays in clearances, etc;

(b) if so, the details of those establishments;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any study regarding impact on the inordinate delays; and

(d) whether the Government is considering having a single window clearance for setting up huge industrial establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises is not facing any inordinate delay in clearances for setting up its projects.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) No, Madam.

[Translation]

Salaries of MNCs

572. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is monitoring the packages amounting to crore of rupees being given by various multinational and private companies to their officers/Directors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regulate these packages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government regulates the remuneration of managing directors/whole-time directors/managers (board level positions) in accordance with provisions of Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956. Listed Companies and subsidiaries of Listed Companies in India which are loss making/have inadequate profits require Government approval for paying remuneration in excess of ceiling stipulated therein.

Projects under PMGSY

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

(a) the number of projects aimed at interlinking habitations having nearly one lakh population sanctioned under the 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' (PMGSY) in the country during the last two years;

(b) the funds allocated for the said projects during the last two years;

(c) whether all the projects sanctioned under the said Yojana during the last two years have been completed or some of them are still pending; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages providing connectivity to all unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons by way of an All-weather roads. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttrakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas and the Desert (as identified in Desert Development Programme) areas, the objective is to connect Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. Recently, the programme guidelines have been amended to extend the coverage under programme to habitations having population of 250 persons and above in the 60 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.

(c) and (d) 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 rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Governments. As such, the responsibility of timely completion of these roads and action for delay in completion of these 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 programme guidelines. In case of the delay, the relevant provisions of the Standard Bidding Document call for levying of liquidated damages and in case of persistent delay, the termination of contract is attracted. Any escalation in cost due to time overrun is to be borne by the State Government.

Floods and Resultant Soil Erosion

574. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted any task force to contain floods and soil erosion;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the task force;

(c) whether the task force has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In August 2004, Government of India had constituted a Task Force for Flood Management/Erosion Control to look into the problem of recurring floods in Assam and other neighbouring States as well as Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh with the following Terms of Reference:

- (i) To examine the causes of the problem of recurring floods and erosion in Assam and other neighbouring States as well as Bihar, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) To review the measures undertaken so far to combat floods and erosion.
- (iii) To suggest short-term and long-term measures for management of floods and erosion control.
- (iv) To examine related International dimensions and suggest future course of action.
- (v) To suggest institutional arrangements for tackling the problem.
- (vi) To suggest the source of funding for the future action plan.
- (vii) To examine any other related matter/issues.

(c) to (e) The Task Force submitted its report on 31-12-2004. In its report, the Task Force suggested Immediate, Short-Term and Long-Term measures for flood management. The important recommendations of Task Force included flood management schemes/works to be taken up, funding modalities, international dimension and institutional set up.

The Task Force recommended to take up a

number of flood management schemes/works amounting to a total of Rs. 4982.10 crore which included works of Rs. 316.14 crore under immediate, works of Rs. 2030.15 crore under Short Term-I and works of Rs. 2635.81 crore as Short Term-II category, to be implemented during next six months, 2 years and 7 years respectively. The works of about Rs. 500 crore were approved in X Plan and for balance works, a scheme namely, 'Flood Management Programme' with an estimated cost of Rs. 8000 crore has been approved by Government of India to provide central assistance to State Governments during XI Plan period.

The Government of India is having continuous dialogue with the Government of Nepal on matters related to flood forecasting and construction of storage dams to check floods in Indian territory due to rivers flowing from Nepal. The Government of India is having cooperation with the Government of Bhutan in flood forecasting. Hydrological Information of the rivers Brahmaputra/Yaluzangbu and Sutlej/Langqen Zangbo during flood season are received from China and utilized for early warning in Indian territory.

The Government of India in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal extended the jurisdiction of Farakka Barrage between 40 km in the upstream and 80 km in the downstream of Farakka Barrage for speedy implementation of anti-erosion works on river Ganga. Jurisdiction of Brahmaputra Board has been extended by the Government of India to cover the State of Sikkim and part of West Bengal falling under Brahmaputra Basin.

[English]

Electoral Reforms

575. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Core Committee to work as a nodal Committee for electoral reforms in the country;

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

(c) the terms and reference of the said Core Committee; and

(d) the details of the outcome of the meetings held by the Core Committee so far in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) A Core-Committee has been constituted on the 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Shri Vivek K. Tankha, Additional Solicitor General. The details have been put on the website of Ministry of Law and Justice—www.lawmin.nic.in.

(c) The terms of reference of the Core-Committee *inter alia* include examination of the current issues in our election system in consultation with the stakeholders and suggest measures on the following issues:—

- (i) Criminalisation of Politics
- (ii) Funding of Elections
- (iii) Conduct and Better Management of Elections
- (iv) Regulation of Political Parties
- (v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties
- (vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law

In doing so, the Committee shall examine the recommendations made by the Election Commission of India and other Commissions set up by various bodies of the Government of India in the past. The Committee shall also hold regional consultations to elicit the views of a cross section of people from across the country. The Committee shall follow up regional consultations with a national consultation to be held in Delhi.

(d) The Legislative Department with co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted six-regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh and Bengaluru on the 12th December, 2010, 9th, 16th, 30th January, 5th and 13th

February, 2011 respectively, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been gathered. On the basis of the inputs received from these consultations, a vision document will be prepared and put in the public domain. A National Consultation is also scheduled to be held on the 2nd and 3rd April, 2011 at New Delhi. On the basis of the inputs received/as may be received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course. In view of the complexity of the subject, it is not possible to lay down any rigid time-frame in this regard.

Increase in Freight Rates

576. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have increased freight rates;

(b) if so, the details of items on which this rise has been effected along with reasons therefor; and

(c) the impact of this increase in freight rates on the consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Since July 2006, there has been no across the board increase in freight rates. However, recently, as a process of rationalization, minor adjustment in telescopic rate structure has been carried out in respect of all commodities except Foodgrains and Chemical Manures and a minor change has been made in classification of Sugar and De-oiled Cake.

(c) The impact of the above freight adjustment on the consumer items is negligible. For example, the increase per kg per 1000 km is nil for Foodgrain and Fertilizers, 03 paise for Salt, 09 paise for Sugar and 03 paise for Edible oil.

Promotion of Small and Cottage Industries

577. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the number of small and cottage industries in the country including Rajasthan, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has carried out any assessment with regard to total capacity of cottage industries in generating income and employment opportunities;

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

(d) the percentage share of small and cottage industry in the Gross Domestic Product of the country;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote small and cottage industries during the last three years and the current year;

(f) whether the Union Government is contemplating to provide a special package to encourage cottage industries in rural areas; and

(g) if so, the quantum of financial allocation made in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be made available to the States?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) State-wise distribution of number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (including small and cottage industries) as per 4th All India Census of MSMEs, 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of total capacity of cottage industries in generating income and employment opportunities is not maintained centrally in this Ministry. However, based on the National Accounts Statistics published by Central Statistical Office, percentage shares of micro, small and medium enterprises in the total industrial production and Gross Domestic Product of the country were assessed to be 44.86% and 8.72% respectively during 2008-09.

(e) to (g) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has taken a number of steps in recent times, *inter alia* the following, in order to promote the khadi and village industries and coir sector including small and cottage industries.

- (i) Assisting first generation entrepreneurs and artisans to establish micro-enterprises by providing margin money subsidy through the credit linked subsidy scheme called the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) with effect from 2008-09. An estimated 9.60 lakh additional opportunities have been created with a margin money assistance of Rs. 2,134.06 crore through 96,614 projects since 2008-09 till current year, so far.
- (ii) Incentivize production and sale of khadi and Polyvastra by introducing the new scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) with assistance to khadi institution @ 20% of the value of production to be shared among spinners/weavers, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45.
- (iii) Government of India has tied up funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to the tune of US \$ 150 million (around Rs. 700 crore) to re-vitalise the khadi sector by implementing Khadi Research and Development Programme (KRDP) through 300 khadi institutions over a period of three years from 2009-10.
- (iv) Assisting group of spinners and tiny/household units engaged in coir activities through Coir Board to finance projects for replacement of equipment and development of worksheds with 40% subsidy and most of the balance amount as term loan from Banks. The budgetary allocation to KVIC and Coir Board under various schemes during the last three years is shown in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory-wise details of number of MSME units as per 4th All India Census of MSMEs

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Units
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14534
2.	Himachal Pradesh	11936
3.	Punjab	50112
4.	Chandigarh	1001
5.	Uttarakhand	23766
6.	Haryana	33783
7.	Delhi	728
8.	Rajasthan	55107
9.	Uttar Pradesh	187523
10.	Bihar	52188
11.	Sikkim	124
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	451
13.	Nagaland	1331
14.	Manipur	4511
15.	Mizoram	3714
16.	Tripura	1253
17.	Meghalaya	3063
18.	Assam	18671
19.	West Bengal	42634
20.	Jharkhand	18200
21.	Odisha	19586
22.	Chhattisgarh	26234

1	2	3	1	2	3
23.	Madhya Pradesh	108803	30.	Goa	3137
24.	Gujarat	229830	31.	Lakshadweep	89
25.	Daman and Diu	595	32.	Kerala	149846
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1716	33.	Tamil Nadu	233997
27.	Maharashtra	86635	34.	Puducherry	2109
28.	Andhra Pradesh	24892	35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	752
29.	Karnataka	139641	Total		1552492

Statement-II**Budget Allocation**

(Rs. in crore)

Main Schemes	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (RE)
KVIC				
Khadi Grant	111.60	175.00	125.00	290.00
VI Grant	57.30	40.94	40.00	55.00
PMEGP	445.00*	823.00	601.20	906.00
SFURTI**	21.00	16.95	12.00	17.00
KRDP	—	—	96.00	192.00
Others	36.50	66.01	45.00	63.00
Total (KVIC)	671.40	1121.90	919.20	1523.00
Coir Board				
Plan (Gen.)	19.70	20.30	22.00	28.00
Plan (S and T)	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.00
REMOT	10.00	21.30	13.00	21.00
Total (Coir Board)	36.70	47.60	42.00	56.00

*This represents allocation for REGP.

**Including allocation to Coir Board under SFURTI.

Road Connectivity under PMGSY

578. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States had already achieved 98% road connectivity to villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating therein the names of the States;

(c) whether some States had submitted proposals for upgradation of all its rural roads under PMGSY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The project proposals for more than 98% of habitations eligible under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka and Kerala have been sanctioned till December, 2010. Out of these, more than 98% habitations have been connected in Haryana and Karnataka under the Scheme.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view of the time frame fixed for achieving the targets under Rural Road component of Bharat Nirman, the proposals conforming to the following four categories are being considered for sanction at present:—

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase I of Bharat Nirman.
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) New habitation connectivity in the identified Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts.
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

[Translation]

Lalitpur-Singrauli Railway Line

579. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction work of Lalitpur-Singrauli to Khajuraho rail line via Tikamgarh;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned, allocated and spent on said project so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) "Lalitpur-Satna, Mahoba-Khajuraho and Rewa-Singrauli" is a 541 Km long new rail line project on which Mahoba-Khajuraho (65 Km) portion has already been completed and commissioned. Lalitpur-Udaipura (32 Km) section is expected to be completed shortly. Target date of completion for the remaining portion of the project has not yet been fixed. The work is being progressed as per availability of resources. An outlay of Rs. 100 crore was provided for this work for 2010-11. Till December 2010 an expenditure of Rs. 482.65 crore has been incurred on this project.

[English]

Water Disputes between Southern States

580. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of water sharing dispute cases between Tamil Nadu and Neighbouring States pending in Water Tribunals as on date; and

(b) the present status of each pending case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) There is one water dispute pertaining to interstate river Cauvery and river valley thereof among the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry pending before Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT).

The CWDT has given its report and decision under Section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 on 5-2-2007. The party states and Central Government have sought further clarification and guidance under Section 5(3) of the ISRWD Act, 1956. Meanwhile party states have filed Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) in the Supreme Court against the report and decision dated 5-2-2007 of CWDT and Court has granted leave. The matter is subjudice.

[Translation]

Amarahat Project

581. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that Amarahat Project is being implemented in Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any fund has been provided for this project by the Government;

(d) if so, the time by which this project is likely to be completed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) No project namely Amarahat has been received in Central Water Commission (CWC) for appraisal. However, a project namely Umarhat Pump Canal in Uttar Pradesh (Uttar Pradesh) is a completed project of VII Plan. Further, Umarhat Pump Canal phase-II (New ERM) has been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on 28-01-2010 for an estimated cost of Rs. 73.69 crore.

Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the concerned State Governments from their own resources as per their

own priorities. However, Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for expeditious completion of ongoing projects as per the guidelines of the programme in force from time to time. The Umarhat Pump Canal Phase-II has not been posed by the State Government for funding under AIBP.

Penalty on BHEL

582. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Power Generation Corporations have recently imposed penalty on Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) for more than a billion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether BHEL took over the charge of setting up of some power generation units;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any time-frame has or had been fixed for setting up of the said power generation units;

(f) if so, whether the setting up of units have been completed in scheduled time; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) No Madam.

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

(c) and (d) No, BHEL has not taken over the charge of setting up power generation units. However, BHEL has taken minority stake in few Joint Ventures with State Electricity Boards/State Power Generation Corporations for setting up super critical the power projects.

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

*[English]***Railway Projects**

583. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of on-going rail projects on the ECoR system;

(b) the time-frame set for their completion;

(c) whether the Odisha Government has made a

request to speed up such projects to meet the demand of fast industrialisation in the State; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Presently 6 new lines, 1 gauge conversion and 13 doubling projects are under progress on East Coast Railway system. These projects will be progressed and completed in due course subject to availability of resources. The present status of ongoing railway projects on the East Coast Railway is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Expected Target date of completion	Status
1	2	3	4

New Lines

1. Daitari-Bansapani (155 km)	Not fixed for Jakhapura-Haridaspur.	Daitari-Bansapani completed and commissioned. Jakhapura-Haridaspur 3rd line (25 km) sanctioned as material modification to Daitari-Banasapani new broad gauge line is in progress.
2. Lanjigarh road-Junagarh (56 km)	Lanjigarh to Bhawanipatna (31.70 km) completed and commissioned. Bhawanipatna-Junagarh: March 2011	Bhawanipatna to Junagarh (24.30 km) is in progress.
3. Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 km)	Not fixed.	Land acquisition, earthwork, major bridges and minor bridges are in progress.
4. Angul-Sukhinda Road (98.76 km)	June 2013	Land acquisition is in progress.
5. Haridaspur-Paradeep (82 km)	Not fixed	15% completed.
6. Talcher-Bimalgarh (154 km)	Not fixed	Land acquisition is in progress.

Gauge Conversion

1. Naupada-Gunupur (90 km)	Naupada Parilakhimindi (40 km) completed and commissioned.	Parilakhimindi-Gunupur completed. CRS inspection is to be done.
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1	2	3	4
Doubling			
1.	Sambalpur-Rengali (22.7 km)	Completed and commissioned.	—
2.	Cittack-Barang (12 km)	July 2011	77% completed.
3.	Khurda-Barang 3rd line (35 km)	June 2011	78% completed.
4.	Rajatgarh-Barang (20 km)	August 2011	80% completed.
5.	Jharsuguda-Rengali (25.6 km)	2011-12	Work is in progress.
6.	Vizianagaram-Kottavalasa 3rd line (34.70 km)	2011-12	Work is in progress.
7.	Sambalpur-Titlagarh (162 km)	Not fixed	The work is in advance stage of sanction by the Asian Development Bank.
8.	Kottavalasa-Simhachalam North—4th line (16.89 km)	March 2011	Work is in progress.
9.	Raipur-Titlagarh (205 km)	Not fixed	The work is in advance stage of sanction by the Asian Development Bank.
10.	Brindamal-Jharsuguda connection for joining Dn line	Not fixed	Detailed estimate is under process.
11.	Banspani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura (180 km)	Not fixed	Tender is under finalization.
12.	Delang-Puri (28.7 km)	Not fixed	Detailed estimate is under process.
13.	Sambalpur-Talcher (174.11 km)	Not fixed	Tender for final location survey is under finalization.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Funds are allocated on the projects depending upon progress achieved in land acquisition, forestry and other clearances etc. All efforts are made to expedite the projects keeping in view the availability of resources.

Processing of Crude Oil by Oil Companies

584. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be

pleased to state:

(a) the names of the oil companies processing crude oil both in the private and public sector;

(b) the names of the petroleum products produced by each refinery and the method by which the costing is worked out for different petroleum products;

(c) whether the Government has ever compared refining cost with other countries/oil companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The following oil companies have refineries for processing crude oil:

Private Sector:

- (i) Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)
- (ii) Essar Oil Limited (EOL)

Public Sector:

- (i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
- (ii) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
- (iii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
- (iv) Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL)
- (v) Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL)
- (vi) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)
- (vii) Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)

(b) Major petroleum products produced by the refineries are as under:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- Gasoline (Petrol)
- Naphtha
- Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)
- Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)
- High Speed Diesel (HSD)
- Furnace Oil (FO)
- Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)
- Lube Oil Base Stocks (LOBS)

- Bitumen
- Petroleum Coke

Costs of different petroleum products are not worked out separately.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Revival of Fertilizer Companies

585. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizer companies lying closed due to unavailability of fuel (Gas);

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to revive the said fertilizer companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total increase in production capacity of fertilizer likely to be registered on revival of the said companies; and

(e) the percentage of consumption of fertilizer likely to meet the requirement of total consumption of fertilizer of the country on revival the said companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No functional fertilizer plant is lying closed due to unavailability of Gas.

(b) to (e) Questions do not arise.

Pending Gauge Conversion

586. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway lines sanctioned for gauge conversion but the work for the same has not been started so far;

(b) the reasons therefor along with the amount proposed to be spent thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There is no sanctioned gauge conversion project on which work has not started.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Quality of Products

587. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise/value-wise details of the products purchased by the Government departments/agencies from small sector industry during the last three years;

(b) whether the quality of these products is comparable with those products being produced by big companies in private sector;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the quality of products produced in small sector industry?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS and D) is the nodal agency of the Government for purchase policy and procedure. The DGS and D enters into Rate Contracts for common user items required on recurring basis by the Central/State Governments and Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs). As per the data furnished by the DGS and D, the value of the purchases made against DGS and D contracts by different Government agencies from micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector during the last three years is as under:

Year	Rupees in crores
2007-08	1027
2008-09	1510
2009-10	2134

(b) to (d) The DGS and D contracts stipulate the governing specifications for products. The DGS and D has informed that all suppliers, including micro and small enterprises, against these contracts meet the requirements of the governing specifications of contracts/benchmark.

[English]

Concept of Maharatna for CPSEs

588. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the concept of Maharatna for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has been introduced for CPSEs during the year 2008;

(b) if so, the details of the CPSEs have been declared as such; and

(c) the parameters adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) The Government introduced the Maharatna scheme for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in February, 2010.

(b) Four CPSEs, namely, (i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (ii) NTPC Limited, (iii) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and (iv) Steel Authority of India Limited have been granted Maharatna status so far.

(c) The CPSEs fulfilling the following eligibility criteria can be considered for grant of Maharatna status.

(i) Having Navratna status.

(ii) Listed on Indian stock exchange with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations.

(iii) Average annual turnover of more than Rs. 25,000 crore, during the last 3 years.

- (iv) Average annual net worth of more than Rs. 15,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
- (v) Average annual net profit after tax of more than Rs. 5,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
- (vi) Should have significant global presence/ international operations.

[Translation]

Affordable Justice

589. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to take result-oriented expeditious and affordable legal action for the welfare of the weaker sections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 have been framed and notified in the Gazette of India for providing free and competent legal services to the eligible persons in the weaker sections of the society which envisages empanelment of retainer lawyers at Taluk, District, High Court levels and a monitoring system right from the time of receiving applications for legal aid, financial assistance in legal aid cases for payment of court fees and other court related expenses, and engagement of Senior Advocates in appropriate cases.

National Legal Services Authority (Legal Services to the Workers in Unorganized Sector) Scheme 2010 makes it obligatory on the part of State Legal Services Authorities, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees to create awareness amongst the workers in unorganized sector about the rights under the new law and to give assistance to them for securing the benefits under the various Schemes.

National Legal Services Authority (Legal Services

to the Mentally ill Persons and Persons with Mental Disabilities) Scheme, 2010 aims at providing legal services to the neglected group of citizens, namely, mentally ill persons and mentally retarded people including those who are suffering from autism and cerebral palsy which includes awareness classes on the rights of these persons as well as protecting their property, health and safety rights.

Railway Line

590. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3076 dated 12th August, 2010 in regard to Rawatsar railway line project and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the proposed survey;

(b) the present status of gauge conversion work from Sarupsar to Sriganganagar loop canal; and

(c) the time by which traffic is likely to be restored on this line after completing the gauge conversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The survey has been completed.

(b) and (c) The track linking has been completed. Ballasting and welding are in progress. Traffic is expected to start on this line after gauge conversion in 2nd Quarter of 2011-12.

Setting Up of Sugar Mills by HPCL in Bihar

591. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has announced to establish sugar mills in Champaran district of Bihar recently which have still not materialized;

(b) if so, the reason for the delay along with the current status thereof;

(c) the time by which sugar mills are likely to be operationalised; and

(d) the steps 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 (d) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) had taken over two sick sugar mills located in Champaran area of Bihar i.e. in Sugauli in East Champaran District and Lauriya in West Champaran District from the State Government of Bihar in January, 2009 through a competitive bidding process. The expected date of commissioning of the sugar plant at Sugauli is by the end of February, 2011 and the plant at Lauriya is by 15th March, 2011.

[English]

Metro Rail in Kolkata

592. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundation stone for construction of metro rail from joka to BBD Bagh in Kolkata was laid on 22nd September, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities have removed the said stone from the site;

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

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Her Excellency President of India laid the foundation stone.

(c) to (e) The location for the foundation stone laying ceremony by Her Excellency President of India was cleared by the local administration. The plaque is presently preserved at the project site in safe custody.

Modernization Works

593. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of modernization works in the country which have been pending and adversely affected due to poor financial health of Railways; and

(b) the steps taken by the Railways for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Modernization is a continuous process on the Indian Railways and suitable allocations are made as per requirement every fiscal. Measures for timely completion of sanctioned projects are undertaken under a well laid-out monitoring mechanism.

[Translation]

New Railway Line

594. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey proposed in last year's Rail Budget for railway line between Sambhal-Gajraula via Hasanpur has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action plan of the Railways for expeditious laying of the said railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Survey for Gajraula-Mainpuri new line via Hasanpur and Sambhal has been completed. As per the survey report, the cost of construction of this 167 Km long rail link has been assessed as Rs. 98.44 crore with a Rate of Return of (-) 8.71%.

(d) Does not arise as the work is not yet sanctioned.

*[English]***Export of Auto Products**

595. Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether Sale in automobile sector including scooters has reached an all time high, during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the revenue earned by the Government as a result thereof;

(c) the total exports of scooters and automobile products made during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken to boost the industry and to improve the exports of the same in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) As per data furnished by the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), the sale in automobile sector, including scooters during the current year 2010-11 (April-January) is 1,26,76,247 (in number) as compared to 99,37,850 (in number) during corresponding period in the last year, showing a growth of 27.56%.

As per information furnished by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, the revenue received by the Government in the form of excise duty from the automobile sector, including scooters, for the period 2010-11 (April-January) is Rs. 6197.99 crore as compared to Rs. 4663.73 crore in the corresponding period in the last year, showing a growth of 32.90%.

(c) As per SIAM, the total exports of automobile, including scooters, during the period 2010-11 (April-January) is 19,37,170 (in number).

(d) The Government has taken a number of initiatives to boost the auto industry and to improve exports. This includes setting up of the state of the art

automotive testing, homologation and R and D infrastructure through National Automotive Testing and R and D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP) at seven sites across India.

*[Translation]***Vacant Railway Land**

596. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large area of railway land across the country including Maharashtra is laying vacant and unused;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to lease the said land to the people of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe;

(d) whether the Railways have received any requests in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Indian Railway has a total of about 10.65 lakh acres of land. Whereas about 90% of this land is directly under track, yards, workshops and allied supporting infrastructure, most of the remaining 10% land, measuring approx. 1.13 lakh acres, including that in the state of Maharashtra, is in the form of a thin strip along the track which Railway have been utilizing for its expansion for doubling, third line, quadrupling of track, gauge conversions, yard remodeling and traffic facility works, freight corridors as well servicing the track and other infrastructure. In addition, various other Railway related developmental works such as Rail Coach and Component Factories, Loco Component Factories, Wagon Factories, Coach Rehabilitation and Wagon Repair Workshops, Multi Model Logistic Parks, Auto hubs, cold storage and perishable cargo centres, etc are also undertaken/planned on this vacant land, not immediately required for operational needs.

(c) to (e) Representations/requests from individuals, organisations etc. are received by Railways for leasing of railway land and these are examined in the light of extant policy guidelines. Presently railway land in urban areas and near level crossing gates is licensed to Railway employees working in Group 'C' and 'D' category with preference to employees belonging to SC/ST, OBC and the economically weaker section of the society under Grow More Food Scheme (GMF) to prevent encroachments.

[English]

Decontrol of Diesel/Kerosene Prices

597. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to decontrol the prices of diesel and kerosene to bring down Government subsidies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products, Government has taken an 'in principle' decision that the price of Diesel will be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, Government had initially allowed an increase in the retail selling price of Diesel by only Rs. 2 per litre with effect from 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi), with corresponding increases in the rest of the country.

In view of the importance of the household fuels, namely PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, the Government has decided that the subsidies on these petroleum products will continue. However, to reduce the under-recovery burden of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies as also to protect the common man, the retail price of PDS Kerosene was increased by Rs. 3 per litre and of Domestic LPG by Rs. 35 per cylinder with effect from 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi), with corresponding increases in the rest of the country.

At present, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 9.55 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 20.57 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 356.07 per cylinder on Domestic LPG. The Government is keeping a close watch on the international oil price situation.

Vedanta Group Stake in Cairn India Ltd.

598. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether London based Vedanta Group has bought a majority stake in Cairn India Ltd. that operates among other things the oil fields in Barmer, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the deal require the approval of the Government;

(c) whether Cairn India Ltd. through a equity transfer impact transfer the Oil Blocks that is operates to Vedanta;

(d) if so, whether Vedanta would also inherit the royalty exemption granted to Cairn India;

(e) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) which has a 30% stake in the Barmer oil field have pre-emptive rights which entails that the Vedanta acquisition cannot be completed without its consent;

(f) whether the Government of India is considering to approve the deal; and

(g) 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 (g) Cairn Energy PLC vide letter dated 16-8-2010 informed this Ministry about the proposed disposal of their 51% shareholding in Cairn India Limited (CIL) to Vedanta Resources PLC. This Ministry advised Cairn Energy PLC and its subsidiaries (operators) that they have to seek the prior consent of the Government for the proposed transfer as required under the provisions of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC). Accordingly, certain subsidiaries of Cairn Energy PLC have applied vide letters dated 9-9-2010 and 23-11-2010 seeking consent of the Government of India. The matter is under examination and a decision would be taken by the Government in accordance with PSC provisions.

Cairn Energy PLC which holds 62.4% interest in CIL, vide letter dated 16th August, 2010, has informed ONGC that it has informed that it has announced the proposed disposal of its substantial shareholding in Cairn India Ltd. ONGC viewed that it has pre-emptive rights in relation to Cairn's Participating Interest (PI) under Joint Operating Agreement (JOA). ONGC has requested Cairn Energy PLC to provide details in this regard to examine its rights. Cairn Energy PLC provided the share purchase deed for the proposed transaction and informed that ONGC's pre-emptive rights have not been triggered as it is not a case of transfer of PI. After examining the document submitted by Cairn Energy PLC, the Board of Directors of ONGC in their meeting dated 29-01-2011 decided that the acquisition cost by Vedanta to Cairn for the proposed transaction of sale of shares of CIL is much above of the ONGC evaluated value of the proposed transaction and therefore, ONGC does not find merit in the acquisition on commercial considerations.

Rail Neer

599. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail Neer is being supplied in all stations and trains across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Rail Neer meets the international standards;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Railways to improve its quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. At present Rail Neer is supplied from Rail Neer plants at Delhi (Nangloi), and Patna (Danapur) to selected trains and Railway stations falling under the plants jurisdiction covering Northern and Eastern parts of the country. However the demand exceeds the supply from the two plants.

(d) and (e) Rail Neer meets the international standards such as those laid down by the World Health Organization, and as also the EURO standards.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Strict vigil is being kept on quality of Rail Neer so that it conforms to the laid down Standards. Continuous monitoring is done to check quality of the water for which round the clock lab has been established at each plant. Experienced microbiologists and chemists are working in these labs.

[Translation]

Railway Line

600. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of linking tourist places of Agra City by rail is under consideration of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Fake/Under-weight LPG Cylinders

601. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

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

(a) the number of complaints regarding fake/duplicate and adulterated/under-weight LPG cylinders received by the Government during the year 2009-2010 and current year;

(b) whether the incidents of leakage of LPG cylinders are also on the rise in the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to have a mechanism to address the said complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial 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) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have not reported instances of large scale circulation of fake LPG cylinders in the country. However, there have been some instances when spurious cylinders were detected by the OMCs at the distributors' premises. During the year 2009-10 and April-December, 2010, OMCs have detected 1335 number of spurious cylinders in the country.

OMCs are procuring LPG cylinders from cylinder manufacturers who are approved by the Oil Industry Technical Committee (OITC) and have valid manufacturing licences from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Chief Controller of Explosives (CCOE). Strict control is exercised by BIS over the manufacturing

process. LPG cylinders procured by OMCs meet the required quality standards.

LPG cylinders received from distributors' transporters at the bottling plants are mandatorily checked for quality and genuineness to avoid the entry of fake and outlived cylinders in circulation. On detection of sub-standard/spurious cylinders, these are confiscated and thereafter de-shaped/crushed to prevent their re-entry into circulation.

Apart from the legal action which could be taken against any supplier of spurious LPG equipment, in case any distributor is found in possession of spurious equipment or inducts such equipment in the distribution system, Marketing Discipline Guidelines provide, *inter-alia*, for confiscation of equipment, imposition of fine and recovery at penal rates for the first and second offences and termination of distributorship in the event of a third offence.

(b) to (e) Every effort is made by OMCs in their bottling plant to prevent leaky cylinders in circulation in the market. In case a leaky cylinder is found at any stage of distribution, the distributor seizes the cylinder and return to the bottling plant for remedial action.

OMCs have set up Emergency Service Cell to attend the customer complaint on leakage of LPG cylinder. In case any complaint of leakage from the LPG cylinders while in use by the customer is received, the same is attended free of charge by the distributor/Emergency Service Cell on priority.

Restoration of Village Roads

602. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed all State Governments to prepare schemes for eviction of illegal occupants of village community land and restore them back to the village for use for which it was originally meant for;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has asked all States Governments for details of such village community land; and

(d) if so, the action taken by State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Supreme Court in its judgment dated 28th January, 2011 in the case of Jagpal Singh and Ors. versus State of Punjab and Ors. has given directions to all the State Governments in the country that "they should prepare schemes of eviction of illegal/unauthorized occupants of Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat/Poramboke/Shamlat land and these must be restored to the Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat for the common use of villagers of the village. For this purpose the Chief Secretaries of all State Governments/Union Territories in India are directed to do the needful, taking the help of other senior officers of the Governments. The said scheme should provide for the speedy eviction of such illegal occupant, after giving him a show cause notice and a brief hearing. Long duration of such illegal occupation or huge expenditure in making constructions thereon or political connections must not be treated as a justification for condoning this illegal act or for regularizing the illegal possession. Regularization should only be permitted in exceptional cases e.g. where lease has been granted under some Government notification to land less labourers or members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, or where there is already a school, dispensary or other public utility on the land".

(c) and (d) Supreme Court of India has directed to all Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories in India to ensure strict and prompt compliance and submit their compliance reports on 3-5-2011 to the Court.

Construction of Groynes

603. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the long pending demand for construction of Groynes at Umarikuppam-Sadras-Pudupatinam Vyyalikuppam at Kadalur Chinna Kuppam-Kadalur-Alikuppam and Mudaliyar Kuppam-Alamapuri at Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the time by which the above Groynes are likely to be constructed?

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 the information available with Central Water Commission, the State Government of Tamil Nadu had submitted a project proposal with a total cost of Rs. 1012.26 crore comprising of 32 Groynes for construction under External Assistance Project; which included construction of 13.824 kms of sea walls/groynes in Chennai north, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts for protection of coast line of Tamil Nadu from natural calamities. The proposal was examined by CWC and comments sent to the State Government. No response has been received from the State Government in this regard.

Track Laying Capacity

604. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to increase its track laying capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of railway track laid by the Railways during the last three years, zone-wise, year-wise;

(d) whether the Railways have been facing several bottlenecks in laying railway tracks in the country;

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

(f) the steps taken to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) In its endeavour to connect all parts of the country, Indian Railways have fixed higher target for laying New Lines.

Accordingly, against the progress of 258 Km achieved in 2009-10, for 2010-11 a target for completion of 1000 Km of new lines has been fixed.

(c) The details of the railway track laid by the Indian Railways during last three years, zone-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Railways face various problems during project execution, many of which are beyond its control. Important amongst these being (i) problems connected with land availability, (ii) law and order situation, extremist activities, (iii) cost escalation of material during the period, and (iv) timely availability of environmental

and forestry clearances, etc.

(f) To expedite completion of the ongoing projects as also to avoid cost and time overrun, the Railways are making efforts to generate additional funds through measures other than Gross Budgetary Support. Besides, Railways have introduced "Railway Infrastructure Investment Initiative" (R3i) policy for attracting private sector participation in rail connectivity projects. The measures adopted such as Public Private Partnership, participation by State Governments/beneficiaries, additional funds for National Projects as also implementation through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited have started yielding positive results.

Statement

The details of the railway track laid by the Indian Railways during last three years, zone-wise and year-wise is given as under:—

Railway Zone	New lines completed during (in Kms)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Central	—	18	—
Eastern	26	—	5
East Central	20	74	76
East Coast	—	21	—
Northern	16	59	74
North Central	60	5	—
North Eastern	—	17	5
Northeast Frontier	20	113	—
North Western	—	—	—
Southern	—	—	10
South Central	—	50	—
South Eastern	—	—	25
South East Central	—	—	—

1	2	3	4
South Western	14	—	63
Western	—	—	—
West Central	—	—	—
Total	156	357	258

Survey for New Line

605. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of surveys undertaken for new lines in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of new lines announced, completed and under construction in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Functioning of KVIC

606. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the deteriorated functioning of Khadi and

Village Industries Commission in the country; and

(b) the efforts being made for the implementation of new schemes to make the Commission profitable in future?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body established under KVIC Act 1956, mandated to promote and develop khadi and village industries (KVI) through generation of employment opportunities in rural areas, there by creating self-reliance amongst the people and building up a strong rural community spirit. KVIC has been implementing various schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and its functioning to a large extent is reflected in the production and sale of KVI products as well as employment generated in the sector. KVIC has not been mandated to be a profit making organization, its activities are intended usher the sector into an era of growth, increased income and employment and increased artisans welfare. The figures of production, sale and employment of KVI products during the last five years are shown in the table below, which show that the sector has consistently grown in recent times.

Year	Production (Rs. in crore)			Sales (Rs. in crore)			Employment (Lakh persons)		
	Khadi	V.I.*	Total	Khadi	V.I.*	Total	Khadi	V.I.*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2005-06	468.30	11915.54	12383.84	628.69	14647.33	15276.02	8.68	15.02	18.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2006-07	491.52	13537.19	14028.71	663.19	16899.21	17562.40	8.84	80.08	88.92
2007-08	543.39	16134.32	16677.71	724.39	20819.09	21543.48	9.16	90.11	99.27
2008-09	585.25	16753.62	17338.87	799.60	21948.59	22748.19	9.50	94.41	103.91
2009-10	608.66	17508.00	18136.98	867.01	23254.53	24121.54	9.81	98.72	108.53

*Estimated.

The following are some of the major steps taken by the Government to strengthen the KVI Sector in the country.

- (i) Introduction of Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme on production of khadi with effect from 01-04-2010 to incentivize production and marketing of khadi and Polyvastra besides earning 25% of the assistance to provide for financial incentives to artisans.
- (ii) Making available concessional credit (@ 4% interest) to khadi institutions under the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme.
- (iii) Providing financial support to institutions under the Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of khadi industry and Artisans.
- (iv) Providing better work environment to khadi spinners and weavers under the Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans.
- (v) Developing around 100 clusters of khadi, village industries and Coir under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) with improved equipment, business development services, training, capacity building and exposure visits, design and marketing support and common facility centres.
- (vi) Apart from the above, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has tied

up funds from Asian Development Bank (ADB) amounting to US\$ 150 million over a period of three years from 2009-10 for implementing a comprehensive Khadi Reform Programme worked out in consultation with ADB and KVIC. Under this reform package, it is proposed to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment to artisans and increased artisans welfare. Initially, the programme will be initiated in 300 khadi institutions in keeping with the needs of regional balance, geographical spread and inclusion of backward areas.

- (vii) The Government in the Ministry of MSME is also implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09 through KVIC for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/ Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. Under this programme, beneficiaries can establish micro enterprises *inter alia*, under

Mineral Based Industry; Forest Based Industry; Agro Based and Food Processing Industry, Polymer and Chemical Based Industry, Rural Engineering and Bio-Technology Industry, Hand Made Paper and Fibre Industry and Service Industry, by availing of margin money subsidy of 25 per cent of project cost for units in rural areas to be set up by beneficiaries belonging to general category, which will be 35 per cent for beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled cast/scheduled tribe/Women and others through the implementing agencies and loans from Banks, etc., for projects costing upto Rs. 25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs. 10 lakh each in the services sector.

[English]

Recruitment of Local People

607. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have started recruiting local people to work in the same region or locality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is some reservation for the outsiders in such local or regional recruitment drives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and modalities followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Railway Recruitment Boards/Railway Recruitment Cells have been established based on territorial jurisdiction of the Indian Railways and not on the basis of State(s), Zones/Regions. Vacancies are given wide publicity including publication in the Employment News and leading national and local dailies etc. and all those who apply against such notifications are given opportunities to appear in

the selection test for recruitment on the Railways as per extant rules. However, to encourage all interested and eligible candidates to appear in the examination, it has been decided that the questions papers shall be set in local language(s) listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India falling within the jurisdiction, in addition to Hindi, Urdu and English and examination for any category will be held on the same day throughout the country.

[Translation]

Computerisation of Land Records

608. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the computerisation of land holding and revenue records (Khasra-Khatauni) has been completed in the country;

(b) if not, the details of the work which is yet to be completed State-wise; and

(c) the details of the grants provided by the Government to each State Government thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) A Centrally Sponsored scheme of Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) was started by the Central Government in the year 1988-89 and upto 2007-2008. The scheme provided funding support to the States and UTs. The essential features of the scheme were computerization of land records and Records of Rights (RORs), digitization of cadastral maps, updating of land records, land training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries. The scheme was merged, enhanced and a comprehensive scheme of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was launched in the year 2008-09. Progress made in the implementation of the CLR scheme and grants provided by the Government to each State Government is reflected in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Status of computerisation of Land Records		
		Completed	Under Progress	Funds released (grant) Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Nil	3708.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Nil	75.30
3.	Assam	—	Under progress	2010.30
4.	Bihar	—	Under proaress	3105.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Nil	1061.50
6.	Gujarat	Yes	Nil	3257.67
7.	Goa	Yes	Nil	243.90
8.	Haryana	Yes	Nil	1575.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Nil	1445.51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	Under progress	1828.00
11.	Jharkhand	—	Under progress	1701.50
12.	Karnataka	Yes	Nil	3831.71
13.	Kerala	—	Under progress	1261.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Nil	5168.46
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Nil	4247.40
16.	Manipur	—	Under progress	348.77
17.	Meghalaya	Funds were released for digitisation of maps which has been completed.		28.00
18.	Mizoram	Yes	Nil	569.96
19.	Nagaland	Yes	Nil	213.55
20.	Odisha	Yes	Nil	4321.07
21.	Punjab	—	Under progress	562.25
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	Nil	3612.27

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	Yes	Nil	210.73
24.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	Nil	3697.64
25.	Tripura	Yes	Nil	738.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Nil	3609.45
27.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Nil	1874.55
28.	West Bengal	Yes	Nil	3934.16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Nil	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	Yes	Nil	15.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	Nil	12.38
32.	Delhi	Yes	Nil	101.13
33.	Daman and Diu	Yes	Nil	50.00
34.	Lakshadweep	—	Under proaress	50.00
35.	Puducherry	Yes	Nil	189.09
Total				58660.55

Opening of Law Universities

609. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new law universities in the country;

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

(c) the number of such institutes functioning in the country, at present; and

(d) the time by which such new institutes are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. It is proposed to establish a National Law University in every State as a school of excellence. The modalities in this regard are being worked out. Presently, 15 such

Universities functioning in the country.

[English]

Railway Services in Maharashtra

610. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations received for development and improvement of railway services in Maharashtra during the last year and the current year so far;

(b) the action taken thereon so far;

(c) the locations in Maharashtra where railway services need to be developed further; and

(d) the details of plan, estimates and preparations made for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Ministers/organizations/associations/different levels of State Government, including that of Maharashtra etc. for train services and other improvements are received at various levels of railway administration.

However, trains are not introduced on a state-wise basis but on the basis of traffic demand, operational feasibility, commercial justification and availability of resources.

All such demands are examined by the zonal railways and appropriate action is taken, wherever required, based on the norms and feasibility, subject to availability of funds and other resources.

(c) and (d) Improvement of services/amenities on Indian Railways is a continuous process and every year, various works are sanctioned/planned depending on the traffic requirements.

Mechanism for Support under IAY

611. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most States do not have any mechanism to provide technical support and guidance to beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for construction of their houses;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps/has taken steps to provide low cost environment friendly, disaster resistant houses as per the local cultural preferences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam. Governments do have mechanism to provide technical support and guidance to beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Guidelines for Indira Awaas Yojana provide that the beneficiary will have complete freedom as to the manner of construction of the house. However, Zilla Parishads/DRDAs are required to obtain information on innovative technologies, materials, designs and methods to help beneficiaries in the construction of durable, cost effective and disaster resistant houses. There are officers, including engineers etc. at the block and district level to assist the beneficiaries in this regard. These officers also receive training on these aspects at the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)/National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD). NIRD has also developed prototypes of cost effective, environment friendly and innovative houses of various types and design to suit different areas.

Setting Up of Gas Based Power Projects

612. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State owned GAIL India Ltd. plan to invest over Rs. 20000 crore in setting up gas based power projects along with associated infrastructure facilities in the dedicated freight corridor project between Delhi and Mumbai; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, GAIL has no plan to invest in setting up gas based-power projects in the dedicated freight corridor project between Delhi and Mumbai.

Water Audit

613. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to enforce water auditing in domestic as well as agricultural use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any legal provisions stipulated to

ensure optimum usage of water both for agricultural and domestic purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures the Government has taken to increase awareness among farmers for efficient and optimum use of water both for agricultural and domestic purposes?

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 Water Commission has prepared "General Guidelines for Water Audit and Water Conservation for Domestic, Irrigation and Industrial Purposes". The guidelines broadly cover various steps of water audit including water supply usage study, process study, system audit, discharge analysis and water audit report. Aspects related to irrigation, domestic and industrial usages of water have been covered in the report. The guidelines have been circulated to the States. Government of Maharashtra has initiated the process of water auditing in the irrigation sector. Further, promotion of mandatory water audit including those for drinking water purposes has been included as an important strategy in the draft mission document for National Water Mission.

(c) and (d) Water is a subject managed by the State Governments as per Entry 17 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. At present the Government of India does not have any law to ensure optimum uses of water for both agricultural and domestic purposes.

(e) Ministry of Water Resources initiated Farmer Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) at 5000 demonstration sites at a cost of Rs. 24.46 crore in the year 2007-08 with an objective to enhance water use efficiency in agriculture. This programme was taken up in 25 States/UTs of the country with the help of 60 Agriculture Universities/Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes/International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Water and Land Management Institutes and Non-Government Organizations.

Considering the overall benefit of the programme in terms of water saving, FPARP has been extended for conducting 5000 additional demonstrations at a cost of Rs. 25 crore during remaining period of XI Five Year Plan.

Ministry of Water Resources has taken up a scheme "Information, Education and Communication (IEC)" during the XI Five Year Plan under which various activities related to mass awareness are being launched. Further, various State Governments have also taken up the programme for mass awareness in respect of scarcity of water as also the need for maintaining the quality of water resources. Ministry of Water Resources has actively associated various academic institutions, NGOs etc. in the programme for mass awareness.

Installation of LCD TV

614. DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Railway is planning to install Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) television in the trains of Central Railway;

(b) if so, whether maintenance of LCD television will be given to private agency and operators; and

(c) if so, the details of trains in which LCD TV will be installed?

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

(b) and (c) Agency has been awarded contract to install, operate and maintain LCD television at its cost and display programmes and advertisements with advance approval of competent authority on 24 Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) local trains of Mumbai Division.

Contribution by Micro Industries

615. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the micro, small and medium enterprises being run in Gujarat and share of contribution

made by these units to the industrial products of the State;

(b) the amount provided by the Union Government for these units during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of concessions in terms of subsidy, rate of interest and marketing support given by the Government to these units during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per

4th All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises—2006-07, number of registered working Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are 1,96,893 31,676 and 1,260 respectively, totalling to 2,29,829 in Gujarat. Gross output of these enterprises is Rs. 38,438 crore.

(b) and (c) Union Government provided subsidy through important schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and Market Development Assistance (MDA) to MSMEs in Gujarat during last three years and current year as under:

Name of Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lakh)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
MPEGP	1,075.28	659.33	1,866.06	3,627.74
CLCSS	355.0	725.6	1,970.8	2,374.5
MDA	1.74	7.37	0.79	21.29

[Translation]

Opening of CNG Stations

616. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up CNG Stations in Patna, Nalanda, Islampur, Buxar, Sasaram areas of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) CNG is provided through City Gas Distribution (CGD) Projects. Development of CGD project in any area depends *inter*

alia upon pipeline connectivity, availability of gas and commercial viability of the project.

Government has authorized GAIL (India) Ltd. to lay Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline which will pass through various areas in Bihar.

In order to promote investment from public as well as private sector for laying trunk natural gas pipelines and CGD projects throughout the country, Government has enacted 'Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006'. The Act provides that PNGRB would undertake authorization of CGD projects and trunk pipelines. PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan for CGD network in more than 300 cities. PNGRB has not received any Expression of Interest (Eoi) for any city or Geographical Area (GA) of Bihar so far. However, PNGRB has identified on suo motu basis 11 GAs in Bihar, namely, Arrah, Banswari, Batiya, Chappra, Gaya, Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Nawada, Patna, Sasaram and Siwan.

*[English]***Contamination of Ground Water**

617. SHRI MILIND DEORA:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of the country which are at risk due to excess fluoride and excess arsenic in drinking water;

(b) the estimated number of people who are at risk due to these contaminants;

(c) the remedial measures being taken for water treatment in affected areas;

(d) the main causes of contamination in water bodies across the country including ground water, State-wise, particularly V.P. and Maharashtra; and

(e) the programmes being implemented by the Government to prevent pollution in water bodies, including ground water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per information received from Central Ground Water Board, occurrence of Fluoride and Arsenic has been reported beyond the permissible limits in some isolated pockets of the country. State-wise details of districts in parts of which problems of Arsenic and Fluoride contamination have been reported in ground water are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per the report "Mitigation and Remedy of Groundwater Arsenic Menace in India: A Vision

Document" prepared by National Institute of Hydrology and Central Ground Water Board, approximately 50 million people are at risk due to ground water arsenic contamination. As per the Eleventh Five Year Plan Document of Planning Commission, approximately 66 million people are at risk due to fluoride contaminated ground water.

(c) Remedial measures for water treatment in affected areas are (1) use of surface water sources for drinking purposes, (2) exploring and harnessing alternate arsenic and fluoride free aquifers, (3) removal of arsenic and fluoride from ground water using treatment plants/filters, (4) adopting rainwater harvesting/watershed management practices in affected area.

(d) The main causes of contamination in water bodies across the country including ground water, particularly in V.P. and Maharashtra are both anthropogenic and geo-genic. The main anthropogenic causes are discharge of untreated domestic waste water, industrial waste water and pollutants in agricultural drainage waters in to water bodies which intum also pollute ground water. Salinity and contamination due to Iron, Arsenic and Fluoride of ground water are geogenic in origin, which is caused due to natural mechanism by which these elements present in the water bearing formation get mobilized under certain conditions and is released into the ground water.

(e) Central Ground Water Board and Central Water Commission are monitoring and assessing the ground water and surface water quality in the country through a network of monitoring stations and publishing the data regularly in the form of scientific and technical reports. Mass awareness programmes are being conducted in the contaminated areas regarding health impacts of drinking contaminated water.

Statement

State-wise details of districts from where problem of ground water contamination with fluoride and arsenic has been reported in isolated pockets

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fluoride	Arsenic
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur,	

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fluoride	Arsenic
		Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	
2.	Assam	Goalpapara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Nagaon	Dhemaji
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhiserai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Rajnandgaon
5.	Delhi	East Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi	
6.	Gujarat	Ahemdabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dohad, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajaori, Udhampur	
9.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi	
10.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaun, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagara, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Haveri, Kolar, Koppala, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fluoride	Arsenic
11.	Kerala	Palakkad	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargaon, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Satna, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi	
13.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded	
14.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jaipur, Keonjhar, Suvarnapur	
15.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur	
16.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banaswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	
17.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Trichurapally, Vellore, Virudhunagar	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Firozabad, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Maunath Bhanjan	Ambedkar Nagar, Badayun, Baghpat, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Bara Banki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Kheri, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Rae Bareilly, Sant Kabir Nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Siddharth Nagar, Sitapur, Unnao (As per information from CGWB as well as State Government)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fluoride	Arsenic
19.	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur	Bardhman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas

Coach Production Units

618. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production capacity and the capacity utilisation of the coaches/wagons of production unit, unit-wise;

(b) whether the railways are facing shortage of coaches/wagons;

(c) if so, the details of such shortages, zone-wise;

(d) whether the Railways propose to set up new coach production units in the country including Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The production capacity and capacity utilization of coach production units of Indian Railways are as indicated below:

Production Units	Production Capacity (on completion of on going works)	Actual Production 2009-10	Production Target 2010-11	Targeted Capacity utilization in 2010-11
Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Chennai	1500	1433	1500	100%
Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	1500	1568	1600	106.7%

Wagons are predominantly manufactured by private and public sector units. Railway workshops at Amritsar, Samastipur, Jamalpur, Golden Rock and Hubli also supplement with a combined manufacture of about 1500 wagons per annum at present.

(b) and (c) Taking into account the unfulfilled demands for introduction of more trains, there is a shortage of coaches on Indian Railways. Additional coaches and wagons are required to meet the growing demand for transportation in the long term and to better address pockets of unsatisfied demand in the short term.

(d) and (e) A new rail coach factory is being set

up at Rae Bareilly and two factories for manufacturing EMU/MEMU and DEMU are planned to be set up at Kancharapara and Haldia respectively. Setting up of a new coach factory at Palghat has also been announced.

BPL Families Covered under IAY

619. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families covered under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) as on date, State-wise;

(b) the timeframe by which all the BPL families are likely to be covered under this scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Indira Awaas, Yojana (IAY) Scheme, financial assistance is provided to rural BPL households for construction/upgradation of dwelling units. Since inception of the scheme in 1985-86, 252.14 lakh houses have been constructed/upgraded so far. A Statement showing the State-wise number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families covered under IAY is enclosed herewith.

(b) and (c) The 11th Plan document envisages to step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17. The Government is making efforts to reduce the housing shortage in the rural areas of the country as quickly as possible. Annual physical targets under IAY are fixed on year to year basis depending upon the Central Budget outlay provided for Rural Housing which has been increasing consistently over the years.

Further, to achieve the objective of providing houses to all, Government also launched a scheme to provide homestead site to those rural BPL households who are in the Permanent IAY Waitlists but could not avail financial assistance under the scheme because of non-availability of house sites.

Statement

Number of Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana Since inception i.e. 1985-86 to 2010-11 (upto Jan. 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Houses Constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2442206

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62368
3.	Assam	1291119
4.	Bihar	4492602
5.	Chhattisgarh	295218
6.	Goa	11186
7.	Gujarat	965945
8.	Haryana	184603
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67177
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	143782
11.	Jharkhand	711774
12.	Karnataka	938614
13.	Kerala	612501
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1452356
15.	Maharashtra	1578127
16.	Manipur	36664
17.	Meghalaya	63926
18.	Mizoram	32854
19.	Nagaland	118069
20.	Odisha	1981631
21.	Punjab	144729
22.	Rajasthan	760709
23.	Sikkim	22107
24.	Tamil Nadu	1342010
25.	Tripura	157939
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3470564
27.	Uttarakhand	184111
28.	West Bengal	1638985

1	2	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3890
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1408
31.	Daman and Diu	524
32.	Lakshadweep	882
33.	Puducherry	3865
Total		25214445

Shortage of Fertilizers

620. SHRI RAVINDER KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

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

(b) whether the farmers suffer on account of shortage and delay in the supply of fertilizers in some parts of the country;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the demand and supply of fertilizers and to check the blackmarketing and smuggling of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The State-wise demand (Requirement),

supply (Availability) of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP and MOP during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and also during the current year 2010-11 (upto 31-1-2011) is given in the enclosed Statement—'A' to 'D'. Department of Fertilisers (DOF) started monitoring of complex fertilizers with effect from Kharif, 2008. State-wise production of urea, DAP and Complexes for last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and also during the current year 2010-11 (upto 31-1-2011) is given in the enclosed Statement 'E', 'F' and 'G'.

(b) and (c) Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for further distribution within the State. State-wise requirement, availability and sales of Urea, DAP, MOP and complex fertilizers during the year 2010-11 (April 10-January 11) is given in the enclosed Statement 'D'. As can be seen, the availability of all fertilizers has been comfortable.

(d) The steps taken to meet the demand and supply of fertilizers and to check the blackmarketing and smuggling of fertilizers are as under:

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

(ii) The state governments have been advised (i) to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies, (ii) to review the railway rake points in their states and take up the issues with the Railways for improvements, if any, required to ensure availability of fertilizers in every nook and corner of the State;

(iii) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1-4-2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of states;

- (iv) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferencing every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;
- (v) The Department of Fertilizers contacts on phone the officials of major fertilizer consuming states on daily basis to find out any shortages of fertilizers in any part of the state and the corrective actions are taken immediately;
- (vi) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports;
- (vii) In so far as decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers are concerned, subsidy is released on sale of fertilizers;
- (viii) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act;
- (ix) The State Governments, as the enforcement agencies, are adequately empowered under Fertilizer Control Order, 1985 to take appropriate action against any offender who indulges in any kind of malpractices including black marketing. State Government can also initiate action under para 3 of the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973—against smuggling/illegal export of fertilizers.
- (x) There are reports of smuggling of fertilizers from India to neighbouring countries. However, these have not been confirmed by the State Governments. The Chief Secretaries in the States and Border Guarding Authorities like Border Security Force (BSF), Coast Guards and Custom authorities etc. have been alerted by Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance to keep strict vigil on such activities which may lead to illegal exports/smuggling of fertilizers and initiate stringent action against the persons involved in such malpractices under the provision of FCO, 1985

Statement 'A'*State-wise cumulative Requirement and Availability of Urea, DAP and MOP during the year 2007-08*

2007-08 Name of State	Urea		DAP/MAP		MOP (LMTs)	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	26.84	8.24	7.16	5.55	4.52
Karnataka	12.80	13.63	5.80	4.54	4.00	3.70
Kerala	1.40	1.44	0.28	0.18	1.40	1.19
Tamil Nadu	9.85	9.68	4.25	3.35	4.90	4.85
Gujarat	17.25	18.37	5.80	6.76	1.70	1.82
Madhya Pradesh	13.75	14.76	7.50	6.82	1.10	0.76
Chhattisgarh	5.90	6.17	1.70	1.38	0.74	0.69
Maharashtra	21.20	23.05	7.05	6.45	3.05	3.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	14.70	13.83	6.05	5.51	0.23	0.23
Haryana	18.75	19.30	5.85	6.80	0.50	0.34
Punjab	25.00	26.97	8.00	9.14	0.95	0.58
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	54.37	15.50	14.89	3.00	1.27
Uttarakhand	2.30	2.42	0.32	0.23	0.18	0.05
Himachal Pradesh	0.61	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
Jammu and Kashmir	1.40	1.19	0.84	0.33	0.28	0.07
Bihar	20.00	19.40	4.25	3.30	2.05	1.19
Jharkhand	2.10	1.67	0.90	0.75	0.13	0.08
Odisha	5.50	5.19	1.25	1.79	1.20	1.05
West Bengal	12.95	12.45	4.55	3.80	4.00	2.76
Assam	2.30	1.99	0.70	0.08	0.85	0.40
All India	271.70	274.26	89.21	83.40	36.13	29.28

Statement 'B'*Cumulative Availability of Fertilisers during the year 2008-09 (April' 08 to March' 09)*

(Qty. in LMTs)

2008-09 State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Require- ment	Availability	Require- ment	Availability	Require- ment	Availability	Require- ment	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	27.84	8.50	9.98	5.85	6.27	20.50	16.50
Karnataka	13.50	12.88	6.05	8.12	4.55	5.14	11.17	8.44
Kerala	1.49	1.68	0.31	0.24	1.33	1.53	1.72	1.85
Tamil Nadu	10.37	11.28	4.31	3.85	4.84	5.95	3.62	3.55
Gujarat	18.65	18.69	7.10	8.24	1.90	2.26	4.39	4.92
Madhya Pradesh	15.75	13.83	8.25	8.31	1.20	1.17	4.35	2.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	5.40	5.23	1.75	2.31	0.77	0.95	1.31	1.23
Maharashtra	23.25	22.84	8.60	10.19	3.70	5.17	15.65	10.40
Rajasthan	15.10	13.21	5.60	5.90	0.33	0.32	1.42	0.67
Haryana	19.90	17.59	6.00	6.69	0.46	0.47	0.67	0.31
Punjab	25.50	26.28	8.10	8.82	0.95	0.98	1.01	0.59
Himachal Pradesh	0.65	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.44	0.40
Jammu and Kashmir	1.35	1.28	0.80	0.59	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	55.74	15.50	15.12	2.50	2.79	10.50	7.44
Uttarakhand	2.30	2.22	0.35	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.45	0.51
Bihar	21.25	18.33	4.25	4.12	1.90	2.28	3.60	2.59
Jharkhand	2.00	1.57	1.05	0.80	0.13	0.16	0.40	0.38
Odisha	5.50	4.74	2.00	1.89	1.35	1.53	2.88	2.66
West Bengal	13.00	11.94	4.86	4.03	4.15	4.80	7.49	7.29
Assam	2.40	2.30	1.03	0.14	1.06	1.08	0.30	0.06
All India	281.34	270.88	94.83	99.78	37.86	43.34	92.32	72.26

Note: DOF started monitoring of complex fertiliser w.e.f. Kharif, 2008.

Statement 'C'

Cumulative Requirement and Availability of Fertilisers during the year 2009-10 (April to March)

(Qty. in LMTs)

2009-10 State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Require- ment	Availability	Require- ment	Availability	Require- ment	Availability	Require- ment	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	26.16	9.75	8.89	6.60	6.07	20.50	18.69
Karnataka	13.75	13.77	8.20	8.46	5.15	6.12	11.20	10.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	1.63	1.53	0.35	0.30	1.54	1.57	1.90	2.12
Tamil Nadu	11.50	9.98	4.25	2.94	5.84	5.14	4.00	6.18
Gujarat	18.75	18.21	8.00	7.64	2.30	2.86	4.72	4.20
Madhya Pradesh	15.25	16.00	8.50	9.52	1.20	1.67	3.55	2.48
Chhattisgarh	5.48	5.27	1.77	2.65	0.84	0.96	1.42	1.04
Maharashtra	24.75	22.87	12.50	13.83	5.60	7.07	14.00	11.25
Rajasthan	15.10	13.37	6.50	5.86	0.35	0.55	1.37	0.78
Haryana	19.65	18.05	7.00	6.66	0.52	0.90	0.45	0.48
Punjab	25.50	24.65	8.50	8.08	0.91	1.00	0.55	0.57
Himachal Pradesh	0.67	0.54	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.50	0.38
Jammu and Kashmir	1.40	1.22	0.78	0.48	0.26	0.18	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	53.64	17.00	16.51	2.85	3.47	8.50	9.47
Uttarakhand	2.15	2.33	0.40	0.38	0.13	0.04	0.45	0.41
Bihar	19.00	17.04	4.50	3.98	2.10	2.26	3.10	2.68
Jharkhand	2.05	1.50	1.15	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.50	0.69
Odisha	5.75	4.61	2.25	2.24	1.70	1.31	3.00	2.28
West Bengal	13.00	11.71	4.80	4.56	4.15	4.97	7.50	8.39
Assam	2.60	2.56	0.35	0.22	1.26	0.97	0.06	0.06
All India	281.90	265.97	106.98	104.09	43.85	47.60	87.73	83.38

Statement 'D'

Cumulative Requirement and Availability of Fertilisers during the year 2010-11 (April 2010 to January 2011)

(Qty in LMTs)

2010-11 State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Require- ment	Availability*	Require- ment	Availability*	Require- ment	Availability	Require- ment	Availability*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2525.00	2618.85	1040.00	1038.07	575.00	554.04	1885.00	2137.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	1221.00	1317.40	770.00	845.69	459.00	397.73	925.20	1236.53
Kerala	172.00	129.02	31.00	36.59	145.00	140.39	227.00	203.39
Tamil Nadu	970.00	879.36	380.00	285.26	499.00	418.70	361.50	593.25
Gujarat	1765.00	1858.38	800.00	781.73	202.00	182.73	423.50	584.07
Madhya Pradesh	1655.72	1620.51	997.26	1048.04	144.48	125.50	368.34	346.44
Chhattisgarh	540.45	496.49	280.53	256.65	103.88	79.10	136.15	118.50
Maharashtra	2190.00	2135.72	1480.00	1359.00	560.00	543.90	1313.00	1577.43
Rajasthan	1448.00	1445.66	680.00	676.23	49.50	29.98	110.30	127.70
Haryana	1810.00	1688.02	704.00	731.08	64.00	63.24	49.00	71.67
Punjab	2400.00	2508.37	905.00	863.37	101.00	105.35	67.50	98.40
Himachal Pradesh	60.00	55.97	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.35	46.90	34.78
Jammu and Kashmir	118.42	103.37	76.49	71.59	30.71	18.60	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	4805.00	4482.66	1930.00	1723.77	355.00	214.24	860.00	1069.31
Uttarakhand	198.00	199.29	38.00	27.50	9.10	5.29	50.00	58.21
Bihar	1700.00	1419.01	455.00	437.95	220.00	185.74	322.50	301.69
Jharkhand	204.00	131.42	107.50	65.38	15.00	5.06	85.00	36.48
Odisha	485.00	411.24	213.05	209.04	159.03	122.20	258.72	217.64
West Bengal	1022.76	883.55	452.00	430.04	345.00	292.90	744.00	800.66
Assam	212.40	222.59	46.40	28.11	106.20	78.95	5.00	9.45
All India	25511.88	24612.66	11389.02	10914.12	4151.55	3568.28	8242.80	9625.69

*Includes Stock prepositioned (Availability)

Statement 'E'

State-wise Installed Capacity and Production of Urea for the Years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and during the Current Year 2010-11 (April 2010 to January 2011)

('000' MT)

Name of State/ Zone	Installed Capacity as on 1-4-2006	Production			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	April 10 to Jan. 11
1	2	3	4	5	6
South Zone					
Andhra Pradesh	1194.6	1354.4	1378.0	1480.1	1395.4
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	380.0	379.6	379.3	379.5	355.7
Tamil Nadu	1106.8	440.5	405.7	435.9	576.6
Total (South Zone):	2681.4	2174.5	2163.0	2295.5	2327.7
West Zone					
Goa	399.3	395.4	412.4	387.5	373.3
Madhya Pradesh	1729.2	1766.5	1803.8	1828.1	1591.4
Maharashtra	2036.8	1832.3	1903.3	2089.1	1780.9
Gujarat	3280.3	3195.3	3131.6	3264.0	2761.5
Rajasthan	2108.2	2380.8	2313.6	2413.0	2079.6
Total (West Zone):	9553.8	9570.3	9564.7	9981.7	8586.7
East Zone					
Jharkhand	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	555.0	329.3	189.2	309.6	224.6
Total (East Zone):	555.0	329.3	189.2	309.6	224.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
North Zone					
Haryana	511.5	511.6	488.3	512.9	380.5
Punjab	990.0	990.1	1052.0	988.7	856.6
Utter Pradesh	5738.7	6282.4	6464.9	7023.9	5901.7
Total (North Zone):	7240.2	7784.1	8005.2	8525.5	7138.8
Grand Total	20030.4	19858.2	19922.1	21112.3	18277.8

Statement 'F'

Zone/State-wise Installed Capacity and Production of DAP for the Years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and during Current Year 2010-11 (April 2010 to January 2011)

('000' MT)

Name of Zone/ State	Annual Installed Capacity	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	April 2010 to Jan. 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-Zone					
Andhra Pradesh	670.0	567.9	518.2	520.6	429.8
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	180.0	211.4	158.3	198.1	153.4
Tamil Nadu	475.0	71.5	0.0	0.0	17.3
total (SZ):	1325.0	850.8	676.5	718.7	600.5
West-Zone					
Goa	330.0	212.5	205.0	351.8	99.4
Gujarat	2749.0	1438.0	1057.3	1826.3	875.5
Total (WZ)	3079.0	1650.5	1262.3	2178.1	974.9
East-Zone					
Odisha	2220.0	1473.0	906.7	1166.0	1338.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	675.0	237.6	147.8	183.7	175.4
Total (EZ):	2895.0	1710.6	1054.5	1349.7	1514.0
Grand Total	7299.0	4211.9	2993.3	4246.5	3089.4

Statement 'G'

State/Zone-wise Installed Capacity and Production of Complex Fertilizers for the Years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and during Current Year 2010-11 (April 2010 to January 2011)

('000' MT)

Name of Zone/ State	Annual Installed Capacity	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	April 2010 to Jan. 2011
South-Zone					
Andhra Pradesh	600.0	1194.5	1313.1	1789.0	1579.4
Kerala	633.5	425.0	605.3	758.1	541.5
Karnataka	0.0	33.7	74.3	84.1	41.2
Tamil Nadu	1080.0	223.5	158.4	387.0	359.4
Total (SZ):	2313.5	1876.7	2151.1	3018.2	2521.5
West-Zone					
Goa	240.0	477.1	313.2	366.2	473.8
Maharashtra	891.0	519.7	528.9	603.9	597.0
Gujarat	1357.9	1908.0	1960.3	2111.1	2493.8
Total (WZ):	2488.9	2904.8	2862.4	3081.2	3564.6
East-Zone					
Odisha	420.0	676.8	1421.5	1544.9	1097.0
West Bengal	0.0	392.3	413.4	394.0	306.2
Total (EZ):	420.0	1069.1	1834.9	1938.9	1403.2
Grand Total	5222.4	5850.6	6848.4	8038.3	7489.3

Disparity in Wages

621. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
 SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 10 States have continued to pay less than the statutory minimum wage to workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the response of the Central Government thereto;

(c) whether there are stark differences between the amount of daily wage being paid under MGNREGS among various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof State-wise and reasons for difference in wages from State to State;

(e) whether there is any proposal to link Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to the Consumer Prices Index for agricultural labour; and

(f) if so, the time by when the final decision is likely to be taken by the Central Government in this regard as the rationale behind such initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. In 7 States, the revised wage rate

under MGNREGA is less than their minimum agricultural wage rate. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Therefore, wage rate as per this section are not linked with Minimum Wages Act. Central Government has notified the wage rate under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act in respect of all States and Union Territories and has revised the notified wage rate for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the CPIAL.

(c) and (d) Proviso to Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that different rates of wages may be specified for different areas. State-wise revised wage rates notified by the Central Government are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. The decision to index the wage rate notified under MGNREGA to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour has been taken with a view to protecting the wages against inflation.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Districts	Revised Wage Rate (effect from 1st January, 2011 or the date of actual payment which ever is later)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Rs. 130.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 121.00
3.	Bihar	Rs. 120.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 124.00	(B)	Jalandhar	Rs. 124.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled Areas—Rs. 120.00 Scheduled Areas—Rs. 150.00	(C)	Nawanshar	Rs. 124.00
6.	Jammu ad Kashmir	Rs. 121.00	(D)	Amritsar	Rs. 130.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 122.00	28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Area-I (Rs. 118) Area-II (Rs. 118)
8.	Odisha	Rs. 125.00	29.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District Rs. 170.00 Nicobar district Rs. 181.00
9.	Rajasthan	Rs. 119.00	30.	Puducherry	Rs. 119.00
10.	Sikkim	Rs. 118.00	31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 138.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 120.00	32.	Daman and Diu	Rs. 126.00
12.	West Bengal	Rs. 130.00	33.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 138.00
13.	Jharkhand	Rs. 120.00	34.	Chandigarh	Rs. 174.00
14.	Uttaranchal	Rs. 120.00	Auditing for MGNREGS		
15.	Haryana	Rs. 179.00	622.	SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:	
16.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 122.00		SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:	
17.	Kerala	Rs. 150.00		SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:	
18.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 119.00		SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:	
19.	Maharashtra	Rs. 127.00		PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:	
20.	Karnataka	Rs. 125.00		SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:	
21.	Tripura	Rs. 118.00		SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:	
22.	Manipur	Rs. 126.00		SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:	
23.	Meghalaya	Rs. 117.00		DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:	
24.	Mizoram	Rs. 129.00		SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:	
25.	Nagaland	Rs. 118.00		SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:	
26.	Goa	Rs. 138.00		SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:	
27.	Punjab			SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:	
	(A) Hoshiarour	Rs. 124.00		SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:	
				SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:	
				SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:	

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is cognizant of the diversion/pilferage from the allocations made under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the type of audits prescribed under such scheme;

(c) whether the audit of the MGNREGS is required to be laid before the Parliament annually under the Act;

(d) if so, the details of such audit report laid during last three years and the steps that have been taken to institutionalise such audits; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the audit of MGNREGS and stop misuse and diversion of funds under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 8 cases of diversion of funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA have been reported to the Ministry. State-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	State	No. of complaints relating to diversion of funds
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	Jharkhand	1
4.	Manipur	2
5.	Uttar Pradesh	3

Section 17(2) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audits of all the projects under the scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat. Section 24 of the Act provides for Audit of accounts which are as under:

(1) The Central Government may, in consultation

with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audit of accounts of the schemes at all levels.

(2) The accounts of the scheme shall be maintained in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) With a view to strengthen the audit of MGNREGS and stop misuse and diversion of funds, the following steps have been taken:

(i) A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (www.nrega.nic.in) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information.

(ii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. To cover the gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics have been initiated.

(iii) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA.

(iv) In cases of misappropriation and embezzle-

ment of Government funds under MGNREGA, all State Governments have been requested to ensure that not only disciplinary action should be taken against the guilty officials, but simultaneously criminal prosecution should also be initiated under Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, besides recovering the amount involved from the persons concerned in accordance with the Law.

Free LPG Connections to BPL

623. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide free LPG connections to families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the number of families likely to be covered under this scheme, State-wise;

(d) the basis for deciding the BPL list for this scheme;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide at least one LPG cylinder refill per month to beneficiary after connection or only connections will be offered free; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) A proposal for providing one time financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families for acquiring new LPG connection is under consideration of the Government. Under the proposed scheme, the Government and the Oil Marketing Companies would provide one time assistance

of Rs. 1400 for acquiring a new LPG connection to a BPL family. The Rs. 1400 would cover the present security deposit on a LPG cylinder and regulator.

The scheme would cover all eligible households in the BPL list of the State Government/Union Territory. The beneficiary would be entitled to refills like any other domestic LPG customers.

Crimes in Trains

624. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of burglary, looting, drugging, hooligan activities, harassment, misbehaviour with women and other crimes against passengers in various long distance trains and railway stations reported during each of the last three years, zone-wise and category-wise;

(b) the progress made in the investigation of the cases and arrests made so far; and

(c) the efforts made by the Railways to check such incidents and ensure fear free journey for the passengers in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

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

Railway Police (GRP) by deploying escorts in important trains in affected areas.

Following measures are being taken by the Railways to check such incidents and ensure fear free journey for the passengers in trains:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV camera network, access control, anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
4. Passenger awareness programmes are organized frequently to sensitize the travelling public about the modus operandi adopted by the criminals to fleece the passengers.
5. An amendment in the RPF Act is under examination to enable RPF to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively.

Water Disputes

625. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to set up an integrated water disputes tribunal for all inter-state water wars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of water disputes tribunals set up at present in the country;

(d) the number of cases pending with each tribunal; and

(e) the time by which the final decisions is likely to be taken by the Union Government to set up integrated water disputes tribunal?

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 proposal to set up a standing tribunal for all inter state river water disputes is at conceptual stage.

(c) and (d) the details of present interstate water disputes Tribunal set up are as follows:

Name of Water Dispute Tribunal	River and basin	State Concerned
Cauvery River Water Disputes Tribunal	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
Krishna River Water Disputes Tribunal	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
Vansadhara River Water Dispute Tribunal	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha
Mahadayi River Water Disputes Tribunal	Mahadayi	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra

(e) No time line has been fixed.

All Weather Roads

626. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to connect every village with all weather roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of funds sanctioned and incurred by the Government thereon, State-wise;

(c) the measures taken to provide all weather road connectivity to unconnected rural habitations with a population of more than 1000 persons in the country including the State of Maharashtra; and

(d) the details of villages with a population of more than 1000 persons which are yet to be connected by all weather roads, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages providing connectivity to all unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of more than 500 persons through good all-weather roads. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttrakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas and the Desert (as identified in Desert Development Programme) areas, the objective

is to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. Recently, the programme guidelines have been amended to extend the coverage under programme to habitations having population of 250 persons and above in the 60 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.

(b) 1,68,268 habitations were eligible for coverage under the programme, out of which 31,804 habitations have been reported either connected under other schemes or not feasible. Therefore, 1,36,464 habitations are targeted for providing road connectivity under PMGSY. Upto December, 2010 the project proposals valued at about Rs. 1,18,198 crore have been sanctioned to States against which Rs. 76,925 crore have been released. The State Governments have reported expenditure of Rs. 75,302 crore till December, 2010. Statement-I indicating the value of proposals sanctioned, funds released and expenditure reported is enclosed.

(c) The 'rural roads' have been identified as one of the six components of 'Bharat Nirman' with a goal to provide connectivity to all habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above (500 persons and above in the case of hill States of Schedule V tribal areas) with an all-weather road. The targeted habitations under rural roads component of Bharat Nirman are to be covered by March, 2012. The proposals for connecting all the eligible habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above under PMGSY have been cleared in Maharashtra.

(d) The State-wise details of habitations with a population of more than 1000 persons which are yet to be connected by all weather roads is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crore, Length in Km)

#	States	Value of proposals cleared	Amount Released (Upto Dec. 2010)	Exp. (Upto Dec. 2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4541.74	3338.64	3272.69

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2075.27	972.08	953.62
3.	Assam	8798.22	5023.66	4782.21
4.	Bihar (RWD)	8590.99	3022.67	1930.51
5.	Bihar (NEA)	8354.57	3836.96	3923.67
6.	Chhattisgarh	6465.95	4632.43	4465.49
7.	Goa	9.72	10.00	5.32
8.	Gujarat	1421.86	1091.39	1192.49
9.	Haryana	1517.96	1192.97	1190.30
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2419.93	1534.38	1481.03
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3706.18	1143.91	878.62
12.	Jharkhand	2987.72	1685.97	1593.70
13.	Karnataka	3197.83	2651.07	2863.73
14.	Kerala	975.01	488.32	435.94
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13280.47	9510.28	9678.41
16.	Maharashtra	5387.93	3920.31	3982.87
17.	Manipur	868.38	411.66	449.98
18.	Meghalaya	313.88	223.14	187.31
19.	Mizoram	708.27	471.47	440.79
20.	Nagaland	376.96	349.93	335.44
21.	Odisha	9933.49	6447.33	6607.25
22.	Punjab	1799.31	1306.09	1339.42
23.	Rajasthan	8917.44	7547.40	7400.50
24.	Sikkim	764.85	500.25	444.41
25.	Tamil Nadu	2035.70	1373.71	1393.89
26.	Tripura	1566.23	935.30	985.39
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10238.59	9443.37	9070.24

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttarakhand	1559.00	719.84	734.84
29.	West Bengal	5384.23	3140.40	3282.36
Grand Total		118197.69	76924.88	75302.42

Statement-II

#	States	Balance habitation of 1000+population to be covered
1.	Gujarat	13
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	64
3.	Meghalaya	2
4.	Tripura	4
5.	Uttar Pradesh	9
6.	West Bengal	447
Total		539

NB: Figures are based on original Core Network. In case of Bihar, the Core Network is under revision.

E-Courts

627. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Indian judicial system has gone hi-tech and video conferencing is making justice available via tele-link;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up E-courts across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds allocated for implementation of the project during the last three years and the current year;

(f) the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (g) The Government approved a project to provide services through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enablement in 14249 courts or 3069 court complexes and to upgrade ICT infrastructure of Supreme Court/ High Courts for Rs. 935 crores with 100% Central funds to be completed by March, 2014. This will provide automation of case management work flow through use of application software. It has provision of citizen centric services like case filing, certified copies of orders and judgements, case status etc. through service centers and web portals. It also has a provision for creating National Judicial Grid.

At present, the Courts are being equipped with the necessary computer hardware as well as local area network (LAN). Under the project, site readiness for computerization has been completed in 13363 District and Taluqa. courts in 2752 court complexes. Computer hardware like desktop, printers, scanners, servers etc. have been delivered at 6877 courts and installed at 5518 courts. Items for enabling connectivity between all

computer infrastructures at the courts (LAN items) have been delivered at 5761 courts and installed at 4464 courts. Moreover, broadband/dial-up internet connectivity has been provided to 10744 judges, 486 district courts and 1272 Taluqa courts. Application software has been installed at 6313 courts. Laptops have been provided to 13365 judicial officers and Laser printers have been provided to 12599 judicial officers, ICT training has been imparted to 11340 judges and 45380 court staff across the country. 394 System Officers and 215 System Assistant have been deployed in district courts across the country.

[Translation]

Blockade due to Gujjar/Naxal Movements

628. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA":

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains affected as a result of flood, terrorist/naxalite activities and Gujjar movements in various parts of the country during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details of the train cancelled/rescheduled as a result thereof, zone-wise and date-wise;

(c) the details of passengers affected and the loss caused to the Railways due to cancellation of the trains, zone-wise;

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Railways to normalise the situation;

(e) whether the Government propose to compensate the loss suffered by Railways through increase in freight rates or by some other means; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) 4918 trains were affected as a result of flood, terrorist/naxalite activities and Gujjar movements in the various parts of the country during the period from November 2010 to January 2011.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) A large number of passengers were affected, but individual count of the passenger affected on account of rescheduling/cancellation of trains is not available. Railways are suffering revenue loss due to delay and cancellation of passenger carrying trains on account of adverse law and order situation and agitation etc. Railway finances are also affected as there has been an increase in the expenditure on law and order issues. The data of loss due to late running of trains or their cancellation is not maintained train-wise or zone-wise.

(d) 'Policing on Railways' is a State subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are, therefore the statutory responsibility of the State police, which they discharge through the Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. However, to provide better security to the travelling passengers in trains and passenger areas, the Railway Protection Force, supplements the efforts of the State Governments in controlling crime on the Railways.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

Statement

The details of the cancelled/rescheduled trains as a result of flood, terrorist/naxalite activities and Gujjar movements during the last three months from November 2010 to January 2011 is as under:—

Railway	Cancelled	Rescheduled
Central Railway	—	262

Railway	Cancelled	Rescheduled
Eastern Railway	2	—
East Central Railway	30	8
East Coast Railway	—	48
Northern Railway	934	94
North Central Railway	8	—
North East Frontier Railway	159	28
North Western Railway	144	—
South Central Railway	2	—
South Eastern Railway	—	409
South East Central Railway	1	—
Western Railway	—	296
West Central Railway	271	—
Konkan Railway	—	1
Total	1551	1146

[English]

Private Participation in Railways

629. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector has expressed interest to collaborate with the Railways for completion of the pending projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the joint partnership and technology upgradation taken in the XI Five Year Plan, year-wise, and investments made so far for the period, year-wise;

(d) whether the Railways propose to seek help of

private players to bail it out in major pending projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with terms and conditions laid down, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Private sector has evinced interest for participation in areas identified for possible execution through public private participation. Satisfactory progress has been made in Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives for operation of container trains and special freight trains and also in the port and other connectivity works. Private freight terminals and automobiles and ancillary hubs, bottling plants for clean drinking water and joint ventures for acquisition of rolling stock are some other areas identified for PPP initiatives.

(c) During the 11th Five Year Plan joint venture

partnership has been formed for Angul-Sukinda new line project.

Then year-wise investment made for this project is as under:

20th Feb. 2009 to 31st March 2010—Rs. 28.92 Cr.

1st April 2010 to 31st Jan. 2011—Rs. 15.89 Cr.

(d) and (e) Government is equipped to meet the resource requirement of the Government-funded projects. There is, therefore, no need to seek help of private players to bail Government out in major pending projects. Partnership of private sector has been sought in accordance with the schemes approved by the Government to catalyse growth for augmenting the existing capacity for meeting the aspirations of a fast growing population.

Corporate Social Responsibility

630. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory for every company to have a policy for corporate social responsibility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds spent by the corporate sector for social responsibility during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the role of Corporate Sector in the field of social and economic development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) No such information is maintained by the

Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(d) Government has issued "Corporate Social Responsibility Voluntary Guidelines 2009" for adoption by Companies voluntarily.

[Translation]

Conservation of Water

631. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH BOY:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently declared some river projects as national assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken the decision to finance these river projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the water supply for drinking and irrigation would be improved as a result thereof?

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

(b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7th February 2008 *inter-alia* approved proposal of the Ministry of Water Resources to accept 14 projects of national importance as National Projects.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Union Government provides 90% of the balance estimated cost of the irrigation and drinking water component of the project as Central Grant.

(e) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*List of projects declared as National Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Teesta Barrage	(1) 9.23 lakh (2) 1000 MW (3) Barrage	West Bengal
2.	Shahpur Kandi	(1) 3.80 lakh (2) 300 MW (3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3.	Bursar	(1) 1 lakh (indirect) (2) 1230 MW (3) 1 MAF	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	(1) 0.32 lakh ha (2) 280 MW (3) 0.66 MAF	Jammu and Kashmir
6.	Gyspa Project	(1) 0.50 lakh ha (2) 240 MW (3) 0.6 MAF	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	(1) 0.49 lakh (2) 420 MW (3) 0.325 MAF	Uttarakhand
8.	Kishau	(1) 0.97 lakh (2) 600 MW (3) 1.04 MAF	Himachal Pradesh/ Uttarakhand

1	2	3	4
9.	Renuka	(1) Drinking water (2) 40 MW (3) 0.44 MAF	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	(1) 8000 ha. (2) 75 MW (3) 0.26 MAF	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	(1) 23,900 ha. (2) 29 MW (3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	(1) Indirect (2) 9500 MW (3) 17.50 MAF (4) Flood moderation	Arunachal Pradesh
13.	Gosikhurd	(1) 2.50 lakh ha (2) 3 MW (3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14.	Ken Betwa	(1) 6.46 lakh (2) 72 MW (3) 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh

[English]

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

Legal Aid Clinics

632. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up free legal aid clinics in all villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the main aim of these legal aid to help solve disputes without allowing them to mature into litigation in courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether women lawyers are proposed to be given preference in appointment in such courts;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether such legal system would be funded by the Union Government;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether under this scheme lawyers and other services like preparing applications for job cards under the NREGA; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) under National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Scheme, 2010 plans to set-up legal aid clinics in all villages or for a cluster of villages depending on the size of such villages. These legal aid clinics will provide legal advice to the people, and other types of assistance like help in drafting of applications and interaction with the local government officials.

The legal aid lawyer in the legal aid clinics will try to resolve local disputes through ADR techniques and if required refer the matter to the higher legal services institutions.

(e) and (f) The Legal Services Institutions would include adequate number of women lawyers in the panel lawyers for legal aid clinics.

(g) and (h) Yes. National Legal Services Authority proposes to provide grant in aid to the State Legal Services Authorities for meeting the expenses on legal aid clinics by way of grant in aid from Central Government.

(i) and (j) The legal aid clinics will provide legal advice to the people and other types of assistance like drafting of applications for job cards under NREGA and interaction with the local government officials to do away with the bottlenecks in administration for making available government services to the common man.

[Translation]

Scholarship Scheme for Minorities

633. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government runs any scholarship scheme for minorities especially for students of muslim community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any criteria for the said scholarship scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the percentage of contribution given by the Union and State Governments;

(f) the amount sanctioned under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(g) the percentage of amount spent against the sanctioned amount, 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) Yes, Madam. The Union Government runs three scholarship schemes through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, namely, Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes for the five notified minority communities i.e. Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsi. Apart from these, scholarship to meritorious girl students is given by Maulana Azad Education Foundation, an autonomous organisation under this Ministry. The Maulana Azad National Fellowship for research scholars at M.Phil and Ph.D

levels is also implemented by this Ministry through University Grants Commission. All these scholarship schemes are available to students belonging to all the

five notified minority communities including muslims.

(c) and (d) The details of the scholarship schemes and the criteria thereof are given below:—

Name of the Scholarship scheme	Minimum Percentage of marks required	Income ceiling of parents/guardian from all sources
Pre-matric	50% in previous final examination	Rs. 1 lakh per annum
Post-matric	50% in previous final examination	Rs. 2 lakh per annum
Merit-cum-Means based	50% in previous final examination	Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum
Meritorious girl students (MAEF)	55% in previous final examination	Rs. 1 lakh per annum
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	50% in previous final examination	Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum

Further, scholarships are not to be given to more than two students in a family.

Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes and Maulana Azad National Fellowship is borne entirely by the Central Government.

(e) In respect of Pre-matric scholarship scheme, 75% share is contributed by the Union Government and 25% by State Governments. Expenditure on Post-matric,

(f) The details of amount sanctioned under the said schemes during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:— (Rupees in crore)

Scholarship Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31-12-2010)
Pre-matric	Not launched	62.21	202.94	343.54
Post-matric	9.63	70.63	148.74	184.24
Merit-cum-means	40.91	64.73	97.51	97.22
Meritorious girl students (MAEF)	4.81	14.48	18.08	20.79
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	Not launched		14.90	0.00
Total	55.35	212.05	482.17	645.79

(g) Releases are made in a year only after Utilization Certificates of previous releases are received. While making further releases unutilized amount, if any, is adjusted. In respect of Merit-cum-means based and

Post-matric scholarship schemes all States have submitted Utilization Certificate for the funds released in the previous years. In respect of Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme also all States have submitted

Utilization Certificates for the funds released in the previous years, except Manipur which has not submitted Utilization Certificate for Rs. 3.10 crores released in 2009-10. The Utilization Certificate for the amount released during 2010-11 is not yet due.

[English]

**Investment by ONGC to Develop
Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

634. SHRI P. KUMAR:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has proposed to invest Rs. 500 crores on research and development in the areas of the non-conventional energy sources to meet the growing energy demand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In the area of non-conventional energy sources other than hydrocarbons, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has established ONGC Energy Centre Trust for Research and Development (R and D) as well as demonstration towards commercialization of large scale alternate Energy sources. The Centre will develop Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and patents, so that on long run, it becomes self sufficient. Initially Rs. 500 crore has been allocated for large scale pilot plans or demonstration of technologies when developed. So far, towards R and D, the Centre has spent less than Rs. 15 crore.

(b) The Centre is concentrating on projects having prospects of generating/saving energy. Some of the projects at hand with the leading national institutes are:

i. Thermo Chemical reactor for hydrogen

generation from water and waste heat.

- ii. Exploration of Uranium based on Oil and Gas logging and drilling data.
- iii. Bio conversion of coal and residual oil to Methane.
- iv. Testing of Solar Thermal Sterling Engine for direct electricity generation.
- v. Exploring possibility of Light Emitting Diode (LED) chip manufacturing and packaging in India.

Production of Natural Gas

635. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the total quantity of natural gas produced indigenously along with the details of the source of production during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a gap between the demand and supply of natural gas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap including import of liquefied natural gas;

(e) the total quantum of natural gas imported to meet the demand along with the names of the countries from where the same was imported, country-wise details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has fixed any target to make the country self-reliant in terms of production of natural gas;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the total quantity of natural gas produced in D6 block of KG basin and the extent to which it has met the rising demand?

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 State-wise total quantity of natural gas produced indigenously along with the details of the source of production during the last three

years is placed at Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The present sector-wise supply of natural gas in the country is given below. After supplying the said quantity of over 169 mmscmd, the present additional demand in the country is estimated at over 35 mmscmd as follows:

Sector	Present Supply (mmscmd)	Present additional Demand (mmscmd)
Power	71.99	8.22
Fertilisers	40.84	1.11
Refineries	12.78	22.6
Petrochemicals	8.48	0.95
Steel	8.35	1.48
City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network	9.67	1.47
Internal Consumption—Pipeline system	2.08	
Shrinkage for liquid extraction—LPG etc.	7.18	
Others	7.66	
Total	169.03	35.83

(d) In order to enhance availability of natural gas in the country, Government has adopted a multi pronged strategy consisting, *inter alia* of the following:—

- (i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E and P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds,
- (ii) Coal Bed Methane (CBM),
- (iii) Underground Coal Gasification,
- (iv) Shale Gas Exploration,
- (v) Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG),
- (vi) Transnational natural gas pipelines, viz., Turkmenistan-Afganistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline and Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline.

(e) The total quantity of LNG imported during 2010 is 11,398 Million Standard Cubic Meters (mmscm). The country-wise details are as below:

Country's name	Qty. Imported in mmscm
Qatar	10115.75
Nigeria	86.05
Egypt	84.83
Other countries	1112
Total	11398.63

(f) and (g) The demand of Natural Gas in country is more than the indigenous production and it is likely

to remain so. However, to meet our maximum requirement from indigenous sources Government has been carving out more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy and Coal Bed Methane Policy.

(h) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to consider and decide issues of commercial utilization of gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) has allocated KG D6 gas to the following priority sectors:—

Sector	Firm allocations	Fallback allocations	Grand Total (mmscmd)
Fertilizers	15.708		15.708
Power	32.677	12	44.677
CGD	1.222	2	3.222
LPG	2.594		2.594
Steel	4.19		4.19
Petrochemicals	1.918		1.918
Refineries	5	6	11
Captive Power		10	10
Total	63.309	30	93.309

Statement

The State-wise total quantity of natural gas produced indigenously along with the details of the source of production during the last three years (in mmscm):

Name of the State/Area	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	ONGC	Oil	Pvt./Jv	ONGC	Oil	Pvt./Jv	ONGC	Oil	Pvt./Jv
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0	25	5	0	22	8	0	21	18
Assam	499	2077	22	471	2043	59	467	2189	48
Andhra Pradesh	1567	0	0	1524	0	0	1479	0	0
Gujarat	2092	0	839	1950	0	655	1933	0	511
Rajasthan	16	239	0	13	204	0	14	205	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	1169	0	0	1242	0	0	1178	0	0
Tripura	534	0	0	553	0	0	562	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	38
Western Offshore	16457	0	5969	16733	0	6482	17476	0	5563
Eastern Offshore	0	0	892	0	0	866	0	0	15787
Total	22334	2341	7727	22486	2269	8090	23109	2415	21985

Ground Water Conservation

636. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank report has recently indicated the need for urgent action by the Government about dwindling ground water resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the specific regulatory mechanisms as indicated in the Government's notification to areas in Uttar Pradesh about regulation of ground water development and management; and

(d) the details of the technological infrastructure for increasing productivity and profitability of agriculture as indicated in the Farmers Participatory Action Research Programmes (FPARPs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The World Bank report on 'Deep Wells and Prudence' released recently has indicated that the era of increasing reliance on ground water for both drinking water and irrigation purposes is approaching its limit as a number of aquifers have reached unsustainable levels of exploitation, and year 2004 nationwide assessment found that 29% of the

blocks are in the semi-critical, critical and over-exploited categories, with the situation of groundwater deteriorating rapidly. The indicated management interventions are as:

- Demand side measures aimed at reducing consumptive groundwater use.
- Conjunctive use through better alignment of surface and groundwater resources.
- Groundwater recharge enhancement through construction of physical structures.
- Effective regulatory measures.
- Economic instruments like pricing measures including volumetric charges, taxes and user fees.
- Community management of groundwater, which can involve any mix of instruments including regulation, property rights, and pricing.

(c) Central Ground Water Authority vide Public Notice dated 04-04-1999 has notified Municipal Corporation Area of Ghaziabad in the Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh, where no person can undertake any scheme/project of ground water development and management without permission of the CGW Authority. Vide its Public Notice No. 5/2001 dated 27-03-2001, the CGW Authority has directed all residential societies/institutions/schools/hotels/industrial establishments located in the notified area of Municipal Corporation of

Ghaziabad to adopt roof top rain water harvesting system in their premises. Further vide Public Notice No. 25/2001 dated 17-1-2002; the CGW Authority has imposed ban on abstraction of ground water for sale and supply by private agencies/persons from the notified area of Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad in the Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The technologies adopted under the Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) for increasing productivity and profitability of agriculture are micro irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler), rain water harvesting structures (water storage tanks), soil moisture conservation (Mulching, dead furrow, opening of furrow, tied ridging etc.), System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Broadbed and Furrow irrigation, land leveling/ configuration, precision farming irrigated crops/dry crops, multiple use of water, use of recycled water for irrigation, application of subsurface drips for irrigation, application of low cost drips for irrigation and application of treadle pump technology for irrigation in shallow water table areas.

[Translation]

Revival of Fertilizer PSUS

637 SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings have been referred to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) the recommendations made by the said Board on the revival of these PSUs;

(c) the aggregate cost of revival as prescribed by the Board in terms of cash out-go, waiver and conversion of loans into equity;

(d) the steps taken by the Government on the Board's recommendation;

(e) the amount already been allocated for the

revival of respective PSUs;

(f) whether the Government proposes to revive the fertilizer plants at Gorakhpur and Sindri; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the target set to start production of fertilizers in this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Five Public Sector Undertakings namely Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL), Fertilizer Corporation India Ltd. (FCIL), Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd (FACT, Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) and Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL) have been referred to BRPSE by Department of Fertilizers.

(b) to (e) The details of BRPSE recommendations along with steps taken by the Government is as under:—

HFCL and FCIL:

BRPSE considered the revival proposal of HFCL/FCIL in its meeting held on 09-02-2007 and recommended *inter-alia* to the Government to accord in principle approval for reversal of its earlier decision to close the unit of HFCL/FCIL so as to explore various options for their revival. The Board recommended that Department of Fertilizers (DOF) may prepare a comprehensive and fully tied up proposal for revival of HFCL/FCIL and after vetting by an independent consultant it may be brought before BRPSE.

Accordingly, the Government decided to explore the feasibility of revival of the closed public sector units of HFCL/FCIL subject to assured availability of natural gas. An Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) has been constituted with the mandate to evaluate all investment options for revival of the closed units of FCIL/HFCL and to make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government. ECOS has considered various possible investment options for revival of each of the closed units and have finalized its recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a Draft Cabinet note has been finalised and circulated for inter-ministerial comments.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd (FACT):

FACT was referred to BRPSE during the year 2005. BRPSE in its meeting held on 9-12-2005 recommended a relief package consisting of conversion of 50% of the outstanding loan of Rs. 584.60 crore into Equity Capital and the balance amount as preference capital/write off. The BRPSE has also recommended waiver of all outstanding interest as on 31-03-2005 amounting to Rs. 85.77 crore and penal interest thereon. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE during the year 2006, the cabinet committee on Economic Affairs approved the following financial relief package for the company:

- (i) Waiver of all outstanding interest as on 31-03-2005 amounting to Rs. 85.77 crore and penal interest thereon.
- (ii) Conversion of 50% of the Gal Loan of Rs. 584.60 crore as on 31-03-2005 into Equity Capital.
- (iii) Write off of the non-plan loan of Rs. 60 crore given for Voluntary Retirement Scheme.
- (iv) Write off of the balance outstanding Gal loan of Rs. 232.30 crore as on 31-03-2005.

After the implementation of above financial relief package, the company recorded profit and the net worth of the company became positive.

Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL):

MFL was referred to BRPSE during the year 2005. BRPSE in its meeting held on 17-03-2005 made the following recommendations for MFL:

- (i) Enhancement of Outlier benefit under New Pricing Scheme for Urea from existing 50% to 70% from the year 2003-04 and 2004-05.
- (ii) Modification of the existing pricing formula for complex grades 17:17:17 and 19:19:19 by recognizing use of urea for sourcing 'N' which would benefit MFL, as originally recommended by Tariff Commission.

- (iii) Government guarantee for loans of Rs. 150 crores to be raised by MFL from the market to solve the liquidity crisis and swap high cost loans.
- (iv) Waiver of interest for the year 2003-04 amounting to Rs. 16.82 crores and for the year 2004-05 of Rs. 18.49 crores on GOI loans along with penal interest.
- (v) No further plan/non-plan funds may be considered for release by GOI to MFL from 2005-06 onwards.
- (vi) MFL would, by implementing VRS and non-filling of vacancies arising out of normal attrition, try to reduce the strength to 1000 in the coming years.
- (vii) MFL would not further seek plan/non-plan budgetary support from GOI from 2005-06 onwards for meeting normal capital expenditure on renewal, replacement, modernization, etc. and would raise such funds on its own.
- (viii) MFL would achieve a turnover of at least Rs. 2000 crore per annum from 2005-06 with a net profit of Rs. 50 Crore per annum.

The above recommendations of the board were not implemented due to objections/reservations of the Department of Expenditure (DOE) and Planning Commission on the CCEA Note moved during August, 2007. Again a fresh note for BRPSE has been prepared and sent to different Ministries/Department for obtaining comments.

Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL):

While considering a proposal for financial restructuring of BVFCL, the DOE advised the DOF to place the proposal of financial restructuring of BVFCL before BRPSE. Accordingly, the proposal was placed before the BRPSE in its meeting held on 17-10-2008. The BRPSE recommended the following:

- (i) For conversion of GOI Loan of Rs. 317.77 crore. taken for revamp of the project into Equity from the date of completion of the project i.e. 22-11-2005.

- (ii) For conversion of the GOI Loan of Rs. 78.18 crore and outstanding interest of Rs. 170.12 crore into equity.
- (iii) For further examination of issues relating to pricing in consultation with Department of Expenditure and to explore the possibility of handing over the management of BVFCL to any other fertilizer PSE who can provide their expertise for improving the performance of the company.

Accordingly, a note for consideration of CCEA was sent which was discussed in CCEA meeting held on 26-02-2009. As per the directions of CCEA in its meeting held on 26th February 2010, the DOF has initiated action to finalize a comprehensive proposal for long term sustainability of BVFCL. The following measures have been taken to improve the functioning of the company:

Financial Restructuring: Government decided in their meeting held on 26th February 2009 that appropriate support may continue to be provided to the Project till such time a comprehensive proposal is brought up before the Committee after requisite appraisals and consultations.

MOU with NFL: To address the problem of shortage of qualified and experienced persons, an MOU has been entered with NFL for Management Contract for 3 years on 7th August 2009 to provide technical support for efficient operation of the plants, and on-site training of BVFCL personnel by NFL specialists.

Study of plants by Process Licensor: Rs. 8.00 crores has been allotted to BVFCL in the FY 2009-10 for the study of plants and to come out with measures for sustained operations. BVFCL has appointed the process licensor in this regard.

(f) and (g) The Government has decided to explore the feasibility of revival of the closed public sector units of HFCL and FCIL including the Gorakhpur and Sindri Unit of FCIL. An Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) has been constituted with the mandate to evaluate all investment options for revival of the closed

units of FCIL/HFCL and to make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government. ECOS has considered various possible investment options for revival of each of the closed units and have finalized its recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a Draft Cabinet note has been finalized and circulated for inter-ministerial comments. No time frame for starting of production of fertilizers in these units can be indicated at this stage.

[English]

Late Running of Trains

638. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trains running late and subsequently cancelled in the country due to fog, bad weather and other reasons from the month of September 2010 to January 2011, zone-wise;

(b) the total loss incurred by the Railways due to the late running and cancellation of trains in the country, zone-wise;

(c) the steps being taken by the Railways to prevent late running of trains and develop mechanism/device to prevent fog related accident during winter season; and

(d) the amount incurred by the Railways in this regard during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) 756 Mail/Express trains ran late and were subsequently cancelled in the country due to fog, bad weather and other reasons from September 2010 to January 2011. The zone-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The data of loss due to late running of trains or their cancellation is not maintained train-wise.

(c) and (d) Railways have provided LED signal at 4273 stations on Indian Railways to improve visibility during fog at the cost of Rs. 10 lakh per station. The automatic signals on fog affected busy sections of Northern region of Indian Railways i.e. Kanpur-Aligarh and Mathura-Ballabgarh were converted to semi automatic during fog period so as to improve their transit time and also prevent accidents. Besides, a number of trains were cancelled in advance to create clear path for all other trains and the same was announced 3 months in advance to avoid any inconvenience to travelling passengers.

Statement

Zone-wise details of number of trains cancelled due to fog, bad weather and other reasons:

Zone	Trains cancelled
Central Railway	03
East Coast Railway	09
East Central Railway	12
Eastern Railway	25
Northern Railway	210
North Central Railway	10
North Eastern Railway	01
North Western Railway	96
Northeast Frontier Railway	10
Southern Railway	Nil
South Central Railway	03
South Eastern Railway	64
South East Central Railway	01
South Western Railway	Nil
Western Railway	51

Zone	Trains cancelled
West Central Railway	261
Konkan Railway	Nil
Total	756

Court Fee

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

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

(a) whether the Law Commission of India in its latest report recommended a 50 fold hike in the court fees to be paid by parties approaching the Supreme Court for corporate disputes and has suggested fixing a maximum limit of Rs. one lakh for such fees;

(b) if so, whether the recommendation was forwarded to the Supreme Court for its final decision; and

(c) if so, the details/response of the Supreme Court in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Law Commission of India in its 236th Report on "Court Fee in Supreme Court *vis-à-vis* Corporate Litigation", submitted recently to the Government, has broadly suggested *inter-alia* that 'for the figure Rs. 2000 occurring in clause (1) of the proviso to Sl. No. 2 of Part II of the Supreme Court Rules, Rs. 1 lakh (or more) needs to be substituted'. The Commission have further suggested that the Supreme Court Committee would appropriately delve in to details.

The Report is yet to be sent to the Supreme Court for their consideration.

Probe of Cases by SFIO

640. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases investigated by Serious Fraud Investigation Officer (SFIO) since its inception;

(b) whether the investigation in respect of many big companies have been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number and names of the companies; and

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government to expedite the investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Since inception, the Serious Fraud Investigation Officers have Investigated 61 Companies u/s 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) to (d) There is no criteria classifying Companies as big or otherwise under the Companies Act, 1956.

The time taken in completion of the investigations depends upon the seriousness and complexities of the Issues involved in each case.

Laying of Gas Pipeline by GAIL

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

(a) whether the GAIL India Ltd. has proposed to arrange huge kilometers of gas connectivity across the country over the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above project is likely to be to kin up and the expected time of completion 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) GAIL has been authorised to implement six new gas pipeline projects in various parts of the country as mentioned below:—

Sl. No.	Pipeline Name	Length (in km)	Targeted Completion
1	2	3	4
1.	Dahej-Vijaipur Pipeline (DVPL): Capacity of existing DVPL pipeline is being upgraded up to 78 million metric standard cubic meters per day (mmscmd) by laying 48", parallel pipeline and installing compressors enroute.	610	2010-11
2.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal Pipeline (DBNPL): 36"/30"/16" pipeline of 31 mmscmd capacity will supply gas to consumers in Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand.	610	2011
3.	Chainsa-Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Hissar Pipeline (CJHPL): 36"/20"/18" size pipeline of 35 mmscmd capacity will supply gas to customers in Haryana and Rajasthan.	450	Phase-I Completed
4.	Kochi-Koottanad-Mangalore/Bangalore Pipeline (KKMBPL): 24"/12"/8" size pipeline with 16 mmscmd capacity will supply gas to consumers in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.	1114	2012

1	2	3	4
5.	Dabhol-Bangalore Pipeline (DBPL): 36"/30"/18" size pipeline with 16 mmscmd capacity will supply gas to consumers in Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka.	1390	2012
6.	Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline (JHPL): 36"/30"/20"/18" size pipeline with 32 mmscmd capacity will supply gas to consumers in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.	2050	2013

[Translation]

Paucity of Funds under PMGSY

642. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works to connect small villages with roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is going on at a tardy pace in some villages due to lack of funds;

(b) if so, the details of such States;

(c) the complete details of the funds allocated under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the scheme is lagging behind due to delayed allocation of funds; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Progress of works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) *inter-alia* depends upon the implementation capacity of States and availability of funds.

A statement indicating details of funds allocated out of share of cess levied on High Speed Diesel (HSD) and releases made under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, State-wise is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Cess Allocation	Release	Cess Allocation	Release	Cess Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.00	316.57	105.00	470.60	89.67	877.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	102.03	57.00	107.98	48.68	282.52
3.	Assam	181.00	555.00	181.00	982.12	154.58	1179.00
4.	Bihar	337.00	733.06	337.00	1065.20	287.81	1050.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	240.00	1050.89	240.00	976.12	204.97	540.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	5.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	1.71	0.00
7.	Gujarat	65.00	144.56	65.00	229.67	55.51	193.80
8.	Haryana	30.00	216.21	30.00	272.02	25.62	255.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.00	320.58	87.00	268.90	74.30	124.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.00	72.74	65.00	191.74	55.51	372.60
11.	Jharkhand	175.00	0.00	175.00	210.67	149.45	417.74
12.	Karnataka	110.00	271.49	110.00	640.46	93.94	764.87
13.	Kerala	30.00	24.68	30.00	84.02	25.62	100.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	440.00	1615.66	440.00	1895.10	375.77	2135.65
15.	Maharashtra	145.00	563.96	145.00	1030.00	123.83	949.18
16.	Manipur	33.00	78.99	33.00	20.00	28.18	149.18
17.	Meghalaya	45.00	0.00	45.00	35.95	38.43	0.00
18.	Mizoram	32.00	21.96	32.00	65.00	27.33	44.58
19.	Nagaland	30.00	12.51	30.00	85.71	25.62	65.02
20.	Odisha	273.00	546.83	273.00	1251.38	233.15	1594.35
21.	Punjab	35.00	360.21	35.00	243.42	29.89	348.42
22.	Rajasthan	234.00	1646.64	234.00	1771.32	200.70	603.41
23.	Sikkim	30.00	174.51	30.00	55.00	25.62	71.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	90.00	71.03	90.00	88.68	76.86	525.00
25.	Tripura	40.00	143.00	40.00	379.99	34.16	168.49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	375.00	1228.40	375.00	1675.78	323.68	2844.51
27.	Uttarakhand	100.00	78.74	100.00	116.66	85.40	165.95
28.	West Bengal	226.00	549.69	226.00	635.48	193.01	375.00
Total		3615.00	10899.94	3615.00	14848.97	3089.00	16899.82

1. Allocation is from the share of cess made available for the programme.

2. Release includes the funds released from Plan Assistance, Externally Aided Projects and loan drawn from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development during the year 2007-08 to 2009-10.

[English]

**Distribution of Water under
International Law**

643. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of scarcity of water in the country;

(b) if so, whether any initiative is being taken by the Government for the distribution of water of Chenab, Kosi and Brahmaputra rivers under the international law; 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) Water scarcity occurs in various places in the country during various periods due to various factors.

(b) and (c) The Indus Waters Treaty 1960 between Government of India and Government of Pakistan provides for the utilization of the waters of the Indus system of rivers including river Chenab, by the two countries. An "Agreement between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India on the Kosi Project (19th December, 1966)* provides for withdrawal of water from Kosi river by Nepal and regulation of balance of supplies in Kosi river, by India. There is no agreement/Treaty with China regarding sharing of waters of trans-border rivers including Brahmaputra. However, China is providing hydrological information in respect of some locations on Brahmaputra and Sutlej.

[Translation]

New Train

644. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to run Jabalpur-Bangalore passenger train under Western Central Railways via Sagar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Railways propose to start any new train for South India from these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No such proposal was announced for the year 2010-2011. It has not been found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. At present, there is no such proposal to introduce a train from Jabalpur area to South India due to operational and resource constraints.

[English]

Satyam Computers Scam

645. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of investigations into Satyam Computers scam;

(b) the number of Chartered Accountants/firms suspended/disqualified for audit duties and removed from the membership as Chartered Accountants, as a result of the investigations into the scam; and

(c) the time by which the final chargesheets are expected to be filed in the courts?

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 investigation into Satyam Computer Services Limited is underway by SFIO in association with CBI and ED to ascertain diversion/siphoning of funds including role of individual directors.

(b) Disciplinary proceedings against six Chartered

Accountants into the Satyam Computer Scam is underway by ICAI and has not reached the stage of award of punishment.

(c) CBI has issued Letter of Rogatories to six countries. Since chargesheets will be filed after getting the information from these countries, no time limit can be indicated.

**Railway Crossing on Bhiwani-
Mahendergarh Section**

646. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received representations for the construction of manned railway crossing on various sections in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh to check the increasing number of accidents on such railway sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Railways in each of such case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Representations have been received for retaining level crossing number 33C after construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Charkhi-Dadri, provision of manned level crossing gates at km. 24/11-12 between Charaud-Siwani at km. 188 between Oparvezpur and Rampura Beri and at km. 32/14-15 between Kathuws and Ateli. However proliferation of level crossings are not desirable being a potential Safety hazard. Subways at technically suitable locations can be considered, if the State Government sponsors the same on deposit terms.

[Translation]

Public Private Partnership Model

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

(a) whether the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model has been successful in the Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the work carried out under

PPP model in Western Central Railways; and

(c) the number of railway zones in the country in which this model has been tried?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. On Indian Railways encouraging response has been received under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives for rail connectivity and container train operations. Similar initiatives have been identified in other areas such as development of world class stations, private freight terminals, automobiles and ancillary hubs, bottling plants for drinking water, etc.

(b) and (c) Under the aforesaid initiatives, PPP projects are being identified in a need based manner without any co-relation to the Zonal Railways jurisdiction.

[English]

Regional Appellate Courts

648. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law under which Government is considering to constitute Regional Appellate Courts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Roads Damaged by Floods in Bihar

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

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar has been damaged by the floods which is now closed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are some Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadaks on which the work had started but has not been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action being taken to open those roads and to complete the incomplete work; and

(f) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As reported by the Nominated Executing Agency i.e. Central Public Works Department (CPWD), a road named Dekuli to Sisauni constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Darbhanga district has been partially closed.

(c) and (d) The work is in progress in 174 road works in Madhubani district and 85 road works in Dharbhanga district of Bihar.

(e) and (f) A tender has been received for the damaged road work in Dharbhanga district and is being processed.

[English]

Settlement of Claims

650. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of settlement of claims of victims of Bhopal Gas Disaster;

(b) the reasons for delay in their settlement; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Out of 10,29,517 registered cases, compensation has been awarded in 5,74,376 cases, after adjudication. A total sum of Rs. 1549.15 crore has been disbursed in 5,73,914 cases upto 31-1-2011. A further sum of Rs. 1510.09 crore has been paid as pro-rata

compensation to 5,62,705 of these cases upto 31-1-2011 as per the order of the Supreme Court. In remaining 11,671 cases, pro-rata amount is yet to be disbursed.

(b) The remaining claimants have not approached the Welfare Commissioner's office for receiving the claim amount.

(c) The work of payment of compensation is in progress. A list of remaining claimants was notified in newspapers advising the claimants to approach the Welfare Commissioner to receive compensation. Besides this, this list was also supplied to the NGOs as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. An application filed in the Supreme Court by the Welfare Commissioner for treating the absentee cases as closed is pending decision.

Hate Speeches

651. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to make laws to put down hate speeches especially in public places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Educational Activities under MGNREGS

652. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations engaged in educational activities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds released to the State of Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and current year NGO-wise and activity-wise;

(d) whether their functioning is being monitored by the Union/State Government;

(e) if so, whether any guidelines has been issued in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, no funds are provided to the NGOs who work towards generation of awareness among the rural population about their legal rights under the Act.

(d) Union Government does not monitor the functioning of NGOs in the States. However, the concerned State Governments monitor their works.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Change in Rail Route

653. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change is being carried out in the proposed design of gauge conversion of Ratangarh-Sardarshaher rail route;

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

(c) whether the Railways had earlier accepted the request of locals to run said route via Payali village;

(d) if so, whether the same will be executed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Bid for Sakhalin-III with Russia

654. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia are going to jointly bid for Sakhalin-III oil fields; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Irregularities in MGNREGS

655. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated and released actually State-wise under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the year of 2010;

(b) the details of the complaints received regarding the irregularities committed under the Scheme and action taken in this regard during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing ratio of 6:4 of material and labour under MGNREGS; and

(d) if so, the details of new labour rates and names of new works likely to be included under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a demand based legislation. Funds are released to the States/UTs base on the labour demand arising at the field level. Hence, no allocation of funds is made for its implementation. State-wise funds released so far are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) A total of 1327 complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA had been received in the Ministry up to the end of financial year 2009-10. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry have been forwarded to the concerned State for taking appropriate action as per law. State-wise number of complaints received 31-3-2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) No Madam.

(d) At present, there is no proposal to include new works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	States	Central funds released so far during 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	741807.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2940.31
3.	Assam	53270.52
4.	Bihar	168185.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	136520.12
6.	Gujarat	40284.52
7.	Haryana	4873.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42028.00

1	2	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22779.12
10.	Jharkhand	90566.27
11.	Karnataka	77305.00
12.	Kerala	55430.43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	256576.96
14.	Maharashtra	17343.25
15.	Manipur	23632.11
16.	Meghalaya	16307.07
17.	Mizoram	18753.91
18.	Nagaland	39247.37
19.	Odisha	120626.13
20.	Punjab	5022.06
21.	Rajasthan	278882.00
22.	Sikkim	3771.73
23.	Tamil Nadu	155934.77
24.	Tripura	30307.05
25.	Uttarakhand	23350.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	479413.00
27.	West Bengal	211761.00
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	517.98
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.73
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	33.58
32.	Puducherry	2982.05
33.	Chandigarh	0.00

1	2	3
34.	Goa	439.55
Total		3120939.96

Statement-II

SI. No.	States	Complaints received up to 31-03-2010
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	30
3.	Bihar	125
4.	Chhattisgarh	36
5.	Gujarat	16
6.	Haryana	25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9.	Jharkhand	87
10.	Karnataka	13
11.	Kerala	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	231
13.	Maharashtra	15
14.	Manipur	7
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Nagaland	5
17.	Odisha	31
18.	Punjab	12
19.	Rajasthan	180

1	2	3
20.	Sikkim	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	8
22.	Tripura	2
23.	Uttarakhand	13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	419
25.	West Bengal	32
26.	Goa	1
27.	Lakshadweep	1
Total		1327

Indira Awaas Yojana

656. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries provided with accommodation so far under Indira Awaas Yojana in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enhance funds under the said Yojana in view of price rise; and

(c) if so, the total amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The number of houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand since inception of the scheme in 1985-86 till March, 2010, is given below:

Name of the State	Houses constructed
Chhattisgarh	2,61,425
Jharkhand	5,95,511

Further, the physical target set for the two States for the current financial year and the houses constructed up to the month of January, 2011 are as under:

Name of the State	Physical target for the year	Houses constructed Up to January, 2011
Chhattisgarh	39,759	33,793
Jharkhand	1,67,691	1,16,263

(b) and (c) The unit assistance under IAY has been enhanced w.e.f. 1-4-2010 from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 45,000 per unit in plain areas and from Rs. 38,500 to Rs. 48,500 per unit in hilly/difficult areas.

[English]

Science and Technology Centres

657. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to establish more science and technology centres in the country, including Gujarat State's Palanpur area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Human Resource Fund

658. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of human resource fund is being considered by the Government for Earth Sciences;

(b) if so, the time by which funds is expected to be set up; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far to run the coordinated research and development work for the deep knowledge about earth and ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) Government has so far taken following steps to operate the coordinated research and development work for the deep knowledge about earth and ocean:

(i) Establishment of Ocean and Atmospheric Science and Technology Centre's (OASTCs) at 9 Universities/Institutes of National Importance to create adequate technical capabilities in various disciplines of ocean and atmospheric science and technology for the benefit of the society for enhanced awareness about the phenomenon and processes of earth systems.

(ii) Launched nationally coordinated R and D programmes on Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Geosciences and Seismicity and National Program on Earthquake Precursors to provide extra-mural funding to institutes to carry out coordinated research.

Re-Opening of SPIC

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

(a) whether the Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd. (SPIC) has stalled its operations few years ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the employees were affected;

(c) whether the Government has re-opened/proposed to re-open the SPIC industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the production target fixed for the coming years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam. SPIC Urea production was suspended from April 2007 till September 2010.

(b) Despite non-operation of the Urea Plant, no retrenchment or layoff was declared.

(c) SPIC has resumed production of urea from October 2010.

(d) The plant is expected to produce six lakh MT of urea in the year 2011-12.

(e) In view of (c) and (d) above, question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Late Arrival of North-East Bound Trains

660. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the trains of North-Eastern Railways mostly run late;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted and action taken against guilty employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise. However, the attempt to attain high levels of punctuality is a continuous process in all zones, including in North Eastern Railway.

Training Programme

661. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has forwarded

any training programme at the Panchayat level for rural development;

(b) if so, the aspects for which training is proposed to be imparted;

(c) the aspects of training which are being implemented in the country including Bihar at present;

(d) the percentage of Panchayats in these States; and

(e) the amount provided by the Union Government as an aid during the last three years for programme at Panchayat level?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has prepared a "National Capability Building Framework (NCBF)", which provides a blueprint for regular and sustained training of elected representatives, officials and other stakeholders of Panchayati Raj. The aspects of training included in the Framework cover an overview of Panchayati Raj, internal housekeeping including understanding accounts, social audit, right to information, panchayat revenues, functional literacy, functions of panchayats in the sectoral programmes and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills. Panchayati Raj being a State subject, this Framework is being implemented by the States including Bihar for which MoPR provides supplementary financial assistance under the schemes of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY).

(d) The percentage of Panchayats in various States and UTs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Details of funds released to various States during last 3 years under Capacity Building Component of Backwards Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Training and Capacity Building Component of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Table showing Percentage of Panchayats in States/UTs*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Panchayats	% of Total Panchayats
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78	0.032
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22926	9.359
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1956	0.799
4.	Assam	2408	0.983
5.	Bihar	9032	3.687
6.	Chandigarh	14	0.006
7.	Chhattisgarh	9898	4.041
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0.005
9.	Daman and Diu	15	0.006
10.	Goa	191	0.078
11.	Gujarat	13988	5.711
12.	Haryana	6223	2.541
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3330	1.359
14.	Jharkhand	4721	1.927
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4296	1.754
16.	Karnataka	5834	2.382
17.	Kerala	1165	0.476
18.	Lakshadweep	11	0.004
19.	Madhya Pradesh	23375	9.543
20.	Maharashtra	28304	11.555
21.	Manipur	169	0.069
22.	Odisha	6578	2.685
23.	Puducherry	108	0.044
24.	Punjab	12962	5.292

Sl. No.	State	No. of Panchayats	% of Total Panchayats
25.	Rajasthan	9459	3.862
26.	Sikkim	167	0.068
27.	Tamil Nadu	13034	5.321
28.	Tripura	538	0.220
29.	Uttar Pradesh	52807	21.558
30.	Uttarakhand	7649	3.123
31.	West Bengal	3702	1.511
Total		244950	100.00

Statement-II

Release of funds to State under BRGF (Capacity Building Component) and RGSY (Training Component) during 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released		
		BRGF	RGSY	BRGF	RGSY	BRGF	RGSY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13.00	0.82	—	4.00	22.11	6.22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	6.00	2.90	—
4.	Assam	—	3.26	—	5.64	—	2.37
5.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	25.78	3.28
6.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	13.00	—	8.46	1.92
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Gujarat	—	3.95	6.04	—	5.47	—
10.	Goa	—	0.34	—	—	—	—
11.	Haryana	—	0.07	3.23	0.95	—	—
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2.52	1.96	6.78	1.76	4.89
13.	Jharkhand	21.00	—	—	—	—	0.16
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	9.00	—
15.	Karnataka	10.00	—	—	—	8.39	2.39
16.	Kerala	2.00	0.58	—	0.59	2.00	0.59
17.	Madhya Pradesh	24.00	0.62	24.00	11.31	5.66	—
18.	Maharashtra	—	—	29.80	3.55	—	3.39
19.	Manipur	—	0.40	4.60	0.40	—	2.10
20.	Meghalaya	—	—	3.93	—	2.35	—
21.	Mizoram	—	—	2.00	—	2.00	—
22.	Nagaland	—	—	3.00	—	6.00	—
23.	Odisha	19.00	3.14	—	—	23.27	—
24.	Punjab	—	4.43	—	—	1.00	—
25.	Rajasthan	—	2.57	—	—	32.08	—
26.	Sikkim	—	—	1.00	—	—	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	—	2.36	16.32	—	—	2.36
28.	Tripura	—	—	0.83	3.95	0.88	0.82
29.	Uttar Pradesh	25.30	—	—	—	20.26	0.94
30.	Uttarakhand	—	—	9.00	—	—	2.07
31.	West Bengal	5.02	3.21	16.97	1.59	10.52	1.90
Total		121.32	28.27	135.70	44.76	190.00	35.39

Potable Water under RGPY

662. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance is being given to Uttar Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi Peyajal Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh under the scheme;

(d) the details of the works undertaken under the

scheme in the State during the last three years district-wise; and

(e) the amount of funds utilised out of the funds made available to the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):
(a) and (b) For providing access to safe and adequate drinking water to rural areas, Government of India is providing financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to States including Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The details of funds allocated, released and utilized by Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are given below:

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2007-08	92.10	401.51	401.51	421.14
2008-09	72.48	539.74	615.78	514.54
2009-10	173.71	959.12	956.36	970.60

(e) The details of works undertaken are measured in terms of coverage of habitations. The district-wise coverage of habitations are not maintained at the Central level for 2007-08 and 2008-09. The target and coverage of habitations for the State of Uttar Pradesh during 2007-08 and 2008-09 is as given below:

Year	Target	Achievement
2007-08	3479	1979
2008-09	1639	1190

The district-wise coverage of habitations in the State of Uttar Pradesh in 2009-10 is given below:

Number of Habitations Covered (Reported through online MPR)—2009-10

Sl. No.	District	Target	Actual Covered
1.	Agra	100	69
2.	Aligarh	0	3
3.	Allahabad	60	50
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	28	14

Sl. No.	District	Target	Actual Covered
5.	Auraiya	28	75
6.	Azamgarh	0	2
7.	Baghpat	0	15
8.	Bahraich	470	132
9.	Ballia	254	146
10.	Balrampur	42	17
11.	Banda	10	1
12.	Barabanki	46	17
13.	Bareilly	0	0
14.	Basti	98	58
15.	Bijnor	52	28
16.	Budaun	0	0
17.	Bulandshahar	2	0
18.	Chandauli	0	0
19.	Chitrakoot	4	2
20.	Deoria	250	112
21.	Etah	16	3
22.	Etawah	58	29
23.	Faizabad	0	0
24.	Farrukhabad	26	113
25.	Fatehpur	178	41
26.	Firozabad	122	52
27.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	18	10
28.	Ghaziabad	16	5
29.	Ghazipur	0	0
30.	Gonda	10	5

Sl. No.	District	Target	Actual Covered
31.	Gorakhpur	152	31
32.	Hamirpur	0	0
33.	Hardoi	34	17
34.	Jalaun	0	0
35.	Jaunpur	0	0
36.	Jhansi	12	27
37.	Jyotiba Phoole Nagar	0	0
38.	Kannauj	134	62
39.	Kanpur Dehat	2	7
40.	Kanpur Nagar	12	33
41.	Kaushambi	18	0
42.	Kheri	356	163
43.	Kushi Nagar	140	70
44.	Lalitpur	64	32
45.	Lucknow	8	2
46.	Mahamaya Nagar	12	3
47.	Maharajganj	18	17
48.	Mahoba	0	0
49.	Mainpuri	0	0
50.	Mathura	136	35
51.	Mau	0	0
52.	Meerut	10	59
53.	Mirzapur	202	0
54.	Moradabad	0	0
55.	Muzaffarnagar	30	9
56.	Pilibhit	0	0

Sl. No.	District	Target	Actual Covered
57.	Pratapgarh	296	142
58.	Rae Bareli	178	79
59.	Rampur	0	0
60.	Saharanpur	0	0
61.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	20	0
62.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0	0
63.	Shahjahanpur	0	0
64.	Shravasti	0	0
65.	Siddharth Nagar	80	40
66.	Sitapur	0	0
67.	Sonbhadra	62	0
68.	Sultanpur	16	8
69.	Unnao	120	39
70.	Varanasi	0	0
Total		4000	1874

Overcrowded Rail Routes

663. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of overcrowded rail routes in Rajasthan as on date; and

(b) the steps taken by the Railways to ease the traffic congestion on the said routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present the following rail routes in Rajasthan are saturated, namely, Palanpur to Ajmer, Bandikui to Bharatpur, Mania to Ghera on Agra-Gwalior route and Kota-Bhulon on the

Kota-Guna route.

(b) Works like doubling, upgradation of signalling system, provision of loop lines, conversion of halt to crossing stations, Intermediate Block Signalling, bye-pass lines etc. are being undertaken by the Railways to ease congestion on the above routes.

[English]

Cost of Production of Chemical Fertilizers

664. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of chemical fertilizers is more with the use of naphtha in comparison to use of gas as a fuel;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

the same period ?

(c) the assessment of cost of production of fertilizers after the use of both the above-said fuels during the last three years; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes Madam

(d) the respective production percentage of fertilizer by using gas and naphtha as fuel in the country during

(b) to (d)

Statement Showing weighted average Concession rates (Cost of Production) of Urea with the use of Naphtha and Gas as Fuel

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08 Cost of Production Rs./MT	2008-09 Cost of Production Rs./MT	2009-10 Cost of Production Rs./MT
1.	Gas based units	9933	11524	8463
	Production %	72%	72%	73%
2.	Naphtha Based units	24494	26728	27224
	Production %	19%	18%	18%

Note: (1) M/s SPIC not in production during these years.

(2) M/s RCF-Trombay restarted production in 2009-10.

Opening of New Petrol Pumps

665. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether total number of petrol pumps grew barely 2.8% after growing 6.5% and 9.5% in previous 2 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of private refiners which are in the retail oil market and the number of petrol pumps against each, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any plan to liberalize oil retail market to encourage private company with subsidy support; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The percentage growth of retail outlets (ROs) of public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) during the last two years is as follows:

	2009-10	2008-09
IOC	3.6%	2.6%
BPC	3.7%	1.83%
HPC	6.54%	2.75%

(b) New retail outlets are set up by OMCs at identified locations based on surveys and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient potential

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

and which are economically viable are rostered in the State-wise Marketing Plans for setting up retail outlets.

(c) As on 31-01-2011, three private oil companies namely M/s Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), Essar Oil Limited (EOL) and Shell India Marketing Private Limited (SIMPL) have set up 2915 ROs throughout the country. The company-wise numbers are as follows:

RIL	1429
EOL	1391
SIMPL	95

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Pricing of Drugs

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

(a) the details of controlled and control free drugs and branded and non-branded drugs;

(b) the existing policy on pricing of each category of drugs;

(c) whether proposals have been received by Government for imposing trade margins on each category of drugs both for wholesale and retail; and

(d) if so, the details and action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, prices of 74 bulk drugs listed in its Schedule I, enclosed herewith as Statement, and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. Under DPCO, 1995, no distinction is made between branded and non-branded drugs.

NPPA/Government fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. The prices of scheduled formulations are fixed on the basis of the formula given in Para 7

of the DPCO, 1995. Para 8 of DPCO, 1995 empowers the Government to fix from time to time retail price of scheduled formulations in accordance with the formula laid down in Para 7 of the DPCO. Under Para 9 of DPCO, 1995 the Government is empowered to fix ceiling prices of scheduled formulations from time to time, in accordance with the formula laid down in Para 7 keeping in view cost or efficiency or both, of major manufacturers of such formulations and such price operates as the ceiling sale price for all such packs including those sold under generic name and for every manufacturer of such formulations. The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control. Under the DPCO, 1995 no person can sell any formulation (medicine) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government. In case, a company is found selling at prices higher than the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against them as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995.

In respect of drugs—not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R and D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc. However, as a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS (now renamed as IMS Health) and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

(c) and (d) The issue of trade margins has been

the subject matter of intense debate from time to time and different views have been expressed on this issue. Government had appointed a Committee headed by Joint Secretary (Pharmaceutical Industry) in the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (now Department of Pharmaceuticals) to examine this issue along with other issues relating to drug prices. The proposal submitted by the said Committee forms a part of the National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 which is at present under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Schedule-I

List of Price Controlled Drugs (DPCO 1995)

(See Paragraphs 2 and 3)

Bulk Drugs

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sulphamethoxazole | 18. Aspirin |
| 2. Penicillins | 19. Trimethoprim |
| 3. Tetracycline | 20. Cloxacillin |
| 4. Rifampicin | 21. Sulphadimidine |
| 5. Streptomycin | 22. Salbutamol |
| 6. Ranitidine | 23. Famotidine |
| 7. Vitamin C | 24. Ibuprofen |
| 8. Betamethasone | 25. Metamizol (Analgin) |
| 9. Metronidazole | 26. Doxycycline |
| 10. Chloroquine | 27. Ciprofloxacin |
| 11. Insulin | 28. Cefotaxime |
| 12. Erythromycin | 29. Dexamethasone |
| 13. Vitamin A | 30. Ephedrine |
| 14. Oxytetracycline | 31. Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) |
| 15. Prednisolone | 32. Carbamazepine |
| 16. Cephalosporin | 33. Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) |
| 17. Methyldopa | 34. Theophylline |
| | 35. Levodopa |
| | 36. Tolnaftate |
| | 37. Vitamin E |
| | 38. Nalidixic Acid |
| | 39. Griseofulvin |
| | 40. Gentamicin |
| | 41. Dextropropoxyphene |
| | 42. Halogenated Hydroxyquinoline |
| | 43. Pentazocine |
| | 44. Captopril |
| | 45. Naproxen |

46. Pyrental
47. Sulphadoxine
48. Norfloxacin
49. Cefadroxyl
50. Panthonates and Panthenols
51. Furazolidone
52. Pyriethoxine
53. Sulphadiazine
54. Framycetin
55. Verapamil
56. Glipizide
57. Spironolactone
58. Pentoxyfylline
59. Amodiaquin
60. Sulphamoxole
61. Frusemide
62. Pheniramine Maleate
63. Chloroxylenols
64. Becampicillin
65. Lincomycin
66. Chlorpropamide
67. Mebhydroline
68. Chlorpromazine
69. Methendienone
70. Phenyl Butazone
71. Lynestrinol
72. Salazosulphapyrine
73. Diosmine
74. Trimipramine

Electrification and Doubling of Line

667. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have conducted any survey to find out rail routes in the country which need electrification on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Jhansi-Kanpur rail route in Uttar Pradesh is also included in the said survey;

(d) if so, the time by which said electrification work is likely to be completed;

(e) whether the budget for doubling of Jhansi-Kanpur rail line in Uttar Pradesh has been sanctioned; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Out of all the surveys conducted for electrification, on date 36 electrification projects are in progress.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Electrification of Jhansi-Kanpur is planned to be completed in 2012-13.

(e) and (f) The proposal for doubling of Jhansi-Kanpur (206 Km) single line section in Uttar Pradesh is awaiting 'in principle' approval and appraisal of Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Bilada to Bar Railway Line

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

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 30 crore was sanctioned in the Rail Budget of 2010-11 for the survey and laying of a new railway line from Bilada to Bar in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the funds allocated and spent so far?

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

(b) and (c) A survey for Bilara-Bar new line, included in Railway Budget 2009-10, has been completed recently.

Opening of Petrol Pumps in Uttar Pradesh

669. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps established in Devaria and Kushinagar area of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the petrol pumps allotted to the candidates interviewed during the last three years are still not operational; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) During the last three years and upto December 2010, public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have set up 19 Retail Outlets (ROs) in Devaria and Kushinagar districts of Uttar Pradesh. All ROs allotted by OMCs during last three years have already been commissioned. However, four ROs of IOC set up during April-December 2010 have not been commissioned due to various reasons, such as, pending No Objection Certificate from district authorities, pending land procurement, etc. The details of these ROs are available with Director (Marketing) of OMCs.

Hospitals/MFC

670. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up more hospitals and multi functional shopping complexes at railway stations across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Railways for development of healthcare infrastructure along the rail network of country. These health care infrastructure facilities shall be developed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on the railway land, which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational use. On the land identified by the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare shall develop OPD/Diagnostic Centre, Secondary level General Specialty Hospitals, Tertiary level Super Specialty Hospitals. In this connection a High Power Group has also been set up and Expression of Interests (EOI)s for the same are being published by Railways in a phased manner.

67 stations have been identified during 2009-10 and 93 during 2010-11 for development of Multi Functional Complexes at railway stations. Development of these Multi Functional Complexes has been entrusted to Railway PSUs and Zonal Railways.

[English]

Irrigation in Gujarat

671. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of agriculture land in Gujarat including the areas of Amreli, Navsari, Rajkot and Surat which have sufficient irrigation potentials; and

(b) the progress made to cover the irrigated agriculture land in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Government of Gujarat, the percentage of agricultural land to the total geographical area of the State is 63.26%. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture has informed that percentage of gross irrigated area to agricultural land in Amreli, Navsari, Rajkot and Surat districts are respectively 36.5%, 63.2%, 49.7% and 61.1% and that for the State as a whole is 42.5%.

As per the information provided by State Government, the irrigation potentials created in Gujarat during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are 120 thousand hectares, 90 thousand hectares and 110 thousand hectares respectively.

Production of Fibre Glass LPG Cylinders

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce fibre glass LPG cylinders in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the gas cylinders will be made of fibre instead of steel;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether fibre glass gas cylinders have been found completely safe; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

advised Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to call for a global expression of interest/tender to set up facilities for manufacturing of composite cylinders domestically. The domestically produced composite cylinders may be introduced as an alternative to the standard steel cylinders for those willing to pay a higher initial security deposit with the LPG refills given at subsidized domestic LPG prices.

The composite cylinders will be translucent and will show the level of LPG present in the cylinder. Handling of these cylinders would be easier as they will be lighter in weight than steel cylinders. Such cylinders will have to conform to Explosive standards in this regard.

Establishment of Indo-German S and T Centre

673. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-German Science and Technology Centre will be established in about two months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aim and objectives of such Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Indo-German Science and Technology Centre has been established in India with its present office in Gurgaon (Haryana).

(b) The Indo-German Science and Technology Centre (IGSTC) is supported by Indian and German governments with equivalent contribution of 2 million euros per year from German side and rupees 13 crores per year from Indian side for an initial period of 5 years. The Indo-German Science and Technology Centre (IGSTC) is registered as a "Society" under Societies

Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860, Punjab Amendment Act 1957) as extended to NCR Delhi. The IGSTC is governed by a Governing Body (GB) having equal members from India and Germany. The IGSTC is steered by an Indian Director to be appointed by GB on nomination by Indian government. The IGSTC shall support mega joint research projects with co-funding from both sides in rupee as well as euros components and participation of industry from both sides.

(c) The objection of the IGSTC are to play a pro-active role to:

- (i) facilitate participation of industry in joint R and D projects;
- (ii) provide/assist in mobilizing resources to carry out industrial R and D projects;
- (iii) facilitate and promote Indo-German bilateral collaborations in basic and applied science, research and technology through substantive interaction among government, academia and industry;
- (iv) encourage public-private partnerships (PPP) to foster elements of innovation, application and cultivate a culture of cooperation between science and industry;
- (v) develop cooperation through the identification of scientists and scientific institutions of the two countries etc.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Panchayats

674. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended that grant amount of Rs. 20 thousand crore for the Panchayats to be disbursed by the State Government within a period of 15 days from its receipt

from the Union Government during the year 2005-10;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have made delay in the transfer of said amount to the Panchayats after a stipulated period of 15 days and the names of those States which disbursed the said amount within the stipulated period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some States have utilized the grant meant for the Panchayats under other heads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Based on Utilisation Certificates (UCs) received by Ministry of Finance from the States, 6 States, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand transferred the amounts within stipulated period of 15 days of the receipt of grants from the Central Government. 21 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had reported delays in transferring some installments to PRIs beyond 15 days. No grant was released to Jharkhand due to non existence of elected Panchayats in the State.

(c) and (d) As per guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance on the release and utilization of Twelfth Finance Commission grants, PRIs were required to give priority to expenditure on O and M costs of water supply and sanitation. State-wise position indicating the utilization of funds under the above heads is given in the enclosed Statement. Any issue of diversion of funds based on the audit reports is looked into by the concerned State Governments.

Statement*Utilization of 12th Finance Commission Grants by PRIs as on 31-3-2010*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation of 12th FC Grants for PRIs for 2005-10	Amount released (2005-10)	Utilization reported by the State Government	%age utilized	Utilized under Water Supply and sanitation	
						Amount	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158700	158700	108430	68	101067	93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6800	2720	2040	75	2040	100
3.	Assam	52600	36820	36820	100	28031	76
4.	Bihar	162400	162400	130028	80	64621	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	61500	61500	61500	100	30750	50
6.	Goa	1800	797	521	65	495	95
7.	Gujarat	93100	93100	73953	74	42509	57
8.	Haryana	38800	38800	34916	90	30254	87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14700	14700	11760	87	11042	94
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28100	5285.91		0		0
11.	Jharkhand	48200	0		0		0
12.	Karnataka	88800	88800	79920	90	41958	53
13.	Kerala	98500	98500	98500	100	32160	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	166300	166300	149670	90	72519	48
15.	Maharashtra	198300	198300	183748	92	119346	65
16.	Manipur	4600	2116.00	1904.40	90	1591.07	84
17.	Meghalaya	5000	4000	2781	70	2523	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	2000	1600	1000	63	950	95
19.	Nagaland	4000	4000	3600	90	3600	100
20.	Odisha	80300	80300	58515	73	55264	94
21.	Punjab	32400	25920	25920	100	25920	100
22.	Rajasthan	123000	123000	84785	69	82940	98
23.	Sikkim	1300	1170	971	83	885	98
24.	Tamil Nadu	87000	87000	87000	90	84561	97
25.	Tripura	5700	3990	3420	86	812	24
26.	Uttar Pradesh	292800	292800	292322	100	222515	76
27.	Uttarakhand	16200	12960	9680	75	5190	54
28.	West Bengal	127100	127100	85893	68	12910	15
Total		2000000	1892678.91	1629597	1076453		

[English]

Freight Corridors

675. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of dedicated freight corridors among major metropolitan centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose Ministry of Road Transport and Highways synchronize to establish a seamless freight connectivity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) project comprising Eastern Corridor (Dankuni-Ludhiana) and the Western Corridor (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Tughlakabad/Dadri) has been sanctioned by the

Government. Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), a Special Purpose Vehicle, has been formed as a Public Sector Undertaking of the Ministry of Railways to implement this project. Initial construction contracts for 105 Kilometers in Eastern DFC and for 54 major and important bridges on Western DFC have been awarded. Funding for Phase-I (Rewari-Vadodara) of Western DFC has been tied up with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and for Phase-II (JNPT-Vadodara and Rewari-Dadri), Engineering Services loan agreement has been signed with JICA. On Eastern DFC, Appraisal for Khurja-Bhaupur Section has been targeted in March 2011, as a part of the proposed World Bank funding of Ludhiana-Khurja-Bahupur-Mughalsarai Section. Work has been taken up from Dankuni to Chandanpur.

(c) and (d) Dedicated Freight Corridors represent high-capacity trunk routes of railways for long distance freight movement. There is no specific proposal to synchronise highway and railway development. However, major multimodal or intermodal hubs along the DFC

have been planned with the objective of intermodal connectivity.

[Translation]

Ongoing Irrigation Projects

676. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects sanctioned, State-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the work has been started on all the irrigation projects;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the updated status of the projects on which work has been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

SCA to States

677. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide the Special Central Assistance to States for improving the production of Khadi and Village Industries so as to achieve the targeted percentage growth in this sector;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance proposed to be provided along with the new schemes prepared for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to revamp and rejuvenate the khadi and village industries sector, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM

ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBRADRA SINGH): (a) Though, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, at present, has no proposal as such, for providing Special Central Assistance to States for improving the production of khadi and village industries, the Ministry has been facilitating promotion and development of khadi and village industries sector through various schemes of financial assistance. The specific schemes/programmes undertaken by the Ministry through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for the development of khadi and village industries sector include (i) 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for setting up micro enterprises in rural and urban areas with attractive levels of subsidy for generation of additional employment opportunities, (ii) 'Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certification (ISEC) scheme for providing bank loans to khadi units at subsidized rates of interest', (iii) 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment, (iv) 'Scheme for enhancing productivity and competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans' to assist 200 khadi institutions to make khadi industry competitive with more market driven and profitable production by replacement of obsolete old machinery and equipment,' (v) 'Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' envisaging renovation of selected 30 khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing 100 weak selected institutions, (vi) 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for development of clusters *intra alia* in khadi and village industries and (vii) 'Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) for improved design and packaging of khadi garments'.

(b) The State-wise details of margin money assistance provided under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)/PMEGP during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Apart from the above, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has tied up funds aid from Asian Development Bank (ADB) amounting to US\$ 150 million over a period of three years from 2009-10 for

implementing a comprehensive Khadi Reform Programme worked out in consultation with ADB and KVIC. Under this reform package, it is proposed to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi capacity building of artisans increased incomes and employment to artisans, increased artisans welfare and giving artisans representation in management of khadi

institutions. Initially, the programme will be initiated in 300 khadi institutions keeping the needs of regional balance, geographical spread and inclusion of backward areas. Number of institutions identified for assistance state-wise, tentatively, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of margin money assistance provided under the REGP/PMEGP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	States/UTs	Margin Money provided under REGP 2007-08	Margin Money provided under PMEGP			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
					Allocated	Utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	12.30	9.74	40.63	159.98	3.23
2.	Delhi	13.23	0.70	60.00	433.66	62.05
3.	Haryana	2949.39	1190.28	1344.07	1387.82	1305.07
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1799.85	392.77	615.20	971.78	723.30
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1753.83	898.00	1803.94	1367.82	1991.00
6.	Punjab	3273.35	951.00	2106.77	1317.28	1216.50
7.	Rajasthan	3871.78	1503.58	2867.87	3807.80	2903.88
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.84	29.53	50.48	171.83	48.68
9.	Bihar	1163.37	4201.22	1123.50	8760.64	2107.98
10.	Jharkhand	461.04	958.00	779.36	3907.36	1114.40
11.	Odisha	1456.41	2419.53	3881.64	4449.26	1670.61
12.	West Bengal	6367.70	5135.37	9055.84	5343.17	5750.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	325.67	88.45	97.02	431.09	166.70
14.	Assam	2887.94	890.20	1895.36	4469.66	888.47
15.	Manipur	82.39	0.00	181.15	604.59	8.75
16.	Meghalaya	512.55	0.00	645.03	856.94	251.37
17.	Mizoram	1125.97	0.00	265.17	451.52	236.14
18.	Nagaland	471.18	9.62	33.95	714.16	501.51
19.	Sikkim	273.58	22.45	120.81	295.54	109.35
20.	Tripura	681.83	32.02	417.25	536.50	235.84
21.	Andhra Pradesh	5456.10	2582.54	8956.39	4898.94	4424.75
22.	Karnataka	3315.64	2510.48	3000.78	2896.02	2686.72
23.	Kerala	2358.49	671.33	3007.44	2686.19	1958.54
24.	Lakshadweep	7.78	0.00	6.48	155.39	8.20
25.	Puducherry	132.25	19.40	28.33	171.27	18.04
26.	Tamil Nadu	3163.38	2328.54	5677.29	3389.80	3705.75
27.	Goa	112.73	2.10	168.90	435.71	189.94
28.	Gujarat	1075.28	659.33	1866.06	2542.53	3517.81
29.	Maharashtra	2770.70	2455.61	4755.29	4793.80	4621.14
30.	Chhattisgarh	1788.20	1318.62	1582.05	2983.57	2620.25
31.	Madhya Pradesh	2291.58	1143.48	3295.87	5440.13	3263.10
32.	Uttarakhand	1074.43	456.52	1017.49	1120.18	871.70
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4994.83	7984.31	13529.03	11648.07	10234.65
Grand Total		58059.59	40864.72	74276.44	83600.00	59365.72

*As on 31-1-2011.

Statement-II

State/Union Territory-wise details of khadi institutions tentatively identified under KRDP

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Khadi Institutions tentatively identified for KRDP
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	4
2.	Haryana	6
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
5.	Punjab	9
6.	Rajasthan	38
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
8.	Bihar	9
9.	Jharkhand	6
10.	Odisha	4
11.	West Bengal	28
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
13.	Assam	6
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Meghalaya	0
16.	Mizoram	0
17.	Nagaland	0
18.	Tripura	0
19.	Sikkim	0
20.	Andhra Pradesh	9
21.	Karnataka	16

1	2	3
22.	Kerala	8
23.	Lakshadweep	0
24.	Puducherry	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	58
26.	Gujarat	21
27.	Maharashtra	3
28.	Chhattisgarh	10
29.	Madhya Pradesh	5
30.	Uttarakhand	6
31.	Uttar Pradesh	43
Total		300

Groundwater Management

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

(a) whether any mechanism has been developed for the treatment/purification of contaminated groundwater in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far for the purification of groundwater in the Malwa Region of Punjab;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve NGOs, Self-Help Groups (SHG), Local Bodies and Panchayats in the management, including conservation, purification of groundwater projects; and

(d) the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Remedial measures for treatment/purification of contaminated groundwater

are adopted by the State Governments. Ground water after pumping is subjected to various treatment techniques, depending upon the contaminants present like Reverse Osmosis for removal of salts, defluoridation plants for removal of fluoride, arsenic removal plants etc. The treatment techniques are generally based on adsorption, ion exchange or precipitation-coagulation processes. As per information received from the Government of Punjab, the State has provided Reverse Osmosis Plants where Total Dissolved Solids, Fluoride and Uranium etc. have been found in excess in the tubewells based rural water supply schemes of Malwa Region. A total of 317 R.O. Plants have already been installed at a cost of Rs. 34.38 crore.

(c) and (d) Since 'Water' is a State subject, the decision to involve NGOs, SHGs, Local Bodies and Panchayats in management including conservation and purification of ground water is taken by the State Governments. In order to encourage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Gram Panchayats/Urban Local Bodies/Institutions/Corporate Sector and Individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation by rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge, promoting water use efficiency, recycling and re-use of water and creating awareness through people's participation, Ministry of Water Resources has instituted Ground Water Augmentation Awards and National Water Award. In total, there are 20 Ground Water Augmentation Awards for six categories consisting of Rs. 1 lakh and a plaque with citation and one National Water Award consisting of a cash award of Rs. 10 lakh and a plaque with citation.

National Minority Status to Communities

679. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government to provide national minority status to a particular community;

(b) the number of communities at present recognized as national minority status;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give minority status to Jain community and some other communities also;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 defines "minority" as:

"minority, for the purpose of this Act, means a community notified as such by the Central Government".

(b) Under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, five communities viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as Minority Communities.

(c) to (e) The issue of minority status to "Jain" community is at present subjudice.

Plagiarism in Scientific Research

680. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether plagiarism in scientific research is on the rise in India;

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

(c) the preventive/punitive action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Stray incidences of plagiarism by Indian researchers in scientific research have been noticed. All R and D institutions have instituted mechanisms to take suitable preventive/punitive actions to stop this practice. Some punitive actions taken include suspension, demotion, denial of R and D project and withdrawal of fellowship. A well evolved methodology for monitoring R and D projects including a process of clearing research output for publication is put in place in R and D institutions as a preventive measure.

[Translation]

Special Grant to Railways

681. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special grant has been allocated for speedy completion of some essential Railway projects;

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

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No "special grant" has been given for speedy completion of projects. However, 9 new line projects in N.E. Region, 1 new line project each in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are declared as "National Project" for which funds are released by Ministry of Finance. Government has recently approved creation of Non-lapsable North East Region Rail Development Fund for timely and assured flow of funds for National Projects of North Eastern Region.

[English]

Train Accidents

682. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway accidents reported during July 2010 to February 2011, zone-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in each of the accident and the actual amount paid as compensation to the next of the kin of the victims;

(c) the break-up of the details of accidents apparently caused due to human failure and the number of accidents caused by other reasons along with the action against the delinquent officials, if found guilty;

(d) the loss incurred to the Railways due to accident each year during the last three years; and

(e) the details of steps taken to prevent accidents and ensure safe railway journey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) During 1st July, 2010 to 15th February, 2011, altogether 64 consequential train accidents, i.e., 2 Collisions, 59 Derailments and 3 Manned Level Crossing accidents took place on Indian Railways. Zone-wise number of these accidents and the number of persons died and injured therein, is as under:

Railway	Collisions			Derailments			Manned Level Crossing Accidents		
	Number	Killed	Injured	Number	Killed	Injured	Number	Killed	Injured
Central	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	1	66	90	2	—	—	1	1	8
East Central	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	—	—	9	—	—	2	3	2
North Eastern	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
Northeast Frontier	—	—	—	7	1	35	—	—	—
North Western	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
South Central	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
South Eastern	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Western	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
East Coast	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
South Western	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
West Central	1	23	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
South East Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metro Railway, Kolkata	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	2	89	126	59	3	36	3	4	10

Note: The above accidents exclude incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road users.

Compensation is payable only after a claim is filed in the Railway Claims Tribunal and a decree is awarded by the Tribunal. The process of awarding compensation to the victims of all these cases is going on with the

Railway Claims Tribunal. However, ex-gratia amounting to Rs. 4.97 crores has been paid to the victims of accidents.

(c) Based on the enquiry reports including prima-

facie causes, out of the above 64 consequential train accidents, 11 accidents have been caused due to sabotage, 1 due to equipment failure, 4 due to incidental factors, 5 due to failure of other than railway staff and 42 accidents have been attributed to human failure of railway staff. One accident is under investigation. Each and every accident is enquired into either by the Commissioner of Railway Safety or the Departmental Inquiry Committees depending upon the severity of the accident. Based on the inquiry reports, disciplinary action has been initiated against the erring officials.

(d) Loss to railway property in consequential train accidents during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 has been estimated to Rs. 40.55 crore, 60.65 crore and 53.71 crore, respectively.

(e) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis by the Railways to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, roiling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Anti-collision Device (ACD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), LED Signals and Vigilance Control Device (VCD), etc.

Shortcoming of MGNREGS

683. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently expressed its concern over the deficient implementation of MGNREGS in some of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any inquiry committee to find out the lacunae in implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to address the identified shortcomings in the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 16-12-2010 in the Writ Petition (PIL) No. 645 of 2007-Centre for Environment and Food Security have issued certain directions for compliance by the Union of India and the State of Odisha to be reported in the form of affidavit. The requisite affidavit has been filed before the Hon'ble Court.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry regularly monitors the status of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The shortcomings noticed through such monitoring of the schemes are mainly procedural in nature such as delay in issuance of job cards, non-issuance of dated receipts for application for employment, delay in wage payment, poor record keeping, insufficient works for meeting labour demand and inadequate staff with the implementing authorities. To address these shortcomings, the Ministry has taken the following steps:

(i) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

(ii) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts

in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

- (iii) Rolling out Biometric based ICT enabled real time transactions of MGNREGA workers to eliminate fake attendance and false payments.
- (iv) Periodic reviews in the Performance Review Committee meetings held on quarterly basis. State specific reviews are also undertaken
- (v) Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens.
- (vi) Visit by members of Central Employment Guarantee Council.
- (vii) State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.
- (viii) States have been directed to appoint district level Ombudsman for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner.

[Translation]

BRGF

684. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently revamped the Backward Region Grant Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether constitution of district planning committees in the districts under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) has been made mandatory;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of funds allocated during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) No Madam. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has not revamped the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) recently.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The District Planning Committees (DPCs) and District Plans constitute the foundation as well as the core of the planning and implementation structure in our federal polity. Accordingly, and in consultation with the Planning Commission, the Programme Guidelines of BRGF were issued necessitating the preparation of plans by each of the local body concerned which are then to be consolidated into the District Plans by the DPCs. In areas where Panchayati Raj does not exist, the plans of local bodies are to be consolidated by other planning and implementation committees constituted at the district level.

(e) Details of funds released for BRGF during the past three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1.	2007-08	2,643.00
2.	2008-09	3,029.25
3.	2009-10	3,534.97
4.	2010-11	5,050.00

Reforms in MGNREGS

685. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided/proposes to provide permanent employment under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of mechanism evolved in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to bring reforms in the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Sanctioning of Funds under IIDC Scheme

686. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for sanctioning of funds under the Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre Scheme for undertaking a project in Gwalthai of Bilaspur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved and the funds released?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. This Ministry had sanctioned a project for setting up of an Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre at Gwalthai, District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in 1997 with a total project cost of Rs. 432.00 lakh. The stipulated Central Government Share under the project is 40% i.e. Rs. 172.80 lakh, which is to be

released on reimbursement basis. An amount of Rs. 124.41 lakh was released by Central Government on the basis of reported expenditure of Rs. 311.03 lakh. There has been no further demand from the State Government on approved items of original project report.

Availability of Medicines

687. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basket of medicines being supplied presently through the Jan Aushadhi outlets is sufficient;

(b) if not, whether the Government proposes to make available more medicines particularly for the Jan Aushadhi outlets through the small and medium sector units in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to enlarge the basket of medicines supplied to the Jan Aushadhi outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The basket of medicines presently being supplied through the Jan Aushadhi Stores are based on local ailments requirements generally demanded by the public. The Pharma Central Public Sector Undertakings are supplying the medicines currently. Depending on demand, the medicines are supplied and the list expanded. Sourcing of medicines through the small and medium sector units in the country to enlarge the basket of supply to the Jan Aushadhi Stores will also be explored as and when considered necessary.

Family Courts

688. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up family courts in each district of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of the said proposal; and

(d) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised along with the reasons for delay in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh vide its letters dated 3-11-2008, 19-6-2009, 22-4-2010 and 16-9-2010 has requested Central Government for 100% central assistance for total 84 Family Courts in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) As per the existing scheme, Central Government provides 50% of the cost of construction of the building of Family Court subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh as a one-time grant, and Rs. 5 lakh annually as the recurring cost. The State Government is required to provide matching share. Central grant for construction of buildings for Family Courts is considered for release after setting up the court is notified by the State Government. Grant for meeting recurring expenditure is considered when the Family Courts become functional. Under the scheme the funding pattern approved is 50:50 only. Therefore, at present no proposal is under consideration to increase it from 50:50 to 100% Central assistance.

[English]

Central Vigilance Commission

689. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of rise in the cases of corruption and other irregularities in the Indian Railways;

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

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have recommended cases against guilty railway Officers during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) This Ministry is vigilant and all efforts are taken to keep corruption under control. Preventive Checks, Decoy Checks are conducted by railway zones and by teams from Railway Board. Complaints from public at large are received through letters, telephone calls, faxes and e-mails which are investigated if found genuine. A 24 hour helpline is available for registering complaints. Continuous efforts are made to improve systems so as to reduce scope for corruption.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) During the year 2008, 2009 and 2010, a total no. of 8258, 8214 and 6886 officials have been penalised respectively. Out of them 269, 403 and 613 officials have been penalized on the recommendation of CVC and CBI for respective years.

(e) On receipt of recommendation from the CVC/CBI, the cases against these officials/officers have been taken to a logical conclusion after duly following the provision laid down in the extant rules.

Rubberized Roads under PMGSY

690. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to construct rubberized (metallic) roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the viability of rubberized roads in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

and (b) The rural roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are required to meet the technical specifications prescribed in the Rural Roads Manual IRC: SP20:2002 and other related IRC codes. Under PMGSY, mostly bituminous surface road are constructed. Bituminous surfacing can be done using modified bitumen consisting of a base binder to which natural rubber, crumb rubber or synthetic rubber can be added to achieve a high performance binder with improved properties particularly at extreme temperature and for the roads carrying high intensity of traffic, which is not so on rural roads.

(c) No study has been conducted by the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise, Madam.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIREHADRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Moti Daman, for the year 2009-2010.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Moti Daman, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3897/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, Wardha, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, Wardha, for the year 2008-2009.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3898/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, Wardha, 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 Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, Wardha, for the year 2009-2010.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3899/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Enterprises Survey 2009-2010, Volumes I and II (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3900/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, 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 Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3901/15/11]

12.0¼ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTION

13th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the thirteenth report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolution.

12.0½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

24th to 31st Reports

[Translation]

Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2010-11):—

- (1) Twenty-fourth Report on 'Procurement of Medicines and Medical Equipment' relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- (2) Twenty-fifth Report on 'Unfruitful Expenditure of Investors Money—SEBI' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).
- (3) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eightieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2006-07)'.
- (4) Twenty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)'.
- (5) Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme)' relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy).
- (6) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Undue Favour to Vendor in Acquisition of Submarines' relating to the Ministry of Defence.
- (7) Thirtieth Report on 'Special Economic Zones (SEZs)' relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) and Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue); and

- (8) Thirty-first Report on 'Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)' relating to the Ministry of Water Resources.

12.0¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

1st Report

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the first report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Ethics.

12.01 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

7th and 8th Reports

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on External Affairs:—

- (1) Seventh Report* on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2010-2011.

* The 7th report was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 2nd February, 2011 under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.01¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

11th and 12th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH (Munger): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

1. The 11th Report of the standing committee on Coal and Steel on "Illegal coal mining and prevention of theft" pertaining to Ministry of Coal.
2. The 12th report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on "the Modernisation and Expansion of Steel Sector" pertaining to Ministry of Steel.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

95th to 97th Reports

[English]

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce:—

- (1) 95th Report on Performance of Cement Industry.
- (2) 96th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Ninety-third Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (3) 97th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Ninety-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of

[Shri Shivarama Gouda]

the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12.02½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Tea Board

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 and sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 and sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters

*Treated as laid on the Table.

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 improve the service conditions of security guards working in private sector

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Lives of thousands of Private security guards in the country are in pathetic condition. They protect us risking their own lives. But these private security guards are the embodiments of insecurity. They are subjected to hire and fire policy of employment. Very meagre pay and pathetic services conditions prevail in private security service sector. Private security service sector employ more people than the total number of persons in army and police put together. Middlemen exploitation is rampant in the sector. This inhuman exploitation is being perpetrated by Corporate Security companies as well. There had been many instances where many poorly paid private security personnel were shot to death by terrorists and robbers. However, less attention is given for increasing their basic salary and providing other incentives by middlemen and corporate. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the private security sector to redeem lakhs of poor people from corporate and middle men exploitation.

(ii) Need to make mandatory the test of alcohol consumption check for pilots before and after each flight

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): I like to draw your attention towards an information received through RTI according to which before the take off of planes as many as 42 pilots have been found in an intoxicated state. This is a serious matter. The largest number of pilots who reported on duty after consuming alcohol, were found at IGI Airport in capital Delhi out

of which eight pilots were such who committed the same mistake twice risking the life of passengers. Eleven such pilots were caught from Mumbai, three from Chennai and one pilot was also caught from Ahmedabad Airport in a drunken state.

Sir, some action must have been taken against them, but the government should take any strict action to ensure that such serious negligence is not repeated by the pilots at gain in future because along with one pilot the security of hundreds of passengers is involved in this.

I would like to request you that medical checkup of all pilots should be conducted after takeoff and landing of planes and the Department of Civil Aviation should also take essential steps so that such incidents do not take place in future.

(iii) Need to release funds for four-laning of road from Zaheerabad to Sangareddy on Pune-Hyderabad section of National Highway No. 9 in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR (Zaheerabad): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the need to widen and improve the roads for the smooth flow of transportation facilities and passenger traffic.

I would like to state that there is dire need for widening of four-lanes from km 440/0 to 493/0 (Zaheerabad to Sangareddy) of Pune-Hyderabad Section of NH-9. This matter has already been examined and informed by the Hon'ble Minister in his letter with an assurance to allocate the required funds in the current year's Annual Financial Plan to initiate the work of four-laning of this stretch of NH-9 on BoT basis on completion of Land acquisition and shifting of utilities. Since the feasibility study has already been carried out and 100% of the land acquisition work has been completed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the same has been submitted to the Ministry to release the approximate amount of Rs. 89 crore for taking up this project immediately. I would also say that there are

so many industries which are coming up in this area. If this project is not taken up on top priority basis this will affect the industrial growth in the region.

I, therefore, request the hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways, through the Chair, to kindly release the required funds in the current financial year (2010-11) itself to expedite works of the above said routes because it is the wish of the people of my Zaheerabad Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) Need to undertake measures for prevention of erosion in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh caused due to flood water from Nepal and provide adequate financial compensation to the affected people

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Bahraich district of my Parliamentary Constituency is located on the borders of Nepal. This district is affected by heavy floods every year caused by the water coming from Nepal causing the destruction of thousands of acres of crops, houses, property and livestock. Many villages have vanished due to erosion by rivers. The people of those villages have been displaced and are taking shelter on the bundhs. Their agricultural land have also gone into the rivers.

Through you, I would like to request the Government to rehabilitate the people of this area affected from the erosion by the rivers, to waive off the loan of the farmers who lost their lands in this erosion, to construct pucca embankments to check the erosion of soil and to provide special economic assistance to the people rendered homeless and landless by this erosion.

(v) Need to enact the Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2008 for according recognition to the Sikh Way of marriage

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): There

[Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa]

are fervent appeals from various quarters both from India as well as from abroad on the issue of recognition to be given to the Sikh way of marriage by a statutory enactment. This has been the long pending demand of the Sikh Community who has been fighting for an amendment to the Anand Marriage Act passed by the Britishers in 1909. Respecting the Sikh religious sentiments, there was a proposal to amend the Special Marriage Act to make a provision for the registration of marriages performed according to the Anand Marriage Act of 1909 to give recognition to the Sikh way of marriage known as Anand Karaj.

Way back in 2008, though the Ministry of Law and Justice has prepared a Draft Bill in this respect known as The Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2008 and sought the views and comments from the general public, but till date it has not been made a statute.

I would, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice to give priority to this long pending demand of the Sikh Community and get the necessary legislation enacted in this very Budget Session of the Parliament.

(vi) Need to construct a new railway line between Peddapally to Secunderabad via Karimnagar and Siddipet in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the House towards the need for laying a new railway line between Peddapally to Secunderabad via Karim Nagar and Siddipet in Andhra Pradesh.

At present, there is a heavy rush on the route between Peddapally and Secunderabad. Therefore, there is an urgent need to lay a new railway line between these areas to cater to the needs of the people who are commuting daily between Peddapally and Secunderabad. This route will become an alternative and shortest route and will de-congest the traffic on this important section because the Kazipet route has become

very busy and requires an alternative route to de-congest the railway traffic. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has since requested the Hon'ble Railway Minister to consider this proposal. However, the same is pending with the Ministry for a long time.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to kindly order for a proper survey between Peddapally and Secunderabad via Karim Nagar and Siddipet in the remaining 11th Five Year Plan period and provide funds for the project so that the project can be completed in the 12th Five Year Plan Period.

(vii) Need to widen and strengthen the hill tracks from Pampa to Sannidhanam for better management of heavy rush of devotees to Sabarimala Temple in Kerala and also provide adequate facilities for the devotees

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Sabarimala is an important pilgrimage centre located in the Western Ghat mountain ranges in Kerala. It is the largest annual pilgrimage in the world with an estimated 30-40 million devotees of all faiths visiting the shrine and the number of pilgrims had registered a steady rise of 20% every year. This temple opens for a very few days in a year. Most of the devotees visit during Mandala and Makaravilakku Pooja celebrations which falls in the months of December-January.

However, the devotees are facing lot of difficulties due to inadequate and improper infrastructural and other facilities like road, lighting, toilet, clean water, food, medical emergency, etc. They can use their vehicles only upto Pampa. Thereafter, all the pilgrims have to follow a mountainous forest trekking path upto hill temple (Sannidhanam), a distance of about 7 kms. which is not sufficient for the movement of huge crowd. During season, pilgrims rest, sleep on the footpath and stampede occurs frequently.

A stampede occurred at Sabarimala in January 1999 in which 53 devotees died at the Pamba base camp. Again in one of the worst pilgrim tragedies recently in January 2011, 104 devotees were killed and 50 injured, seven of them were seriously injured in the

stampede that occurred at Pullumedu about 7 kms. from Sannidhanam. Once Makara Jyothi completed, people move back to their homes. There is only single path to go down towards parking. There are no adequate police personnel to control the crowd.

Recently Kerala High Court has also passed an order for better management of Sabarimala pilgrimage.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to direct the authorities to take necessary steps to widen and strengthen the hill tracks from Pampa to Sannidhanam urgently and new tracks should also be constructed along with the existing tracks to decongest the traffic. Also, adequate financial assistance may be provided urgently to those who have lost their lives and sustained minor and major injuries in the recent stampede.

(viii) Need to appoint a new Chairman of Vamsadhara Water Dispute Tribunal for expeditious settlement of the water dispute

Dr. KRUPARANI KILLI (Srikakulam): Government of India have constituted Vamsadhara Water Dispute Tribunal (VWDT) for adjudication of the water dispute regarding the Inter-State River Vamsadhara and the river valley thereof by appointing Justice B.N. Agrawal as Chairman and Justice Nirmal Singh and Justice B.N. Chaturvedi as Members of the Tribunal. Two sittings were held thereafter the Chairman of the Tribunal has resigned.

In view of the resignation of the Chairman for the Tribunal the proceedings of the Tribunal has come to stand still. Unless a new Chairman is appointed, the processing of the Tribunal will not commence. The Union Government has to make a request to the Hon'ble Supreme Court to nominate a Chairman so that the Union Government can take further steps in appointing the Chairman. All these things have to be done expeditiously. Every day's delay will prove very costly to the interest of the State.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to get the Chairman of the Tribunal appointed at the earliest.

(ix) Need to secure and maintain the historic palace 'Hazar Duari' in Murshidabad district of West Bengal

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): A recent past "Alam Panja" a historic relic was stolen from the magnificent palace in Murshidabad which is popularly known as 'Hazar Duari' literally means a palace of thousand doors. The palace is maintained by Archeological Survey of India. Lakhs of tourists used to visit the palace every year as it is the palace which is a treasure trove of historical evidences. Even noted historians frequent the palace in order to conduct research.

Pilfering and theft of a number of precious relics have already been reported over the years. The people of this district have an emotional attachment with the edifice.

In view of the historical background of the palace the Ministry of Culture should have a comprehensive plan to secure and maintain the historic and archeological assets.

(x) Need to review and restructure the National Crop Insurance Scheme

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The crops of farmers is getting destroyed each year due to continuous natural disasters in the country. The farmers are facing difficulty due to drought, floods, hailstorm and frost, the profession of agriculture is continuously becoming a loss making profession; the input cost is continuously increasing day-by-day and farmers are not getting the price of produce in that proportion.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh alone has done the historical work of providing relief to the farmers in case of natural disaster in the country by increasing the upper limit up to Rs. 40 thousand by amending the RCV Act. Unless the farmers will get the compensation for the losses caused to them, there will be no good to farmers. Even after 63 years of independence, the National Crop Insurance Scheme has not come into

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existence in a restructured form till date in this agricultural country. My suggestion is that farm of the farmer should be taken as a unit and one of its premium should be paid by the state and the Central Government and another part should be taken from the farmer so that the farmers can be saved from the excessive damage being caused to the crops from natural disasters.

Apart from this the farmers should be provided loan for agricultural work at a rate of 1 per cent interest across the country as it is being provided by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Only then the farmers may be saved from taking suicidal step. I demand that the Central Government should take it seriously.

(xi) Need to enhance the amount of pension for workers in unorganized sector

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Most of the people of our country work in private sector and they spend 35 to 40 years of their life working in private sector. Some of them get Rs. 5 thousand as salary, some others get Rs. 20 thousand and some of them also get Rs. 50 thousand as salary but larger percentage of the people consists of those who get lesser amount as salary. During this period they set aside their own dreams and try to fulfill the dreams of their children and also take loans etc. in this regard.

The amount deposited in their EPF after 35-40 years of service, remains their only support. The Government is implementing Family Pension Scheme for thousands of such families and lakhs of people working in unorganised sector. But this pension is paid from Rs. 400 to Rs. 2200 which is a meagre amount. In this era of rising prices paying such a meagre amount of pension to such a large section of people is gross injustice. The formula of the Government of 8.33 per cent at Rs. 6500 is not justifiable. It is necessary that this pension should be increased up to Rs. 5000.

The Government should provide relief to lakhs of people of this country in this era of high price rise by increasing the said Family Pension up to Rs. 5000 through speedy implementation of the recommendations

of the report of the Committee constituted by it for improving the Family Pension Scheme.

(xii) Need to restore passengers facilities at Dhanbad, Chandrapura and Phusaro Railway Stations in Jharkhand

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): I had raised the issue under rule 377 on 16-11-2010 regarding the closing of V.I.P. gate at Dhanbad barring the entry of pedestrians in Chandrapura and closing of railway crossing at Phusaro and talks were held with the Chairman, Railway Board and other higher railway officers and letters were sent regarding the reply received from the Railway in this regard. Six lines are in existence at Chandrapura since a long time.

Therefore it is my request from the Government to take immediate action to restore the said passenger facilities.

(xiii) Need to approve the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra for development of slums on Central Government land in the State

[English]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): The Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to formulate rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers on Central Government lands. The following proposals for the development of slums on Central Government lands has been suggested by the State Government:—

1. To adopt the SRA model, where the land can be made available for in-situ development and where the land value is capable of being unlocked for the benefit of urban poor. Government of India may collect premium @ 25% of the Ready Reckoner value as per the policy of the State Government.
2. To adopt SRA model with viability gap funding under Basic Services to the Urban Poor/ Integrated Housing and Slum Development

Programme for enabling slum redevelopment schemes where in-situ development is possible but land values do not permit full cross subsidy for the urban poor.

3. Where lands are acquired for strategic purposes of the developmental authority, then the slum dwellers should be relocated to other lands available with the developmental authority in the same town/city. For such relocation certain FSI/TDR concession can be made available. Such scheme can also be funded through BSUP/IHSDP Schemes.

As the proposal is pending for long, I would urge upon the Government to kindly approve the proposal at the earliest.

12.05 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[Translation]

*DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA (Karnal): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, while supporting the Address of hon'ble President of India presented to the joint sitting of the House in the Budget Session of the Parliament, I lay my written speech on the Table and support the Address.

I strongly support the Address of the hon'ble President in respect of commitment of UPA Government to check price rise and corruption prevalent in the country, bring back black money from abroad, withdraw privileges of the Ministers, take stringent action in the scams such as 2G spectrum, S-Band spectrum, Commonwealth Games and Aadarsh Housing Society

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and also appreciate the legal and administrative measures being taken by the Group of Ministers to check corruption.

The hon'ble President has mentioned in her Address the commitment of UPA Government to safeguard interest of common man from price rise, maintain honest conduct in public life, proper utilization of natural resources, prompt disposal of cases of corruption, involving public servants, check violent protest and naxal activities in certain parts of the country and deal with the natural and unnatural incidents causing loss to life and property which I support whole heartedly and hope that the Government of Dr. Manmohan Singh will take effective steps to deal with these problems.

While appreciating the possibility of Indo-Pak talks under foreign policies of the government, the hon'ble President has mentioned about strengthening of security mechanism to deal with terrorism, fundamentalism, communal violence and leftwing extremism, signing of UNO treaties, Egyptian mass revolution in her Address and I support all the steps taken by the UPA Government to strengthen the democratic system of the country.

The hon'ble President in her Address expressed the hope that Women Reservation Bill will be passed by the Lok Sabha at the earliest on the lines of Rajya Sabha and I strongly support the Bill presented in the House in order to check sexual abuse and crime against children and women.

Madam Speaker, through you, I assure the hon'ble President that the UPA Government under the able leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji will formulate more and more programmes and frame policies to make the country strong and powerful, will take stringent action in all kinds of scandals in order to safeguard interests of poor and common man and to check price rise and fulfill commitment and maintain reliability of the government in this regard so that the people enjoy confidence in the UPA Government.

I support the President's Address.

[English]

*SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): Today the price rise is the one of biggest problem in the country, out of control in the Government, the Central Government is unable to control the inflation and its always blaming to the state Governments, and there is no good relationship between the State Governments and the Central Government.

The Government should give the supporting price to the framer, and according to last four five years everything is become costly like fertilizers, chemicals, petrol, diesel, labour charges all so.

The Central Government ensure that giving a well education and employment guarantee, but there is no well education and employment due to in this reason every were increasing the crime activiates, nexlites, and other things,

And every were corruption is spread like a diseases, we have to think some special law for how to control the corruption, in political corruption, bureaucracy corruption, and scandals like 2G Spectrum, CWG, Adarsh Housing Society, and various fields.

In the President Speech there is black money in foreign bank accounts, how much money in the bank who are the names, that is not disclosure, and when the Central Government take the action against in this regard.

Now I conclude my speech, and once again thanking you to giving me an opportunity.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I asked about the Zero hour.

MADAM SPEAKER: First, hon'ble Prime Minister will reply.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, I join all Members of Parliament in expressing our grateful regards and thanks to the hon. President for the gracious Address that she has presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Madam, the debate has been vigorous. Several issues have been raised which deserve the attention of the Government as well as other entities. I am, therefore, very happy that Parliament is functioning as it should function. There is a couplet in Urdu which says something like this:

[Transaltion]

"Yeh zabr bhi dekha hai, Taarikh ki nazon nein,
Lamho ne khata ki thi, Sadiyon ne sazaa pai hai."

[English]

During the last three months when Parliament was not allowed to function, I often felt that we were passing through one such moment. I thank all leaders from all political parties for their sagacity to end that stalemate and that the House is functioning normally as it should function is a tribute to our deep and abiding commitment to contribute everything in our power to strengthen the institution of Parliament in our country.

I have listened with great respect to the speeches that have been made. I was not present all the time, but I have extensive notes. Shri Rajnath Singh, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Devegowda, and many Members from our side—Shri P.C. Chacko and Shri Manish Tewari—have made very many important points. I will try to answer as many as I can. But I think the gist of the concerns of Parliament is captured in Paragraph 6 of the President's Speech where the hon. President lists the five priorities for our Government in the year 2011-12.

1. to combat inflation and in particular to protect the common man from the impact of rising food prices;
2. to address frontally the concern regarding the

lack of probity and integrity in public life;

3. to sustain the momentum of economic growth while ensuring that the poor, the weak and the disadvantaged get a fair share in the fruits of growth;
4. to maintain an uncompromising vigil on the internal and external security fronts; and
5. to pursue a foreign policy which will ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected in global fora.

This, I feel, Madam, captures the gist of the concerned which the Members have expressed. Some have appreciated what the Government is doing; others have criticized that our efforts are inadequate, half-hearted, and some people have questioned our motives also. I have always believed that in a parliamentary system, those who take part in debate can debate broad questions, but if people start doubting intentions, I think that is not good for the healthy growth of the parliamentary system.

Madam, with regard to inflation, I will be the first one to admit that inflation in the last 18 months has become a problem. There were reasons beyond our control. First of all, there was the drought of 2009; there were natural calamities which affected the production of important products such as vegetables and onions. There was the international environment where the oil prices have been rising. Now the cost of oil is as much as over 100 dollars per barrel. Internationally, the world food situation has deteriorated. World prices are rising of commodities like oil seeds and vegetable oil which we import are rising. On all these things we have no control. But, there are also commodities where we can control prices. I would like to inform the hon. Members of this House, through you, that as far as cereal prices are concerned, because of the fact that we have large accumulated public stocks with the FCI and public procurement agencies, we have been able to stabilise prices of cereals, wheat and rice. There have been problems with regard to vegetables, with regard to meat and with regard to milk. But some of these things are beyond control. The Government policy is to ensure that

we control inflation but in a manner by which we do not hurt the growth of employment opportunities. And I respectfully submit to this august House that if we have a ham-handed approach, we would kill the growth process which is the only source of providing jobs for our youth. So, this delicate balance which has to be preserved between control of inflation and protection of employment, sometimes gives a feeling to ordinary people that we are not worried about inflation. That is not the case. Our Government stands committed to control inflation. I am hopeful that by the end of this fiscal year, the rate of inflation, at least the headline inflation, will come down to about seven per cent. Food inflation has also been a cause of concern. But recently, the situation has improved and I expect the situation to improve further. But in the long run, in a country like India where agriculture prices are the kingpin of the price structure, the only way we can control inflation is through increased production and increased productivity of agriculture.

I think, Shri Mulayam Singhji, Shri Devegowdaji expressed concern about the plight of farmers. I share their concern about the farmers not getting a fair deal. By way of fixing the procurement prices, we have tried to give sufficiently remunerative procurement prices for sugar cane, for wheat and for rice. But there are commodities where procurement system cannot be extended. Therefore, if the commodities are perishable and they are in short supply, there is no mechanism to control their prices. The only way in the long run to control inflation, as I said, is to invest in agriculture. That is what we are committed to. There may be some defects in the functioning of various schemes like the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and the National Food Security Mission. But I do not think that this is an issue which should divide the House. The Government is very serious and it takes very seriously its commitment to do everything in our power to strengthen the growth impulses in agriculture and to strengthen the growth of productivity.

We have to strengthen the Public Distribution System. The Public Distribution System is the kingpin of our strategy to stabilise prices of food grains. When

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we come forward with the National Food Security Bill, I am confident that we will expand the frontiers of our ability to control inflation.

And that commitment I give to this august House that we are working to bring to this august House at an early date a Bill to consider and approve the system of our National Food Security.

Madam, the second point that I wish to address and which the President has highlighted or drawn attention to address frontally the concern regarding the lack of probity and integrity in public life. I will be the last person to deny that some unfortunate developments have taken place in the area of telecom, in the area of Commonwealth Games. Those concerns are being addressed. As and when we got credible, actionable evidence, action has been taken. Chief Ministers have resigned; Ministers have resigned; the CBI has been on the trail of wrong doers and I assure the hon. House that there is nothing we will not do in order to clean our public life.

With regard to telecom policy, Madam, I would like to place before this House a few things. My own view has been that as far as the telecom policy that was sought to be implemented by the United Progressive Alliance Government is concerned in the basic policy, there was nothing wrong. It was consistent with the advice given by the TRAI; it was consistent with the need that we all felt to maximum tele-density. And if you look at the figures of tele-density, when our Government came into office, let us say, in March, 2004, the tele-density in rural areas was 1.55 per cent in urban areas, it was 20.79 per cent and the total for the country was 7.02 per cent. In the last six years, when we look at December, 2010, the tele-density in rural India has gone up to 31.22 per cent in urban areas to 147.52 per cent and the total tele-density in our country has gone up from seven per cent in March 2004, to 66 per cent in December, 2010.

People talk of scams and if there is a scam, it must be dealt with. The law of the land must punish the wrong doers. But we must also not overlook the

fact of this tremendous growth of the telecom sector which has taken place as a result of sound policies pursued by our Government. In 1999, the then NDA Government changed the system of allocating telecom resources. The National Telecom Policy was needed at that time because the operators could not honour their earlier commitment which they had undertaken through the auction process. So, the auction process was reversed in 1999. In its place, there was put in place a revenue sharing modal. Our Government, by and large, has continued on the same path that was laid down in the National Telecom Policies.

I think that policy has paid rich dividends. People ask me why then all these concerns about the wrong-doings. My respectful answer to that is that when I looked at the telecom situation in 2007-2008, the proposal that came to me was that the Ministry had decided not to go in for auctions. At that time, it had the support of the technical arm of the telecom regulatory system, the TRAI; it had the support of the concerned Ministry; and I felt that for level-playing field, it was entirely appropriate that we should continue on the path which we had followed until 2007.

Then subsequently it turned out to be that while the policy was sound, the way it was implemented, I think, gave rise to problems. Those problems will now be looked into by the JPC; they are being looked into by the PAC; and if there are any criminal aspects, they are being looked into by the CBI. Our Government will fully cooperate with all these agencies and with all these entities to ensure that the truth comes out and the guilty are punished.

Madam, with regard to the Commonwealth Games, we have had a very successful Commonwealth Games. Despite all the doubts that we all had at one time; the Games were a great success. The Gold medal and the other medal tally is very impressive and I would like to congratulate the youth of India for their excellent performance in the Games.

Even before the Games were concluded, there were complaints of wrong-doings and from the ramparts of the Red Fort, on the 15th of August last year, I had

promised the country that if any wrong things had been done, we would investigate that matter, and if found guilty, nobody would be spared. That commitment stands. The High-Powered Committee is looking into the various aspects. Its first report has been received, and the Government has been prompt in taking effective action in line with the recommendation of that report. The other matters are being looked into by the investigating agencies.

In all these matters, I think, it is our bounden duty and my promise to this House that we will not flinch from ensuring that no wrong-doer escapes the penalties that our legal system provides.

Madam, the third issue which has been agitating the minds of some people is in connection with the Antrix-Devas deal with regard to the transponder lease agreement which was entered into in 2004. I would like to place certain facts before this august House. The Antrix Corporation entered into a commercial contract in January 2005 with Devas Multimedia Services for lease of two transponders to be built by ISRO.

This was done under its own authority. But Antrix needed Government approvals for operationalising the Contract. These were not given. In particular, the operating licences and regulatory approvals from various Ministries were also not given and hence the Contract did not become operational. In the light of complaints that emerged and the growing national security and strategic requirements the Government undertook a review of the Contract in December 2009. This was followed by a decision of the Space Commission in July 2010 to annul the Contract. Since then, the Government has taken a policy decision that in the light of the country's strategic requirement it will not be able to provide orbit slot in S-Band to Antrix for commercial activities including for those which are the subject matter of existing contractual obligation for S-Band. Action has been taken to annul the Contract in pursuance of this decision.

I wish to clarify Madam that no allocation of terrestrial spectrum has been made by the Government to either Antrix or Devas and, therefore, the figures of

costing being quoted by some Members of lakhs of crores have no basis.

I should also like to mention to this august House, Madam, that the decision to open satellite services to non-Government parties, Indians and foreign was taken and approved by the then Government in 1997. This was not the Congress Government. Thereafter, the norms, guidelines and procedures to operationalise this policy, including the modalities for pricing of lease of transponder, were approved in the year 2000 under the NDA Government regime. The Government has set up a high-powered review committee on February 10, 2011 to review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the Agreement to suggest corrective measures, to fix responsibility for lapses, if any, and to review the adequacy of procedures and approval processes followed by Antrix, ISRO and Department of Space and to suggest improvements.

Madam, having said this, I wish to say that our country takes great pride in the spectacular achievements of our Space scientists. The Government is fully committed to preserving the integrity and excellence of India's Space programme and the honest effort of our scientists.

Madam, the third issue relates to sustaining the momentum of growth while ensuring that the poor, the weak and the disadvantaged get a fair share in the fruits of growth. Madam, the whole world admires India's economic growth performance in face of the unprecedented global economic crisis of September, 2008. Wherever I go, people ask us how is it that a country like India can maintain the growth path of 7.5 per cent or even aspire to a 9 per cent growth rate when the whole world is caught in a depression mood. I think it is a tribute to India's industrialists. It is a tribute to India's farmers. It is a tribute to India's workers that we have managed to sustain the rhythm of the growth process. Even this year our growth will be as high as 8.5 per cent. I take this opportunity to compliment my colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee for his handling of our economy.

I have often maintained that meaningful solutions

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to the problem of mass poverty that still prevails in our country can be found only in the framework of a rapidly expanding economy. Rapid economic growth of the last four or five years has enabled us to generate more tax resources. These resources have been ploughed back more and more in support of the flagship programmes for social inclusion and for economic inclusion, and that is the only way in which we can solve the problem of mass poverty, ignorance and disease which still afflict millions and millions of our people. So I urge all the hon. Members that while we debate issues, we can find fault but the message should not go out that India is adrift, that India has lost its way, and that the enthusiasm for getting this country moving forward is something which is no longer in evidence.

I assure you, Madam, our Government is committed to achieving a growth rate of 9 to 10 per cent. Our Government is committed to ensure that the bulk of the resources for this growth come from the domestic sources, that our savings and investment rates, which are as high as 35 to 37 per cent, are given every opportunity to make their contribution to sustaining the growth process and that we will use more and more of the resources we get to strengthen our facilities for education, paying particular emphasis to the education of the girl child, paying particular emphasis to the education of the disadvantaged sections—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities and other backward classes.

Madam, this year alone the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for the Scheduled Castes students will benefit 46 lakh students which is an all time record. This is a process we need to carry further to enlarge opportunities of gainful employment for all our children and all our youth, particularly, the youth coming from the disadvantaged sections.

Madam, I have already mentioned our commitment to bring to this House a National Food Security Bill which is under preparation. If that comes about, it will supplement the efforts that have made through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme to wipe out the tears of the suffering mass of

our country. I do not say that we have, in that last 5 to 6 years, been able to abolish poverty. There is acute poverty, particularly in certain parts of our country like tribal areas. We recognise our obligation to do more to help those areas but we have, at least, put in place a mechanism to soften the harsh edges of extreme poverty. The Mahatma Gandhi NREG Scheme has provided a floor to the incomes of agricultural labourers when they cannot get employment in any other way. The minimum wage of Rs. 100 is now indexed in most States and, therefore, it would have risen to Rs. 130. A wage of Rs.130 per day for one month and if jobs are available for full 100 days, I think that provides a significant relief to people and their earning capacity goes up. Therefore, there is a social safety net which is built.

If we bring in a Food Security Bill which provides food at sufficiently low prices, then that would further strengthen our anti-poverty programmes. In addition we have with regard to the Scheduled Castes, the minority children education and other welfare programmes. That is the only way in which we can move forward. I commit our Government to re-visit our flagship programmes to find out if there are weaknesses. Some people have said there are weaknesses; there are leakages in these programmes. In the MNREGA, there are weaknesses. I do recognise that the performance in these programmes varies from one part of our country to another. There are excellent examples. It will be our efforts to also stress upon the State Governments to plug loopholes. That is what we wish to do in order to strengthen the growth impulses of our economy and to strengthen the re-distributive aspects of our development process by paying special attention to the needs of the disadvantaged sections, the minorities, backward classes and other poorer sections of our community.

Madam, one issue which has been raised from time to time and it was also raised during the last elections, is with regard to black money. We all want to clean our system of this menace. But we all know that black money accumulation is not a product of the last four or five years. It has been there for a long

period and we have made attempts to deal with it. The economic reforms of 1991 were one such attempt to reduce the scope of discretionary powers of the Government at the Centre so that there would be less scope for arbitrary practices; less scope for collection of black money. The economic reforms process has helped to revive our growth impulses. At the margin, it has also helped to reduce the scope of black money. But I would be the last one to deny that we have a long way to go. We need more competition in our country to stimulate our economy and to promote efficiency. But at the same time we need the regulatory system to ensure that there is fair competition, that the basic purposes of having an environment friendly policy are not ignored. There is a delicate trade off between environment and development. We can neglect neither. Therefore, we need a very sensitive regulatory system. But if we talk of a regulatory system we open up the scope of discretion as well. Therefore, we have to re-visit the regulatory framework. While we recognise the need for having a sound regulatory system, it must not degenerate once again to new one way of bringing back the licence permit *Raj*. That is one dimension of controlling the generation of black money through economic activities.

The other source of generation of black money is tax evasion and I venture to think that over the years particularly since 1991 our tax system, both direct and indirect, has moved in the right direction and that on balance there is less scope for tax evasion today than was the case earlier and the evidence is quite clear from the handsome figures of the rate of growth of the Central Government's tax revenue.

But there are new sources like criminal activities, human trafficking and narcotics. All these have also become more important. As our economy grows, these practices also have unfortunately tended to grow. Therefore, in order to deal with black money, we have to tighten that part of the regulatory framework and supervisory platform which can counter, control these tendencies and prevent wrong doing.

Action has been taken. Shri Pranab Mukherjee has held a Press Conference. We are approaching the

relevant authorities there. If this money is held abroad, we are approaching the relevant authorities. If there are legal restrictions, we are trying to negotiate new legal treaties which would provide smoother flow of information.

I also wish to assure the House that, on this question of black money, particularly black money held abroad, we are one with the Opposition in saying that everything should be done to bring back this money to India because it belongs to us. This is not the issue which should divide the House. We will sit together with all parties and seek their help and invite suggestions as to how far we can move and at what pace we can move. We are absolutely open when it comes to dealing with black money. All constructive suggestions will be welcome.

Madam Speaker, I come to the fourth issue referred to by the President that we shall maintain an uncompromising vigil on the internal and external security fronts. On the internal security of our country, we face many challenges. There is the terrorists challenge. There is Left Wing extremism. There is the problem of insurgency in some parts of the North-Eastern States of our country. I am not claiming that we have succeeded in getting over these problems. But they have been contained. With regard to acts of terror, efforts are being made by my Government and our Home Minister to strengthen the internal security system in our country. The national investigation agency is in place. The multi agency investigation centre is in place. Counter-terror steps are being strengthened and the results are there to see but there is no scope for complacency. We shall remain ever alert to ensure that terrorist elements do not succeed in their nefarious design.

Terror is not something which can be attributed to any one religion. Terrorists have no religion. Therefore, we have to create a climate where this country will unitedly face terrorism of any hue. It will unitedly face that menace and overcome that menace.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Why did the Home Minister refer to saffron terror? What does he mean by it?...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply. Kindly take your seat.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, with regard to Left Wing extremism, we have to deal with this matter with firmness but also with great sensitivity. We are dealing with our own people. I will be the last person to deny that some times it is economic deprivation which draws people into the folds of left wing extremism. Therefore, we have to have a two-pronged strategy. We have to have a strategy of development, of giving a ray of hope for the future to the communities of tribals, communities of Central India where this left wing extremism is raising its head in a vicious way. That is why our Government has drawn up an Integrated Development Programme for sixty naxalite-affected districts. That is a Programme which should grow in intensity, grow in depth in the years to come so that the tribal youth are not misdirected into the folds of left wing extremism. You can depend upon the Central Government's keen desire to work in partnership with the State Governments to get mastery over this menace of left wing extremism.

With regard to North-East, the situation in Manipur and some parts of Assam has been a cause of concern. But overall the situation has improved. More recently, the leadership of the main insurgent group, ULFA, has thought it fit to give up the path of pursuit of violence and to enter into discussion and dialogue with the Government. I welcome it. I have been trying to reach out to ULFA right from the year 2005. At one time I did succeed, but later on they backed out. I am very happy that they have now accepted our invitation to discuss and to have a dialogue. They have given up the path of violence. That is a very positive development. We should encourage both sides to work out arrangements which will lead to satisfactory outcomes of these discussions.

With regard to Jammu and Kashmir, we have passed through a difficult time, particularly the last summer. But since then the situation has improved. But we keep our fingers crossed. This summer, I hope we will be vigilant enough to ensure that the unfortunate events that took place in the last summer in parts of

Jammu and Kashmir do not take place. Our approach to the problems of Jammu and Kashmir is that we will give no quarters to secessionist elements. We will do everything in our power to strengthen the hands of the State Government to provide a fairer deal to the youth of Jammu and Kashmir, to provide avenues for gainful employment. I have appointed a Group under Dr. Rangarajan to work out a plan for providing 50,000 to one lakh jobs to the Kashmiri youth. That Report is now nearly ready. I hope that once we start implementing it, and there are precise proposals where the Indian industry commits itself to employ Kashmiri youth and if we can create jobs for a lakh of students from the Valley and other parts of Kashmir, I dare say it will change the mindset of the Kashmiri people. It is an obligation of all the political parties to do nothing which will disturb the peaceful atmosphere that now prevails in Jammu and Kashmir.

As regards foreign policy, our policy has been to be as friendly as possible with our neighbours. I have maintained and I still maintain that full development of this sub-continent of ours will not be realized unless India and Pakistan relations are normalised. I have been working for that objective since 2005. Some progress was made, but then there was a lapse. The terrorist elements, would of course, not want the process of normalisation to come into effect. But I am convinced and I believe that there is a growing conviction in Pakistan as well among the thinking population that terrorism is not an instrument which can be used by any civilised Government as an instrument of its State Policy. I sincerely hope and believe that the new ruling classes of Pakistan would grasp the hands of our friendship and recognize that, whatever are our differences, terror, as an instrument of State Policy, is something that no civilised society ought to use. Today, we have an atmosphere in which negotiations can go forward. There are hopeful signs. After meeting of the two Foreign Secretaries in Thimpu, they have agreed to resume the process of dialogue and that is the only way in which we can resolve our problems. We are willing to discuss all outstanding issues with Pakistan provided Pakistan gives up its practice of allowing the use of its territory for terrorist activities against India.

With regard to Sri Lanka, the return of peace to Sri Lanka, we sincerely hope will enable the Sri Lankan Government to pay greater attention to the requirements of providing a fair deal including political devolution to the minorities, particularly the Tamil minorities. We have been impressing upon the Government of Sri Lanka this requirement and we will continue to impress upon them that it is their solemn obligation to ensure that the Tamil minority gets an honoured place in the polity of Sri Lanka to lead a life of dignity and self-respect. From time to time, Indian fishermen run into problems and there have been recent incidents in which some of our fishermen have been shot at. A large number of these fishermen were arrested. We took up this matter with Sri Lanka. The arrested fishermen have been released. But these frequent attempts of creating tensions between the fishing communities of the two countries are something about which we have to find a permanent solution. We will continue to impress upon the Government of Sri Lanka that they should not do anything even if some of our fishermen stray into their water. I think they may arrest them, but they should not kill anyone of them. That is not something which is acceptable to our people.

Madam, overall, India is respected in the world as never before.

Whenever I go abroad, people marvel about the existence of a country of a billion people with all the diversities, with all the poverty of its masses, yet trying to seek its economic and social salvation in the framework of a functioning democracy, in the framework of a democratic polity, in the framework of commitment to rule of law, ommitment to all fundamental human rights. I sincerely hope that whatever we do we should take pride in these characteristics because we are one-sixth of the human race. If India succeeds in finding its economic and social salvation through democracy, through commitment to rule of law, through respect for all fundamental human freedom, I dare say that we will become the harbingers of a message of change for the better for the entire world.

India, therefore, has a message. That message is

one of strengthening democracy; that message is of strengthening the forces of secularism; that message is th persistent quest of gender equality; that development must lead to social and economic equity. These are the guiding principles given to us by the Foundering Fathers of our Republic. These are the principles which will continue to guide our Government and I hope these are the principles whose pursuit can unite all the Members of this House on this side and on that side. On that note, Madam, I once again thank the hon. President for her gracious Address.

I request this House to pass this Motion.

MADAM SPEAKER: A number of amendments have been moved by the hon. Members on the Motion of Thanks.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Madam, please allow me to ask a question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record now.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Please allow me only for half-a-minute. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam, with your permission I seek a clarification from the hon'ble Prime Minister. Various types of news is being reported in media in respect of China. China is making efforts to connect all the strategic locations of India through

*Not recorded.

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

rail, road or air route and constructed bunkers at Gilgit and Baltistan in PoK, the people of the country are concerned in this regard. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to what is the factual position in this regard? I request him to apprise the House in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam Speaker...

MADAM SPEAKER: Excuse me. I just have to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: One hon. Member is not well. That is why, I have to adjourn the House for 15 minutes. We will get back. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1.15 p.m.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till fifteen minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at fifteen minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Charan Sethi. You may ask just one small clarification.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Thank you, Madam, for allowing me. Due to unseasonal rainfall in the State of Orissa, the farmers of the State have not been treated properly. The Central team, as per the request made by the hon. Chief Minister of Orissa, has already visited and submitted the report to the

Central Government. But I am sorry to say that no relief has reached the State nor any announcement has been made in this regard by the Central Government.

So, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister as well as all the senior Ministers who are present here to give due consideration to the people of Orissa. The people and the farmers of Orissa have suffered a lot. All of us know that. So, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to announce something for them because all other States have been provided the relief. The States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have been provided relief without the teams being sent there. I do not have any grudge against that, but the Government should also announce something for the State of Orissa also.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, I do recognize the need of coming to the relief and rehabilitation of farmers and farmers of Orissa are as much deserves the Central Government's attention as farmers elsewhere. The hon. Finance Minister has just now informed me that the high-level Committee has cleared the report of the Central team. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): For Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, it has been cleared.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: A number of amendments have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks. Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular amendment to be put separately?

I shall now put all the amendments which have been moved together to the vote of the House.

All the amendments were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled

in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 21, 2011."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We are skipping the lunch hour and now the 'Zero Hour' begins. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

13.19 hrs.

SHRI SIS RAM OLA (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Your speech will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak in 'Zero Hour' on the issue of urgent public important.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I remember that there was a serious discussion in the House on the subject of atrocities on Dalits in the last session of Lok Sabha under the Rule 193 wherein various hon'ble Members of all parties have put forth their views. But I am saying it with great concern that atrocities are still being committed against the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes particularly women. The incident of rape, harassment and murder against women are on the rise. It is a matter of great concern. I want the entire House to take serious note of these incidents. I had discussed the matter with the chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Caste, Shri P.L. Punia. He had visited certain areas, but I don't have any hope and expectation from this Government and hon'ble Puniaji. The elected

*Not recorded.

representatives of people have to follow parliamentary practices and have tried to maintain dignity. There should be no illwill in this regard. I belong to a Dalit family and 'Pasi' community which comes under Scheduled caste category. There is one Vinod Saroj who is member of Legislative Assembly and belongs to a reputed family in my parliamentary constituency. His father has been MLA for three terms there. As far as my family is concerned, I would like to remind you that there was not a single litigation in my family in four generations. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It would be better if you speak in brief, there are other hon. Members.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): There is loot going on in the Police Stations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Shri Shailendra Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, as far as my family is concerned there has never ever been such a history. The high handed manner in which the Government of Uttar Pradesh has recently concluded Panchayat elections, has given a big jolt to the decorum of democracy. On 18 December 2010 there was attempt on life a legislator of my constituency and he was threatened and the left for Kunda kotwali in Pratapgarh and called us. When hon'ble Raghuraj Pratap Singhji, Member Vidhan Sabha and Vinod Sarojji (Kunda Kotwali) Akshay Pratap Singhji, MLC and I reached the Police Station there was firing from outside, there was an attempt on our life and not only this we were detained in Pratapgarh jail for two months and three days under sections 395, 397, 307, 364, 323, 325, 427, 504 of India Penal Code and section 7 of Criminal Law amendment act...*(Interruptions)*. As far as Government of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, it is said that it is Dalit Community's Government. I am a dalit and belong to Pasi Community. Vinod Sarojji is also from Pasi Community and is a legislator. It is a matter of honour for Pasi Community today that even after so many criminal cases

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

were registered against him still he was acquitted by the High Court.

I want the Government to take this issue seriously. You are our guardian and we seek your protection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now, else nothing will go on record.

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR: I want that this matter should be referred to the committee of Privileges. Innocent persons have been implicated in criminal cases, an inquiry should be conducted. *...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down, your submission is not going on record.

Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I wish to raise a very important matter. One thousand acre land which is the most fertile land in NCR is in and around Delhi be it in Noida, Gwalior to Delhi, Jaipur to Delhi, Haridwar to Delhi where Baba Ramdev resides, Delhi to Agra, Delhi to Meerut or Gurgaon. It is unfortunate that Delhi is national capital, 30 lakh hectare land forms Doaba region which is the most fertile land. There is loot of land in and around this area. Mukesh Ambani has bought one thousand acre land in Gurgaon, express ways, Ganga Expressway, Yamuna Expressway are being constructed here. Expressways are not being constructed, rather high tech city is being constructed. Farmers are sitting on dharna, I went there. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: No farmers is sitting on Dharna there. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, the farmer leaders Tanveer Tewatia and Keshav Singh Gujjar approached me. There was altercation between the two, the Police

fired bullets, some persons were wounded, however, the people who were on dharna roughed up the police and captured Policemen. I did not like it. They were about to stop the train. I went there. I got the policemen freed, got their weapons released and now there is peace. This is a serious issue. The issue is that there is loot of all the fertile lands in the country. One was the great Jai Prakashji and he is another Jaypee. He is such a fellow who hoodwinks every Chief Minister. He befriends every one and how the idea of making a township entered his head? One express way is from Delhi to Agra and that too near agricultural land. He was a very small man who supplied goods. Perhaps none other than him has ever supplied so much. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please state what do you want from the Government.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He befriends every Chief Minister. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no issue of farmers. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please state, what do you want from the Government.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: For the last 36 days, people are staging dharna in Dankaur and Atta. I want to tell you that the whole land Acquisition Act, 1997 is useless and futile. The Government of India should immediately bring a Bill to this effect. We may be from any party but I want to submit that we are farmers and if our entire land is acquired, what will we do? Yesterday, I went to attend a marriage in Ghaziabad. The older people were saying that the land should not be acquired whereas their young sons were wearing heavy gold chains. After some days, they will spend their whole money in purchasing liquor and cars and the country will be starving. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please tell what you want from the Government.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You all sit down. Don't interrupt. Nothing will go on record except the speech of Sharad Yadavji.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Dara Singhji, why are you even cursing your own birth? Don't say like this. *...(Interruptions)* Dara Singhji, let them travel in helicopter, but it is suicidal for the country. This is the most fertile area. The country will starve. Where does the maximum procurement take place? The maximum procurement takes place in Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh. This country will starve. *...(Interruptions)* Helicopters will not satiate hunger. *...(Interruptions)* Why are you interrupting me? That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much more time will you take? Please speak, what you want from the Government.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Sharad Yadavji.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. Hon. Member is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please make an announcement regarding our matter to be sent to the Privilege Committee.

...(Interruptions)

13.35 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

13.35½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Radhe Mohan Singh and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS, OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): This is Speaker's right.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Madam Speaker, I have to give an information.

MADAM SPEAKER: You will be allowed to speak in the evening.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I will finish my point by giving one information only.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have not given any notice to speak now.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: You just allowed me time to speak during Zero Hour.

MADAM SPEAKER: I had given you the time to speak.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This pertains to the same issue. A fatal attack has been made on the Block Pramukh of Kunda in our area and he is hospitalised. I want to give this information to you and expect the Government to take cognisance of it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, Hon. Pranab Mukherjee now you speak.

14.01 hrs.

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES (JPC)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, I beg to move the following:

"That a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members—20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha be appointed:

- (i) To examine policy prescriptions and their interpretation thereafter by successive Governments, including decisions of the Union Cabinet and the consequences thereof, in the allocation and pricing of telecom licenses and spectrum from 1998 to 2009;
- (ii) To examine irregularities and aberrations, if any, and the consequences thereof in the implementation of Government decisions and policy prescriptions from 1998 to 2009; and
- (iii) To make recommendations to ensure formulation of appropriate procedures for implementation of laid down policy in the allocation and pricing of telecom licences.

2. That the Committee shall have the following

20 members of the Lok Sabha as its members:

1. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
2. Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar
3. Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal
4. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
5. Shri P.C. Chacko
6. Shri Manish Tewari
7. Shri Nirmal Khatri
8. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
9. Shri T.R. Baalu
10. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
11. Shri Jaswant Singh
12. Shri Yashwant Sinha
13. Shri Harin Pathak
14. Shri Gopinath Munde
15. Shri Sharad Yadav
16. Shri Dara Singh Chauhan
17. Shri Akhilesh Yadav
18. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
19. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
20. Dr. M. Thambidurai

3. That the Speaker will nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman.
4. That the Committee shall start functioning from the day it is duly constituted.
5. That the Committee shall be provided all assistance by the Government and other agencies.

6. That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.
7. That the Joint Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the next session of Parliament.
8. That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to the Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.
9. That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee and communicate to this House the names of ten Members appointed from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

Madam, while moving this motion, I feel that I should also express my regret because we could not sort out the issues, as a consequence to which the entire Winter Session was lost. I am not going into why it happened, how it happened and who is responsible, but this very fact clearly demonstrated certain areas of concern which we shall have to address collectively.

There are 543 Members of Lok Sabha, and in one respect, each and every one of us is equal. It is because all of us—collectively and individually—represent more than 70 crore electors of this great country. Before the election, when we seek the vote of the people, we shall have to subscribe oath to the allegiance of the Constitution, and immediately after being elected and before we assume the office, we are to subscribe to another oath to protect and to follow the Constitution. Therefore, it is our Constitutional responsibility to discharge our functions as Members of Parliament and as Members of the electors.

The impasse was resolved, and I must express my gratitude to the Leader of Opposition and to all the Leaders of the political parties. Sometimes, it may appear contradictory, but this is the essence of the

Indian democracy that when in the height of tension, then also we were trying to find out as to how the issues could be resolved; how normalcy could be brought back; and how Parliamentary functions could be restored.

I will give you just two instances. After the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) submitted his report to the Government, as per the Constitutional practice, it comes to the Ministry of Finance; the Finance Minister sends it to the President; and the President instructs that it should be laid on the Table of the House. As per that practice, the CAG Report on 2G spectrum was laid by me on the Table of the House, and after that as per practice it will go to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). We expected or at least it was my expectation; I may be totally wrong; and I might have failed to assess the sentiments of the Members of the House. I frankly admit it, but I thought that when it has been laid on the Table of the House and the PAC—which is traditionally Chaired by a Member belonging to the principal Opposition party—is going to take it up, then the comments/observations of the CAG in respect of allocation of 2G will be adequately addressed. Therefore, we thought that there is no need of any other Parliamentary Committee.

From my own little experiences, which we get as Members of Parliament of this House or that House, I have seen that—there were four Joint Parliamentary Committees (JPC) and with this it will be the 5th one—they make recommendations. They make a set of recommendations after going through the papers; examining various documents; examining various witnesses; taking their evidences and recording them, and those recommendations are to be implemented by the Government.

In this case, if we look at it from three angles, the accounting part was first examined by the CAG and it was reflected in his report, which is being examined by the PAC, a permanent JPC. As regards the criminality part of it, long before the submission of the CAG report, a criminality investigation process started from October 2009. So, the criminality aspect was being

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

investigated by the CBI. The other relevant law-enforcing agencies like the Income Tax and the Enforcement Directorate are also examining these issues from that angle as per their legal and Constitutional mandate.

The third aspect is in regard to the policy. After the previous Minister resigned and the new incumbent came, he appointed a one-man Commission to look into the policy aspects of allocation of 2G spectrum headed by a person no less than a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Shivraj Patil. Therefore, we thought that as all these measures have been taken care of and issues have been adequately addressed, perhaps, it would be adequate and there was no need of a JPC.

Please remember not to have or to agree to have a JFC is not arrogance, obduracy or obstinacy. We thought that we shall be able to carry conviction with our friends sitting on the other side of the House and we tried, which the Prime Minister in his statement reflected when the actual impasse was resolved by his small but pregnant statement in the morning of 22nd of this month. On 22nd, we thought we might have over-assessed and here the entire responsibility rests with me as the Leader of the House because I believed Prime Minister, I believed the Chairperson of the UPA, I believed my other colleagues in the Ministry. Why have I thought like that? On a similar occasion, exactly on an almost identical occasion, when the then Opposition party, my Party, demanded a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Tehelka, then, I think, the then Law Minister or may be Commerce Minister, a Member of the Government, Shri Arun Jaitley, while addressing a Press Conference made an observation that discussion on the floor of the Parliament could not be substituted by an inquiry by a group of Members of Parliament sitting in a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Discussion, debate and decisions on the floor of the Parliament were much more important.

In this case, we wanted to have a debate, discussion and thereafter to decide further. But I must express my gratitude again to the Members of the

Opposition, as I had pointed out, that there was no lack of interest in resolving the issue. Therefore, when I called the first meeting of the leaders of various political parties on 16th, everybody attended it including the two Leaders of the Opposition of two Houses. On 22nd also, we called another meeting. I am mentioning these dates only to point out that there was no lack of effort to resolve the crisis. Then, finally, hon. Speaker took the trouble of calling a meeting on 30th of November. But unfortunately, we could not resolve the issue.

I am not going to elaborate on these issues. But I am trying to draw your attention to a simple fact because from every event, we should draw certain lessons. Here, perhaps, this is not the occasion, it can be debated and discussed at the appropriate time, but we shall have to think of as to whether this is the way the Indian Parliament would function. Whenever it has been done—disruption of the House proceedings by may be 20, 50 or backed by 200 Members, coming to the well of the House, raising a particular demand and to link it up through a particular slogan (which I object very seriously and I will continue to object even if am overwhelmingly outnumbered) that 'no conceding the demand, no Parliament'—is this the way? Parliament cannot be mortgaged to concede to a particular demand. We shall have to think of this aspect. This is not the time, I do agree. We have agreed upon to have the JPC, but for future guidance, yes, at some point of time, the Government will have to consider it.

I do agree that it is not that always the responsibility lies on you. But here, you also cannot shirk your responsibility—each and every individual Member. People have voted us to work here, not to disrupt the business of the House. This basic fundamental principle will have to be accepted.

I would not like to elaborate on that because I understand some of the issues will be raised by some other Members. Other Members will make their contribution. I would just simply like to point out that it is having a pernicious impact. Two, three things are happening. One thing is happening in almost every State. I read the reports and proceedings of the

Assembly. Some sorts of disturbances are taking place. Is it healthy for our democracy? I am not saying that because this issue has been settled, this issue has been sorted out, I am moving the Motion and all of you will support it. There is no doubt in it. But I am raising a question. Taking this opportunity, admitting my own fault, own shortcomings of assessing the sentiments of the hon. Members and trying to resolve the issue earlier so that the whole session was not wasted. We could not have caused the grave distress to the hon. Speaker because she is presiding over the Session. We shall have to think as to how we can find out a mechanism. There will be issues. But if disruption is the only way of expressing one's grievances and if it continues as it is continuing in almost every State Legislature, I would like to know whether we are strengthening our parliamentary system, whether we are discharging our responsibilities as elected representatives of the Parliament. We do not come from the Heavens. We have seen what has happened. History has taught us. I remember this. As a student, surely Shri Advaniji and many others will remember the exact scenario before 10th of October, 1958 when Marshal Law was declared in Pakistan and the Constitution was abrogated. I am sorry, I am withdrawing the name of 'Pakistan'. I would say in a neighbouring country, the Constitution was abrogated. The Ministers through a conducted oath and sworn in, were arrested when they came back to their residences. What happened before that in that neighbouring country? In four days, three Prime Ministers were sworn in. In a provincial Assembly, the Deputy Speaker of the House was killed on the floor of the House and the atmosphere was created where all along, the hatred, disapproval and disrespect of the parliamentary institution were generated. And it ended ultimately in establishing an extra-constitutional authority coming in power. I am not recollecting any such thing in India. But at the same time, please remember that more and more executive becomes with other agency, other institution, try to fill in the vacuum. By law of nature, there cannot be any vacuum. If Legislature could not discharge its duty, if the Executive which is accountable to the Legislature, only to the Legislature

and through Legislature to the people, cannot discharge its functions, this type of extraordinary situation will create extraordinary solution which may not be desirable.

With these words, I move the Motion and request the hon. House to accept it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members—20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha be appointed:

- (i) To examine policy prescriptions and their interpretation thereafter by successive Governments, including decisions of the Union Cabinet and the consequences thereof, in the allocation and pricing of telecom licenses and spectrum from 1998 to 2009;
 - (ii) To examine irregularities and aberrations, if any, and the consequences thereof in the implementation of Government decisions and policy prescriptions from 1998 to 2009; and
 - (iii) To make recommendations to ensure formulation of appropriate procedures for implementation of laid down policy in the allocation and pricing of telecom licences.
2. That the Committee shall have the following 20 members of the Lok Sabha as its members:—
1. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
 2. Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar
 3. Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal
 4. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
 5. Shri P.C. Chacko
 6. Shri Manish Tewari
 7. Shri Nirmal Khatri
 8. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury

[Madam Speaker]

9. Shri T.R. Baalu
 10. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
 11. Shri Jaswant Singh
 12. Shri Yashwant Sinha
 13. Shri Harin Pathak
 14. Shri Gopinath Munde
 15. Shri Sharad Yadav
 16. Shri Dara Singh Chauhan
 17. Shri Akhilesh Yadav
 18. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
 19. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
 20. Dr. M. Thambidurai
3. That the Speaker will nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman.
 4. That the Committee shall start functioning from the day it is duly constituted.
 5. That the Committee shall be provided all assistance by the Government and other agencies.
 6. That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.
 7. That the Joint Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the next session of Parliament.
 8. That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to the Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.
 9. That this House recommends to the Rajya

Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee and communicate to this House the names of ten Members appointed from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I have risen to support the motion moved in the House by the leader of the House regarding constitution of JPC.

Madam, this House is not constituting JPC for the first time today. On four occasions earlier also, the House has constituted JPC and passed the motion regarding the same. The fact of the matter is that whenever some large scale corruption has come to surface in the country, the opposition parties have demanded JPC and the then ruling dispensation has accepted the same. But I was surprised when this time, on our demand for JPC, the leader of the House termed our demand as illogical and advised us to join Maoist organisation. When I heard his statement on television, I did not believe it. But when I read the newspaper the next day, at once it came to my mind that the leader of the opposition being a gentleman. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If you just concede for a second, I would just like to clarify. What exactly I told you here? If I have described you as Maoists, what I exactly told it here—if constitutional machineries do not function, extra-constitutional agencies try to fill in the vacancy. When the Maoists are destroying Parliament as an useless institution—in the classical language, it is the abode of pigsty. If Parliament makes itself irrelevant, naturally, those extra-constitutional authorities will emerge.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I thought that the leader of the House had perhaps risen to regret his statement but today again, he justified the

same. Actually, the leader of the House is a good person and indeed a thorough gentleman. He is the senior Minister of this Government and a very experienced Parliamentarian. But the problem is that in a fit of rage, he fails to remember what is appropriate and what is inappropriate. I have brought the newspaper in which his statement has been published. What you said is in the Times of India dated 23rd January and in the date line of siliguri—

[English]

If the Opposition insists on stalling Parliament over their demand for a Joint Parliamentary Probe into the Second Generation Telephone Technology at rates below market prices, they should join the Maoists. Pranab Mukherjee said here on Saturday:

"The Union Finance Minister called the Opposition's parliamentary probe demand, 'illogical' and said that the Joint Parliament Committee has no power to punish. The Winter Session is lost and if they have no faith in parliamentary democracy, they should join the Maoists."

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, the Maoists have faith neither in democracy nor in the constitution and they only speak the language of guns and want to change the system through gun culture. I would like to ask Pranab da if our demand for a JPC was violent? Was our demand undemocratic? Was our demand unconstitutional? If you feel that not allowing the parliament to run is a maoist act on our part then Pranab da, in the context of the speech you gave just now, I would like to recall an instance of the time when you were in the opposition. At the time we were the ruling party and the Congress was in the opposition. The present Chairperson of the Congress and the UPA used to sit on this seat since she was the leader of the opposition in Lok Sabha. At that time you all had also stalled the proceedings of the House for many days over the demand for JPC. Was that a maoist act on your part?...*(Interruptions)* I am talking of the entire session. I cannot say if the definition of maoist behaviour depends on whether the

House could not be run for 12 day or 15 days. I am talking about the whole session. I would like to tell you as to how many days it remained disrupted and I am not going to quote any inauthentic document. There is a tradition in this Parliament that the Secretary General writes a DO detailing the events of the entire session at the end of the session. I am quoting excerpts from the letter written by the then Secretary General Shri G.C. Malhotra:

[English]

"During the Session, the House had sitting for 31 days. A substantial part of the Session was disrupted because of acrimonious scenes within the House. The Business Schedule was often thrown into disarray leading to adjournment of the House for a number of days at a stretch resulting in the loss of nearly 77 hours of business."

This Session has created history of sorts when for the first time in our Parliamentary history, the Railway Budget was passed by the House without any discussion.

[Translation]

The question hour that you talk about,

[English]

during the Session, due to adjournments and interruptions, the Question Hour remained interrupted on several occasions. Out of 600 Starred Questions that were listed, only 66 could be answered orally.

[Translation]

Out of 600 questions, merely 66 questions were asked during Question Hour. 77 hours add up to 12 days of disruption of House proceedings whereas we stalled it for 15 days. We have been termed Maoists for stalling the House for three more days. Pranab da, I want to say just one thing. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

Madam Speaker, he was referring to Shri Arun Jaitleyji just now while talking about us. I would like to

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remind Pranab da that our term has been incomparable. When I was Health Minister, I had given a statement in the House regarding pesticides being found in Pepsi Cola. People became agitated after my statement and started demanding the constitution of a JPC. The slogan shouting was taking place from this side. At that time the Congress was in the opposition and the Speaker's post was held by Shri Manohar Joshi. I had stood up and told the Speaker that if the opposition would be satisfied with the constitution of a JPC then I accept their demand right now. Give them a JPC. Not only this, I also said that to satisfy them, you may constitute the JPC entirely of members of opposition parties. Let there not be a single member from the ruling party. This is our record. I had said this, Pranab da, because acceptance of the demands of the oppositions demonstrates not the weakness but the maturity of the government. If the demand is acceded to immediately then dignity is added to this maturity.

[English]

It does not only demonstrate maturity, it demonstrates magnanimity too.

[Translation]

I have brought the proceedings of that day with me. First of all, I told the Speaker that I, Shrimati Sushma Swara, invite people to ask questions. I said this because when any Minister makes a statement questions are not allowed to be asked in Lok Sabha. At the time, when the Speaker in the Chair said that he would not allow any questions, I requested him to allow questions to be asked. Then he said that he would allow two or three questions. I again requested him to allow all the Members who had questions to speak. I was willing to answer any number of questions. Thereafter, the demand for JPC was made. Before telling what I said then, I would like to reiterate that by breaking the tradition, I, myself, offered the opportunity of asking questions to the Members. Thereafter, I also said that not just two or three Members could ask any number of questions they wanted to ask. Then, when

they raised the demand for constitution of JPC for examining the issue I told them that there was no need to raise slogans as I was willing to accede to the demand for JPC. I gave them the offer that they could constitute JPC entirely of opposition members without a single member from the ruling party in it. I have offered that Shri Raghuvansh Prasadji should be made its Chairman. There will be no Member of ruling party in the JPC and only the Members of the Opposition should be appointed as Members of JPC. A new tradition should be set up by constituting a JPC comprising only of Members of the opposition and without any Member of the ruling party. At that time hon. Speaker Madam said that no committee would be constituted without a Member of the ruling party and I requested her to set up a new trend. The Chairman is always appointed from the ruling party, you appoint the Chairman from the opposition parties. At that time the JPC was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Sharad Pawar. Today you have referred to Shri Arun Jaitleyji's statement but you do not recall the committee constituted in this very House when I had announced constitution of a JPC immediately within two hours. We had accepted the demand for constitution of JPC on 21st August and I moved the motion in this regard on 22nd August. So I want to say that the demand of the opposition is not without any reason but just because several cases of corruption have come to light one by one.

Madam Speaker, would like to say that JPC has been constituted case-wise but this time three cases of corruption have been exposed and in these cases, Pranab Da, the opposition had not levelled any charges. The opposition parties had not levelled charges in even one case. These charges were levelled by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the apex body which audits the accounts of the Government. The figure of loss of Rs. 1.76 lakh crore in 2G spectrum allocation has not been given by us. This figure emerged out of one of the four formulas of the Comptroller and Auditor General. This figure of loss was calculated on the basis of the said formula.

The CWG scam has been exposed in the interim

report of the C and AG. Not only this, even Adarsh society scam is also exposed in the report of the Accountant General of Maharashtra. I would like to say to the hon. Prime Minister that today he was referring to ISRO-DEWAS deal. Even ISRO-DEVAS scam has also been exposed by the C and AG and not by us but I was surprised when the present Telecom Minister reacted on the C and AG Report that there was zero loss in the allocation of 2 G spectrum whereas C and AG put figure of loss to the tune of 1.76 lakh crore. Mr. Minister says that there is zero loss then why is the former Telecom Minister behind bars? If there was zero loss, why was the CBI asking for his remand time and again? Mr. Minister comes from my city and has good cordial relations with me. Though he has contested in elections against me but all this goes in democracy. I, being your well-wisher, would like to advise you that it would be better for a Minister to keep mum on such issues and to speak only at right time. You fall into a trap without any reason by making such statements. When two inquiries are going on and JPC is being constituted then why are you saying that there is zero loss? Whatever you have to say, you may say to JPC and you may present documents to support your claim but by making such statements here you have undermined the institution of C and AG, which is a constitutional body.

So, hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to say that this JPC is being constituted in extra-ordinary circumstances. This JPC is not being constituted in normal circumstances. This JPC is not being constituted to inquire into only one scam. Today the country is going through a crisis, the country is passing through a transition phase.

A few days ago the Prime Minister raised a very big and serious issue of judicial activism. He was speaking in the Law conference of Commonwealth:

[English]

At the inauguration of 17th Commonwealth Law Conference at Hyderabad, he spoke on 6th February, 2011.

"While the power of judicial review must be used to enforce accountability, it must never be used to erode the legitimate role assigned to the other branches of Government. This is vitally necessary to preserve the integrity and sanctity of the constitutional scheme premised on the diffusion of sovereign power."

[Translation]

It is quite remarkable, but I would like to ask the Prime Minister that you are asking the judiciary to do only its assigned duty and to let other constitutional bodies do their respective work but has this Government allowed the constitutional institutions to function? I am not talking about the past as the Supreme Court has recently made three comments. Who are the persons against whom the Supreme Court has made these comments? Mr. Prime Minister, first comment was made when the Supreme Court demanded an affidavit from the Prime Minister, which has happened never before. The second time the Supreme Court asked the CBI to show the charge sheet before filing it in the court of law. It has also happened never before. But why has it happened? This has happened because the Parliament was ignored and undermined and instead of constituting JPC the Government has started investigation through the CBI under the monitoring of the Supreme Court. There is a principle of Jurisprudence.

[English]

If an alternative remedy is available, there is no scope for judicial review.

[Translation]

Today you will be repenting. Had you accepted the Supremacy of the Parliament, had they constituted JPC at that time, then Mr. Prime Minister, the Supreme Court would not have asked for the affidavit, nor had it told the CBI to show the chargesheet. you have given us all types of alternatives. You said that the Supreme Court might monitor the CBI, if we accept this. You said that you would associate investigating agency with the PAC, expand its scope, if we accepted this:

[Shrimati Sushma Swara]

They were ready to do all such things but not for the constitution of JPC. This was beyond my comprehension. Two meetings were called by the Leader of the House and one meeting was called by the Speaker. In these three meetings all these people, speaking on behalf of the opposition, had tried to give reasons why JPC was needed? The supporting parties explained who JPC was required, their constituent Parties said that they had no objection if JPC was constituted, but the government did not clarify even once why it did not want to constitute JPC?

Madam Speaker, I can recall one incident which happened at your residence. You had invited on lunch, during recess you tried to take one initiative. If no way come out during the session let us find out one now. You arranged for a lunch at your residence. You invested the leader of the House, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansalji, and Narayanasamiji and me and Advaniji from this side. After having our lunch when we started talking I asked Pranavda why he did not want to constitute JPC, he replied that it was an ineffective body. I replied if it was an ineffective body then it is was easy to be given. The Government may fears it if is effective, but if it is such an ineffective institution then it should be constituted. He told seriously that there was no benefit in it. I told that there was one benefit. He asked what was that benefit I replied that the Parliament would start functioning. He burst into laughter and then you said that Pranav Da

[English]

that is matchless. This is Sushma and I cannot answer that.

[Translation]

It appeared to me that you realised that day itself that the Parliament would start functioning if JPC was given because it was visible in that statement of the Prime Minister. Not any other reason was given in the statement issued by the Prime Minister on that day. It was not said that JPC was being given to reinforce the

supremacy of the Parliament. They said that they were agreeing to the JPC to save the second session from being wasted because the time of entire first session had been wasted. It appeared to them that the Parliament would function in that way. It is true that they accepted our demand for reason whatsoever. I thanked Prime Minister that day and today also I thank hon'ble Prime Minister because Pranav Da parliament is meant for functioning and not for getting stuck, Non functioning of Parliament hurts all. It hurts the opposition more, but if the government assumes a rigid attitude, then what should we do? Then we are left with no other option. I want to tell the Prime Minister that the Supreme Court has cast aspersions and sought affidavit of the Prime Minister because you did not constitute the JPC. The CBI was asked by the Supreme Court to show the Chargesheet because you did not constitute the JPC and ignored the Parliament. The second adverse comment was made regarding the appointment of CVC. There you ignored the institution of the leader of the opposition. The leader of the opposition is not any person, it is not Sushma Swaraj, today I am, tomorrow there will be someone else. Before me Shrimati Sonia Gandhi was the leader of the opposition and before that Shrimati Indira Gandhi was also the Leader of the Opposition. The present Prime Minister himself was the Leader of the opposition in Rajya Sabha but you ignored the Leader of the opposition. I am not saying anything unreasonable. I was just requesting to select any one of the remaining two officers whose names have been proposed in the panel. Had he selected anyone of the two, accepted my advice, he would not have to listen advice, he would not have to listen adverse comment regarding CVC. But he had to listen adverse comments because he ignored one more institution. The third adverse comment came in the context of black money. When they said that it was not a matter of only tax evasion because it was said by the government that it was a case of theft. After that the Supreme Court ruled that it was not a case of theft but it was a case of looting of national property. There they ducked their responsibility. If the Government understood its responsibility when Advani Ji made it a issue they said during the elections that if they would come to power they would

also bring the black money back. They had made a promise of bringing back in hundred days, but they did not make any effort, but now one and half year have passed. Such comments would not have been made. Some concrete effort had been made and if it was not mentioned as a matter of tax evasion. Therefore it is matter of introspection for you.

[English]

It is a matter of introspection for you

[Translation]

that who is ignoring the constitutional institutions?

Today I would like to say that if the Government allows the constitutional bodies to work properly, the judiciary can never become proactive but when the people victimised by the Government approach Court, the judiciary shows activism and in this process becomes proactively enthusiastic which we call judicial activism. But the Government and we people are guilty for the same as we allow the judiciary to do the things which we should do ourselves. Therefore, Pranab Da I am saying to you that what you said in the beginning in the context of the whole country, is actually true. Today, the four pillars of democracy in the whole country are stumbling. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It will establish that some people will come to the Well of the house and demand saying accept this, otherwise House will not run. That slogan will strengthen Loktantra. I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Pranab Da, I want to humbly request you to listen to what I am going to say now, without being agitated as it is quite serious. ...*(Interruptions)* Please don't get angry. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not a question of being angry. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No, I am saying

to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not a question of showing anger,

[English]

It is a question of method.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have shown you the method of 77 hours. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You told so many things. you did not tell that I wanted only one thing that let this issue be decided by debate and thereafter decide. I wanted only a discussion on the floor of the House. Nothing more and nothing less.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Pranab Da, what explanation do you have for those 77 hrs. which were disrupted? ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It is a letter of Shri G.C. Malhotra. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, please don't challenge. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Was there a single day when the House transacted business?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Please, don't challenge. I have told that I am reading from the Secretary General's letter. Therefore, your facts can be wrong but not mine. I can handover you the letter. He was the Secretary General of Lok Sabha. 77 hours is written there. Let me send you his letter just now. Let

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me send the letter to you through Marshal. Mr. Marshal, please go and handover this letter to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sushmaji, Is it written there that the 77 hrs. disruption took place because of that demand only?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: 77 hrs. were disrupted. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Let me tell you the dates.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It is written there that 77 hrs. were disrupted. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Has it been mentioned for the same?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You should know the reasons due to which it happened. Let me give you the dates. ...*(Interruptions)* 14 March, 2001, 15 March, 2001, 16 March, 2001, and after that 17 April. Question Hour continued. We did not cancel and disrupt Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: How come only 66 questions out of 600 questions?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Question Hour continued and after that the demand for JPC was accepted. Earlier, as you were telling, without any demand. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Pawanji, I am sending the letter, kindly read it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have the facts as per the dates. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have not written this letter. 66 questions out of 600 were asked. This is written here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please tell me

how many questions are asked every day. When the House functions normally, 3 to 4 questions are asked. You are saying that it did not function due to this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: How many questions are asked within a period of 31 days? Who is responsible for causing disruption for 77 hours? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You did not allow even the first Budget, including the railway Budget. In July, 2004, the Ministers were not allowed to introduce it. You began from the very beginning of the Session held in July, 2004. Please remember what did you do?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Pranab Da, the year 2004 comes after the year 2001. This is arithmetic. You presented an example in the year 2001 and established that the Railway Budget is passed without discussion. Later on we repeated it in the year 2004. ...*(Interruptions)* You have shown the way by presenting this example. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You did not allow any discussion to take place. You did not let the House to discuss both the Budgets—the Railway Budget and the General Budget, ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You set this example in the year 2001, we have just followed it. ...*(Interruptions)* Marshal Sahab, please give this letter to Pawanji. I am sending a letter to you. Please go through it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Madam Speaker, what I am going to state now, Pranab Da I request you to listen to that seriously and with patience and please do not get angry.

Hon. Madam Speaker, you would agree with me. Today, all the four pillars of democracy—legislature, executive, judiciary and press are crumbling. All the four pillars are under cloud. The crisis of mistrust is deepening. Everyone is suspicious of another person.

Radia tape incident has exposed the hollowness of this system. The industrial sector has carved out such a place in our politics that the industrialists are interfering in our polity and are even deciding as to who should become a Minister, which portfolio should be given to whom, what should be printed on which column and which news should be printed on first page and the last page. The entire system is on the verge of collapse.

Pranab Da, therefore, I would like to say to you that the terms of reference of the JPC should be widened. The third point of the terms of reference provides:—

[English]

"To make recommendations to ensure formulation of appropriate procedure for implementation of laid down policy in the allocation and pricing of telecom licenses."

[Translation]

You have limited its scope. The question is not only limited to the procedure of telecom Licenses. The entire system is collapsing. Wherever you touch, it comes down crashing. Therefore, the need of the hour is that all the Members should sit together and ponder over as to how this system can be rebuilt and as to how the shortcomings, that have crept in the system, can be done away with. I would like to say to the Members of Parliament, who have been nominated as the Members of this JPC, that I am very glad to know that very senior Members have been nominated to this JPC. This JPC is not being constituted only to level charges against each other. I am sure that you will certainly find out the names of the persons who took this decision regarding allocation, how this has happened and the total loss suffered as a result thereof but simultaneously you will also have to find out the ways to rebuild this system as well as to look into the shortcomings that have crept into the system and to see that how those shortcomings can be rectified? Whether there are no checks and balances in the system? If there are no checks and balances in the system then how these can be brought in. If they are

there and are not being implemented, how these can be implemented. Because the hon. Prime Minister has recently put forth a new issue before the country. He said that there are compulsions of coalition *Dharma*.

Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to say that the coalition era has started 15 years ago in this country and is going to remain here for a long time. Therefore we shall presume that the coalition Governments will always be corrupt Governments and we can always justify corruption in the name of coalition *Dharma*.

Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to say that corruption is itself an *Adharma*. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You are speaking out of context. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am not speaking out of context. I just want to say that even in future only coalition governments would come into power. Presently both the national parties do not have strength enough to form the government on its own. Whether corruption is likely to be justified in the name of coalition *Dharma*? I, therefore, would like to say that corruption is an *Adharma* and *Adharma* cannot be promoted by taking refuge in the *Dharma*. There can be compulsions of coalition *Dharma* on some political issues.

Hon. Prime Minister, we ran coalition Government for six years. We formed alliance with 24 parties. We also spoke of compulsions, however, on political issues we wanted Article 370, which our alliance parties did not want, so we used to explain it to our workers that alliance was our compulsion, that is why we could not do it. However, alliance cannot be used to cover dishonesty. ...(*Interruptions*) Right now I am speaking on behalf of everyone. ...(*Interruptions*) I am not talking about the ruling party. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sudipji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Narayansamiji, let me tell you one thing that I have heard the hon. Prime Minister in pin drop silence. I am fulfilling my responsibility to run the House smoothly and you know

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

it very well. I am not saying anything wrong that the Ministers are getting up every now and then. ...*(Interruptions)* Alliance forms a coalition CMP which is called the Common Minimum Programme. if there is any compulsion in the Common Minimum Programme, one can understand, however, if the Common Minimum Programme becomes Corruption Maximum Programme, the country will not accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Inducting Mr. George Fernandez was not your coalition compulsion.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You may speak later on. There is no restriction on the observation of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. George Fernandes resigned and he was inducted back after three days, what was the compulsion?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You can take time from your party if you wish to speak. I have also been participating in the debate being the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, there is no restriction on it, but please do not interfere. Ask your leader. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs himself allots time for making submission, you may reserve some time out of it for yourself. If there is any need to counter what I said you may do it then, but you are interrupting me now and then. I am saying something serious before the nation. This onus has never been laid on any of the JPC's formed in the past. It has been formed at the most for one department. They extended the term of the JPC third time concerning the department. If the JPC would be dissolved simply after departmental enquiry, it will not be fulfilling its task. We need JPC to bring reforms in the system. I am not saying it today, there is a T.V. show presented by NDTV-Walk the Talk. Talking to the Editor of Indian Express Shekhar Gupta in that show, I told him the next day of the Winter Session when he asked me why I wanted JPC. I told him that PAC was doing its job, it is looking after the accounts and ascertaining the quantum of loss, Supreme Court and the CBI too doing their inquiry. However, who

will think of the system, which is being devoured by the past. Then I said that today there is a need to sit together and analyse everything. Today there is a need to bring comprehensive reforms. So kindly extend the term. They have extended the third term concerning the department, this is not going to help. Great onus lies on this JPC. The country is looking up with great hope. When the House was not functioning, there was anxiety in the people as to what was going on, why the temple of democracy was not functioning? We have taken out a solution, we have done that even in the past. The other day responding to the statement of the hon. Prime Minister I said that it was the beauty of Indian democracy that in most difficult times we draw a solution by sitting together. Today the situation is not only difficult but also serious. We need to contemplate as to how to bail the country out from this critical situation. This is not the question of bailing either of us out or the Opposition and the ruling side from this situation but bailing the country out since the morale of the country is weakening. People are worried about the situation. That is why I am asking you repeatedly to set up JPC so that some senior Members sit together. JPC has been constituted for introspection, deeper reflection, this JPC has been constituted not merely for enquiring into the 2 G spectrum allocation, pricing and policy. Its terms of reference should be expanded and it should be assigned this task or else whosoever is made the Chairman or the Members may decide among themselves how to bail the country out of this situation, concrete measures should be suggested and we have the potential, the capacity to draw out a concerted solution, we should harness that capacity and Pranab Da has the potential, whenever he talks about this philosophy, he never loses his cool, he talks very seriously. ...*(Interruptions)* So we should contemplate very seriously on this proposal. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam Speaker, I seek a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu Prasadji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Why I will not get a chance to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You will not speak right now, how can you speak now. Please let her conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let her speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, I want clarification on a point. This committee is the Joint Parliamentary Committee representing the entire House.

Will the findings of the committee be treated as final or will any discussion take place in the House in this regard, I want to know this. This House is supreme.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Alright.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It is not alright. Tell me.

MADAM SPEAKER: She is telling you.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Will you stop us from speaking. Will there be no discussion in the House over this issue. I know what the findings of our hon. and wise colleagues are going to be like but I don't think it right to say anything at this stage. Pranab babu, the government should make it clear whether we will adopt the report of the JPC without making any change or will we be able to discuss it in the House also?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Discussion will take place.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please stand up and say this.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The Report will be discussed. The House is supreme. So, it is obvious. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I would like to say

to Lalu bhai that this question could have been asked after I had spoken. I was about to conclude and you could have asked the question then. Where was the need to interrupt? He has already clarified the issue. I merely want to say that on this proposal. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Laluji, please sit down, let her speak.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Nowadays I don't speak much to women.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Earlier also you did not do so.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I want to know. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please sit down. Sushmaji please continue.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I did not want that the seriousness with which I am addressing this issue to be undermined by such interruptions. I want to say that the Members have arrived here with the kind of seriousness required for the JPC. Hence I would urge all of you that if you extend it on the basis of its terms it would be a good thing. And even if not, then please offer some solution to bring the country out of this terrible situation. When the country listens to these concret measures, the falling confidence would be shored up and the country would pull itself back from the abyss. I conclude with this hope and support this proposal.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to have been given this opportunity to intervene in this debate.

*Not recorded

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

[Translation]

I have known Sushmaji for many years. I also know from experience that when Sushmaji stands up in the House she...*

[English]

I withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is withdrawing.

...*(Interruptions)*

SURI KAPIL SIBAL: I withdraw those words. I sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have withdrawn my words ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is withdrawing his words.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, I am sorry. I apologize. I did not mean any offence to her. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I remember when the issue of Tehelka had come up, because Sushmaji has said many times that this government is mired in corruption.

15.00 hrs.

I remember that the C and AG report was placed in the House on 16 November. Even before that the newspapers had started reporting the report of the C and AG and its figures. At the time the House and the government had no information of the contents of the C and AG report. The government never got the chance to explain its position. Thereafter a petition was

filed in the Supreme Court and when the petition was filed this discussion started in the newspapers and the electronic media. But the government never got a chance to explain its position to the people. After that the Opposition Members started saying on television that this government was corrupt, scam of one lakh seventy six thousand crore rupees took place and so much loss was incurred as if whatever was written in the C and AG report was completely accurate. Even when we got no chance to speak since we did not have the report. The erstwhile Minister gave his resignation on 14 November. Means that the Minister had to resign before the laying of the report in the House. ...*(Interruptions)* What happened after that? ...*(Interruptions)* Please let me finish. When the report was laid on the Table of the House on 16th November it was stated that discussion should be held so that the Government could clear its stand before the country through the House. The Opposition countered and did not allow the House to be run. So, the Winter Session was not allowed to be run and the Government did not get any chance to explain its stance for about two and a half months. ...*(Interruptions)* I remember that and it was even mentioned by hon. Sushmaji and I remember that during the Tehelka episode also the House was not allowed to be run for a few days. That time hon. Vajpayeeji gave an address to the nation that:

"Parliament is in Session. It is the forum in which these allegations should have been dissected. Unfortunately, Parliament has not been allowed to discuss them."

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Please speak in Hindi.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I quote what he said in English.

[English]

"I am, therefore, here to talk directly to you to whom Parliament and all of us are responsible."

[Translation]

Shri Vajpayeeji rightly said that if such allegations,

*Not recorded.

reports and instances of corruption surfaced then these should be discussed in the House. If the proceedings of the House are disrupted and the House is not allowed to run, how the Government and the Parliamentarians would clear their stance and in this context I would like to remind you what hon. Sushmaji said that we speak publicly against the constitutional authorities. I feel it is wrong to say anything against the constitutional authorities publicly. I remember that what happened on 1st February 2002 in Tehlika case. A pamphlet was published by Shri R.V. Pandit and distributed to all the Parliamentarians. Who sent it? It was given by the then Minister of Defence through a letter. It contained

[English]

"What does one do when the culprit is the CAG?"

[Translation]

I would like to ask from hon. Sushmaji. She was Minister then. Did not she feel that her Government was aggressively maligning CAG. ...*(Interruptions)* Did not she feel it that time? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Who is this person called Panditji? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will tell you who Panditji is. That time Somnath Dada was in Opposition. He wrote a letter to the hon. Speaker, which I will read out, so that you may know who that R.V. Panditji is. He said—"My office provided Shri Pandit with available documents. and also arranged for him to see one of the 150 aluminum cassettes imported by us."

[Translation]

The then Minister of Defence himself gave secret documents to R.V. Pandit and you do not know who R.V. Pandit is. ...*(Interruptions)* He wrote in the letter that

[English]

"A perusal of the booklet by Shri Pandit reveals a single

point agenda to malign the CAG and wide sections of the Press who made critical observations of the Defence establishments."

[Translation]

You mere saying it and your Government was saying it. Shri George Fernandez was convener of NDA ...*(Interruptions)* Samta party. It was a coalition Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Minister speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, they are not allowing me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If you do not listen to me, how will you understand the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Madam, if you look at the history of India, particularly the history of BJP, whenever they got a chance to attack the constitutional authorities, they did so. National Human Rights Commission filed a petition in the Supreme Court of India in Best Bakery Case. ...*(Interruptions)* The Supreme Court made an observation on it.

[English]

"BJP said today that it was perceived—the Commission—as anti-Hindu and a danger to the federal set up."

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

[Translation]

When Shri Lyndoh was the Chief Election Commissioner and he decided that elections should be delayed in Gujarat, they made very personal remarks against Mr. Lyndoh. I wish to state that we should not react aggressively. However, if you look at the history of BJP, it has always been reporting to such things and has always adopted this attitude. ...*(Interruptions)* Now he said. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I would like to mention a small point. I think that the report of the C and AG is very important. The figure of 176 crore has been calculated by the C and AG using its own method. 36,993 crore out of 1,76,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* If you do not let me speak, how will this debate continue?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Kapilji, you address the Chair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: 36,993 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, I am on a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Which is the rule? First tell me the rule.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This Report of the C and AG is before the PAC. Does it lie within the jurisdiction of the Minister to discuss the merits of that Report in the House? This is my point of order. This is already before a Committee. ...*(Interruptions)* He cannot pronounce on the merits.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Show me the rule.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I am not going into the merits; I want to make it clear that I would not like to say anything on the merits of the CAG report; I just want to give the breakup so that the hon. Members of the Opposition are informed as to what the facts are. Rs. 36,993 crore is attributed to the spectrum that was given beyond 6.2 MHz. Now, during the NDA regime—this is in the Report—I am not saying any thing; according to the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam Speaker, at present the issue of debate's JPC and not 2G spectrum. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The C and AG has himself calculated that spectrum given during the NDA regime beyond 6.2 MHz cost the nation Rs. 12,214 crore. That is the loss to the revenue that the NDA regime caused according to the C and AG, not according to me. It is a fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Are we going to discuss 2G Spectrum of JPC?

[Translation]

We would debate on JPC. You may speak on JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am speaking ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: When 2G spectrum is to be discussed, why was JP constituted? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You have referred to corruption, therefore I want to make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is clear from the C and AG report that these people have caused the loss of 12214 crore rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: What are we discussing? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Do not be panic. There is a lot more. Do not be panic now. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: What will these 20 Members in this JPC do?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: You close the discussion now. Everybody is agreeable for this JPC. All are agreeable for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please speak on the JPC.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is speaking on the JPC.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Let us wind up this discussion and go for voting. Why are you being panic? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: He is speaking on the JPC only.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are discussing corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All the Members have taken their seats. Laluji, you also please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, I beg to move a motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please defer the motion, let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, the Committee has been constituted, announcement has been made. Let the committee inquire into the case and stop this debate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. He will sit down only when you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: What is the purpose of this debate? The inquiry of the Committee will be affected, it will not be fair, there will be no justice. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kapil Sibbalji, you may speak.

[English]

You please address the Chair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, Madam.

I merely wanted to point out that according to the calculations of the C and AG, because Sushma Swaraj Ji asked a question as to why Mr. Raja is in jail if he has not caused loss. So, if the BJP is responsible or the NDA is responsible for the loss, then who should be sent to jail? We must ask them the question. They must tell us. Now, Madam, let me tell you a fact which, probably, this House does not know. Right from 2003 to before the 3G spectrum was auctioned, till that date

*Not recorded.

no company in this country has ever paid for spectrum. No company in this country has ever paid for spectrum. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please just confine to JPC.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, they do not want to hear this. You do not want to hear this. That is why, you avoided the debate. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, will you please sit down?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let me just inform you. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, please sit down. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, the point that I was making was that if the argument is if Mr. Raja gave spectrum free, he is the criminal. But if their Ministers gave spectrum free, it does not matter. That is the argument that is being made. ...(Interruptions)

Please understand. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Except what the Minister is saying, nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Kapil Sibbalji, you may speak. You please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu Prasadji, you please sit down. He is not yielding.

[English]

Mr. Minister, are you yielding?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No.

MADAM SPEAKER: He is not yielding. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Because some facts have never been brought to the public domain...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister that he has yielded. He is of course perfectly free to say whatever he wishes to and put across to the House and whatever his viewpoint on the subject is. He is a learned Member of the House and he brings a great deal of legal understanding and experience.

We are discussing a Motion that has been moved by the hon. Leader of the House. The first item in the Motion is to examine policy prescriptions and their interpretation thereafter by successive governments. I had once in a private conversation with the hon. Leader of the House submitted that let even those days of NDA Government from 1998 be examined. What we are discussing is the contents of this particular Motion moved by the Leader of the House. While moving the

Motion the Leader of the House as also the Leader of the Opposition spoke movingly of the total atmosphere of the Parliament and how the previous Session had got debilitated for various reasons.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): You are responsible.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am responsible? Must be. But I personally feel. ...(Interruptions) No doubt, Madam, I am part of the total community. When an hon. Minister of the UPA most sadly was arrested, somebody asked what my views were. The same Minister had worked with us in NDA. I had then said quite honestly, which I repeat, that I am immensely saddened, I am extremely saddened because if a member of my community to which I belong—and this is the community, to which I belong—is arrested, somehow I am also diminished. This is what the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition have also said.

I appeal to the hon. Speaker and the Minister just as a matter of procedure. I am not scoring a point. He alleged that the Government had no chance to comment on the C and AG's Report. This would be factually incorrect. Because the C and AG procedurally, is required to submit the draft report to the Ministry for their comments before it is made public or even presented to the House. Once the comments on the draft report are received, then the C and AG responds to them also. Therefore, for the hon. Minister to say that he had no chance to comment, is perhaps overstretching the point. He does overstretch. I may appeal to you, Mr. Minister that the Parliament is not a legal body; it is a legislative body. There is a very real but subtle difference between the two. ...(Interruptions) If you just let me finish, I will not take your time.

Therefore, I appeal to you Madam Speaker that the discussion is on a Motion moved by the Leader of the House. I request you to please keep the discussion limited to that. Of course, the Minister is free to appear before the JPC with whatever charges he has to make and say whatever he wishes to say. But now is not the occasion to do so.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am deeply honoured by the advice given by my senior colleague.

I would not have brought any of these issues before this House but for the fact that the distinguished Leader of the Opposition deviated from the Motion that was sought to be passed. She talked about the Commonwealth Games, she talked about CVC, she talked about *bhrashtachar*, she talked about coalition. All that she talked about and that had nothing to do with this Motion. Therefore, I am duty bound to respond.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Mr. Minister, you may speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: She attributed to the Prime Minister a statement that the Prime Minister never made. The Prime Minister at no point ever has said that this Government has ever compromised with corruption. At no stage, he has said this. He only talked about the compulsions of coalition politics, like you had. As you remember, the defence portfolio was kept for somebody else. You also know for a fact that the environment portfolio at that time was also given to a coalition partner and he is sitting next to me. During your time, you know very well that the railways portfolio was also given to a coalition partner, who is with us now and was with you then. So, certain portfolios have always been, and these are common to all, given to coalition partners and that is all that the Prime Minister was saying because the Government of the day can decide on what Ministries they want and what Ministries they do not want, but the individual Ministers have to be decided by the coalition partner. That is all that the Prime Minister said and you said that he has said that he compromised with corruption. Is that a fair representation of what the Prime Minister said? I take strong objection to that. I want to put the record straight.

Then, you said that I have talked of a zero loss without even reading my statement. What did I say in the statement? I will place it on the table of this House.

I said that the policy of the Government, which was initiated by the NDA and proceeded with by the UPA-I and UPA-II, was that offirst-come-first-served. That was the policy.

[Translation]

Give if to someone who comes first. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: What is to be given?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: First-come-first-Served. ...(Interruptions) This policy was introduced by you. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

This was the policy of 2003. So, Madam, I said that if this was the policy of the Government, there was no question of an auction. You cannot have a first-come-first-serve policy and also an auction. You can either have a first-come-first-serve policy or an auction. So, the C and AG has presumed that had there been an auction, and then he interpolated 3G prices as 2G prices and said that this is the kind of presumptive loss that would have been caused. That is what he said, and I said that since the question of auction does not arise and since spectrum. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I said that since the question of auction does not arise and since spectrum was always given free, the question of a loss does not arise. That is what I said. ...(Interruptions) Now, let me tell you what I said because I have the transcript of what I said. The problem is that this is a nation of sound bite politics. This is what we believe in. I will show you what is it that I said. I said that 'by analyzing the presumptions of the C and AG, I brought the loss down to Rs. 17,755 crore.' ...(Interruptions) Then, I said...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): Why is he in jail? You tell the House. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am just telling you.

[English]

Madam, what did I say? I brought down the so-called loss by assumptions that we made to Rs. 17,755 crore. Then I said 'but actually the loss is nil' and I will tell you how. What was allocated was 4.4 MHz as start up spectrum for which there was no charge—neither in 1999, nor in 2001, nor in 2003, nor in 2005, nor in 2007 and nor in 2010. The TRAI's recommendation throughout—in October 2003, 2005, 2007 and on May 11, 2010—says right from 1999 that 4.4 MHz is start up spectrum. It comes bundled with the licence. That is what happened in 2007 also that 4.4 MHz of spectrum was given to every licensee, which was bundled with the licence. Nobody ever charged for it right from 2003 to 2007. So, the question of loss does not arise because there was no question of an auction. It is because there is no question of auction. What is wrong with it? ...*(Interruptions)* The Leader of the Opposition said that: "I had said Nil loss" ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Do not drive the JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Such a big scandal has taken place and he says that nothing has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please quote the rule no. and page no.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It is on page no. 964, para no. 2 of Kaul and Shakhdar.

[English]

It states: "Where allegations are made in the House against a particular political party, the leader or the Chief Whip of that Party or Group in the House is permitted to make a statement in regard thereto..."

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please quote the rule number and page number.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It is on page no. 964, paragraph two from Kaul and Shakhdar. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: If he is trying to level allegations, then he has to give advance notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Yes. It states: "Where allegations are made in the House against a particular political party..." ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): If everything is right, then why did you form the JPC? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have never said it. I have quoted from the transcript. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, I will request the Leader of the House to take back his Resolution. We do not want it. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not a charity that they are giving us. It is not charity. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Are we begging here?

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: He is making an allegation against a political party. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We do not want this JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

There is no point. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The present Minister has already come to the conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: He cannot speak like this ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Madam, there was a ruling of the Speaker given on 11-2-1967 during the Lok Sabha debate wherein it was stated that one cannot make allegations against a political party without prior notice or permission. When the Speaker approves it only then it would be considered. It is a ruling of 11th February, 1967.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I would like to request the hon. Members that this is a consensus Motion. Myself and the Leader of the Opposition just explained the background as to what happened before it. A lot of background work was done before taking this initiative, and a lot of consultations took place. Therefore, in that context we explained that this should not be repeated, namely, the unfortunate event that happened during the Winter Session. Hence, we collectively decided to bring this Motion for adoption because it is technically required. The House can express its decision on a substantive Motion, and the normal practice is that it is being adopted with a very short discussion only. There is no scope of any elaborate debate or discussion on this.

But unfortunately, it has happened. Therefore, my request to all the hon. participants would be that they should talk about the JPC itself and also its Terms of Reference.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Let Shri Kapil Sibal know that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I deeply respect what the Leader of the House has stated. The reason why I said what I said was because I wanted to place before the House as to why the BJP did not want a debate. Had there been a debate, all that I have said would have been before you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I give the floor to Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Therefore, I commend this

Motion to the House, and I thank the hon. Speaker for allowing me to intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, what happened to the census of backward communities? The matter is being side lined under all these scams. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this important motion.

Madam, a proposal has been presented before the House on such a critical point. The Government has announced in respect of constitution of JPC, but I am unable to understand the ongoing discussion on the matter. I am unable to understand what is being discussed. It would be appropriate if the discussion is held after constitution of JPC. Now they are saying that this should not be done. They are leveling charges against each other. Members of both the BJP and Congress party are indulging in war of words. Members are blaming each other for the scams. The JPC will enquire as to who is responsible for the scam. Besides enquiry is also being conducted by PAC into the matter. Hon'ble Minister is justifying their stand.

15.43 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

I would like to submit whether the Hon'ble Minister agreed or not with the CAG Report, but, he should not attack a constitutional authority in public. You have

*Not recorded.

violated the norms set in this regard. Just now you were saying that Members of Opposition have also made similar comments. Will you follow the wrong doing like them? You should not express such opinion in public. It is my request that it is not appropriate for a political party to attack such constitutional authorities.

Madam, hon'ble Pranab Da has said that whatever happened in neighbouring country Pakistan should not happen in our country as well. 63 years have passed since the independence of the country and such incidents cannot be repeated in our country. The roots of democracy are deep and strong and spread from Parliament to grass root level in the country. You have cited the example of neighbouring country but there was no democracy in that country.

The Military action there was quite expected. In that country the Government is elected through democratic process but the Military holds real power. They have to abide by the Military diktats. It is the main reason for not accepting your plea. You are a senior and experienced Member. When the Parliament did not function, then you said that such a situation could be created here, which is not good. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Pranab Da has said so. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I did not say that here it would happen. What I said was: "Historically, it is true that when democratic institutions fail to function, extra-constitutional authority may come." I did not say that here, there would be military rule.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Hon'ble Pranab Da, had you accepted the demand of the entire opposition the very first day, then it would not have been debated all over the country. Yesterday, Shri Mulayam Singhji submitted before the House that the matter of 2G Spectrum has become a household topic. Earlier, no one was aware of this matter but now people are well about 2G Spectrums. JPC is not being constituted, what is 2G Spectrum, it is a telecom scam.

Even village people are aware of all this. A number of days have been wasted in this regard but ultimately you agreed to their demand. It is better late than never. Had you accepted the demand earlier, then, Winter Session would not have been wasted. You said that it is the responsibility of the Opposition. But it is the collective responsibility of both the ruling and opposition parties. No matter whose Government is in power. The accountability of the Government is higher in comparison to the opposition. You have not performed your duties, instead you are trying to blame the opposition for the same, which is not proper. You cannot escape from your accountability. The winter session could not take place for a number of days. The JPC has been constituted four times before this and you are not constituting it for the first time. Nothing major would happen with the constitution of JPC. The JPC will conduct the enquiry and action is likely to be taken against those who are found guilty. The Government was not expected to bear any expense in this regard. This is the first incident in the history of the country that a Union Minister has been put behind the bars. It is not a minor incident. Nothing like this has ever happened in the history of Parliament that a Union Minister resigned and was put behind the bars.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that our performance in the Parliament has a direct impact on the common man. Politicians have a bad image among the people of the country and we are responsible for it because we have tarnished our image. This House is governed by the constitution, parliamentary practices or precedence. If there was precedence in this regard and it is provided in the Constitution, then what was the problem to constitute JPC earlier? I welcome the decision taken by the Government for constitution of the JPC.

Had you done this before, such a situation and enmity would not have crept into all this. But I would definitely request you not to give rise to this bitterness anymore. I would urge you as well as them to allow the Parliament to function and let the discussion take place. The Parliament has indeed been formed for carrying out debate and expressing the view point of

[Shri Rewati Raman Singh]

both the ruling party and the opposition party. This House is not meant for raising allegations and counter-allegations against each other and casting aspersions. This should not happen in the House. We should express ourselves within the limit of decency.

As Laluji said that when JPC has been decided to be formed as a proposal to this effect has come, then why is discussion taking place today? Let the discussion take place once the JPC report is presented. I am unable to understand as to what the Justification of having the discussion today is. Let the discussion take place after the presentation of JPC report so that all the members get the opportunity to speak.

With these words, I support the formation of JPC.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Allow me to speak, as I have to board a train. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): You have missed your train.

hon. Chairman, Sir, you have given me the opportunity to speak on the important proposal of hon. Pranab Mukherjee on which discussion is taking place from both the sides, for the last few hrs. I was unable to comprehend the justification of the ruckus taking place. Since, the statement due to the scam continued in the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)* In order to end the stalemate due to scam which continued during the last session of the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: No Sir, his name is on the committee, so how is he participating in the discussion? It is useless. You please call others. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I can speak on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: No, you can't speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not a matter for inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)* The Speaker of Lok Sabha and the leader of the House

Hon. Pranab Da made several efforts to end the statement which continued in the Parliament and a proposal also came from the Hon. Leader of the House that it should be thoroughly debated whether JPC is constituted or not. Since, so many scams took place. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: This matter has now come under you....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I am not talking about inquiry....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It has now come under your jurisdiction, now you are the judge. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon. Laluji has rised a question. You give ruling on that because it has been the tradition in the House that the member, whose name is on JPC, does not give a speech. How can he give a speech when his name is in JPC? Please give a ruling in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He can not speak on this issue?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I was saying that when the Leader of the house tried to have discussion on this matter, the members did not agree to do so but today I am observing that when JPC has been constituted and you have announced it, then what is the point in having such a thorough discussion? Alright, a proposal came which needed to be approved but I don't find any justification in having a discussion in this regard for four hours and several questions have been raised with regard to constitution of JPC. I want to seriously say that it is not a question of anybody's victory or defeat. My party believes that when JPC has been constituted, it reflects nobody's defeat and victory but we need to work seriously in the interest of the people as well as the country.

I would like to say that much only. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak when you get your time.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have risen in support of the proposal made. Pranav Babu has. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain silence. Please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The question regarding justification is being raised that no member can speak on this issue. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You can speak. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I was stopped from making my view point. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This is not correct. Anyone can speak. That is not being discussed.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the decision in this regard should come from the chair. You please give the ruling. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the chair and start your speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to make a submission in respect of issues raised by Shri Pranab Babu. I accept that the situation in state legislatures has further deteriorated. However, I have witnessed in Lok Sabha i.e. Parliament that being the House of people of the country, sentiments of Members, be it Pranab Babu's party or ours, are reflected vigorously. One of the reasons of the same is that the number of regional parties has increased. The House got adjourned yesterday over Telangana issue. In respect of constitution of JPC I believe that there has been detailed discussion in the House in this regard. Just now Kapil Sibbalji was saying that he was not given a chance to speak on the issue but, there has been a detailed discussion on the issue outside the House as well. I do not wish to go in detail. It would be appropriate if the discussion on the issue is held after presentation of the report. I would like to say that the discussion is held in the House on the issues related to the people of the country in a democratic system. Hon'ble Pranab Babu has made efforts and called three-four meetings in this regard but, he did not utter a word during these meetings. After that you reach the conclusion that we do not listen to the Government. As a result the issue has become talk of the nation. Hon'ble Kapil Sibbalji was speaking while participating in the debate initiated by hon'ble Sushmaji and yourself but, he centered his speech on the issue of JPC. He made unpleasant remarks which are unbecoming of him. He is considering the House as Chamber of the High Court or the Supreme Court. This is politics. You have under taken various tasks which you should have not undertaken.

16.00 hrs.

You are a Minister. When JPC report will be put for discussion in the House then you may provide a

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

copy of the report to your party Members and participate in the debate. But here you have made unpleasant remarks which are inappropriate. It may be possible that corrupt practices have not been adopted in the case as per your statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to urge that stand of the Government is totally different from your stand. One of your Ministers has resigned. The matter is subjudice and he is behind the bars. If you believe and find it unfair then you should resign. Pranab Babu I would say that the debate that has taken place in the Lok Sabha on the issue was beyond expectation. Some people opined that credibility of politicians has been gradually lowered.

But, I believe that this time the people have lost faith in the Government. Had you accepted the demand in respect of constituting JPC, the government would have won trust of the people. But it is good that you agreed to their demand lately. It is going to benefit us. We got an opportunity to make the people aware in this regard. Corruption is prevalent in the entire system of governance including 2G Spectrum. The plunderers are all over the place and corruption is prevalent in entire system. When crime is committed then someone is likely to be made scapegoat. The 2G Spectrum case has been unearthed owing to CAG. Otherwise, I have raised the issue three times earlier. I have gone through it along with the statement made by you. It concluded that there is nothing like that. Pranab Babu is sitting here. When Shri Balu said that the enquiry should be conducted into the matter since the year 1998. I was the first person who was in agreement. Even though we are part of that Government but my intentions are clear that we all should join hands in the fight against

corruption. Therefore, it is not an issue of 2G Spectrum only since root of corruption are deep in the system.

As you said that money deposited in foreign countries will be brought back within hundred days. There are problems and it could not materialise but, the discussion was also not allowed to take place in the House in this regard. I would say that the Government has adopted liberal view while accepting demand for constituting JPC. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that it would be better if you cover CWG under its preview. Pranab Babu, I would like to mention one more point. Sushma Ji was correctly saying that the House is not functioning and there is no point as to who is responsible. The court has taken up the 2G Spectrum case and the matter is subjudice. Now we don't have any say in the matter. The court has clearly stated that they will look into the matter now. When the court issued instructions then persons were arrested and action was expedited in the matter. I agree that the Government has initiated enquiry in the CWG case. But one of the person in the government is saying that I have 5 per cent share in it and remaining 95 per cent share belongs to others. I would like to urge that these institutions are being damaged in the absence of proper terms and references. I agree that the Election Commission is functioning strongly. There was a time when courts were inactive but today the courts are active and independent.

I am not saying that stand of the court is good or not. There are various such institutions like CBI. There has been drastic improvement in the functioning of CBI under the direction of court. What is the reason for such transformation since the CBI has been assigned the task in the initial stage by the Government. Why the enquiry was not expedited earlier and how the enquiry has been expedited after intervention of the court. Therefore, terms of reference should be determined in respect of autonomy of enquiry agency. Pranab Babu, we should find out a way to strengthen these institutions. If you do not wish to cover that issue in it then find out a way by calling all party meeting in this regard.

16.60 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS in the Chair]

Madam Chairman, the earlier two-three CVCs were very nice. Now Shri Thomas is not ready to quit. He is listening neither to you nor to us. The situation is that he is clung to his seat and we cannot remove him. Why were three persons appointed? They were there for general consensus. I do not want to say much about it. Only that the terms of reference are those the Committee on 2G spectrum. Arrangements should be made for inquiry through investigation agencies. This loot is not restricted to Delhi, it is there in states, too. Today corruption is at its high in land deals. Three lakh hectares of NCR land has been usurped. Let action in 2G spectrum case be a war on corruption. This is not against the politician. Some people are of the opinion that politicians are losing their credibility. I do not agree with it. 90 per cent of the people in this House are genuine and full of pathos. And of course, their image is being tarnished. Be it the corporate sector or the electronic media at time they do their job well, however, at times they make a mountain out of a mole hill. My only humble submission is that since you are a leader and your party is in the Government such an action should be taken in 2G spectrum case during your regime that should ensure complete transparency. Such an action should be taken that makes that perpetrators of corruption realise that now they would not be spared and it will not be allowed any further. This provision should be made in its terms of reference. The institutions of India are weakening, it owes to you, us or politics, however, they should be strong. None other than the bureaucrats, judiciary, media, legislators is accountable. Members of Parliament, Ministers are accountable and no one else is accountable.

Pranab Babu has kept his hand on his head. This is not going to help. We are all free, independent. If 2G spectrum case would not have happened the corporate would have made our life hell. Kapil Sibalji you know how to fix these corporates. These people have given some donations and lost their senses. People have elected them, so they should rule.
...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): They have been given handsome donations since the year 2003.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Yes, Sir, you know it that they are giving small donations and minting money.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Yadav Saheb, your time is over.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: That is why I would request Pranabji to find out a way through terms of reference since he is an expert. The discussion on 2G spectrum can be held without strengthening. The institutions which are growing weak, however, nothing fruitful will be done. You have taken a good measure, you have been successful on one front, however, there are CWG and Adarsh Society scams and the land of railways and defence is being sold across the country.
...(Interruptions) With these words I conclude.

Madam, you are also requested to announce the rule giving clarification if the Members of JPC can keep their views on the matter.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Motion for appointment of a Joint Committee. It will examine policy prescriptions and their interpretation thereafter by successive Governments, including decisions of the Union Cabinet and the consequences thereof, in the allocation and pricing of telecom licenses and spectrum from 1998 to 2009; it will examine irregularities and aberrations, if any, and the consequences thereof in the implementation of the Government decisions and policy prescriptions from 1998 to 2009; and it will make recommendations to ensure formulation of appropriate procedures for implementation of laid-down policy in the allocation and pricing of telecom licences.

I had the privilege to attend all the meetings of the leaders of political parties which were called by the Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee at least thrice and by the hon. Speaker twice. At that time it was discussed that this proposal for a JPC be tabled on the floor of the House and I particularly said in the

[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

meetings that let us hear Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, who is a very good orator, and Shri Pranab Mukherjee, and then a decision be taken about the formation of the JPC. Ultimately, it was not accepted and the whole Winter Session was disrupted. It is a matter of shock which would haunt us every moment. But ultimately with the intervention of the hon. Prime Minister, it has come up.

We should know that the total number of telephones now operating in the country is more than 723 millions. In the targeted plan, the target was 600 millions to be achieved by 2012. But that has been already achieved. It is due to tough competition. The competition that exists is so tough that automatically corruption will take place in such cases. So, the question of corruption has come up.

We are the second largest partner of the UPA-II Government. We want to assure that as a partner of the Government or as an ally, we will not ever be the cause of embarrassment to the Government so far as corruption is concerned. We are firm believers in the principles of honesty and transparency, basing upon which the Trinamool Congress was born and we are proceeding with our head high always. We do not want to take anything with the Government though we are the partners. We want to contribute our ideas at a small level according to our capacity to strengthen the UPA-II Government. So, as a partner, we want to make it clear on the floor of the House that we never became the causes of embarrassment to the Government at any stage or at any level nor even we want to make it so.

Madam Chairman when this JPC will be set up and the 2G scam issue will be taken up, we have a very few proposals which can be taken as terms of references.

The hon. Member, whom we have nominated to the Committee, will certainly go and place them before the Committee. The major issue can be placed on record. We want to submit it here to be taken into consideration for induction in the terms of reference. The

spectrum which was allocated at vastly under-valued prices and some companies seem to have an inside track on its development. In addition, the decision not to auction 2G spectrum and to maintain the same entry fee since 2001. This is one of the major issues which have been transpired.

My second suggestion is on the causes for alleged revenue loss by the above decision.

Third comes the point on the alleged advancement of the cut-off date for receipt of applications and the grant of licence to ineligible applicants.

So, these are the few issues which we, at the primary stage, want to keep on record that this can be taken up in the terms of reference when the Committee will start functioning.

Madam, we fully believe that though it is late, yet we were totally in favour of formation of a JPC. Even in the meetings of the All-Parties' Leader Forum, we categorically said that the Trinamool Congress, as a Party, is a very transparent Party and our approach is always to expose the corruption. What is bad is said to be bad. We do not want to go for any compromise with any types of corruptions initiated by any party or any person at any level.

Madam, one person may be bad for which a total political party cannot be blamed as a corrupt party. Sometimes, mistake of one individual can cause damage to a total political party. So, in any way, it is to be taken into consideration and the JPC's purpose should not be that those who are representing from the Opposition will only try to catch the Government and the Government will try to only hide all the faults and all the charges of corruption in a negative manner. That should not be allowed to be held. Let the investigation move with transparency and with very open mind and let the truth come out. We believe that this should be a precedent and this JPC should create some examples in the history of parliamentary democracy by which people will really realise that formation and functioning of JPC can certainly produce some results. That can enlighten and can give relief and benefit to the common

people of the country. Let this country feel that the Parliament has positively played a major role when such types of vital and crucial issues come up for the interests of the people. We fully endorse the announcement of the JPC in connection with the Ministry of Communication.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Madam Chairman thank you very much for permitting to speak on the Motion for appointment of a Joint Committee to go into various aspects of telecom licensing.

Madam, when the Leader of the Opposition was speaking, she was talking about certain things regarding the last Session where they were not allowed to run the Session and the Leader of Opposition was blaming the Government for not allowing the Session to go on.

I would like to say one thing. The Winter Session was not held. No Business was conducted in this House. But there was a heavy offensive on one man who is our man. Without knowing the facts, without going into the merits of certain reports, he was accused. The report was leaked. All the leaders of the Opposition who are here started accusing him, abusing him in the public. Had there been a discussion held in this House, as was suggested by the Leader of the House, we would have come to many conclusions. I can even say the three subjects which we have selected for the JPC would have decreased or even increased. But there was no discussion. He was accused and abused. There was an offensive by the media, by the leaders of the Opposition and by the other party Members. He had no opportunity to explain his position. Even the Government was not given an opportunity to explain its position.

Madam, I have great regards for the Office of the C and AG. Like any other constitutional authority or office, the C and AG is an authority created by an Act of Parliament. But the Opposition took an opportunity based on the leaked report to attack the Government, to take political mileage over the Government. That is not fair. As I said earlier, I have great regards for the

Office of the C and AG, not for the person occupying the Chair. It was leaked. It should also be gone into. This Committee should go into that aspect. It should be added in the terms of reference of the JPC.

Secondly, I want to make one more observation. When the Leader of the Opposition was speaking, she also talked of the observation made by the Supreme Court. Madam, I can say only one thing. If an adjudicator becomes a prosecutor, there ends justice in this land. If an adjudicator becomes a prosecutor, there is no scope for the common man to get justice. If they are approving it, then, that shows the mindset of the Opposition. So, with these words, I support this Motion.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Chairman, we are against disruption of the House. The House did not function for the entire Winter Session. From day one, you can remember that we have been demanding the formation of the JPC. We do not always demand the formation of a JPC. In a very rare case, Members of this House demand the formation of a JPC.

There had been four JPCs in the past. I can remember that in 1987 the House could not function for a number of days. When the entire Opposition had been demanding the formation of a JPC to inquire into the Bofors Scam, the House could not function for several days. Then, in the 1990s when there was the stock market scam by Harshad Mehta, for many days, the House could not function. We were in the Opposition. We had been demanding from day one a JPC. We said that unless a JPC was formed, there would not be any proper inquiry into all aspects. A JPC does not inquire into one aspect but the entire aspect of corruption and the scam. When we were in the Opposition, when there was the Tehelka exposure in respect of purchase of coffins for Defence, when the NDA was in power, the House did not function for many days.

But the NDA, at that point of time, did not constitute JPC. This time it is not only the question of the scam of Rs. 1,76,000 crore but it has its wider ramifications and that is why we, the entire Opposition is demanding JPC. Even the Parties, who are outside

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

this Government but supporting the Government, are also asking for formation of JPC.

What was our argument? The argument of the Government was that so many agencies are enquiring into this scam, the CBI is enquiring, the CVC is enquiring, the Enforcement Department is enquiring and PAC is also examining it, so where is need for JPC. In the past also, all these agencies were engaged to enquire and examine whenever there was a case of omission and commission. But Government agreed to form JPC. Why in this case, the Government was so much obdurate? Why there was obduracy in agreeing to a proposal made by the entire Opposition?

The proposal of the Government was not only for a debate. We are not afraid of a debate. We know the House is for debate and discussion. If there is no debate and discussion, what for this House is there? We are not afraid of debate on this 2G spectrum scam. But a condition was imposed that along with the debate there would be voting to know whether the majority of the Members of the House are in favour of Joint Parliamentary Committee or not. We are against that, we are not against any debate.

The House did not function because we are accountable to the people; we have been elected by the people and we are here to represent the people; we are here to raise the important and urgent issues, issues concerning the people of our country, but we could not get any opportunity in the entire Winter Session to raise the people's issues in this House. Who is responsible for that, as if the Opposition has demanded JPC and the Government is not agreeing to form JPC?

Today, the motion has been brought before the House. Had the Government brought this motion in the first week of Winter Session, this entire Session would not have been wasted. Who is responsible for that?

What is the argument of the hon. Minister? That there is no corruption at all, there is no loss of revenue. As if presumptive revenue or presumption loss or

notional loss is not a real loss. He stated in a Press Release:

"The criticism of large revenue loss has received a great deal of attention in the Press because of the size of the loss stated by CAG. This estimate is based on the assumption that spectrum should have auctioned or sold in some other manner which would have fetched the Government the highest possible price..."

"...However, the logic underlying this estimate is completely flawed. Government policy is formulated with a view to maximize public welfare..."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Achariaji, please come to the subject; come to the JPC.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: By selling spectrum at the price of 2001 level is a public welfare. I am coming for justification of JPC why we have been demanding JPC.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister was also justifying.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He further says:

"...and not merely to maximize Government revenues."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sum up now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: If there is no Government revenue, how can there be public welfare? The Prime Minister has also given strange argument. What is the argument of the Prime Minister? It is because of compulsion for 'coalition dharma', the Prime Minister remained a silent spectator for the entire period, even though he was aware of the corruption which was taking place. In 2008 itself, our leader in Rajya Sabha, Sitaram Yechury wrote to the Prime Minister apprising him what was happening at that point of time. Gurudas Dasgupta also wrote two letters to the Prime Minister. Today, he is talking about 'coalition dharma' compulsion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Where was that 'coalition dharma' when 61 Left Party members were extending external support to UPA-I Government? And our demand was not to sign Indo-US Nuclear Agreement. But he forgot at that point of time the 'coalition dharma'; he went ahead with signing Indo-US Nuclear Agreement. So, after one month, after wasting time of entire Winter Session, now the Government has agreed and brought a Motion to form a Joint Parliamentary Committee. It is good. I thank the Government and I sincerely hope this JPC would definitely not only inquire but also, as is its terms of reference: 'procedures for implementation of laid down policy in the allocation and pricing of telecom licences', all these aspects would be examined by it and it will present a Report to the House from 1998 onwards.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): Madam Chairman; I need hardly state at the outset that I rise in support of this Motion for the appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

We heard the Leader of the House today introduce the motion. He gave a very statesman-like preoration. The Leader of the House said that when the Executive and the Legislature abdicate their responsibility, there comes about a vacuum and in that vacuum you will find certain other powers rush to fill in, whether they are constitutional powers or extra-constitutional powers will attempt to fill this vacuum. In that context, he mentioned Maoism. But I want to draw the attention of the House to something far more important.

The other day the newspapers, when this entire issue began in the Supreme Court, reported an observation by the Judges of the Court. When Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was addressing the argument, the Solicitor General of India during his arguments, the Solicitor General of India made bold to say that the Prime Minister is an honest man. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy endorsed that, and the Supreme Court, that is what the newspapers said, sarcastically said, that "we do not need your certificate that the Prime Minister is of good conduct. The petitioners are in the case giving a certificate to Prime Minister of good conduct". This pains all of us. An Institution like the Prime Minister of

this country is the object today of some decision, the object of some ridicule before another Institution under the Constitution. This reminds me of what happened in 1994, 1995 and 1996 when another Prime Minister thought that he was being too clever by half, by implicating his Cabinet Colleagues in the Hawala Scam. Similarly there was a vacuum because the Executive was emasculated, the Legislature was emasculated and therefore what filled the vacuum was the Judiciary which went rampant and the Congress Party took eight years thereafter to recover and come back to power in 2004.

I would like to remind the Congress benches that when they have acceded to a JPC they have done the right thing because there is an internal corrective mechanism that this House must bring into play. If we do not want any corrective mechanism to kick in and come into play, it is best that we self correct, otherwise there are enough forces in this Constitution as well as outside the Constitution who are only too willing and able to correct us. The Government has been less than gracious because I think the hon. Leader of the House again today said and he was being disingenuous when he said that we were ready for a JPC all along but we only wanted a debate first. It is not correct. The Winter Session was a waste because the Government dug its heels and said 'No JPC'. Now the question is why we need a JPC. The reason for JPC is that various contradictory theories have been floated over the last six to eight months. Many of them have actually come from the Prime Minister, who from the day one has been less than convincing because he has been less than convinced. Look at the kind of theories that have come out.

First the Prime Minister said, we were following the same policy but there has been faulty implementation'. The House is entitled to ask him that it was under your beat that this faulty implementation took place. Where were the people who were to ultimately decide that that implementation was to be corrected? Today he again said that the same policy had the entire Cabinet's nod. But I wish to remind the Prime Minister we have now seen the then Finance Minister has clearly made a noting that if these licenses

[Shri Pinaki Misra]

are to be further sold out there must be a premium that the Government must obtain. The Finance Minister said that, why have the recommendations of the Finance Ministry been ignored.

The Prime Minister has talked about teledensity. Teledensity is because of the aspiration of one billion Indians. Teledensity has nothing to do with what price has been paid. People who have paid humongous prices in the auctions in 3G have done so advisedly because they know what they would reap commercially. Therefore, let us not hide behind the fact that you have given teledensity to this country because teledensity to this country, to a billion people, had to come whether you were in power or they were in power.

Madam, the Prime Minister has talked about coalition compulsions. Because of this compulsion he had to tolerate rogues in his Cabinet. In the same breath he said this, but, also that this is a Cabinet decision therefore the entire Cabinet is deemed to comprise of such people.

Again he said that this is in the nature of a subsidy like the food subsidy, like the fertilizer subsidy. If so that is an answer in itself? The Government on day one should have said that we actually wanted to subsidise all these licences. Let the people decide whether this is the kind of subsidy that this Government has been voted to give.

I am glad that my friend, Shri Kapil Sibbal has just walked in. Madam Chairperson, I was a junior in his Chamber, and I learnt a lot from him. But Shri Sibbal needs to learn a lot in turn from some of his leaders. He has to learn from the manner in which the Congress President maintains her silence under the grimmest provocation and how little the Prime Minister speaks despite being provoked. I do not know why the Prime Minister brought in Shri Sibbal. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Yes, Madam Chairman. I do not know why the Prime Minister brought in Shri Sibbal. We were all under the impression that because

he is a man of unimpeachable financial integrity that he was brought in to being in some corrective mechanisms into this system. Instead, Shri Sibbal on day one mounted a robust and combative defence of Mr. Raja which would actually have done him credit if he was arguing for his bail in Patiala House. Really if his heart is not in the job that he has got here, he really should resign and go and defend Mr. Raja in court because that is what he has done. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Lalu Prasadji.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Madam Chairman, he is far too intelligent a person not to understand that he is in a minority of one in this country who believes in his so-called 'zero loss' theory that he has given in this House. There is no question that he is a single man. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Lajuji.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Shri Lajuji, I will just take two more minutes to wind up.

Madam Chairperson, all I need to say now is this. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Lalu Prasad is on his legs. Please wind up.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Madam, I will just take two more minutes. There are two fundamental questions this IPC. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No. Your time is over. Please sit down now.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Madam Chairperson, you gave a lot of time to others. Please give me one minute more.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have already given ten minutes to you. I have given ten minutes to everyone. I have given you more than that.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Madam, please give me one minute to sum up.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Okay, you sum up now.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: This IPC has to come to a very important finding because this is now what the newspapers write on a daily basis. When they talk about the loneliness of the Prime Minister, etc., has the Congress Party and the UPA taken advantage of a decent man of unimpeachable integrity, whose currency now is unfortunately running out? The Congress has soaked his currency up and it is now preparing to ditch him. That is one. Or is this Prime Minister, Madam Chairperson, with great respect a worthy inheritor to Shri Narasimha Rao ji who was Machiavellian in his own way and who loved the power that came with his job? The Prime Minister has said that there should not be elections every six months. What he meant to say was: "I did not want to remain Prime Minister only for six months." If that is what he meant to say, then that is what this IPC must endeavour to discover.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Chairman, the UPA Government 2 of the Congress party after a lot of expostulations acceded to the supremacy of parliament and announced the setting up of the JPC. I welcome this motion. I had given a suggestion at the outset that the issue of JPC was not something new. The opposition always demands the setting up of Joint Parliamentary Committee or a Joint Vidhan Sabha committee to grill the Government and obtain information on such important issues and every Government tries to evade the same. It is a record. However, today the announcement for setting up of JPC in the 2G Spectrum case was made with three terms and conditions and those three conditions shall be deliberated upon. Be it in regard to the decision of the cabinet policy of the NDA Government or the policy of UPA government in regard to joint Parliamentary Committee the terms have been very limited. I gave the suggestion in the morning the Parliament is supreme and every Member of Parliament and leader should get the chance to participate in the debate when the report of the committee is laid after its inception.

Pranabji said that there would be discussion. I welcome the decision and also suggest that today let us not have its reply. In regard to the terms of

references determined I am afraid till these are determined through a concerted deliberation nobody would accept them. There appears to be some irregularity. Its reference should be considered. I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Prime Minister, Pranabji and Soniaji. This work should be completed within a stipulated time.

I had given a suggestion at the outset that there should not be any discussion on this issue and its Members should not be allowed to speak. Now who should be the Chairman of the committee? These people are levelling allegations on one another. We have been witnessing it not from today but from the time of the Bofors case. The Government changed and the Congress Government came back into power. The word spread throughout the country that if Bofors Guns and other weapons had not been there our soldiers could not have combated the enemy. Three agencies are working on this issue—JPC, CBI and CVC. JPC will give its findings. CBI is an autonomous body and CVC is above CBI. This issue is being looked into by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi. As per the constitutional provision the scams and irregularities would be investigated by C and AG and the matter will be sent to the Public Accounts Committee. The Vidhan Sabha or Parliament sanctions funds to the concerned officers and audits the accounts headwise. Then the cases are filed and persons are sent to jail. Our constitution provides a system that the cases are sent by CAG to PAC and it inquires into those cases. As the hearing of the case regarding 2G scam continued in the PAC, the manner in which it was suppressed, the Party which suppressed it, the people belonging to his party suppressed it. The people belonging to BJP suppressed. The matter should be clarified explicitly.

Madam, the actual loss suffered by us, the funds involved in the scam, whether the scam took place or not, Raja is guilty or not, unless the last court finally convicts somebody, he may not be pronounced guilty, this is our judicial system. I am not depending on Raja. This is correct that I never wanted to be the Minister of Railways. When the existence of National Political

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

Parties started to erode, the culture of coalition government began at the time of NDA. This coalition will continue in the country at present.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): The coalition started at the time of Devegaudaji. You have started it.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Correct, you provided strength to it. The politics of coalition will continue in the coming days. I know, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, personally. If anybody says that the Prime Minister is thief, then Lalu and his party will never believe it. I publically declare here that he is an honest person and gentleman. Many things are said about Soniaji. It is regrettable. We are responsible leaders. We all have our personal life. One day I read in newspaper that Advaniji apologised Soniaji. I tried to find out what was the matter that he had to apologise to Soniaji by further reading the news item? It came to light that Advaniji had perhaps said that Soniaji had an Account in Swiss Bank.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: He did not tell this, it was stated in a report.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Listen to me. Which report stated what, no one should quote wrong facts about anybody. The money of the country is flowing out abroad, wherever the money had gone, what was the circumstances? The inquiry is going on. Statements have no value before recorded facts. The case of 2G spectrum is recorded on files. He is leader of such a stature, and said recklessly that Sonia Gandhi had an Account in Swiss Bank. Again he said that he apologised and said that there was no Account. There is dissatisfaction in the BJP that the atmosphere created by the statement was punctured by the apology of Advaniji. ...*(Interruptions)* If it is said, then tell when you are caught on wrong foot, you start feeling sorry. We should not adopt such culture and politics. They speak carelessly. That somebody is thief, someone has a bank account and then apologies. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Laluji please wind up.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, please listen. It is not an ordinary thing. By making irresponsible statement about Soniaji he has sent wrong signal to the people. My suggestion for all is that if anything is said about anyone it should be corroborated with solid evidence. We call anyone thief to pull legs of one another and to achieve our political ends. Why it has not come in a term of reference in Outlook, why is it not being expanded? What outlook has disclosed is a tape of 180 hours. I do not want to take names. The entire country knows and everything is loaded in Internet.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Laluji, please, wind up.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam tell us and we will go out from here.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is not so. I am just telling you to wind up.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sushmaji will speak, these people will speak, are we all sitting here for nothing? The tape of 180 hours, the conversation of the persons contained in it goes like this; Lalu is a thief, Mulayam Singh is a thief, politicians are thieves. The persons whose names figure in this tape or the persons who have been bureaucrats the richest bureaucrats in India, all figure in this tape. The Prime Minister and Pranav Babu should show courage. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please do no disturb. Laluji, please wind up.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Handover the 180 hour long tape to the JPC. It should come in reference, otherwise you cannot reach the root to find out who are these people. There are new people in this tape of 180 hours. We belong to different parties and have different ideologies. We became thieves, all say politicians are thieves?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Laluji, please wind up because the reply is scheduled at half past five and eight more hon. Members are to speak.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Are you going to catch a flight.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: There is no flight but reply has to be given.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If there is a reply then I would like to know through the reply. Please get it extended. When you view the 180 hour long tape, when you watch the TV you will see that Ramdev Baba, whom I had defended and who always seems to be blowing on ironsmith's bellows, is saying that all politicians are thieves and mired in corruption. He is involved in these things and is at loggerheads with Digvijay Singh. Hence this should be included in the terms of reference. Since Pranab Babu is getting all the bad words, I request him to reveal the names of all these people who are saying all this, who are involved in the 180 hours of talk on tape. The country wants to know the identity of these people. They say that all politicians are thieves. These knowledgeable people who eat with knives and forks are quick to blame any MP or any other person who makes some mistake and calls us thieves. These so called elite folk are handing out certificates. So if this is not done, we will continue to wage war here. The information of the names of politicians and their families who have black money in swiss banks should be made public. I feel that efforts are on to suppress this information. I have urged many times that this information should be made public. What is the problem in this?

Pranab babu tried to ensure smooth functioning of the Parliament and so a committee was constituted. But its scope needs to be extended and all the issues should be laid out before the people of the country. If I am at fault or someone else is at fault then this fact should be exposed. I did not want to give a long speech. The committee should look into this. It should be kept in mind which agency is going to prevail over all the others finally. Is it the CBI, the CVC, the PAC, the Supreme Court or the JPC the findings of which are going to get the most credence. Otherwise the case will get ensnared in legal complexities and the truth will not be revealed. People will make hollow statements. You should give suggestions to Advaniji because you are a good person and have cordial relations with everyone. He first made the allegation that Sonia Gandhi

has an account and then apologised for saying so. There are murmurs within the BJP that Advaniji has made the party look foolish.

17.00 hrs.

Hence I request Advaniji not to do such things. Do not indulge in character assassination. All of us agree with the leader of the opposition Smt. Sushma Swaraj. I conclude by welcoming the decision taken by the House.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Thank you, Chairperson. I support the Motion moved by Shri Pranab Mukherjee for the appointment of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC).

This issue has arisen because of the CAG report regarding allotment of 2G spectrum. The CAG in its report said that this was a mega-scam, and the country lost nearly Rs. 1.76 lakh crore. This is a very big scam. Hence, we are discussing this matter of constituting the JPC.

My Leader, hon. Amma J. Jayalalithaa, took lot of efforts to see that this scam is probed and also that a JPC is constituted. I would like to state that today is her birthday, and on her birthday whatever she demanded is going to be fulfilled and we are going to constitute the JPC. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Why are we constituting the JPC? Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that we are already having a Public Accounts Committee (PAC); the court is aware of this matter; and the CBI is also enquiring into it. This is a fact, and we are not denying it. But there is a provision in our Rules and Regulations that we can constitute a JPC on particular issues. It is clearly mentioned that: "JPC is usually constituted to investigate a serious issue, which has greatly agitated the public mind and which involves frauds or corruption on a large-scale." This is the objective that is given.

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

Big scam in the 2G spectrum allocation has come to light because of which we lost nearly Rs. 1.76 lakh crore and so, naturally, it is agitating the minds of the people. Therefore, we are constituting the JPC on this particular issue.

The PAC may be there. I am also a Member of the PAC, and we know that the Chairman is from the Opposition party. But it is said that: "The reports of the PAC are generally not discussed in the House." This is the Committee's Rule, and it is mentioned here. Shri Lalu was just now saying that we must discuss the report of the JPC when it is submitted. We can submit the report on the Table of the House, but there is no Rule that we have to take up the issue and discuss it in the Parliament. Furthermore, the PAC has to deal with so many other businesses also and not only deal with this scam. We have to discuss the CAG Reports relating to the Department of Defence, Department of Railways and many other issues in the PAC. Hence, we have requested to constitute a JPC to discuss this matter.

Secondly, our hon. Prime Minister today said that: "Nearly 70 crore cell phones were available in the country because of the sound telecom policy, which was initiated by the NDA Government." So, the Prime Minister himself has accepted that the tele-density has increased due to the NDA Government's initiatives. At the same time, Shri Kapil Sibbal, our hon. Minister, said that the policy of the NDA Government was not a good policy whereas the CAG report said that the country lost crores of rupees. I want to know truth from Shri Sibbal. Is the Prime Minister correct in what he said today—while he was replying—or not, that is, because of the sound policy followed by the NDA Government, they also followed the same policy and we achieved the tele-density? He has said this.

Madam, how was it initiated? First, you should take it from 1994 onwards when privatization started. During that period, the then Congress Government gave 44 licences. Between 1994 and 1998, up to that period, 44 licences were given. Then, during the NDA Government, 87 licences were given, out of which 21

licences were given to BSNL, and the private sector companies got only 66 licences. When DMK joined the UPA-I Government, at that time, the then Government had given 147 licences. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Madam, he is going into the merits of the case. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am not going into the merits, Madam. Where is the merit in this? I am not on the merits of the case. I am only narrating the facts. On the question of why a JPC should be constituted, it is necessary to explain certain things. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am giving you the facts that 147 licences were given by the DMK Ministers, the former Telecom Minister and the present Textile Minister, Shri Dayanidhi Maran gave 24 licences. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Then, 123 licences were given by the former Minister, Shri A. Raja. How many times were these licences given?...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I have started just now and you are asking me to wind up!...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): He is not talking on the resolution, but on why JPC should be constituted. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am telling you as to why it is necessary. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: You should discuss the terms of reference. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: We are giving five minutes to each speaker.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am telling you as to why the JPC is necessary. For example, the Minister Shri Kapil Sibbal said that it was done during the NDA Government. The NDA Government gave 87 licences,

which was a fact. At the same time, a wrong impression was given in the House that there was no auction at all. In 2001, how was the price fixed? The Reliance got the Pan-India license in July, 2001 through auction only. The amount for auction was fixed at Rs. 1,659 crore. How are they saying that no auction took place during NDA regime? Afterwards, in 2003, there was a Cabinet decision that if a fifth cellular phone company comes, they have to be given the licence through multi-bidding system only. That was the resolution passed in the Cabinet. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please come to the subject and do not go beyond the subject.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He is not speaking on the resolution and he is confusing. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: When the Minister said certain things, I have to clarify why the scam has come, or why the problem has come. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up because the reply will be given at 5.30 p.m.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, this is an important issue.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You are a Member of the JPC. You can discuss all these matters in the JPC.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: He is conducting the JPC now. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, they are saying that whatever was done was based on the recommendations of TRAI. What did TRAI say in its report? TRAI in its report at page no. 24 says:

"Accordingly, the authority recommends that no cap should be placed on the number of service providers in service area.

At the same time, it says at another place:

The allocation of spectrum is after payment of

entry fee and grant of licences. The entry fee as it exists today is in fact a result of the price discovered in 2001 through market mechanism applicable to the grant of licence in 2001. In today's dynamism and unprecedented growth of telecom sector, the entry fee is not realistic."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You are discussing only about JPC; you are one of the Members. Now, I call Shri Nama Nageshwara Rao, please start speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The Minister said that the price fixed in 2001 was not based on auction, whereas it was done on the basis of auction only. At the same time, in 2008, on 10th January, the Minister had given 122 licences within a hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): A Member of the JPC must keep his mind open and not closed. It is not justice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*...*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Gurudas Dasgupta speaks.

...*(Interruptions)*...*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, I want to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji to speak. Nothing is going on record, neither your version nor his version.

...*(Interruptions)*...*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I want only one minute.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am really sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji, you have only five minutes.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghata): Madam, let me make one point very clear that the discussion has been wide off the mark. Discussion should have been on the Resolution. Discussion has been wide off the mark. Why did we demand JPC? We demanded JPC as an effective mechanism to do their best when it is worst all around. That is the reason why we demanded JPC. At the same time, let me say that I was a Member of the longest JPC. Let us not over glorify JPC. Hon. Members should know that the recommendations of the JPC are not obligatory for the Government, just like any other Committee. The Government can accept; the Government can reject. Parliament can discuss. But discussion in the Parliament cannot compel the Government to take a stake. We have seen it on price. Therefore, it is not right to believe that if JPC is formed, something will have to be done. No, it may not be. Let me share my experience. Many of the recommendations that we made in 1993 were accepted by the Government and many were rejected. Some of the recommendations that were accepted were subsequently altered by the Government. To give you an example, take the issue of derivative in the stock market. It was earlier accepted. Then it was again restored. Therefore, let us not over glorify JPC.

I have heard with attention the speech of the hon. Leader of the House. I have also heard with curiosity the half-finished speech of the *ad hoc* Telecom Minister. To me, it appears that the debate today is infructuous, absolutely infructuous because the Government has decided to set up the JPC and that was all our demand. We have to support the Resolution and let us see what JPC can do. But I am sorry to say that I do not impute any motive. Shri Pranab Babu is a skilled parliamentarian. Today what has he said? What does it mean? He was all right as to why he rejected JPC at that point of time, which led to the disruption. He

justified his position. And today he is saying that he is also all right because he has accepted the JPC. What is the reason? The reason he gives is that the Parliamentary system should not be impaired upon. There cannot be more price than the price to have the Parliament function. I do not disagree with this. But my point is, if the Parliament is so important, the same should have occurred to the veteran Parliamentarian one month before also. It is a belated realization. I can say that it is better late than never.

The point is that the Government has faulted. It is not that Pranab Babu has faulted; the Government has faulted and Government definitely has failed to take a correct decision when the situation was like this. The Government has taken a decision and I appreciate the maturity of the Government because they have constituted the JPC marginally or insignificantly infructuous. Why is it so? Many of the steps have been taken. The Minister who has alleged to have committed criminality has been arrested; he is in Tihar jail. I made this demand in this House. Other people have been arrested. Search operation has been carried out in the television offices. Many things have been done. Therefore, all that could have been done if JPC was formed earlier at that point of time, things would have been better for JPC. Many of the work has been done. Therefore, the Government is doing its job at a point of time when JPC would appear to be, I repeat appear to be, Madam, do not blame me. I am making a point. JPC is almost a lame duck JPC. That is where the JPC has succeeded. That is where we have failed. It is a lame duck JPC. Anyway, it is better late than never.

I only wish to say categorically disruption is impermissible. Long, prolonged disruption of the House is impermissible. However justified it may be, the House must function. It is for all forums to realise that long drawn disruption leads to bitterness among the people and that does not go to the benefit of the Government. Do not believe that Government has lost because of disruption; we have also lost. Everybody has lost. Therefore, do not say that it is the Government which has lost. No, all of us have lost because most important issues we have not been able to discuss and by that

*Not recorded.

we have absolved the Government of its responsibility. Onion is sold at Rs. 80 per kg. and we could not discuss. We could not discuss the statement of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, who says that price has increased because people are eating more. People have more purchasing power. I did not say ridiculous, I am saying, arbitrary statement of a man in high position and that brings shame to the country and we could not discuss. Therefore, we are not for disruption; we are for functioning of the House but the Government must understand that in order to make Parliament functioning, in order to ensure that the neighbouring countries experience is not repeated in India, we have to be more responsive. What the Government has not done, they have not been responsive on time. A stitch on time saves nine. That is the point to be remembered at all times. I agree to support the Resolution with all its limitations.

17.19 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): We support the Motion moved by Shri Pranab Mukherjee for constituting the JPC. Why are we supporting it? It is a constitutional provision and it is very clear that JPC is usually constituted to investigate the serious issues which have greatly agitated the public mind and which involve frauds and corruption on a large scale. That is the reason we have asked the JPC.

[*Translation*]

When the opposition had made the demand for formation of JPC, the leader of the House had tried to stall the formation of JPC. This is why it took so long. The opposition leaders and the parties said that large scale corruption was involved in this and this has come to the notice of the public so JPC should definitely be formed.

[*English*]

People want to know what had happened and that is the reason we have demanded for it.

[*Translation*]

That is why we had demanded formation of JPC. Both sides made a lot of efforts. Today the government has had to accept the demand for JPC because of the opposition.

[*English*]

That is the fact.

[*Translation*]

This is the demand of the opposition, the demand of the public, this is the reason the government has agreed to form the JPC. This is a matter of joy. All of us attended the meetings called by the leaders, the meeting called by Madam Speaker and the Leader of the House. At that time it had been said that the issue would be examined from 1998. Sushmaji immediately said that

[*English*]

we are welcoming it.

[*Translation*]

You start the investigation not from 1998 but from the beginning. The Minister is not present in the House but he also talked like a lawyer. He forgot that this is an August House. The manner in which Kapil Sibbalji spoke throughout was not proper. He talked in a very improper manner.

[*English*]

As the Minister, he should not talk like that.

[*Translation*]

He said sorry after talking in an improper manner.

[*English*]

Mainly, we are requesting this.

[*Translation*]

There should be a provision for consensus or some other sort of voting while constituting a JPC. This has

[Shri Nama Nageswara Rao]

the involvement of 75 per cent of the honore Members of the House and the remaining 25 per cent are not involved. We had requested that the number of parties involved in the constitution of JPC should at least be equal to the number of parties called for participating in the Business Advisory Committee. 97 members are not involved in this. There are 10 Members representing the government and 5 from the opposition. Besides, the NDA and the UPA merely 5 Members from other parties are represented in this JPC. Are 25 per cent of Members not public representatives? The government should take a broader view in this regard. We had thought the Leader of the House would include two or three Members from his party in the JPC and give rest of the seats in the committee to other parties. Similarly, the opposition should also have included two or three of its Members and accommodated the other parties. These two parties have 75 per cent representation. 97 Members have no representation in the committee. I mean to say that out of 32 parties merely 10 parties have been represented. On the one hand the Prime Minister said that he is running a coalition government. Therefore, all parties should have representation in the JPC and should bring broad terms of reference. As Lalaji said just now, involvement should be broadbased and guidelines for the future should be formulated in a time bound manner ...*(Interruptions)*. The advice given in the terms of reference should also be adopted. The people of the country should be informed about these. This type of corruption should not be allowed in future.

[English]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I stand here to support the motion. Finally, we have got JPC. We have seen PAC; we have seen CBI; we have seen the Supreme Court; and finally, we have the JPC.

The crux is that people of the country want to know the truth; and all of us accept that. The truth is that corruption has eaten into our vitals. So, people's expectations have been raised, and the expectations are raised to the peak that people expect a lot from the JPC.

They want to know the people who are involved otherwise, it would not help anybody. It would not help to fight the basic thing which is corruption. It has gone to a level of massive corruption. I think without taking Party position and without settling political scores time has come to act positively. We have a very honest Prime Minister and most of the Ministers also are very honest, whose integrity has not been questioned. It is high time that we make a national consensus and see how this corruption, which has become a big hurdle in the peace and progress of this country, can be taken care of.

I heard Sushmaji talking about the institutions of this country. Institutions have evolved and developed over a period of time. Both sides Government and the Opposition should respect these institutions. When I say this I want to remind Sushmaji that day-in-and-day-out we see the Opposition attacking institutions like Prime Minister. Is that acceptable? We see the Opposition not allowing the biggest pillar of democracy, the Parliament, to function. Is that not an institution we should respect? Day-in-day-out CBI is their favourite target. I appeal BJP and all responsible people that we must arrive at a consensus to address the menace known as corruption.

People are now looking up to JPC but if the JPC does not go into the truth it will not help the cause. The JPC should tell the entire country not only the truth but also the people involved and how can we evolve a mechanism to take care of this menace. We have the Lokpal Bill. I think if we could make it effective; if we could put police reforms in place and give good transparent governance and a working relationship between the Government and the Opposition so that the things which happened in the last Session do not happen.

With these words, I thank you. I pray and hope that the JPC comes out with the truth and the people of this country know the truth.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): I rise to support the Motion which has been moved by the Leader of the House on the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I was listening to Shri Gurudas Dasgupta

very carefully. I have the greatest respect for him. When he characterized the JPC as a lame duck JPC, I was struck by as to how bizarre that argument is because this House saw the spectacle that the entire Winter Session was disrupted. People stormed into the well of the House day-after-day demanding that a JPC should be appointed and when the Government decided in the highest traditions of parliamentary democracy that a JPC would be appointed, what is the argument which is being put forth! The argument is that the Government has acted and that is why it has become a lame duck JPC. I would very respectfully like to submit that at least there is a concession from the Opposition benches that in the last four months this Government has acted and has acted decisively on the question of the issues related to the 2G spectrum.

[Translation]

I was listening to Smt. Sushma Ji with rapt attention. Sharad Yadavji has said that the dignity of the institutions have been undermined in this country. I want to remind him that the political parties of India are the supreme institutions of the country which carry forward the burden of democracy. The day when a political party... were the the institutions were not undermined that day? Should the Joint Parliamentary Committee not have been constituted that day? I would like the House to recall that it was in this very House that the sacrifice of the martyrs in Kargils had moved the Members to tears. When the Kargil coffin scam came to light the entire country said—*aman bech dala, chaman bech dala, mulk ki hifazat karengye ye kya, jinhone sahidon ka kafan bech dala*. Should the Joint Parliamentary Committee not have been constituted that day? I would like to ask when massacre took place in Gujarat in this country and people made mockery of secularism, should the House not have constituted Joint Parliamentary Committee that day?

[English]

As they say in English that you should not suffer from selective amnesia.

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

I was also hearing my friend from the BJD giving us a long lecture on constitutionalism. I was quite struck that here is a representative of a Party whose Government has abdicated all sense of respectability in front of the Maoists and he comes here and lectures us on constitutionalism. I think there can not be bigger hypocrisy on that.

As there is a shortage of time, I would just like to say that in the telecom sector, which this JPC will look into, there have been issues where Rs. 60,000 crore of revenue have been foregone, where Ministers did not agree and the then Prime Minister took the telecom portfolio and facilitated Rs. 60,000 crore revenue loss which corresponded to Rs. 60,000 crore benefit to the private companies.

When the hon. Minister was trying to speak, he was not allowed to speak but 1.8 MHz of spectrum which if valued today as TRAI has valued it, a loss of Rs. 1,20,000 crore was caused to the exchequer. Therefore, before making allegations and before jumping to conclusions on the basis of recommendations which the C and AG itself characterises as presumptive, people would be well advised to look within, examine and introspect what has been their conduct and how much revenue loss have they caused when they were ruling for six years. I would just like to conclude by saying that on the question of tele-density, there were a lot of points which were made. In fact, if in this country there are 80 crore mobile connections today, if in this country 60 crore people have mobile phones,

[Translation]

if today, the call rate of mobile is one paisa per second so that a person working out of his home can call his family easily, if a farmer can make calls to inquire about the rates in various mandis and if a fisherman can inquire about weather next day by making a call, all the credit goes to the UPA Government. Once again I support the motion moved by the Leader of the House.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. Minister

[Shri Nripendra Nath Roy]

of Finance. Earlier no principles were laid down in this regard. Last year the House was not allowed to function for 21 or 22 days in November and December. The Members of this House have compelled the Government to lay down a policy in this regard. All of us are aware that when the House was not allowed to function during the last November-December the country had to suffer a loss of crores of rupees. When the issue of JPC was raised, several Members of the Parliament had said that there were 32 parties in the Parliament but this JPC consisted only of 30 Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Only 10 parties are represented in this JPC. I propose that all the parties in the Parliament should be represented in this JPC as all of us are elected representatives.

17.34 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This JPC does not represent 100 per cent people of the country. Whether the Prime Minister or any Minister of his cabinet is guilty or not but PAC report and CBI report have brought to light that Raja Sahab is involved in this scam. This scam during the tenure of UPA-II Government is the biggest of all the scams which took place in the period of 62 years after independence till date. There has been scam not only in 2G spectrum but also in Common Wealth Games, Adarsh Society etc, several scams have been brought to light. Hence the Republic of India has been disgraced a lot during the period of 19 months of this Government. There has been a lot of disrespect for democracy and several scams have taken place during the second tenure of UPA Government so far. The Government did not accept the demand of JPC made by the opposition earlier. The Congress party as well as some of its allies did not want the JPC to be constituted. But the stern attitude of the opposition compelled the Government to accept the said demand and now this motion has been presented. I support this motion and demand that all the parties should be represented in this JPC.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Madam, Speaker, I welcome the Motion moved by leader of the House Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Government has become wise but it became wise very late. The Government and our democratic system must be more accommodative and when institutions like the C&AG and the Supreme Court indicates something, it must not be a source of irritation, but they must be more accommodative to those comments and observation.

As per conventions and traditions, the JPC is definitely an impartial and a much superior body than any other investigating agency like the CBI or a financial committee of the Parliament like the PAC. The constitution of the JPC is absolutely a right thing for the interest of the people of this country.

Madam, in regard to Parliament, I would like to submit that I believe and hope that it is a place of debate, discussion and deliberations. It is not a place for bull fighting. Speakers must bring their arguments, logic and evidences to establish their cases as per the words of the great Stuart Mill who said that reason should take the position of authority. Accordingly, the House of democracy must listen even to the minority, even the lone voice. If it has got the merit it must be credited and accordingly weightage be given. Accordingly in respect of the composition of the JPC, parties with lesser number of Members or individual Members like the Independents must also get their opportunities to represent as per their merits and those having the quality and ability to be effective. Only numbers and majority should not be the consideration in regard to the composition of the JPC.

Madam, my last point is that there is a view going all around that the previous JPCs had not produced much not only for the Parliament but also for the country at large. Let this JPC prove its merit. It must bring the truth out of the scams or whatever we call it and must submit its report, by doing hard exercises, in due time and let the country and the Parliament believe that the JPC has got a value. The composition of the JPC is absolutely necessary to protect the democratic system of this land.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, first of all I would like to pay my gratitude to all the Members and all political parties who have expressed their views on this. Many issues have been raised during the course of the discussion and all of them are not necessarily related to the constitution of the JPC. But each and every issue has its importance and surely we shall have to address it collectively.

Madam, with an observation I started my speech to this House while moving the Motion on this subject that we must find out a better way of expressing our grievances on the floor of the House which cause agitation to us than completely disrupting the proceedings of the House because once we disrupt the proceedings of the House, everything comes to an end. Therefore, collectively we shall have to see, we shall have to discuss not within the purview of one debate, but we must find out through which we can find out a better way where the proceedings of the House are not disrupted.

When I express my doubt, it is not that I am pessimist or I have any doubt about the strong foundation of the Indian parliamentary system and democracy. But my anguish goes high when I find that, like an infectious disease, it is spreading. Parliament is supreme and it should act as a model. But I am finding that it is happening in the State Legislatures. Sometimes we find pictures in the television that the Members are lying on the table of the officers. ...*(Interruptions)* Wherever it may be, I am talking of the disease spreading. Therefore, we have to be careful about that.

Parliament and Legislatures are institutions where powers have been vested. I do not know any other institution has the authority to dismiss the highest executive by simply giving a notice of Motion of No Confidence. That is the power which is vested on the institution and, in this course of time which we have seen, that also has to be thought of collectively. I am not saying about this party or that party individually. Collectively, it has to be thought of.

Curiously, I was finding that our total budgetary transaction was Rs. 293 crore in the first Budget of

Independent India. We spent three-fourths of our time on money, finance and Plan. Plan after Plan has not been discussed after the Eighth Plan itself because the time of the House has been limited. These are some of the issues which have come in course of discussion. But we have to address them collectively and I do feel that leaders of the various political parties should sit together and discuss. Some sort of a brainstorming session should be there to find out how we can get a suitable mechanism through which we can evolve a system where there would be no disruptions of the House but at the same time, Members of various parties will have the opportunity of expressing their views and grievances.

So far as the Government is concerned, I am telling you and I can assure you that we will be accommodative. We will be with you and we will travel rather extra miles to accommodate and see that this type of unfortunate events are not recurred in future.

With these words, I sincerely thank all the Leaders of the various political parties who supported this Motion. With your permission, Madam, I request the House to approve and accept the Motion.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members—20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha be appointed:

- (i) To examine policy prescriptions and their interpretation thereafter by successive Governments, including decisions of the Union Cabinet and the consequences thereof, in the allocation and pricing of telecom licenses and spectrum from 1998 to 2009;
- (ii) To examine irregularities and aberrations, if any, and the consequences thereof in the implementation of Government decisions and policy prescriptions from 1998 to 2009; and
- (iii) To make recommendations to ensure formulation of appropriate procedures for

[Madam Speaker]

implementation of laid down policy in the allocation and pricing of telecom licences.

2. That the Committee shall have the following 20 members of the Lok Sabha as its members:—

1. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
2. Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar
3. Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal
4. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda
5. Shri P.C. Chacko
6. Shri Manish Tewari
7. Shri Nirmal Khatri
8. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
9. Shri T.R. Baalu
10. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
11. Shri Jaswant Singh
12. Shri Yashwant Sinha
13. Shri Harin Pathak
14. Shri Gopinath Munde
15. Shri Sharad Yadav
16. Shri Dara Singh Chauhan
17. Shri Akhilesh Yadav
18. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
19. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
20. Dr. M. Thambidurai

3. That the Speaker will nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman.

4. That the Committee shall start functioning from the day it is duly constituted.

5. That the Committee shall be provided all assistance by the Government and other agencies.

6. That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.

7. That the Joint Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the next session of Parliament.

8. That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to the Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.

9. That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee and communicate to this House the names of ten Members appointed from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up Zero Hour. Shri P. Karunakaran.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to place before this House an important issue with regard to the flight accident in Bangalore.

17.48 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

The nation was witnessed by shock and it was unfortunate that last year, the flight which was flying from Dubai to Mangalore happened to meet with an accident. It was due to the negligence of the pilot and the Government has formed a Committee to know the details but the report has not been submitted yet. Within

no time, the then Minister for Civil Aviation had come to the spot as also the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Kerala. All the leaders of political parties came there.

164 passengers have died in that accident. It was said by Shri Praful Patel himself that according to the Montreal Convention decision, each passenger is eligible to get at least Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 lakh. He also said that monetary compensation is sufficient to meet the big damage. I am sorry to say that out of these 164 passengers, 56 passengers are from my constituency because Kasargod is very near to the Mangalore airport.

I appreciate the fact that hon. Prime Minister, hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka, hon. Chief Minister of Kerala have given some financial assistance. I am sorry to say that till this day their insurance claims have not been settled. I took up the issue with the Prime Minister, with the Civil Aviation Minister and also with the Standing Committee.

There are four major public insurance companies in our country. But the Air India and the Indian Airlines have entrusted these insurance claims with the Reliance. It is said that it has been done for speedy action and for better performance. But in our experience, even after one year, these claims have not been settled. I am sorry to say that three or four persons from the same family have died. There were children and women, who were returning from Dubai. They went there for jobs and some of them were coming to participate in some functions in their families. 164 persons have died, but our government is not able to settle the issue. Reliance Company is bargaining with them though there are clear directions under the Montreal Convention decision. India is a signatory to this Convention. On this basis alone, the Company has to give this full compensation of Rs. 75 or Rs. 80 lakh. But this Company is bargaining with the families saying that they are ready to give Rs. 30 lakh or Rs. 40 lakh or Rs. 50 lakh. As it happened with the Bhopal gas tragedy victims, these people are also not able to go to Mumbai, they are also not able to go to the International Court though they want to go for a court case.

So, I would request the Government to give

direction to this Insurance Company to settle the matter as early as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw attention of the Government towards a major problem of my Lok Sabha constituency. Balaghat-Jabalpur gauge conversion work under South Eastern Railway is needed to be completed in public interest. The Railway has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 500 crores for this purpose. Various bridges have already constructed for this purpose. The remaining work is in progress. This line connects two states from Jabalpur to Gondia. Gauge conversion work between Gondia to Balaghat has been completed and trains are operating on this route. The gauge conversion work between Balaghat to Jabalpur on this route has been stopped owing to objection raised by forest department. The development work of naxal affected Balaghat district will be adversely affected owing to stoppage of the said gauge conversion work as a result which common people will face inconvenience. People are agitating there due to stoppage of this work. The people of my Parliamentary constituency Balaghat are demonstrating on roads because narrow gauge line was to be converted into broad gauge. 15 years have passed since the said work was accorded approval. The sanction was accorded in the year 1996-97 for conversion of narrow gauge into broad gauge. The common people are staging protest there. If Balaghat-Jabalpur gauge conversion work is completed then it would be convenient for traders entrepreneur, farmers, students and common people.

Therefore, through you, I urge the Government that the Ministry of Environment and Forests should co-operate in order to complete Balaghat-Jabalpur gauge conversion work and Railway should be permitted to start the said work.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, the business of weaver community is suffering in various parts of the country owing to financial crisis and failure of such industries. Around 30-40 people have committed suicide owing to financial crisis in Banaras

[Shri Ram Kishun]

and Chandauli district in Purvanchal, Bhadoi Mau and different parts of the country as per the information received so far. The prices of cotton and silk have increased. Incidence of Malnutrition is rising among these people owing to irregular food habits developed as a result of price rise. The social structure has been affected badly in weaver dominant rural areas owing to population rise and lack of basic amenities. Their economic condition is gradually deteriorating. The economic condition of weavers is deteriorating day by day owing to huge amount of outstanding debt. Through you, I would like to urge the Government that loan taken by weavers should be waived off and compensation should be provided to the families of those who have committed suicide. Electricity should be provided on cheaper rates and development work should be carried out in weaver dominant areas. There are lakhs of weavers in Banaras who are engaged in business of Banarasi saree. There are 15-20 weaver dominant villages in Chandauli. I would like to urge the Government that loan taken by weavers should be waived off and basic amenities like school, hospital, electricity and water should be provided in weaver dominant areas. Provision should be made to provide cotton and silk to weavers at cheaper rates in order to check suicide attempts by weavers owing to financial crisis and this way economic condition of weavers could be improved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Neeraj Shekharji associate with the subject.

[English]

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (Kannur): Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to raise an important issue about the sanctioning of a Regional Passport Office at Kannur, my constituency in Kerala. At present the people of Kannur and Kasargode are dependent on the Regional Passport Office of Kozhikode which has been operational since 1978, and has been catering to the needs of six revenue districts, namely, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kasargode, Wayanad and Mahe (UT), Malappuram.

It is quite evident that those days are over as the

population of these districts has grown by many folds in a span of over three decades. The passport applicants of Kannur and Kasargode are facing great difficulties in obtaining the passport from Kozhikode Passport Office in time, as it is overloaded with applications.

It could be quite evident from the records that many applicants of November last year have not got their passports issued till date putting them to utmost hardships.

A large number of Medical, MBA, IT, Nursing professionals, skilled and unskilled workers and businessmen from these districts earn their living from foreign countries. Also the number of students desirous of pursuing their higher studies abroad is increasing at an alarming rate.

The International Airport coming up at Kannur would also generate more tourists from these districts to foreign countries. Hence, it has become very pertinent for a Regional Passport Office to be functional at Kannur, to cater to the needs of Kannur and Kasargode Districts and Northern part of Wayanad District.

So, I urge upon the Government to take note of these facts and take steps to establish a Regional Passport Office at Kannur which is an urgent need for this region.

[Translation]

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, there is constant rise in unemployment and price rise in the country and the Government of India is unable to put a check on it. I think it is the time to launch a national level mass movement in order to remove corruption and establish moral and decent conduct because these are root cause of unemployment and price rise. Anti corruption campaign was initially launched by Swami Vivekanand and taken over by eminent personalities i.e. acting Prime Minister Late Gulzari Lal Nanda, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and Anna Hazare in independent India in order to provide basic amenities like employment food, cloth etc. to all sections of society particularly unemployed youth, poor, dalit, backward and under privileged sections of society. In this continuation

today adorable Swami Ramdevji has not only started this anti-corruption campaign but also challenged the corrupt, who are weakening this country like a poisonous python, by associating it with the culture and self-respect of India. The entire country is supporting him. But I have to say with regret that certain corrupt powers are in difficulty. The corrupt people who have their accounts in foreign countries have joined hands and are trying to intimidate, threaten and insult the great saint Swami Ramdevji, they also hatching conspiracy against him. When Baba Ramdevji told that he was not afraid of these threatenings, then the influential spokes persons of today who support these anti-national elements tried to intimidate him by saying that the Baba did not know what the government stands for.

Sir, I want to ask if a movement is gathering strength against corruption then why are the leaders of a particular party disturbed? It proves that there is something in the bottle, not something but so many things are in the bottle. Today from this pious platform of Lok Sabha, I appeal to all my countrymen to wake up and support this way against corruption started by Baba Ramdev or anyone else for the matter. India will not tolerate these threatenings, abuses and the insult of saints. This is not the insult of Baba Ramdev only, only Baba Ramdev is not being abused and threatened, it is an attack on nationalist powers and patriots. Corruption is corruption, whether it is in the Centre or in any state, whether any person or a party is involved in it, it will not be tolerated. I appeal to my countrymen.

"E khak nashinon ud baitho, ab waqt karibe aa pahuncha jab taj uchhale jayenge, jab takhat giraye jayenge."

This voice will not be suppressed, it will reverberate, spread a revolution and time will come when the country will awaken. What happened to Hosni Mubarak in Egypt, may happen anytime in India also. I demand from the Government of India that strong security arrangements should be made for all the patriots including hon'ble Baba Ramdev, the persons involved in insulting them should be punished and provision of death penalty should be made for the anti-national elements and the corrupt.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I want to associate myself with this.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balghat): I want to associate myself with this.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Hon'ble Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak during Zero hour. The condition of farmers in the country is often discussed. Farmers have to bear the loss due to drought, excessive rain, floods caused by sudden change in the climate and also due to insects and natural disasters. I represent Jalgaon Parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra. Thousands of acres of banana and cotton crop have been destroyed here due to Lalya and Karpa like diseases. Now-a-days cultivation has become a loss making activity. The farmers appear to struggle in making both their ends meet due to continuously increasing input cost of crop production and disparity in crop production. In such time the government must come forward to the rescue of the farmers. The Government has started crop insurance scheme to keep the farmers protected from natural disasters. But the farmers are not getting any of its benefit due to these shortcomings. The Minister of Agriculture of Maharashtra state, himself has accepted this fact and replied that farmers are not getting remunerative price. Under crop Insurance Scheme payment of compensation to the farmers for the loss of crops in areas affected by natural disasters is unduly delayed. The farmers are not getting compensation for the loss because the method of assessment and calculating the loss of crops by the Government machinery in areas affected by natural disasters is outdated. The Government has put the condition of area in paying compensation as a result the farmers of an area small in size affected by natural disaster do not get any benefit. Therefore there is a need to make the Crop Insurance Scheme relevant and farmer friendly. Through you, I demand from the Government to amend the Crop Insurance Scheme immediately by taking notice of its shortcomings and make it farmer friendly.

18.00 hrs.

Through you, I demand from the Government to

[Shri A.T. Nana Patil]

make Crop Insurance Scheme farmer friendly by taking notice of its shortcomings.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the problem of my Parliamentary Constituency is that here farmers have to face natural disasters leading to suicides by farmers. The state of Maharashtra stands number one where farmers are committing suicide. The farmers of my district Jalgoan are dying and committing suicide due to natural disasters. A Government officer has killed a farmer there. It is my demand from the Government that an impartial inquiry should be conducted into this incident and farmers should be awarded justice. Thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 6 O' clock. If the House agrees we can extend the time of the House till Special Mention are over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The time of the House is extended till Special Mentions are over.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House again towards this subject because this an extremely urgent matter of public interest. This matter pertains to my parliamentary constituency. I request the Hon. Minister to please pay close attention since this is a very important issue. We are not able to cross from one legislative Assembly area to another for six to seven months in the legislative assembly area Alapur situated in my constituency. There is a kutchha bridge (Peepe ka Pul) in the area. I have twice drawn the attention of the government towards this issue. People have to cross from one area to the other for weddings and other social occasions. The state government has made arrangements for kutchha bridge there. This area is called Kamharia Ghat and it falls in Sant Kabir Nagar parliamentary constituency which contains two legislative assembly seats viz. Khajni and

Alapur. Ghagra River flows between these two areas and a pucca bridge is to be built over the Kamharia Ghat. If this bridge is constructed here then the distance from Gorakhpur to Allahabad would be cut short by 70 km. This is the state highway and the lack of a pucca bridge makes the movement of people difficult. We have to take a circuitous route to reach these two legislative assembly seats or go via Faizabad or Azamgarh. In this way, we have to traverse an additional 150 km. Hence this is an important issue of public interest.

Sir, this is a weaver dominated area and contains a large population of weavers. They are poor people. If they have to go to attend weddings then on some occasions they face a lot of difficulty and weddings have to be postponed during the rainy season since all the roads become unusable. Hence construction of Kamharia bridge is very important so that the movement of people becomes easier.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sh. Nripendra Nath Roy, at this moment there is no interpretation available. You may speak later when the Interpreter comes. Now, Mr. Virendra Kumar

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the entire Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh, particularly the districts of Tikamgarh, Chattarpur, Panna, Sagar, Damoh and the adjacent districts of Hamirpur, Banda, Lalitpur, Jhansi and Mahoba in Uttar Pradesh are facing drought due to scant rainfall. All the rivers, lakes and ponds have dried up. The water level of handpumps and tubewells has fallen further and the farmers are facing a very serious situation. Their crops have been completely destroyed. Fruit and vegetable crops have been destroyed. Not only this, the drinking water crisis has deepened so much that women from the villages have to travel two to three kilometers to get drinking water. Bundelkhand has been battling drought for the last nine out of ten years. Hence, the farmers of the region are facing a crisis. The Union Government talks of granting assistance through a

package for Bundelkhand. A number of politicians have also toured the region. But, the already running schemes and the funds provided for them are being included in the Bundelkhand package.

Hence, I request the Union Government, through you, that additional assistance should be given to the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for providing of drinking water in view of the drought situation in the region and special financial assistance should be provided to bail-out the farmers. Madhya Pradesh should be provided assistance of 25 thousand crore rupees to help the farmers out of this crisis. Not only this, the Union Government should also make special arrangements for providing drinking water.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to raise a very sensitive issue and I would like to draw the attention of the Members who are present here including the Ministers of the Government. The matter relates to the abduction of the District Magistrate of Malkangiri. His future is still in suspense. Till last night, the message was that all of them have been released. But ultimately it is the Junior Engineer who arrived with another two demands that unless these two demands are met within 48 hours, then the District Magistrate has to meet eventualities. The kidnapping of a District Magistrate in Orissa shows the hollow claims of development. This is a point which, I think, all of us, cutting across party lines, should try to understand, to deliberate and come to a conclusion.

Always we have been discussing inside this House and also outside that the only antithesis to terrorism, to insurgency, to violence is development. Here, always, we have said, it is development *versus* law and order debate. The officer, Mr. R Veenil Krishna, is a civil servant with a conscience. He was an engineer from IIT Madras. His wife is also an engineer. Both of them could have led a very fruitful life in the United States. But they opted to come and serve the tribals of our country. When he was posted in Orissa, he deliberately wanted to serve in the tribal-dominated areas especially

the Left Wing extremist infested areas. He was posted in a Block as a Sub-Collector, which is adjacent to Jharkhand. After completion of his tenure there for three years, he again opted that he should go to the other extreme in the Southern part in the Dandakaranya area in the Malkangid district where he is still serving for more than 1½ years.

My point here is this. His work with the poor and the under-privileged has led to those who he served, protesting against his abduction by the Maoists. I think, four or five days back, a news item must have been read by many hon. Members here that a large number of tribals have come out to the streets, have gone into the jungles in search of the District Magistrate. It is not only in that district alone, a large number of people, students, college students, school students have come out in different parts of the State. This type of public upsurge has come out because people know what type of an officer he is. It is not an individual alone; there are a large number of people who are also doing this type of work of serving the poor. Here the debate is this. At one point, are you going to make it a law and order problem and deal with them or through development? If here is a pro-development officer who is going fearlessly and working for the people there, he gets abducted, how are you going to tackle that situation?

The Maoists had set the terms. They selected the interlocutors, and accordingly the discussion started. They had listed first two demands. Subsequently six demands were added; subsequently another six were added. Within 48 hours, all the 14 demands were met. Many of them, of course, were related to the Centre taking a decision. For instance, there is one Konda-Dora tribe. More than two or three years back, that suggestion had come from the State Government to be notified here, to be considered by the Home Ministry.

I had raised it here last year, 2010 in this House that these were the tribes which need notification by the Central Government. It is still pending. Why should we wake up by a situation like this? My point here is that these are calculated moves in a strategy using pro-

[Shri B. Mahtab]

people officers as 'pawns' and the deadly game is to defeat the idea of development.

What has happened? I do not know whether many of you are aware about the logistic, the situation there. There is a big reservoir. Some years back, I think, two years back, another tragedy had occurred when a motorboat was blown up and attacked by Maoists, and people belonging to Greyhound from Andhra Pradesh were killed. That is a reservoir which has a large number of islands in between, inside the reservoir. The only way is that you have to take a motorboat from the last point of the road and once you reach those islands, you travel by a motorcycle. That is what this Collector was doing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You come to the point.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I will curtail it. I will sum it up. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: It is not for the first time that this District Magistrate has been there. The Central Government, the Home Minister directly contacts the District Magistrate of, I think, 60 Districts which have been identified as 'Leftwing extremist-affected' Districts. The Home Minister contacts them directly. Funds are provided to the District Magistrates directly to do individual beneficiary schemes to be implemented in those areas, where a tube well is required; where a little bit of concrete road is required; and where individual benefit scheme like the old age pension is to be given. All other types of works are directly done by the Collector or by the District Magistrates. That is what he was doing. That is why, people had tremendous affection for this Collector and other Collectors who are doing this type of work. So, he had been to that place to find out how an irrigation project was benefiting the people. That is how, the Junior Engineers were also with him.

Here, I would only say that on the day of abduction, he visited a single-window camp. Mr. Krishna had visited that area a number of times. The tribals have out openly.

The requirement here is this. In this inaccessible area, what we call in Orissa as 'cut-off area', there is a need to build a bridge across the reservoir. That is why, I think, the Central Government can come out in a bigger way, and once that bridge is constructed there, then inaccessibility to that cut-off area will end, and people can be identified with the main land people.

The last point which I would like to say is this. The Home Minister directly interacts with the District Magistrates to do development works; this is a challenge for us. Do we need any other mechanism to fight with this type of violence? I would leave it to this House and to the Party which is in power here to think about other mechanisms in place before us to fight this type of violence.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is associating with the issue raised by Shri B. Mahtab.

Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salemipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the path of development for the reserved categories starts with the issuance of caste certificate. The Government had issued the notification for The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 on 7-1-2003. The notification for caste certificate was issued seven years earlier. Thereafter, new districts have been created in a number of states. In Uttar Pradesh, Sant Kabir Nagar has been carved out of Basti in Poorvanchal, Kushinagar out of Devaria, Sant Ravidas Nagar out of Chandauli in Varanasi. Seven years have passed since then. In the earlier times, Scheduled Tribe certificate was issued to Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raigon tribes. But now that other districts have been carved out of the old districts. The state government has repeatedly written for the certificate to be issued for tribes in the newly carved districts but the notification to this effect is not being issued. I urge the government to issue caste certificate to these tribes to enable their development. This is a matter for the Union Government. The Union

Government issued notification on 7-1-2003. The government should issue another notification for issuance of certificates for the above said Scheduled Tribes in these districts.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention particularly of the hon. Prime Minister towards an important issue. The Prime Minister Relief fund provides financial assistance to the persons affected by various types of calamities. Similarly on the basis of the recommendation of the hon. Members of Parliament financial assistance is also provided from Prime Minister relief fund to the patients suffering from serious diseases like cancer, heart, kidney and liver. It has been practice in the past to provide a lumpsum amount as financial assistance from the Prime Minister Relief Fund on each recommendation made by Member of Parliament. However, the financial assistance being paid to the patients suffering from serious diseases has now been curtailed. The prime Minister office has laid down a rule that per month only three patients will be given financial assistance on the recommendation of the Member of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)* Whenever the number of applications exceed three, the Prime Minister office conveys it in writing that their quota is exhausted. This matter is related to all the public representatives. Whenever any person makes a request for assistance from the Prime Minister Relief Fund for his family members be they father, son or brothes, he receives a letter from the PMO that they do not have quota for more than three persons. Whenever the relative of a needy be they father, son or brogher dies, he goes on cursing the public representative of his area that if he would have helped him with funds his relative would not have died for want of money and medicines. The scam involving crores of rupees is going on. To overcome any doubt that the money will be pocketed by Member of Parliament this fund is directly given to the hospital and is not credited in the account of a Member of Parliament. The Member of Parliament sends a proposal to help out a poor.

I am a Member of Parliament since 13th Lok Sabha. During the NDA Government all the applications

received were considered and the poor used to get the funds. Ever since the UPA has come in the power, quota has been fixed for providing financial assistance to the patients. All applications recommended by us are pending on the pretext that the quota is exhausted. What do I tell them. So, through the Chair, I would like to put forth the problem of all the Members of parliament and would request the Government to do away with this practice of fixing of quota. If Samiji is sanctioning Rs. One Lakh to someone he may give him only Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 50,000. However, every application should be entertained, so that trust is generated among the local people that their public representative wrote a letter for them, recommending their care and they got some help. Do not give one or two lakh Rupees for it, you may sanction only Rs. 50-60 thousand, so that the constituency people do not doubt our intentions. With these words, I conclude.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Sir, I associate myself with Shri Tufani Saroj.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I associate myself with Shri Tufani Saroj.

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Hardoi): Sir, I associate myself with Shri Tufani Saroj.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I associate myself with Shri Tufani Saroj.

*SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to draw the kind attention of Hon. Minister of Law to a very urgent matter of public importance. Sir, the people of North Bengal are fighting for a circuit bench in Jalpaiguri since the year 1963 in order to get speedy justice. The Government of India had recognized and appreciated the struggle and sentiments of the people and thus in 2001, August 3, the then Law Minister had communicated to the Hon. Chief Minister through a letter that a circuit bench would be set up in Jalpaiguri. After getting the go-ahead signals from the Central and State Governments and the Hon. High Court of Kolkata, the district administration of Jalpaiguri earmarked 41 acres

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Nripendra Nath Roy]

of land of which 122 luxurious flats were constructed for the residential purposes of lawyers and judges. All the modern furniture and amenities were also provided to them. To inquire into that in 2006 the Additional Secretary of Hon. Law Minister Shri Rabikaran Barma went to Jalpaiguri and after conducting the enquiry, he presented the status report to the Central Government. Then on 16th June 2006, the cabinet took a decision.

I quote, "The Union Cabinet do confer power on the Chief Justice of Kolkata High Court to order sitting judges and division code of the High Court as such other place or places in the state of West Bengal with the approval of the Government of the state."

Though this decision has long been taken, the bench has not yet been set up. 13,000 cases pertaining to the people of North Bengal are still pending in the Kolkata High Court. Thus I urge upon the Hon. Minister through you to constitute the circuit bench at Jalpaiguri as early as possible. On 24th July 2004, the Madurai Circuit Bench has been set up but our demand has not yet been met. So I demand that it should be immediately constituted for the benefit of the common people. With these words I thank you for giving me this opportunity and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise matter of public importance.

Sir, the Siwan district of Bihar is an extremely poor district. All the factories there have been closed. There is unemployment. The farmers there are compelled to commit suicide owing to the famine last year. 37 out of 38 districts of Bihar have been included in the backward districts and Union Government is providing funds for the upliftment and development of those districts. Only district left out is Siwan which is not considered as backward district. This district happens to be the district of the First President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The grounds on which the Union Government does not consider it as a backward district is that there is a major

inflow of foreign funds in Siwan district. These foreign funds comprise of the money remitted by the unemployed youth of Siwan working in gulf countries for the sustenance of their family. Through you, I urge the Union Government to declare Siwan district as backward district and provide development funds to it at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance. I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Railways regarding stoppage of various trains and enhancing the frequency of trains concerning my constituency.

Our district Dharmapuri is the most backward district in the State of Tamil Nadu. Due to this backwardness the people of the district have to move away from here to various places for earning their livelihood and for better prosperity. So, rail journey plays a very important role for the people of this district.

Sir, the railway station at Morapur is an ancient railway station under the Salem Division of Southern Railway. It falls in my district Dharmapuri. This station serves the people who are heading towards Chennai and other parts of the State and the country. Hundreds of people visit this railway station everyday. However, two trains which are passing through Morapur do not stop over here. They are Train No. 3351/3352, that is, Tatanagar-Alleppey-Tatanagar-Bokaro Express and Train No. 2695/2696, that is, Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram-Chennai Express.

Another important railway station falling in this district of Dharmapuri is Bommidi. This station also serves the people of Dharmapuri district. However, this station does not have a stoppage of Train No. 6381/6382, that is, Mumbai-Kanyakumari-Mumbai Express as well as 7229/7230, that is, Sabari Express running between Thiruvananthapuram and Hyderabad via Tirupati. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to make stoppage for these two trains at Morapur and Bommidi railway stations respectively.

I would also like to mention here that when Mumbai-Kanyakumari GST Express enters Kerala, it stops at almost all the stations whereas it does not have a stoppage at many important stations in Tamil Nadu. I would like to take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to avoid this kind of discrimination towards any State, including Tamil Nadu.

Similarly, Dharmapuri Railway Station under the Bangalore Division of South-Western Railway serves the people of both Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri who are heading towards Bengaluru, Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram etc. However, this station does not have a stoppage for Train No. 6537/6538, that is, Bengaluru-Nagarcoil-Bengaluru Express. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to direct the concerned officials to make stoppage for this train at Dharmapuri and also enhance the frequency of this train from once a week to daily basis as there is a huge volume of passenger traffic between Nagarcoil and Bengaluru daily.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Railway Ministry will look into all these things. You have to mention if there is any specific problem, but do not bring in all the things together concerning the Railways.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Though these issues were earlier brought to the notice of the Government under Rule 377, since there was no fruitful action forthcoming, I am constrained to raise this issue in 'Zero Hour' today.

I am quite sure that this time the hon. Minister for Railways will definitely look into it.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to draw the attention of this House and the Government to a tragic and shocking incident. A few days back, a girl was brutally raped and killed in the ladies' compartment of a running train in Kerala. This has exposed the negligence of the Railways as far as the safety of passengers, especially women passengers, is concerned. What is even more shocking is that recently the Railways have filed an affidavit before the High Court of Kerala in which it is stated that it is the responsibility of the women passengers to prevent anti-social elements from entering into ladies,

compartment. It further says that women passengers are not showing vigilance in preventing these anti-social elements from entering into ladies' compartment. What does it mean? It means that passengers, especially women passengers, are traveling in the trains at their own risk and the Railways has no responsibility at all as far as the safety of passengers is concerned.

So, I would urge upon the Government in the context of this tragic incident to clarify whether this is the official position of the Railway Ministry or the Government that it is the responsibility of the passengers. If this is not the official position of the Government, the Railway Ministry should inquire into this incident as to how this affidavit was filed, and action should be taken against those who are responsible for giving this affidavit.

Secondly, thousands of posts are lying vacant in the Railway Protection Force.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a different subject. You can raise only one subject.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, this is related to the safety of the passengers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can discuss this during the debate on Railway Budget. I am sorry. You have raised one issue, that is all right, but going to the second subject cannot be allowed.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: No, I am not going to another subject. I would urge upon the Government to take all steps to ensure the safety of the passengers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can understand this thing. Only one issue has to be mentioned and not many issues though they may be relating to the Railway Ministry.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Sir, it is not a different subject. I just want to urge upon the Government that the Government should take all possible steps to ensure adequate safety of the passengers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important issue. Entire Bihar is reeling under darkness; agriculture is getting ruined; business-industries are winding up; students are taking exams; there is no electricity either in cities or in rural areas, the entire Bihar is in the grip of darkness.

There is a huge gap in demand and supply. Today, when Bihar should get 30,000 megawatts of power, it is getting only 1100-1200 megawatts of power. This is because there is less electricity generation in power stations and Bihar gets electricity only from the Central grid, where allocation is approximately 2000 megawatts and it is getting from 1000 megawatt to 1100-1200 megawatts of power. The electricity from thermal power stations of the Central grid in Bihar is distributed outside Bihar, to the northern, western and southern grids. However, electricity from the Eastern grid is not being distributed to Bihar. This issue is important since the transmission lines are being laid from 3,000 to 10,000 megawatt to distribute the power to be generated by the power stations in Bihar in future. As you know this is the responsibility of the power grid to distributed power in areas heaving a huge gap in demand and supply of power.

Where Bihar has 15 per cent gap in demand and supply of power during the normal hours and 30 per cent gap in demand and supply during peak hours, there is only 3 per cent gap in demand and supply of power in the country. I demand that the Union Government should supply power to Bihar from the Central Power Grid. The State Government is urged to supply power in rural areas besides towns and cities where agriculture is dwindling, students have to write exams. Buxar, camoor and Rohtash areas of the Western region are in the grip of complete darkness.

With these words I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE (Hingoli): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak and through

you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my demands.

I belong to Hingoli, Madhya Pradesh. This is my first term. We have a demand for the last 10-15 years, which has been raised by my predecessors also on earlier occasions. The residents of Akola Hingoli, Parbhani have been raising the demand of a train upto Mumbai for a fairly long time. I have written at least 25 letters to hon. Mamata Banerjee and the leaders of all the National Parties from there, all officers and staff and at least 60-70 lakh people have made the demand to introduce an Express train from Hingoli to Mumbai at the earliest and extend the train plying from Mumbai to Latur upto Hingoli. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Railway Budget is there tomorrow. You can speak on that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Through you, I urge the Government and would express my regret that Maharashtra is always neglected as if it did not exist in the country. Whenever Railway budget is presented we look upto the hon. Minister with expectations. However, nothing is given to Maharashtra. So, I would request on behalf of Shri Swamiji and request him to urge hon. Mamataji to provide funds for the rail projects of Maharashtra and help us. Jai Hind—Jai Maharashtra.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. There are five very important defence establishments in my constituency like the Ordinance factory, gun carriage factory, gray iron foundry and other major establishments in addition to these. There are approximately 80,000 to 1,00,000 employees working in the Central offices in these establishments or those who have retired are living there. All these employees are also entitled for treatment in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries. There are only 3 C.G.H.S.

dispensaries in Jabalpur at present in which only 9 posts of doctors are sanctioned and only 7 doctors are available, the remaining 2 posts are vacant. In reply to a question asked by me during the last session I was told that a new dispensary could be set up within a sphere of at least 3 kms in the city with a population of 2,000 or more pensioners. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in case of our C.G.H.S. dispensary it was said that there would be 2 doctors over 150 patients. Imagine 75 patients would be examined by one doctor, what would be the condition of those employees or pensioners? The numbers of beneficiaries are 80,000 to one lakh. As per rule there should be at least 8 dispensaries. The strength of doctors should also be in proportion to it. After a survey conducted by the Department of Expenditure of the Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, in the year 2008, posting of at least 15 doctors was recommended in Jabalpur. Unfortunately, no attention has been paid towards it up till now. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that I visited the place myself. Patients queue up there from 5 o'clock in the morning. When I went there a 75-year-old man said to me that he served the Government with the hope that he would get medical benefits at least in his old age.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said that. Do not describe the incidents. You have to say what you want from the Government. You do not have to say that you have met this or that person. You have to say what you want from the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: I will conclude soon as you have told me to. He said that he queued up here at five o'clock but people come even earlier, at four, to wait. I would like to urge the government, through you, that adequate number of CGHS dispensaries should be opened in Jabalpur at least and till the time these dispensaries are opened, doctors should be appointed there. I conclude by thanking you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Girdih): Sir, through you, I would like to raise a matter pertaining to labourers who are working in the coal sector and under NREGS. I would like to draw your attention towards amendment of Payment of Gratuity Act, 2010 from the date of its enforcement and the fact that the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation discontinued providing online information regarding the amount of deposits of the workers engaged in the coal sector under Mission Vishwas in 2005.

The gratuity for labourers was raised from three and a half lakh rupees to ten lakh rupees on 17 May, 2010 by amending the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 on 17 May, 2010. The said amendment was published in the Gazette of India on 24 May, 2010 and the Act was to come into effect from 24 May, 2010. Consequently, thousands of labourers employed in public sector undertakings who retired on 30 April, 2010 were deprived of the said benefit. Should this amendment be put into effect from 1-7-2006 which is the date of the Eighth National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) implemented for coal workers or the date of the Central Agreement, the Railways wage agreement or from the first of January of any year, it would benefit lakhs of labourers. Availability of information on the internet would save the CMPF beneficiaries from the hassles of undertaking a journey of one hundred kms to reach the headquarters.

Hence, I urge the government to take immediate action in this regard. An even bigger issue is of the labourer who worked in Bokaro district under the NREGS. On 19-2-2011, when he went to ask for his wages he was beaten up so badly that he had to be hospitalised and subsequently died.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are coming to something else.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Hon. Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the problem faced by the people

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

due to the failure of the Uttarakhand government to announce a displacement and rehabilitation policy. Uttarakhand has recently borne the brunt of a devastating natural disaster which caused a heavy loss of life and property. This terrible natural disaster displaced thousands of families from their homes. In such a situation, the lack of a displacement and rehabilitation policy has left the affected persons with neither a roof over their heads nor the means to earn the livelihood.

Sir, there are many villages in Uttarakhand such as Tharali, Deval, Kulsari, Ringwari, Kamedi, Bhensoda, Palla, Panjada and Chukoom which are in dire need of rehabilitation. The denizens of these villages are living in the shadow of fear. Hills are developing cracks, land is caving in, houses have been completely destroyed. They will perforce have to live under open sky this winter. In villages people are not able to sleep due to fear. Speedy rehabilitation work for people of these regions is very important. But the absence of any announcement about a displacement and rehabilitation policy by the government is causing distress to the people. Neither the land for rehabilitation been earmarked nor any survey in this regard has been carried out so far.

The borders of Uttarakhand adjoin China and Nepal. In such a scenario, the strike by DRDA employees and the Patwaris of the state becomes a cause for concern for national security. The state government set up Patwari chowkis by spending crores of rupees without making complete plans but failed to arrange for water and electricity due to which crores of rupees of assets are lying unused.

I would like to request the government, through you, to direct the state government to bring the strike of DRDA employees and the Patwaris to an end and publicly announce the displacement and rehabilitation policy on an early basis so as to enable speedy rehabilitation of earthquake prone, vulnerable areas of Uttarakhand.

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such

an important subject. The Jat caste of Bharatpur and Dhaulpur has not been included in the list of other backward classes whereas the entire Jat caste (except the Jats of Bharatpur, Dhaulpur districts) has been accorded the status of other Backward Classes by the Centre. My request is that a notification no. 74085 dated 3-11-99 issued by the Social Welfare Department of the Government of Rajasthan in which the Jat caste (except the Jats of Bharatpur and Dhaulpur district) was included in the list of other Backward Caste. But I am grateful to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan who rectifying the said mistake on 10-01-2001 provided this benefit to the entire Jat caste of Rajasthan by including the Jats of Bharatpur and Dhaulpur district in the list of other Backward Caste.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India included the Jats of Rajasthan State (except the Jats of Bharatpur and Dhaulpur) at S. No. 11 at page No. 11 in the Central list of other Backward Castes in the gazette of India Part-1 of 27 Oct. 1999 and left out the Jats of two districts of Bharatpur and Dhaulpur.

Sir, Rajasthan is already a backward state. I, through you would like to attract the attention of the union government that the Jats of Bharatpur and Dhaulpur are fighting against this injustice for the last ten years but they have not got justice till date. We request you to include that Jats of Bharatpur and Dhaulpur in the list of other Backward Classes of the Union Government like the Jats of 31 district of Rajasthan so that the development of the region may be ensured. We will be grateful to you for this.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of this House and hon'ble Minister towards a very important subject. At present criminals are active across the country. The found railway stations and trains suitable for their activities. I would like to draw the attention of the Government that in the intervening night of 22-23 i.e. the day before yesterday when I started my journey from my constituency for Delhi, then from Allahabad junction goons in two-three vehicles started

following me. I had no inkling of their intention. I reached railway station and was about to enter the station, it appeared to me that some criminals are following me and their intention was to kill me. Because earlier it was published in newspapers that an MLA of SP who is a declared criminal having an award of Rs. two and half lakh on him and who had killed my brother and presently in jail is hatching a conspiracy to murder two Cabinet Ministers from Uttar Pradesh which also includes me. After getting such information I always remain alert, but I have to say regretfully that under the circumstances prevailing in the country people like us are unsecure. I remained in my vehicle for half an hour and called GRP, DG and SSP Allahabad then the police arrived and then I could come out of my vehicle.

Though you, I would like to request that action be taken against SP MLA Shri Vijay Mishra, his nephew Manish Mishra and five other criminals against whom I have given in writing to the GRP, Inspector and the Police. At present situation is abnormal. If such condition continues, then the people like me will get delayed in reaching the House. I had my reservation in Duranto

train which I could not board I have to come by the other train. The first question was mine in the House, but incidentally the House did not run.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Government to check the incidents of murder on railway track or train, Din Dayalji was murdered and many other people have been killed in such way, murders are being committed at stations, rape and snatching is taking place. Special protection should be provided to people like me. Through you, this is our demand from the House and hon'ble Minister. Thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.46 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 25, 2011/
Phalgun 6, 1932 (Saka).*

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