

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session  
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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## CONTENTS

*Fifteenth Series, Vol. XI, Fifth Session, 2010/1932 (Saka)*  
**No. 14, Thursday, August 12, 2010/Sravana 21, 1932 (Saka)**

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCES .....	1-2
SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS	
Re: Decision on methodology of caste-based census .....	2-6
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 261 to 280 .....	6-71
Unstarred Question Nos. 2986 to 3215 .....	71-378
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE .....	379-381
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA .....	382
COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	
Statement .....	382
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION	
6th and 7th Reports .....	382-383
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	
10th and 11th Reports .....	383-384
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 807 DATED 29-07-2010 REGARDING AIR INDIA EMPLOYEES STRIKE	
Shri Praful Patel .....	384
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	
Situation arising out of rampant adulteration of food and edible substances in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard	
Shri Jagdambika Pal .....	388
Shri Dinesh Trivedi .....	388-406

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
JHARKHAND PANCHAYAT RAJ (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010 .....	406
STATEMENT RE: JHARKHNAD PANCHAYAT RAJ (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2010	
Dr. C.P. Joshi .....	406-407
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
19th Report .....	407
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 .....	412-422
(i) Need to relax Cabotage Law (Section 407) for the proposed Inter- national Container Shipment Terminal at Vallarpadam, Kerala in order to attract transshipment through foreign feeder ships	
Shri P.T. Thomas .....	412-413
(ii) Need to ban the book "The lives of Shri Aurobindo' written by a US author, for its allegedly containing derogatory remarks against Shri Aurobindo, an Indian patriot	
Shri Amarnath Pradhan .....	413
(iii) Need to stoppage for train No. 2731/2732 Tirupati-Secunderabad Express at Ananthapur railway Station, Andhra Pradesh	
Shri Anantha Venkatarami Reddy .....	413-414
(iv) Need to provide matching grant of 70 per cent by the Central Government for implementation of Sanitation projects in Zaheerabad, Andhra Pradesh and other parts of country	
Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar.....	414-415
(v) Need to fill up various vacant posts of Scientists and create additional posts at National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad for nutrition Aware- ness activities in backward areas of Telengana in Andhra Pradesh	
Shri Ponnam Prabhakar .....	415-416
(vi) Need to accord approval to the proposals sent by the Government of Karnataka for repair and maintenance of NH-63 and NH-13 in Karnataka	
Shrimati J. Shantha.....	416-417
(vii) Need to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Rajoli, Bihar	
Dr. Bhola Singh.....	417

(viii)	Need to develop a tourist circuit linking places of historical and religious importance in Himachal Pradesh  Dr. Rajan Sushant .....	418-419
(ix)	Need to revise pay structure of State Forest Service cadre of Andaman and Nicobar Islands at par with DANIPS  Shri Bishnu Pada Ray .....	418
(x)	Need to accord permission for Hydro-electric project at Konar Dam in Bokaro, Jharkhand  Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey .....	419
(xi)	Need to release funds from Central Road Fund for the repair and maintenance of roads in Etawah, Auraiya and Kanpur Dehat regions of Uttar Pradesh  Shri Premdas .....	419-420
(xii)	Need to provide rail connectivity between Bulandshahar and Delhi and upgrade Chola Railway Station near Bulandshahar in Uttar Pradesh  Shri Surendra Singh Nagar .....	420
(xiii)	Need to constitute a vigilance-cum-Monitoring Committee to check the process of procurement of paddy by F.C.I. in West Champaran and Nalanda districts of Bihar  Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahato .....	420
(xiv)	Need for widening and strengthening of various roads in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu under Central Road Fund Scheme  Shri R. Thamaraiselvan .....	420-421
(xv)	Need to provide rail connectivity linking Delhi to Bolangir, Titilagarh and Sambalpur regions of Odisha and provide basic amenities at railway stations of these regions  Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo .....	421-422
(xvi)	Need to allocate funds for infrastructural development of Sports Authority of India Centre at Aurangabad, Maharashtra  Shri Chandrakant Khaire .....	422

**THE FOREIGN TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)  
AMENDMENT BILL, 2010**

Motion to Consider.....	423
Shri Anand Sharma.....	423-427
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal .....	427-433
Shri Sanjay Nirupam .....	434-438
Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	438-440
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh .....	440-444
Dr. Ratna De .....	444-445
Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo .....	445-449
Shri Prabodh Panda .....	449-451
Shri P.R. Natarajan .....	451-453
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh .....	453-456
Shri P.L. punia .....	456-459
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar .....	459-461
Shri S. Semmalai.....	461-462
Shri P.T. Thomas .....	462
Clauses 2 to 21 and 1 .....	473
Motion to pass .....	474

**CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010**

Motion to Consider.....	474
Shri P. Chidambaram .....	474
Shri Nishikant Dubey .....	476
Shri Vijay Bahuguna .....	481
Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	484
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey .....	487
Shri Kalyan Banerjee .....	489
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan .....	491

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri M.B. Rajesh.....	492
Shri B. Mahtab .....	493
Dr. Rajan Sushant.....	496
Shri Hamdullah Sayeed .....	497
Shri Prabodh Panda .....	499
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar .....	500
Dr. Tarun Mandal .....	502
Clauses 2, 3 and 1 .....	509
Motion to pass .....	510
 ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	525-526
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	526-534
 ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	535-536
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	535-538





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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 12, 2010/Sravana 21, 1932 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

1-2  
OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, Shri S.K. Rai and Dr. A.D. Azmi.

Shri S.K. Rai was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha from 1975 to 1977 representing Sikkim Parliamentary Constituency of Sikkim.

A well-known social worker, Shri Rai was associated with numerous welfare projects which touched the lives of ordinary citizens. He was instrumental in the setting up of a degree college and a law college in his constituency.

Shri Rai played a proactive role in the campaigns for the development of tourism in his constituency and worked for the provision of basic essential facilities for the common man.

An accomplished artist, Shri Rai had keen interest in drama, music and literature.

Shri R.K. Rai passed away on 16 February, 2010 at Gangtok, Sikkim after a prolonged illness.

Dr. A.U. Azmi was a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1984 representing the Jaunpur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

A medical practitioner by profession, Dr. Azmi worked for the welfare of the poor, downtrodden and the deprived sections of the society and for the betterment of the health facilities for the people of his constituency.

Dr. A.U. Azmi passed away on 24 May, 2010 at New Delhi at the age of 81.

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

Hon. Members, in a tragic incident on 11 August, 2010 reportedly more than 25 people including children died when a country boat capsized after being caught in a whirlpool in the swollen Kosi river. Many more are still missing.

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

11.01 hrs.

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 161, Shri Purnmasi Ram.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

#### Re: Decision on methodology of caste-based census

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I want to say that caste based enumeration is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please raise it during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: That is being done through biometric system. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise it in Zero-Hour. Let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): ...(Interruptions) Why caste based census is being done through bio-metric system. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, you raise it during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I want to ask why this system is being used? Have all of us been considered as ignorant? It is assumed as we are ignorant and we won't be able to understand it. ...(Interruptions) It is a serious conspiracy of the Government.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Question-Hour is going on. You raise it during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): ...(Interruptions) It was promised that Parliament will be apprised of it. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Question-Hour go on now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This head count is no just head count, it is being put in biometric system. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: It has been put in biometric. ...(Interruptions) Bio-metric system has been used for persons above 15 years of age. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sudipji, what are you saying?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, I am on a point of information. ...(Interruptions) Please give me a chance to speak. ...(Interruptions) We have given a notice to speak during the 'Zero Hour'. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I have given a notice for adjournment Motion in this regard. ...(Interruptions) It should be debated. ...(Interruptions) which has been raised today. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Question Hour go on now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raise it in Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, let us take up Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Why that was subscribed. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raise it during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): ...(Interruptions) Won't do counting, what does it mean? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: It should have been just head count through bio-metric system, it won't be possible to complete it even in hundred years. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, first listen to my point.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't speak so loudly, speak gently. I am telling that raise it during Zero-Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: My request is that let Question Hour go on now and raise this issue during Zero-Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singhji, what do you want to say?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, I too, want to speak on the same issue. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise it during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, this entire House is unanimous in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, entire House is unanimous. ...(Interruptions) to the Prime Minister, to Soniaji...(Interruptions) it was said that the Government is doing, but they have shown cleverness. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, it has not been possible for the Election Commission to issue Photo Identity Cards over the last 15 years. It won't be possible in 100 years. What bio-metric is? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, the Government has done a wrong thing. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You allow Question Hour to go on. Raise this issue during Zero-Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: First it should be decided, then only the proceedings would be allowed to continue. ...(Interruptions) First this issue should be settled, then the proceedings of the House can continue.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

\*Not recorded.

11.08 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### 6-8 Import of LPG

\*261. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost price of the domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is worked out on the basis of a mixture of butane and propane under the Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some oil companies had imported a large quantity of LPG containing more percentage of butane than propane during the five years ending March 2008 resulting in sizeable loss;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the matter has been inquired into; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) The methodology given in the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" for calculating the cost price of Domestic LPG on import party basis, on the basis of computation of the FOB value is as given below:

"FOB value \$/MT—Saudi Contract price as quoted in Platts LP Gaswire for the previous month. LPG prices considered at a weight average of butane and propane prices with weightage of 60% and 40% respectively. The subsidy would be frozen as on 1-4-2002 based on average FOB during the pricing period from 1st to 31st March 2002."

(c) and (d) The details of the LPG imports as furnished by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies

(OMCs) on industry basis during the last five years ending March 2008 are given below:

(Figures in Thousand Metric Tonnes)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
Butane	1491	2217	2152	1676	2288	9824
Propane	0	0	301	306	295	992
Total	1491	2217	2453	1982	2583	10726

(e) and (f) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Comptroller and Auditor General has in its Report No. PA 27 of 2009-10 pointed out the losses suffered in LPG imports during the period 2003-04 to 2007-08 due to higher import of Butane as compared to Propane.

The Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has pointed out that LPG is not available as a mixture in the international market and the same is available in the form of either commercial Propane or commercial Butane. Commercial Butane and Commercial Propane are imported separately and the ratio of imported Butane and Propane depend upon their availability, as well as facilities to handle them at port locations in the country. During the above period, the Mangalore and Ratnagiri Ports did not have Propane handling facilities. At Vizag Port too, there was no Propane handling facility till December 2007. Since the supply line of Domestic LPG had to be maintained, it became imperative to import more Butane than Propane.

Further, LPG imports for the calendar year are normally tied up by the industry almost 3 to 4 months prior to the beginning of the calendar year, in order to ensure assured availability of the product round the year. At the time of signing the supply contracts, the products price of Butane or Propane in the international market for the contract period are not known. Product price fluctuations in the international market are beyond the control of OMCs.

The public sector Oil Marketing Companies namely IOCL, BPCL and HPCL have informed that their imports of Propane have increased during 2008-09 and 2009-10. Further, they are taking action to enhance their Propane handling capacities at the Ports so that the import of Propane can be increased over time.

**8-10**  
Health Care Infrastructure in Railways

\*262 [ Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposal to develop health care infrastructure facility along the railway network;

(b) whether a High Powered Group consisting of senior officials and experts of the Ministries of Railways and Health and Family Welfare has been set up in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the modalities worked out for implementation of the proposal; and

(d) the sites identified for providing such health care facilities along with the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (d) Ministry of Railways in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have planned to develop health care infrastructure facilities on Railway land comprising 381 number of Out Patient Department and Diagnostic Centres, 101

Secondary Level General Specialty Hospitals and 40 Tertiary Level Multi Speciality Hospitals. In this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has also been signed between Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. A High Power Group comprising officers from Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been set up to work out a road map for analysis of viability and feasibility of sites selected. At present, 50 stations for OPD/Diagnostic Centre, 25 stations for Secondary Level

General Specialty Hospitals and 16 stations for Tertiary Level Multi Specialty hospitals have been taken up for setting up of health care facilities under Phase-I as per details given in the enclosed Statement. Setting up of health care facilities is to be undertaken through private participation without any financial liability by Railways. The remaining locations, for which Railways have already identified the land, will be taken up phase by phase in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

**Statement**

Health Care Facility	No.	Stations
Out Patient Department and Diagnostic Centres	50	Betul, Shirdi, Jaipur-Keonjhar Road, Sambalpur, Titlagarh, Bakhtiyarpur Jn., Khagaria Jn., Muzaffarpur Jn., Sitamarhi, Bandel, Bardhaman, Barrackpore, Howrah, Naihati, Rampurhat, Banda, Mirzapur, Chhaupra Jn., Alipurduar Jn., Diphu, Kishanganj, New Cooch Behar, Rangapara North, Tinsukia Jn., Amethi, Barabanki, Bathinda Jn., Deoband, Faridkot, Kathua, Katra, Udampur, Una, Himachal, Jaisalmer, Merta Road Jn., Hazur Sahib Nanded, Nidadavolu, Tanuku, Balasore, Ghatsila, Karur Jn., Ernakulam, Rameswaram, Kollam Jn., Bellary, Birur Jn., Hindupur, Bharatpur Jn., Gangapur City, Maihar
Secondary Level General Specialty Hospital	25	Khandwa, Bhadrak, Koraput, Gaya Jn., Ballygunge, Budge Budge, Canning, Jadavpur, New Farakka, Siuri, Pagla Chandi, Azamgarh, Sitapur, Cooch Behar, Sultanpur, Udampur, Tanuku, Tirupati, Hatia, Jhargram, Midnapur, Purulia, Uluberia, Birur, Itarsi.
Tertiary Level Multi-Specialty Hospital	16	Miraj, Kantabanji, Asansol, Barasat, Dankuni, Pagla Chandi, Kanchrapara, Kanpur, New Bongaigaon, Rangapara North, Rewari, Nalgonda, Krishnarajanagar, Kota Jn., Garden Reach, Rajkot.

[Translation]

9-13  
**Life Span of Aircraft**

\*263. [SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average life span of aircraft owned by the National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) and the private airlines, company-wise;

(b) whether most of the fleet owned by NACIL and the private airlines have outlived their utility and need replacement;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) exercises any control to ensure airworthiness, safety and grounding of aged aircraft; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There is no specific age limit for aircrafts nor is it prescribed

by the manufacturers. However, they are, to be maintained in accordance with maintenance programme approved by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and manufacturers for maintaining the airworthiness of the aircraft. An average age of aircraft which are under operation with the airlines are as under:

Airline	Aircraft Type	Average Age
NACIL	Airbus A 319	2 years
	Airbus A 320	3 years
	Airbus A 330	2 years
	Boeing 777-300	1.5 years
	Boeing 777-237	2.1 years
	Boeing 737 NG	5 years
	Boeing 777-222	14 years
	Boeing 747-437	15 years
	Airbus A 310 (Passenger)	24 years
	Airbus A 310 (Freighter)	22 years
Jet Airways	Boeing 737	5 years
	Boeing 777	3 years
	Airbus A 330	3 years
	ATR 72	6 years
JetLite	Boeing 737	9 years
	CRJ	11 years
Kingfisher	Airbus A 330	2 years
	Airbus A 320	4 years
	ATR	4 years
SpiceJet	Boeing NG	3 years
IndiGo	Airbus A 320	2 years

(b) and (c) All aircraft which are operating with these airlines are airworthy.

(d) and (e) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has laid down Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) restricting the import of pressurized aircraft of more than 15 years and unpressurized aircraft of more than 20 years of age.

CAR Section-2, Series 'F' Part XX Para 3, lays down the requirements stated above and CAR Section-2, Series 'F' Part X lays down the procedure to ensure continuing airworthiness of ageing aircraft and continued structural integrity of all aircraft which have crossed 20 years of age.

DGCA ensures the compliance with the stipulated requirements.

13-14 Petroleum Product  
Alternate Sources of Energy for Railways

\*264. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways is one of the largest consumer of diesel in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum and value of diesel consumed by the Railways annually;

(c) whether the Railways propose to use Compressed Natural Gas and other alternate sources of energy including Jatropha plantation, for sourcing their energy requirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including formulation of an action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Indian Railways consumed approx. 2.36 million kilolitres of High speed Diesel (HSD) in 2008-09. The total value of the HSD oil consumed during 2008-09 is approx. Rs. 8053 crores.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. It is proposed to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Diesel in dual fuel

mode on Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMU). For this purpose, a project has been sanctioned for conversion of 100 DEMUs into dual fuel mode. Further, Railways propose to use bio-diesel, extracted from various sources including Jatropha, blended with diesel on diesel locomotives. For this purpose, railways have sanctioned a project for setting up of 4 bio-diesel plants for production of bio-diesel.

[English]

14-16  
Execution of Railway Projects

\*265. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various ongoing railway projects under execution in the country including West Bengal during the last three years, zone-wise;

(b) whether all these projects are progressing as per schedule;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to expedite completion of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (d) At present Railways have 360 ongoing projects consisting of 122 new lines, 45 gauge conversions, 160 doublings and 33 electrifications across the country with a huge throwforward of about Rs. 1,01,435 crore. as on 01-04-2010. The Zone-wise details of these ongoing projects are given in Statement. The targets for the projects are generally fixed on yearly basis. While some projects are in progress, some others are lagging to some extent due to procedural formalities and resource constraints.

To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like Public-Private Partnership, funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries.



**Statement**

the Zone-wise details of ongoing railway projects under the planheads new line, gauge conversion, doubling and electrification are as under:—

Railway Zone	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling	Railway Electrification	Total
Central	4	0	4	—	8
East Coast	5	1	13	—	19
East Central	26	4	7	3	40
Eastern	10	1	29	4	44
North Central	4	3	4	1	12
North Eastern	5	6	10	1	22
Northeast Frontier	17	4	2	1	24
Northern	11	0	16	10	37
North Western	3	5	9	—	17
South Central	14	0	5	2	21
South East Central	1	3	9	1	14
South Eastern	4	2	16	1	23
Southern	8	6	16	5	35
South Western	7	3	11	1	22
West Central	1	0	2	1	4
Western	2	7	7	2	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>360</b>

**15-17**  
**Jan Aushadhi Outlets**

\*266. **SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the basket of medicines supplied through Jan Aushadhi outlets at present is adequate;
- (b) if not, whether the Government proposes to

make available more medicines for Jan Aushadhi outlets especially from the small and medium sector units in the country;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other steps being taken by the Government to enlarge the basket of medicines supplied to Jan Aushadhi outlets?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI M.K. ALAGIRI): (a) to (d) The basket of medicines presently being supplied through Jan Aushadhi Stores cover a wide range of Therapeutic Categories such as Analgesic Anti-inflammatory, Antimicrobial, Anti-infective (Topicals), Vitamins, Cardiovascular drugs etc. The basket of Jan Aushadhi medicines is being actively enlarged from the current list of about 230 medicines to 350 medicines. It is considered nearly adequate to take care of the ailments generally suffered by the public. However, in order to meet the other emergency medicines, surgical items etc. as may be required for the patients, stores were authorized to procure and supply such items through a committee headed by Civil Surgeon. Sourcing of items from the private manufacturers of medicines and surgical items etc. to enlarge the basket of supply to the stores including from SMEs will also be explored as may be considered necessary.

17-19 Civil Aviation  
Congestion at Airports

\*267. [SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of flights operated in a day from each of the international airports in the country at present;

(b) whether there has been overcrowding resulting in delay in take-off and landing of aircraft; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to decongest the pressure at major domestic/international airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The average number of flights per day (landings and take off) operated during the year 2009-10 from the international airports were Chennai (308), Kolkata (238), Ahmedabad (107), Goa (68), Trivandrum (73), Calicut (49), Guwahati (86), Jaipur (63), Srinagar (25), Amritsar (25), Port Blair (16), Mumbai (666), Delhi (684), Bangalore (287), Hyderabad (222), Cochin (114) and Nagpur (56).

(b) and (c) Slots are staggered as per guidelines

prescribed by International Air Transport Association (IATA) in consultation with stakeholders, including airport operators. However, at times flights get delayed for takeoff and landing due to following reasons: (i) Inability of airlines to adhere to their schedule due to operational, commercial or technical reasons resulting in bunching of flights. (ii) Weather phenomenon like fog, thunderstorm, dust storm and heavy rain etc. (iii) Due to VVIP movements, emergency landing etc.

In order to reduce the congestion on ground and in the sky, Airports Authority of India has implemented the following additional steps:

- (i) In order to mitigate delays, DGCA circular dated October, 2009 on Procedure to be followed by Airlines, Air Traffic Control Units and Airport Operators has been implemented.
- (ii) Radar separation has been reduced to 3 nautical miles within approach.
- (iii) Performance Based Navigation (PBN) Procedures has been implemented at Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Chennai airports.
- (iv) ATM Automation System at Mumbai and Delhi are being further upgraded.
- (v) Cross Runway Operations at Mumbai and simultaneous use of two runways at Delhi has been implemented.
- (vi) Rapid Exit Taxiways have been constructed at Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai to reduce runway occupancy time.
- (vii) Additional sectors in ATC Units with additional control positions have been created.
- (viii) AAI has already undertaken the upgradation project at 35 non-metro airports to handle increased traffic at these airports.
- (ix) Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System [ASMGCS] along with Surface Movement Radar is operational at Delhi airport.
- (x) ASMGCS is being implemented for Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata airports.
- (xi) At the time of slot allocation during Winter and Summer Schedules, number of hourly movements is maintained in accordance with the runway capacity.
- (xii) CAT-II ILS has been installed at Kolkata.
- (xiii) Improved ATC Procedures have been framed

and Clearance Delivery Position have been established at Mumbai and Delhi airports. (xiv) At Delhi airport, a third runway has been made operational.

*Election*

**Electronic Voting Machines**

19-20

\*268. [SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE:  
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure incurred on maintenance of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) by the Election Commission annually;

(b) whether EVMs are unable to put to use where the candidate contesting election is more than 64;

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

(d) whether it is proposed to design/restructure EVMs to ward off such eventualities; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that EVMs are tested and tamper proof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The information is being collected from the Election Commission of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) Under Rule 49A of the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961 made under section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, every voting machine shall have a control unit and ballot unit and shall be of such design as may be approved by the Election Commission of India. The Commission has approved the designs of voting machines produced by Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore and Electronics Corporation of India, Ltd., Hyderabad. A ballot unit caters upto 16 candidates. A maximum of four ballot units linked together catering upto 64 candidates can be used with one control unit. From the year 2004 onwards, all elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies have been held through the Electronic Voting

Machines (EVMs) and no such eventualities have been encountered.

(e) All possible safeguards are taken under the present system against tampering of the ballot boxes and violation of secrecy of vote are maintained in the voting machine.

[Translation]

*Textile*

20 -26 **Modernisation of NTC Mills**

\*269. [SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mills of the National Textiles Corporation which have been proposed for modernisation, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalised;

(c) the funds allocated for the modernisation of NTC mills during the last three years, mill-wise;

(d) whether some quantity of cloth produced from these mills are also being exported; and

(e) if so, the quantity of cloth produced, mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) The State/Union Territory-wise list of National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills identified for modernisation by NTC itself is at Statement-I. 18 mills which have been modernised are generating cash profits.

(c) The revival scheme of NTC is self-financing, and funds are generated from sale of surplus land and assets of the company. Details of fund utilisation for the modernisation of NTC mills during the last three years are at Statement-II.

(d) and (e) NTC is primarily a yarn producing company. At present, cloth production is taking place in two mills only. The mill-wise detail of cloth production is as under:—

Name of the mill	2009-10	2010-2011 (April-June 10) Lakh Meters
Tata Mills	55.42	10.14
Coimbatore Murugan Mill	67.67	8.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>123.09</b>	<b>18.42</b>

NTC has exported cloth worth Rs. 563.04 lakhs during the year 2009-10 and Rs. 149.26 lakh during April-June, 2010.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Alagappa Textile Mills	Kerala
2.	Cannanore S and W Mills	Kerala
3.	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Kerala
4.	Vijayamohini Mills	Kerala
5.	Cannanore S and W Mills, Mahe	Puducherry
6.	Podar Mills	Maharashtra
7.	Barshi Textile Mills	Maharashtra

1	2	3
8.	Tata Mills	Maharashtra
9.	India United Mill No. 5	Maharashtra
10.	Cambodia Mills	Tamil Nadu
11.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Tamil Nadu
12.	Pankaja Mills	Tamil Nadu
13.	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Tamil Nadu
14.	Sri Rangavilas S and W Mills	Tamil Nadu
15.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Tamil Nadu
16.	Arati Cotton Mills	West Bengal
17.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Madhya Pradesh
18.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Finlay Mills	Maharashtra
20.	Minerva Mills	Karnataka
21.	Rajnagar Tex. Mills	Gujarat
22.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	Rajasthan
23.	Coimbatore S and W Mills	Tamil Nadu
24.	Tirupathi Mills	Andhra Pradesh
<b>Total</b>		

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Mills Name	Fund utilisation for modernisation during last 3 years (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
1,	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	327.35	56.31	—

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Cambodia Mills	400.17	7.80	—
3.	Kaleeswarar 'B' Mills	400.01	686.38	—
4.	Pioneer Mills	977.08	94.90	—
5.	Pankaja Mills	293.06	973.00	1.44
6.	Sri Rangavilas Mills	272.46	1630.34	300.40
7.	Coimbatore Spg. and Wvg. Mills	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Kerala</b>				
8.	Alagappa Mills	677.48	44.94	—
9.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	259.26	24.72	—
10.	Vijaya Mohini Mills	1207.09	365.86	29.28
11.	Cannanore S and W Mills, Cannanore	145.80	741.57	1072.79
<b>Puducherry—(Mahe)—Union Territory</b>				
12.	Cannanore S and W Mills, Mahe	1197.89	969.06	85.99
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
13.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
14.	Podar Mills	1830.84	92.38	—
15.	Barshi Textile Mills	948.14	2.25	0.00
16.	Tata Mills	3896.25	2427.87	51.49
17.	Indu Mill No. 5	1387.71	610.39	110.28
18.	Finlay Mills, Achalpur	0.00	456.74	11032.44
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
19.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	1265.43	595.99	1.12
20.	New Bhopal Mills	786.19	1673.50	130.10
<b>West Bengal</b>				
21.	Arati Mills	1709.54	823.09	26.07

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Karnataka</b>				
22.	New Minerva Mills, Hassan	0.00	347.02	5228.99
<b>Gujarat</b>				
23.	Rajnagar Mills, Ahmedabad	0.00	297.88	5133.04
<b>Rajasthan</b>				
24.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Beawar	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		17981.75	12921.99	23202.53

[English]

25-26 Bilateral treaty  
Civil Aviation Agreements\*270. [SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed new Civil Aviation Agreements with Iran and Seychelles recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of benefits likely to be accrued from the agreements;

(d) whether any such agreements have been made with other countries also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (e) India has signed a new Air Services Agreement (ASA) with Iran on 9th July, 2010, which has superseded the ASA signed between the two countries on 10th June, 1980. The new ASA, allows for enhanced capacity, additional points of call and facilitation of code share arrangements by airlines. In the new ASA, the clauses pertaining to designation, security, safety, tariff, fair and

equal opportunity and user charges etc. has been incorporated/revised. The revised ASA has the potential to spur greater trade, investment, tourism and cultural exchange between the two countries. No new ASA has been signed with Seychelles, the ASA between India and Seychelles dates back to October, 1978.

India has so far entered into bilateral Air Services Agreements with 108 countries. ASAs provide the basic legal framework for operation of air services between two countries.

[Translation]

26-28  
and Medicine  
Price of Drugs\*271. [SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN

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

(a) whether some pharmaceutical companies indulge in unethical profiteering, as there is a huge difference between production cost and retail price of drugs/medicines/formulations;

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

(c) the details of the medicines/drugs which are subjected to price control mechanism under the Drug (Price Control) Order, 1995; and

(d) the action taken to contain prices of drugs/medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI M.K. ALAGIRI): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95), prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulation containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. As per provisions of DPCO, 1995, prices of scheduled medicines are fixed by NPPA taking into account a margin of 8% to the wholesaler and 16% to the retailer. 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 DPCO, 95 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum 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.

(c) and (d) The NPPA has fixed/revised the prices of scheduled bulk drugs in 488 cases and 10530 formulations since its inception. Of these, the prices of 8 scheduled bulk drugs and derivatives and 190 formulations were fixed/revised during the year 2010-11 (from 1-4-2010 to 31-7-2010).

Price details of such bulk drugs and formulations fixed/revised from time to time are available at [www.nppaindia.nic.in](http://www.nppaindia.nic.in). Thus, by fixing/revising the prices of scheduled formulations, NPPA/Government keeps a check on the prices of drugs/medicines.

[English]

28-42

Minority

#### Development of Minorities

\*272. [Dr. RATNA DE:

[SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major issues accorded priority for the development of minorities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government has adequately addressed all those issues in the action plan prepared thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some States including Uttar Pradesh have not fully utilized the funds allocated for implementation of the Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The major issues accorded priority during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are encompassed in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities and these include enhancing opportunities for education for minorities, equitable share in economic activities and employment through access to credit and representation of persons from minority communities in recruitment to Government departments and public sector undertakings, improving the conditions of living of minorities and prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence. The progress of implementation of the programme, including the schemes for the welfare of minorities of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, is at Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) implemented in minority concent-

ration districts (MCDs), Rs. 1290.62 crore, including Rs. 426.50 crore for MCDs of Uttar Pradesh, have been released to the States/UTs till now. The State-wise details of tentative allocation, funds released and expenditure reported by the State Government/UT for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are at Statement-II. The

steps taken in this regard to improve the implementation of MsDP include holding meetings with State Secretaries, review of progress in Oversight Committee meetings and field visits to inspect the assets created by the officials of Central and State Government and National Level Monitors deployed by the Ministry for all MCDs.

**Statement-I**

*Some achievements of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities for 2009-10*

1. **Physical achievements** under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme considered amenable to earmarking where targets for minorities were fixed for 2009-10 are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and Ministry/ Dept. concerned	Figures in numbers		
		National target	Target earmarked for minorities	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). D/o School Education and Literacy			
(i)	No. of primary schools constructed	14258	3465	3237
(ii)	No. of upper primary schools constructed	6524	1348	1220
(iii)	No. of additional classrooms constructed	125082	21168	20588
(iv)	No. of new primary schools opened	9404	2066	1905
(v)	No. of new upper primary schools opened	12015	1719	1625
(vi)	No. of teachers sanctioned	52239	8429	7765
(vii)	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks having a substantial minority population	106	28	27
2.	Swarojgaris assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). <b>M/o Rural Development</b>	1822482	273372	177165



1	2	3	4	5
3.	Below Poverty Line (BPL) families assisted under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). <b>M/o Rural Development</b>	4052243	607837	543413
4.	Beneficiaries assisted under Swam Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY). <b>M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)</b>			
(i)	Individual enterprises Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP)	25000	3750	9468
(ii)	Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)	200000	30000	30416
5.	Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS. <b>M/o Women and Child Development</b>	—	37672	23712

2. **Financial achievements** under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme considered amenable to earmarking where targets for minorities were fixed for 2009-10 are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme and Target	National	Funds amenable to earmarking	Achievement	%age of achievement
1.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY): <b>M/o Rural Development Ministry/Dept. concerned</b>	14315.42	2147.31	1459.69	67.98%
2.	Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY): <b>M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)</b>	485.00	33.47	17.64	52.70%
3.	Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence. <b>Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>	129.74	25.98	22.19	85.41%
4.	Priority Sector Lending. <b>D/o Financial Services</b>	861397.16	130462.43 (15% of total PSL target)	111,650	12.96% of total PSL target

3. Achievements in 2009-10 under schemes included in the 15 Point Programme where the flow of certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas district/blocks and cities/towns is monitored are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and Ministry/Dept. concerned	Financial (Rs. in crore) Total project cost and number of cities/towns	Financial (Rs. in crore) Project cost sanctioned and number of cities/towns covered having a substantial minority population. Percentage of total sanctions in brackets.
1.	Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) <b>M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)</b>	BSUP: Rs. 26651.11 crore in 63 cities/towns	Rs. 5576.38 crore (20.92%) in 12 towns (19.05%)
2.	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), <b>M/o HUPA</b>	IHSDP: Rs. 9422.79 crore in 807 cities/towns	Rs. 1770.83 crore (18.79%) in 98 towns (12.14%)
3.	Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG): <b>M/o Urban Development (UD)</b>	UIG: Rs. 58283.32 crore in 65 cities/towns	Rs. 8623.66 crore (14.80%) in 17 cities/towns (26.15%)
4.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): <b>M/o Urban Development (UD)</b>	UIDSSMT: Rs. 12824.63 crore in 636 cities/towns	Rs. 2533.16 crore (19.76%) in 83 cities/towns (13.05%)
5.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP): <b>D/o Drinking Water Supply (DWS)</b>	(a) Rs. 28567.53 crore sanctioned for 148,879 habitations in the country	(a) Rs. 3732.66 crore (13.06%) sanctioned for 20115 habi- tations (14%) in minority concentration districts.

4. Status of implementation of schemes for minority communities, included in the 15 Point Programme, in respect of D/o School Education and Literacy in 2009-10:—

(i) **Greater resources for teaching Urdu:** The Ministry of Human Resource Development has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of financial assistance for appointment of language teachers which has been revised. Under the revised scheme financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of

Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month.

(ii) **Modernizing Madarsa Education.** Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa (SPQEM), a provision of Rs. 50 crore has been provided for 2009-10. Ministry of HRD has cleared proposal of Rs. 28.90 crore for 932 madarsa of three States i.e Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 20.19 crore), Jharkhand (Rs. 4.97 crore) and Tripura (Rs. 3.74 crore). A scheme of Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutes (IDMI) has been launched with allocation of Rs. 125 crore for 11th plan.

in 2009-10, against a provision of Rs. 5 crore, Rs. 4.48 crore has been released to 22 institutions.

5. The achievements of schemes meant exclusively for minorities implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in 2009-10 are given below:—

(i) Scholarships awarded to meritorious students from minority communities.

(a) **Pre-matric scholarships from class-I to class-X:** Against the target of 15 lakh, scholarships were awarded to 17,29,076 students in 31 States/UTs. Of this, 48.47% were for girls. Against the budget outlay of Rs. 200 crores for 2009-10, utilization was Rs. 202.94 crores.

(b) **Post-matric scholarships from class XI to PhD:** Against the target of 3 lakh, scholarships were awarded to 3,64,387 students in 32 States/UTs. Of this, 55.10% were girls. Against the budget outlay of Rs. 150 crores for 2009-10, utilization was Rs. 148.74 crores.

(c) **Merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses:**

Against the target of 42,000, scholarships were awarded to 35,982 students in 31 States/UTs. Of this, 32.47% were girls. Against the budget outlay of Rs. 100 crores for 2009-10, utilization was Rs. 97.51 crores.

(ii) **Coaching and Allied scheme:** 49 coaching institutes were approved for giving financial assistance amounting to approximately Rs. 11.21 crore for imparting coaching to 5,532 candidates. Target was 5,000.

(iii) **National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC):** The authorized share capital of NMDFC, which stood at Rs. 650 crore in 2006-07, has been raised to Rs. 1000 crore in 2009-10. Out of the Central share of Rs. 650.00 crore, Rs. 645.36 crore as Central Government's equity contribution has been paid up as on 31-3-2010 for implementing loan schemes to improve the economic status of minorities, living below double the poverty line. Since inception in 1994, NMDFC has covered 538923 beneficiaries and given Rs. 1388.58 crore as loan. The achievements for 2009-10 are given below:—

Scheme	Beneficiaries		Loans	
	Target of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries covered	Target for disbursement (Rs. in crore)	Loan amount released (Rs. in crore)
Term Loan	23,000	30,892	125.00	139.01
Micro Financing	40,000	73,702	40.00	58.73
Total	63,000	1,04,594	165.00	197.74

(iv) **Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF):** The corpus of MAEF, which stood at Rs. 100 crore in 2006-07, has been raised to Rs. 425.00 crore in 2009-10, for implementing

schemes and programmes for promotion of education among the minority communities. The achievements for 2009-10 are given below:—

Scheme	2009-2010		
	Targets	No. of beneficiaries	Funds released (in Rs. crore)
Grants-in-aid to NGOs for infrastructure development of educational institutions	150	105	13.36
Scholarships for meritorious girl students	15,000	15,070	18.08

6. The status of recruitment of minorities in Central Government and public sector undertakings is reported by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT). The status for three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given below:

Name of the Organization	2006-07 (For 70 Mins/Dept+ 138 PSUs)	2007-08 (For 61 Mins/Depts+ 161 PSUs)	2009-09 (For 71 Mins/Depts+ 126 PSUs)
	Minorities recruited (%age of minorities recruited)	Minorities recruited (%age of minorities recruited)	Minorities recruited (%age of minorities recruited)
Other Ministries/Depts., Sub/attached offices	5,485 (8.37%)	1620 (8.71%)	2593 (12.75%)
Public Sector Banks and Fin. Institutions	702 (6.93%)	1,615 (10.20%)	4263 (8.87%)
Para Military Forces	2,700 (9.49%)	4,914 (9.90%)	3068 (10.2%)
Posts	386 (7.60%)	517 (9.65%)	176 (6.36%)
Railways	1,456 (2.67%)	2,295 (6.31%)	3012 (8.32%)
Public Sector Undertakings	1,453 (11.88%) (for 138 PSUs)	1,234 (5.52%) (for 126 PSUs)	2107 (7.8%) (for 161 PSUs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12182 (6.93%)</b>	<b>12195 (8.23%)</b>	<b>14946 (9.09%)</b>

**7. Communal Harmony, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA):** MHA has issued revised guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in June, 2008.

The details of schemes/programmes of the Ministry which are not included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities are as under:

1. **Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme:** 756 fellowships for research scholars from minority communities under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme have been sanctioned for pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D.
2. **Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women:** The Expressions of Interest have been received from organizations/institutions for implementation of scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women.

It is proposed to train 1.828 lakh women in two years. The scheme is implemented during 2010-11.

3. **Multi-sectoral Development Programme:** A special area development programme known as the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) is being implemented from 2008-09. Planning Commission has allocated only Rs. 2750 crore in the 11th Five Year Plan. The total amount released to the States under the programme is Rs. 1290.62 crore and expenditure reported by the States/UTs is Rs. 363.55 crore. Under the programme, district plans of 81 districts have been approved, of which 20 MCD plans have been fully approved and 61 district plans have been partially approved.

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Tentative allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Amount released in (Rs. in lakh)				Utilized by State/UT (Rs. in lakh)
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 15-07-2010)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Uttar Pradesh	101570.00	12442.11	29436.33	771.4	42649.84	15696.39
2.	West Bengal	68610.00	4327.59	23539.13	0.00	27866.72	3824.06
3.	Haryana	4920.00	1401.23	460.45	0.00	1861.68	570.45
4.	Assam	70350.00	4226.65	15192.08	1870.44	21289.17	6976.21
5.	Manipur	13910.00	3011.78	6004.25	0.00	9016.03	3803.96
6.	Bihar	52320.00	1675.21	10503.92	49.24	12228.37	2349.00
7.	Meghalaya	3050.00	0.00	1086.82	0.00	1086.82	NR
8.	Andaman	1500.00	0.00	109.14	15.93	125.07	NR
9.	Jharkhand	18140.00	0	4429.83	20.79	4450.62	1768.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Orissa	3130.00	0.00	1041.24	992.24	2033.48	899.64
11.	Kerala	1500.00	0.00	76.50	0.00	76.50	NR
12.	Karnataka	3990.00	0.00	580.18	925.71	1505.89	NR
13.	Maharashtra	6000.00	0	2227.11	20.50	2247.61	NR
14.	Mizoram	4590.00	0	403.04	0.00	403.04	NR
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1500.00	0.00	599.58	0.00	599.58	216.78
16.	Uttarakhand	5950.00	0.00	811.85	0.00	811.85	251
17.	Delhi	2210.00	0.00	155.00	0.00	155.00	NR
18.	Sikkim	1500.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.00	NR
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1500.00	0.00	645.60	0.00	645.60	NR
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	11800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		378040.00	27084.57	97302.05	4675.25	129061.87	36355.49

NR: Not Reported

41-43 Civil Aviation  
Foreign Pilots Airlines  
41-

\*273. [SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for hiring foreign pilots to fly registered aircraft for Indian carriers;

(b) the number of such pilots working airline-wise;

(c) whether the foreign pilots were involved in accidents in the last three years including the fatal Air India Express Mangalore accident;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has issued any new guideline in regard to the recruitment of foreign pilots; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Airline can hire foreign pilots subject to the condition that their licences are validated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). India being an International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) signatory State, recognizes the licences issued by other ICAO contracting States provided they meet the Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) contained in ICAO Annexure I regarding Personnel and Licensing. The validation of licences is done as per Rule 45 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(b) As on 02-08-2010, the number of expatriate pilots employed with various Schedule operators are (i) Air India/Air India Charters Limited-89; (ii) Kingfisher Airlines-83; (iii) Jet Airways-111; (iv) Spice Jet-30; (v) Blue Dart-05; (vi) Deccan Cargo-07; (vii) Indigo-34; (viii) Alliance Air-24 and (ix) Paramount Airways-01.

(c) and (d) During the last 03 years there was only one accident involving aircraft of Air India Express

at Mangalore on 22-05-2010 in which the flight was under the command of a foreign pilot.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A draft Civil Aviation Requirements Section 7, Series G, Part II regarding validation of foreign licences of flight crew has been circulated for comments.

43-58  
Railways Network in North East

\*274. **SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of railway network in the North East;

(b) whether the Railways propose to widen its network in the region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways have taken any steps to construct road over bridges, level crossings and under-way paths at different places over the North Frontier Railways; and

(e) if so, the details, location-wise and the present status of such initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The status of rail network (route kilometres) in North East region as on 31-3-2009 (latest available) is as under:—

North Eastern States	Length of railway lines (route kilometres)		
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1.26	1.26
Assam	1226.59	1057.12	2283.71
Manipur	—	1.35	1.35
Meghalaya	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	1.50	1.50
Nagaland	11.13	1.72	12.85
Sikkim	—	—	—
Tripura	—	151.40	151.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1237.72</b>	<b>1214.35</b>	<b>2452.07</b>

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. 11 new line projects having a total length of 926 kilometres have been taken up in North Eastern region. Apart from this, 3 gauge conversion projects, one doubling project and one electrification project have also been taken up. The completion of these projects will strengthen the Rail infrastructure in the region.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Northeast Frontier Railway, in association with State Government and National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) have undertaken construction of 39 Road Over Bridges (ROB), 30 Road Under Bridges (RUB). The ROB's and RUB's are at various stages of planning, tendering and construction. Details are appended Statements-I and II.

**Statement-I***Comprehensive details of ROBs (Location-wise)*

Sl. No.	State	Description of Work	Present status
<b>Katihar Division</b>			
1.	Bihar	Kisanganj ROB in replacement of LC No. SK-315 at Km. 87/7-8 in Katihar-New Jalpaiguri section.	Work is in advance stage of completion.
2.	West Bengal	Maldah ROB in replacement of LC No. OS/C-3 at Km. 3/12-13 on NH-34	GAD approved. Because of contractual and land requirement problem, some delay has occurred. The work is at tender finalization stage.
3.	West Bengal	ROB at Rly Km 18/5-6 on Raiganj by pass of NH-34 on NH-31.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
4.	Bihar	Arrariah ROB (2-lane) at Km 84 (MG) (Now BG) in Katihar-Jogbani section	The ROB has been completed and commissioned.
5.	West Bengal	Dalkhola ROB (4 lane) at Km. 552/13-14 between stations Dalkhola-Surjakamal in replacement of LC No. SK-344 on NH-34 bye-pass.	50% work has been completed. The contract was terminated. New contract is under finalization.
6.	Bihar	ROB at Rly Km 81/5-6 between stations Purnia-Khagaria on NH-31	GAD approved in Dec' 2009. Detailed designs and Drawings are under process by NHAI.
<b>Alipurduar Division</b>			
7.	West Bengal	ROB (4 lane) at Km 149/6-7 and at Km 175/5-6 (BG) on NH-31D in New Baneswar-New Alipurduar-Salsalabari section.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
8.	West Bengal	ROB (4 lane) at Km 6/3-4 (BG) on NH-31D between stations Alipurduar-Baneswar.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
9.	West Bengal	ROB (4 lane) at Km 92/7-8 (BG) on NH-31D between stations Falakata-Gumani Hat.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
10.	West Bengal	ROB (4 lane) at Km 142/9-10 (BG) on NH-31 D between stations New Baneswar-New Alipurduar.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.



Sl. No.	State	Description of Work	Present status
11.	Assam	Basugaon ROB in replacement of level crossing No. NN/146 at Km. 240/8-9 between stations Basugaon-Bangalgaon.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
12.	Assam	Kokrajhar ROB (2 lane) at Km 225/3-4 between stations Salakati-Kokrajhar in Kokrajhar Town.	The work is in progress in Bodoland Territorial Council. 20% work has been completed
<b>Rangiya Division</b>			
13.	Assam	BRPL ROB (4 lane) in replacement of L.C. at Km 5/1-2 Over private siding of BRPL/ Bongaigaon	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
14.	Assam	Rampur ROB (2 lane) in replacement of LC No. 255 NN at Km. 146/0-1. (NH-37) between stations Miza-Kukurmara	Construction of ROB completed and commissioned in July-2010.
15.	Assam	Chaprakata ROB (4 lane) in replacement of LC No. SK 48 at Km 257/13-14 (BG) on NH 31C between stations Chaprakata-Bongaingoon.	Detailed Design and Drawing approved. Work is in progress by NHAI.
16.	Assam	Pathsala ROB in replacement of LC No. SK 33 at Km 312/11-12 (BG) on NH 31; between Pathsala-Sarupeta 4-Lane	Detailed Design and Drawing approved. Work is in progress by NHAI.
17.	Assam	Rangiya ROB in replacement of LC No. SK113 at Km. 362/1-2 on NH-31 between Rangia-Kendu-kona. 4-Lane	Detailed Design and Drawing approved. Work is in progress by NHAI.
18.	Assam	Changsari ROB in replacement of LC No. SK/2 at Km. 389/8-9 on NH-31; between Changsari-Agyathuri 4-Lane	Detailed Design and Drawing approved. Work is in progress by NHAI.
19.	Assam	Gauripur ROB at Km 391/2-3 between Rly stations Aghori-Changsari on new approach road of Brahmaputra Consortium Ltd, (BCL) Guwahati. 2-Lane	GAD approved in 2004. Work is held up for want of response from State Government.
<b>Lumding Division</b>			
20.	Assam	Thekaraguri ROB in replacement of LC No. 31-ST at Km 93/2-3 on NH 37 between Guwahati-Nagaon 4-Lane	Construction work for both bridge and approach portions are in progress by NHAI.

Sl. No.	State	Description of Work	Present status
21.	Assam	Lumding ROB in replacement of LC No. 48-ST/LK1 at Km 188/3-5 between Patharkhola-Lumding 4-lane	Over all progress is about 48%. Tender for shifting of L-Xing gate is under finalization.
22.	Assam	Kalachand ROB in replacement of LC No. LK-3C at Km 60/0-1 between Mupa-Kalachand. 4-Lane	Re-tendering is under process by NHAI.
23.	Assam	Silchar ROB in replacement of existing L-Xing on RH 54 (Km 11/6-7 between Moinarbond-Ranigaon) at Km 298.89. 4-Lane	GAD and detail drawing and design approved. Work is in progress by NHAI.
24.	Assam	Panbazar ROB in between Guwahati-Kamakhya. 2-Lane	The work is held up due to Municipal water Pipe line coming on the way.
25.	Assam	ROB in replacement of existing L-Xing No. KD/2A at Km 15/4-5 between stations Suprakandi-Nilambazar	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
26.	Assam	ROB in replacement of existing L-xing No. LK/17 at Km 200/7-8 between stations Chargola-Karimganj	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
27.	Assam	ROB in replacement of existing L-xing No. 1 BD between stations Baraigram-Eraligul.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
28.	Assam	ROB in replacement of existing L-xing No. KD/1 at Km 4/1-2 between stations Karimganj-Nilambazar	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
29.	Assam	ROB in replacement of existing L-xing No. LK/14 at Km 190/7-8 between stations Rupashibari-Bhanga	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
30.	Assam	Silchar ROB at km 07/2-3 between SCL-BPB section Road Ch: 0.749 on NH-154	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
31.	Assam	Ghograpar ROB at Km 354/1-2 (BG) on NH 31; Road KM 1075 between Rangia Nalbari, 4-Lane	The construction work of ROB is in progress by NHAI.
32.	Assam	Srikona ROB at Km. 20/4-5 between stations Arunachal-Salchakra. NH-53 bye-pass. 2-Lane	State Government is yet to re-submit the proposal on "Deposit Term basis" since TVU is less than 1 lac at the level crossing at present.

Sl. No.	State	Description of Work	Present status
33.	Assam	Nagaon ROB (New) over NH-37 (bye pass) at Railway Km 15/3-4, between Guwahati-Nagaon. 4-Lane	ROB has been completed in May-2010.
34.	Assam	Migrendisha ROB (2 lane) over NH-54 at road chainage 150.526 between Harangjao and Maibong.	The contract is foreclosed. New agency is to be fixed by NHAI.
35.	Assam	Katakhal ROB (2 lane) at Km. 13/2-3 between stations Katakhal-Sailchapra on NH-53 bye-pass.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
36.	Assam	Katakhal ROB (2 lane) at KM 10/14-15 between Katakhal-Saichapara on NH-53 Bye pass.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
37.	Assam	ROB at Nagaon Bye pass at Km. 14.09 between Senchoa-Silghat Town Section.	Construction work is in progress.

**Tinsukia Division**

38.	Assam	ROB at Tinsukia-Makum bye pass on NH-37 at Railway Km 56/8-9 between stations MJN-BPJ.	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.
39.	Assam	ROB at chainage 10320 m of Trans Arunachal Highway on Sapekhati-Bhojo section under SARDP-NE (Phase-A)	The work is at planning and tendering stage by NHAI.

**Statement-II**

*Comprehensive details of under-pass/limited height subway (RUB)*

Sl. No.	State	Description of Work	Present status
<b>Alipurduar Division</b>			
1.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NN-33 at Km. 61/7-8 between stations Altagram-Dhupguri	Contract has been awarded, but the work is held up due to obstruction by the local residents.
2.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NN-34 at Km. 63/1-2 between stations Altagram-Dhupguri	GAD approved. Tender is under finalization.
3.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NN-37 at Km. 68/9-10 between stations Dhupguri-Kolaigram.	It is not feasible due to lesser bank height.

Sl. No.	State	Description of Work	Present status
4.	West Bengal	Road under bridge In lieu of level crossing No. NN-75 at Km.131/1-2 between stations New Coochbehar-New Baneswar	GAD approved. The contract is finalized. The work will commence immediately after the monsoon is over.
5.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NN-81 at Km. 136/7-8 between stations New Baneswar-New Alipurduar.	GAD approved. The contract is finalized. The work will commence immediately after the monsoon is over.
6.	Assam	Road under bridge In lieu of level crossing No. NN-118 at km. 188/2-3 between stations Srirampur Assam-Gosaingaon Hat	GAD is under finalization.
7.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NN-23 at Km 39/10-40/0 between stations Jalpaiguri Road-New Domohani	Revised GAD is under process of approval.
8.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NN-40 at Km 73/7-8 between stations Kolaigram-Salbari	GAD is under process of approval.
9.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NN-50 at Km 90/2-3 between stations Falakata-Gumani Hat	GAD is under process of approval.
10.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. SK-187 at Km 52/4-5 between stations Dam Dim, New Mal	Revised GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.
11.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. SK-206 at Km 14/8-9 between stations Siliguri in Gulma	GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.
12.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. SK-207 at Km 13/6-7 between stations Siliguri in Gulma	GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.
13.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NN-86 at Km 141/3-4 between stations New Baneswar-New Alipurduar	The work is at planning and tendering stage.
14.	Assam	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NN-113 at Km 180/9-181/0 between stations Jorai-Srirampur Assam	The work is at planning and tendering stage.

Sl. No.	State	Description of Work	Present status
<b>Katihar Division</b>			
15.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NC-2 at Km 3/10-11 between stations New Jalpaiguri-Rangapani.	GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.
16.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. SK-327 at Km 96/12-13 between stations Hatwar-Kanki	GAD has been approved. Tender has been contracted.
17.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. SK-324 at Km 94/11-12 between stations Kishanganj-Hatwar	GAD has been approved. Contract has under finalization.
18.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NC. 25 at Km 28/6-7 between stations Chatterhat-Dumdangi.	The work is at planning and tendering stage.
19.	West Bengal	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NC. 42 at Km 43/112 between stations Tinmilehat-Mangurjan	GAD has been approved. CRS sanction under process.
20.	Bihar	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. NC-51 at Km 50/18-51/1 between stations Mangurjan-Dhulabari	GAD has been approved. CRS sanction under process.
21.	Bihar	Construction of sub-way in replacement of L.C. Gate No. BR-1(UM) at Km 1/5-6 between stations Barsoi-Kachna.	The work is at planning and tendering stage.
22.	Bihar	Construction of sub-way in replacement of L.C. Gate No. BR-28 (UM) at Km 52/4-5, between stations Kaliyaganj-Radhikapur	GAD has been approved. Construction work is in progress. 70% work has been completed.
23.	Bihar	Construction of sub-way in replacement of L.C. Gate No. BR-2 (M) at Km 3/6-7, between stations Barsoi-Kachna	GAD has been approved. Construction work is in progress. 40% work has been completed.
<b>Lumding Division</b>			
24.	Tripura	Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing at Km 157/1-2 between stations Teliamura-Jirania	The work is at planning and tendering stage.
<b>Rangiya Division</b>			
25.	Assam	Construction of Road under bridge of span (1x4.05 m) at L-xing No. NN/254 at Km 142/1-2 between stations Chaygaon-Kukurmara.	GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.

Sl. No.	State	Description of Work	Present status
26.	Assam	Construction of Road under bridge of span (1x4.05 m) at L-xing No-NN/244 at Km 131/1-2 between stations Boko-Chaygaon	GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.
27.	Assam	Construction of Road under bridge of span (1x4.05 m) at L-xing No. NN/215 at Km 98/0-1 between stations Rangjull-Dhupdhara	GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.
28.	Assam	Construction of Road under bridge of span (1x4.05 m) at L-xing No. RM/288 at Km 341/16-17 between stations Gogamukh-Dhemaji	GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.
29.	Assam	Construction of Road under bridge of span (1x4.05 m) at L-xing No. RM/290 at Km 349/7-8 between stations Gogamukh-Dhemaji	GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.
30.	Assam	Construction of Road under bridge of span (1x4.05 m) at L-xing No. RM/305 at Km 366/13-14 between stations Dhemaji-Silapathar	GAD has been approved. Tender is under finalization.

GAD: General Arrangement Drawing

NHAI: National Highway Authority of India

TVU: Train Vehicle Units

Judiciary  
Interconnectivity of Courts  
57-59

\*275. [ SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to interconnect all the courts in the country via internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made so far in this direction;

(c) whether any concrete policy has been formulated or being formulated for providing better access to judicial process and making available speedy and cheaper justice to the common man; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI

M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) All the district and subordinate courts in the country are being computerized under the E-courts Mission Mode Project which is funded by the Central Government. As part of the Project, it is also proposed to inter-connect all these courts as part of a dedicated wide area network. At present, the courts are being equipped with the necessary computer hardware as well as local area network (LAN). So far, LAN has been installed in 3448 courts and computer hardware installed in 3138 courts in the country. The process of providing wide area network connectivity to the courts has not commenced yet.

(c) and (d) The Government has decided, in principle, to set up a 'National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms'. It is expected that the period of pendency of cases in the courts will reduce from an average of 15 years to an average of three years by 2012, after the National Mission gives effect

to its strategies to fully implement the Action Plan envisaged in the Vision Statement presented in the National Consultation held in October, 2009 in New Delhi. This Department is currently in the process of finalizing the matter of setting up of the National Mission.

The Government has also accepted the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission for the provision of Rs. 5000 crore for the improvement of delivery of Justice in the country. The recommendations include setting up of morning/evening/shift/special magistrates' Courts and strengthening of alternate dispute resolution mechanisms such as mediation, conciliation and Lok Adalats.

Apart from these, the Government has enacted the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, which provides for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas at Panchayat level. As on 31-07-2010, the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Maharashtra, taken together, have notified 144 Gram Nyayalayas out of which 47 have been made operational. These Nyayalayas will provide affordable and accessible justice to the common man particularly those in the rural areas.

*Judiciary*  
Lok Adalats 59-64

\*276. [SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lok Adalats are gaining popularity as an alternative dispute redressal mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Lok Adalats organized during each of the last three years; State-wise;

(d) the number of cases disposed of in the Lok Adalats during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up more Lok Adalats during the current financial year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (f) There has been a steady increase in the number of Lok Adalats organised and cases disposed during the last three years, indicating that this form of alternative dispute redressal mechanism is gaining popularity. A statement showing the number of Lok Adalats organised State-wise and the number of cases disposed of during the last three calendar years is enclosed.

2. Organising Lok Adalats is a continuous process and more and more Lok Adalats are being organised by all the State Legal Services Authorities throughout the country.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State Legal Services Authority	2007 No. of Lok Adalats organised	2007 No. of Cases Disposed of	2008 No. of Lok Adalats organised	2008 No. of Cases Disposed of	2009 No. of Lok Adalats organised	2009 No. of Cases Disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14205	103855	13874	107606	26933	125615
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	200	82	426	143	992
3.	Assam	200	16407	319	27833	231	25767
4.	Bihar	2479	139182	1872	96018	1595	78055
5.	Chhattisgarh	1069	14558	1655	11842	1498	7277

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	63	378	47	221	46	236
7.	Gujarat	12474	822124	10660	536628	10747	545495
8.	Haryana	513	64682	6441	380044	906	67909
9.	Himachal Pradesh	379	2503	320	2168	342	2531
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	339	7396	287	12521	287	16254
11.	Jharkhand	1846	14241	2944	15202	2584	9405
12.	Karnataka	3536	41080	5099	57231	8088	119560
13.	Kerala	1524	20692	1498	25172	2597	26015
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3432	157228	6145	246034	5561	230056
15.	Maharashtra	2760	45926	3242	74703	3315	101510
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	26	0	0	10	189
18.	Mizoram	260	142	244	136	89	113
19.	Nagaland	8	48	13	90	10	139
20.	Orissa	713	188842	789	150601	799	132030
21.	Punjab	2228	70160	2932	436169	3291	47172
22.	Rajasthan	5972	47942	8389	76282	8829	75774
23.	Sikkim	122	326	92	323	131	383
24.	Tamil Nadu	3290	28148	4849	46547	5464	50811
25.	Tripura	68	1334	0	0	40	4304
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4179	480478	3973	538168	3496	484416
27.	Uttaranchal	135	16822	117	11592	175	13110
28.	West Bengal	3110	12373	3553	35159	3464	39955
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	7	13
30.	U.T. Chandigarh	447	8961	679	13642	1646	21815
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1575	126062	2392	114498	1035	22131
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	0
35.	U.T. Puducherry	99	1065	111	1348	104	1426

[Translation]

CMD 63-64  
Aviation Training Institutes

\*277. [SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various public/private pilot training institutes running in the country;

(b) the role of the Government in regulating these institutes including the norms laid down to issue licence to them;

(c) the number of the persons trained in these institutes during the last two years;

(d) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) proposes to conduct any audit of such institutions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps being taken by the Government/DGCA to ensure that the students passing out from such institutes are well versed with all safety requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There are 17 Government flying training institutes and 23 private flying training institutes in the country.

(b) The flying training institute are regulated by Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 7 Series D Part I issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). DGCA periodically inspect these institutes and recommends necessary rectification measures to remove the deficiency observed. The institutes are required to

necessarily implement these observations and incorporate them in future inspection schedule. DGCA also ensures compliance of guidelines while carrying surveillance and safety oversight. The approval accorded by DGCA are renewed annually, after ensuring compliance of guidelines.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) The audit of the flying clubs are conducted annually before renewing their approval.

(f) The systems and procedures of training the students in the matters relating to aviation safety are as per DGCA approved syllabus and guidelines, which are in accordance with those laid down by international Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

[English]

64-65  
Production and Employment in  
Textiles Sector

\*278. [SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and the success achieved thereon regarding production and employment in the textiles sector during each year of the current Five Year Plan, State-wise:

(b) the reasons for the shortfall, if any;

(c) whether the said targets were commensurate with the demand of textile products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to increase production and employment in the textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) and (b) The 11th Five Year Plan envisages that cloth production would grow at 12 per cent per year. The turnover of the textile industry was envisaged to go up from US\$ 47 billion to US\$ 115 billion by the terminal year of the 11th Plan, with an annual incremental investment of Rs. 30,000 crore. The projected increase in employment was 6.5 million of which almost two million will be in the skilled and managerial categories. There are no yearly/state-wise targets.

(c) to (e) Against the envisaged targets, in the backdrop of a global economic slowdown, cloth production witnessed a CAGR of 3.28 per cent, and turnover has increased from US\$ 47 billion to US\$ 55 billion and incremental investment of Rs. 98,957 crore has been achieved from 2007-08 to 2009-10. Government has provided fiscal stimulus, increased plan allocation, launched modernisation programs for handlooms, powerlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and wool, and rigorously implemented social security programs for the well being of textile workers. An Integrated Skill Development Program was launched on August 5, 2010 to improve the skill base of three million workers employed in the sector over a five year period.

[Translation]

65-66  
Civil Aviation  
Merger of Air India and Indian Airlines

\*279. [SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the intended objectives behind the amalgamation of Air India and Indian Airlines into the National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL);

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

(c) the areas identified by the Government where the merger had proved in effective; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Integration of both the companies have been completed in many areas like Board of Directors, Organisation structure, selection of leadership teams-Functional Directors, Executive Directors, some General Managers (holding independent charge), Customer Services, Integrated Material Management Policy, financial Synergies/quick wins in Insurance, Fuel procurement, Bank and fund management, common accounting policies, legal and tax issues, delegation of administrative and financial powers and integration of manpower upto the level of General Manager. In some other areas including Sales and Marketing, IT, PSS, ERP, Ground Handling, Human Resource, property and facilities etc., the integration process is underway. The process is being monitored closely by the Company's management, the board and at various levels in the Government.

[English]

66-71  
Textile  
Promotion of Handloom Sector

\*280. [SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the new initiatives taken, if any, for promotion of the handloom sector in the country, in the recent past;

(b) whether the Government has impressed upon the handloom sector to produce textiles which meet the requirement of the youth and the high end consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the growth of the handloom sector anticipated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) To promote the Handloom Sector, the Government of India has taken a number of new

initiatives such as training programmes for skill upgradation and technological upgradation and managerial training, aggressive marketing efforts and by taking unique social security measures like providing Health Insurance and Life Insurance to these weavers and their families. The Government of India has been implementing the following schemes for promotion of the Handloom Sector in the country:—

#### **1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)**

This scheme provides need based inputs to a "Cluster" of 300-500 Handloom or a "Group" of 10-100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, working capital, construction of worksheds, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation and marketing opportunities.

Under IHDS, so far 468 clusters and 1098 Group Approach Proposals have been sanctioned all over the country during the 11th Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 143.32 crore has been released. During 2009-10, 52 clusters and 411 Group Approach proposals were sanctioned and Rs. 27.24 crore was released.

#### **2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme**

This comprises of two separate scheme viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing-Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.

Under Health Insurance Scheme (HIS), 1611837 handloom weavers and under Mahatma Ghandi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY), 510492 handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 all over the country.

#### **3. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)**

This scheme provides marketing opportunities and infrastructure support through focussed design development and marketing linkages to assist in the sale of the Handloom products both in domestic and international market.

Under the Scheme, 561 exhibitions of various levels were organised during the year 2009-10.

#### **4. Mill Gate Price Scheme**

This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers in order to optimize their employment potential.

Under the Scheme during 2009-10, 1080.96 lakh kgs of yarn valuing Rs. 987.11 crore was supplied throughout the country.

#### **5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme**

This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

#### **6. Mega Cluster Scheme**

Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for development of Mega Handloom Clusters aims to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market. The scheme is inclusive and holistic in nature to take care of the entire value chain i.e. procurement, production, marketing, common facilities etc., and also to make use of the higher scale of economies of production.

Under the Scheme, the Government of India has taken up 4 Mega Handloom Clusters at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar. (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal) with a maximum project cost of Rs. 70.00 crore each for overall holistic development of about 25000 handlooms.

Apart from the above schemes, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been taking new initiatives to promote the handloom sector and for the welfare of the handloom weavers of the country. Some of the initiatives taken in the recent past are:—

- (i) Handloom Mark website [www.handloommark.gov.in](http://www.handloommark.gov.in) has been launched in December 2009. The one time Registration fee under the Handloom Mark scheme in case of weaver has been reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25 and in case of Master Weaver from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 500. The price of handloom mark label has also been brought down to Rs. 0.20 paise.
- (ii) To create awareness about traditional handloom textiles, 4 commemorative postage stamps on Banarasi Silk, Kanchipuram Silk, Kalamkari and Apa Tani weaves were released by the Hon'ble President of India on 10th December 2009.
- (iii) E-marketing linkage has been provided to 20 Handloom Clusters on commercial website to facilitate marketing of handloom products.
- (iv) To create awareness about Handloom products especially amongst the youth and high end consumers and age old Indian heritage of hand-weaving, Ministry of Textiles has declared a 'Handloom Week' to be held from 21st to 27th December every year beginning from 2009.
- (v) In order to honour outstanding handloom weavers, Sant Kabir Award has been introduced from the year 2009. 10 Sant Kabir Awardees have been selected for the year 2009.
- ~~(vi)~~ In order to enhance export of handloom products, the Handloom Export Promotion Council has brought out a sourcing guide titled "Handloom Atlas of India" in 4 international languages covering the entire handwoven textile scenario of our country.
- (vii) Free of cost download facility of textile designs with technical specification in regional languages has been provided through National Centre for Textile Design. About 1150 designs are available at the web site: [www.designdiary.nic.in](http://www.designdiary.nic.in).
- (viii) All Handloom schemes have been translated in 14 Regional languages in order to facilitate the stakeholders to understand the schemes and avail benefits under the same.
- (ix) New HS Code has been introduced w.e.f. October 2009 in order to capture export data on Handlooms.
- (x) New category of users of Handloom Mark labels has been included in the Scheme i.e. Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups, Consortiums, Handloom Weavers Groups, Producer Companies identified under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.
- (xi) The one time Registration fee under the Handloom Mark Scheme in case of weaver has been reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25 and in case of Master Weaver from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 500. The price of handloom mark label has been brought down to Rs. 0.20 paise.
- (b) and (c) The handloom sector has taken up the following initiatives with respect to the youth and high end consumers:
1. Suitable product diversification and product development have been taken up by appointing designers from acclaimed institutions such as NID and NIFT with a prime focus on youth as new consumers in the Handloom Clusters identified by the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms. Such qualified designers have been appointed in most of the 20 large clusters and 468 medium sized clusters
  2. The Handloom Week Celebration, at its outset in the Month of December 2009 has been customized as a flagship show by the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms to sensitize and showcase the applicability of handlooms, diversity of choice and fashion options for the youth. The Handloom Week celebration had a special gallery of Journey of Handloom Clusters depicting the looms, its

intricacies of weave and also several set of products which can either be diversified or have been taken up on a pilot basis.

(d) Overall 3 to 5% growth is anticipated in the Handloom sector.

[Translation]

*Natural Calamity*  
**Compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims**

2986 [SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons seriously suffered and died in Bhopal Gas Tragedy and the compensation paid to them;

(b) whether there is no provision for providing compensation to victims having injuries;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the compensation amount in proportion to the number of deaths as well as victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) A total amount of Rs. 54.64 crore of compensation in 5295 death cases, as adjudicated by the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, has been paid. Further, a sum of Rs. 34.24 crore has been paid as compensation in 10,047 cases claimed under the category of death cases but accepted as injury cases, after due adjudication. In addition, compensation of Rs. 15.48 crore has been paid in 3,199 cases of permanent disability, Rs. 130.90 crore in 33,672 cases of temporary disability, 0.41 crore in 42 cases of injury of utmost severity and Rs. 1,31,078 crore in 5,21,333 cases of minor injury. An equal amount of additional compensation on pro-rata (1:1) basis has also been paid to these recipients of original compensation in various categories.

(d) The Government approved payment of ex-gratia to the following categories of the Bhopal Gas Victims

at the rates indicated below:

Category	ex-gratia
Death	Rs. 10 lakh (less amount of compensation already Received)
Permanent disability	Rs. 5 lakh (less amount already received)
Cancer cases	Rs. 2 lakh (less amount already received)
Total Renal Failure Cases	Rs. 2 lakh (less amount already received)
Temporary disability	Rs. 1 lakh (less amount already received)

For enabling payment of ex-gratia, a sum of Rs. 669.00 crore is being provided by the Government of India. The ex-gratia will be disbursed by the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal.

72

*Act*  
**Benami Transactions**

2987. [SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
[SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether injustice is being made to the members of some families due to some provisions of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the said Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

73- *Drug and Medicine*  
Generic Drugs

2988. [SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Singapore nods for Indian generic drugs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the Memorandum of Understandings signed so far; and
- (d) the use of such drugs in each foreign country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Ministry of External Affairs has informed that during the launch of the 2nd Review of the India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreement (CECA) in New Delhi on 11th May, 2010, both the countries signed a 'Special Scheme for Registration of Generic Medicinal Products from India' that seeks to fast-track the registration process for Indian Generic Medicines in Singapore.

The special medicinal product registration scheme will facilitate the marketing approval of Indian generic medical products that have been approved by one of the major drug regulatory authorities such as the US FDA with supporting documents. For products that meet the eligible criteria, the time taken to register the products in Singapore will be shortened.

(d) Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council has informed that generic drugs have been receiving wide encouragement globally, including all the developed countries like European Union, North America, Japan, etc. in view of healthcare cost savings being realized. India has been among the major source countries for generic medicines.

73-74 Act  
Amendment in Indian Evidence Act

2989. [SHRI PRATAP SINGH BA.IWA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Law Commission of India vide its 185th Report on 'Review of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and 221st Report on 'Need for Speedy Justice Some Suggestions', has *inter alia* made certain recommendations for making amendments to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As the subject matter of these reports is relatable to List III Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations requesting them to furnish their views/comments thereon before any further action could be taken.

[Translation]

74-75  
MSP of Jute

2990. [SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 2010-11 season for TD-5 Grade of Jute;

(b) if so, the details in this regard.

(c) the extent to which the new price will encourage the farmers to go for jute cultivation in the country; and

(d) the details of the production of the jute in the country during 2009-10 and the extent to which the production will increase by revision of new price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has fixed the MSP for TD-5 Grade of raw Jute ex-Assam for 2010-11 at Rs. 1575 per quintal.

(c) There are various factors which are taken into account by the farmers to go for jute cultivation which

include cost of production, changes in input prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter crop price parity and good monsoon.

(d) The production of the jute in the country during 2009-10 was 93 lakh bales. The production of raw jute estimated by the Jute Advisory Board for the season 2010-11 would be around 107 lakh bales.

[English]

**75**  
**Completion of Railway Tracks**

2991. [SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land acquisition process for the entire railway track from Panvel to Uran has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Land for Seawood-Uran project is being made available by CIDCO (a unit of Government of Maharashtra) and not by Railways.

(b) 25 hectare from Ch. 8800 to 11000 is under process by CIDCO.

**75-76**  
**Sales and Profit of NMDC**

2992. [SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister

of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sales and net profit of National Mineral Development Corporation has been drastically reduced over the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the profit and also the turnover of NMDC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (d) The sales and net profit of NMDC Ltd. have consistently increased year by year, except in the year 2009-2010. The decrease in the performance of NMDC during 2009-10 was on account of recessionary conditions prevailing in the national and international market during the first half of 2009-10, due to which the production and sales of the company were less than the corresponding period of previous year. The price of iron ore in both international and domestic market also dropped between 33% to 44% during 2009-10. The details of the performance of the company from 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Sales (iron ore and diamond)	4181.52	5709.07	7559.11	6229.54
Profit after tax	2320.21	3250.98	4372.38	3447.26

The situation has, however, improved substantially in the first quarter of 2010-11, when the company's Net Sales/Income from operations increased to Rs. 2517.99 crore (Provisional) from a level of Rs. 1278.05 crore during corresponding period last year. The Profit Before Tax (PBT) and Profit After Tax (PAT) of the company

during the first quarter of 2010-11 also increased to Rs. 2249.22 crores (Provisional) and Rs. 1504.04 crores (Provisional) respectively against Rs. 1172.14 crore and Rs. 773.75 crore achieved during corresponding period last year.

Karnataka

77

Bellary Airport

2993. [SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA. Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Bellary Airport, in Karnataka is not up to the mark for operation of flights;

(b) if so, the details of flights cancelled or delayed for low visibility due to fog, dust etc., in the last two years and total financial loss incurred, as such; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Bellary airport in Karnataka belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF) (Defence) and there are no scheduled operations to this airport.

[Translation]

77-78

Parking Charges at Airports

2994. [SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the parking charges per vehicle at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai airports;

(b) the amount collected through parking charges during the last three years;

(c) the works carried out to improve parking facility from the funds realized from parking charges during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to upgrade the parking facilities at the airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Parking Charges at Chennai Airport and Kolkata Airport are as under:

At Chennai Airport—Car/Van—Rs. 60, Two Wheelers—Rs. 15, Mini Bus/Bus in General Park—Rs. 70, Truck/Coach/Tempo—70, Coach Parked opposite Terminal Building—Rs. 225, Premium Car Park—Rs. 100. These charges are for 4 hours and part thereof.

Monthly passes in respect of employees of airlines and regulatory agencies are as follows:

Car—Rs. 150 p.m., Scooter—90.

At Kolkata Airport—Car/Van—Rs. 60, Two Wheelers—Rs. 15, Mini Bus/Bus/Coaches in General Car Park—Rs. 70, Truck/Tempo—Rs. 70, Bus/Coaches parked opposite Terminal Building—Rs. 225. The Charges for monthly passes in respect of employees of airlines and regulatory agencies are as under: Car—Rs. 150 p.m., Scooter—Rs. 90 p.m., Tempo and Truck Operators and Truck/Tempo Operators Union at Cargo Complex—Rs. 900 p.m. for Tempo and Rs. 1200 p.m. for Truck, Agents/Licensee at Cargo Complex—Rs. 600 p.m.

The amount collected through parking charges in respect of Chennai and Kolkata airports was Rs. 4126 Lakhs.

Upgradation/improvement of the car parking facilities is included in the scope of work for the modernization of the terminal buildings. There are proposals to construct a multi level car parks at Chennai and Kolkata airport.

Information in respect of parking charges at Delhi and Mumbai airports is being collected.

Railways 78-79  
Rail Project in Uttar Pradesh

2995. [SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going and delayed rail projects and the rail lines in respect of which survey has been conducted in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether rail projects are lagging behind their fixed target in North Eastern Railway zone Gorakhpur;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and



(d) the action being taken by the Railways to complete the said projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) There are 8 new line, 6 gauge conversion, 18 doubling and 7 electrification ongoing projects failing fully/partly in Uttar Pradesh. Further, surveys for 8 new lines, 2 gauge conversion and 3 doublings projects have also been completed in last three years. The projects are progressing as per availability of resources. The main reason for delays on projects has been paucity of funds, delays in land availability and procedural formalities. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like Public-Private Partnership, funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries.

[English]

#### Independent Directors in PSUs

2996. <sup>79-81</sup> SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 21 out of the 43 listed Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) do not have the required number of Independent Directors as stipulated by SEBI;

(b) if so, the details of PSUs that do not have the Independent Directors on Board:

(c) the reasons for delay in appointing Independent Directors on the above PSUs; and

(d) the time by which all the Independent Directors would be in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Madam. As on 31-3-2010, of the 47 listed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), the Boards of 24 CPSEs do not have the required number of Independent Directors as stipulated by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

(b) The list of 24 CPSEs whose Boards do not have the required number of Independent Directors is annexed as Statement.

(c) The main reason for delay in appointment of requisite number of Independent Directors on the Boards of these 24 CPSEs is the non-initiation of the proposals for appointment of Independent Directors by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments in time.

(d) The requisite number of Independent Directors would be appointed on the Boards of these 24 CPSEs after submission of complete proposals by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments, consideration of such proposals by the Search Committee/Public Enterprises Selection Board and approval of competent authority is obtained for the recommendations made by the Search Committee/Public Enterprises Selection Board in this regard.

#### Statement

Listed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) whose Boards do not have requisite number of Independent Directors as stipulated by SEBI

(As on 31-3-2010)

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE
1	2
1.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited
2.	BEMC Limited
3.	Bharat Electronics Limited
4.	Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited
5.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
6.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation of India Limited
7.	Dredging Corporation of India Limited
8.	Engineers India Limited
9.	GAIL (India) Limited

1	2
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
11.	HMT Limited
12.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
13.	India Tourism Development Corporation Limited
14.	Madras Fertilizers Limited
15.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited
16.	National Fertilizers Limited
17.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
18.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited
19.	Power Finance Corporation Limited
20.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited
21.	State Trading Corporation of India Limited
22.	Steel Authority of India Limited
23.	IRCON International Limited
24.	KIOCL Limited

[Translation]

**81-82**  
**Railways**  
**Dilli-Rajhara to Ravghat Rail Line**

2997. [SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Dilli-Rajhara to Ravghat rail line is running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the amount allocated for the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Dallirajhara to Rowghat is the Phase-I of the Dallirajhara-Rowghat-Jagdapur new broad gauge line project. In Dallirajhara-Rowghat section, contract for roadbed and bridges has been awarded and the work has started in between Dallirajhara-Keoti (42 km) section, whereas between Keoti-Rowghat portion tender has been kept on hold because of non availability of land. The matter regarding land availability has been taken up with Ministry of Environment and Forest and Chhattisgarh Government for early handing over of forest land and Revenue forest land to Railways.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 115 crore has been provided in Budget 2010-11 for the Dallirajhara-Rowghat-Jagdapur new broad gauge line project. The completion of first phase may take about 3 years after handing over of land by State Government.

**82-83** **Government**  
**Accommodation for Railways Employees**

2998. [SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in the Railways in the country;

(b) the number of employees to whom accommodation facility has been provided along with the number of those to whom such facility has not been provided;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The total number of employees working in the Indian Railways as on 31-03-2009 is 1386011(excluding Metro Projects (Railways).

(b) to (d) As on 31-03-2009, approximately 552500 number of railway employees, including officers, have

346195

been provided with railway accommodation. Railway servants other than those provided with Government owned/hired accommodation are eligible for house rent allowance at prescribed rates.

83 Agriculture  
Supply of Pesticides

83

2999 [SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticides are not being supplied in adequate quantity to the farmers as per their demand throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether any efforts are being made by the Government to correct the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Production of pesticides during 2008-09 was 85,338 MT. Against the anticipated demand of 45,180 MT the actual consumption was 43,860 MT in 2008-09. The indigenous production is higher than the domestic consumption of pesticides. The pesticides in required quantities are normally available with the States. No State Government has reported any shortage of pesticides.

83-84  
ROB at Ratangarh and Sadulpur  
Railway Station

3000 [SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to construct rail over bridges on the eastern side of Ratangarh station and Sadulpur station in North-Western Railway is under consideration;

(b) if so, the time by which work in this regard is likely to be started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Railways also propose to construct

one railway over bridge each at railway level crossings at Sadulpur Junction and Ratangarh Junction in North Western railway with a view to remove the problems faced by the common man; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which construction is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. No proposal has so far been received from the State Government for construction of such ROB.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

84-88  
DMIC

3001 [SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received a proposal from the Gujarat Government for various linkages for overall development of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor along the proposed Dedicated Freight Corridor of the Railways;

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

(c) the present status of the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. M/s Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board (GIDB), a Government of Gujarat entity, had forwarded a proposal suggesting various infrastructure linkages including rail connectivity for DMIC (Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor) project in the State of Gujarat.

(b) to (d) The action taken by Ministry of Railways, the present status and decisions are as under:—

**Gauge Conversion**

Investment Region	Railway Link	Status
Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar	Updating survey for Gauge Conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad taken up. Botad-Bhavnagar Section is already converted to Broad Gauge.
Dahej-Bharuch Investment Region	Dahej-Samni-Bharuch	Work in progress.

**Doubling**

Dahej-Bharuch Investment Region	Bharuch-Dahej	The line is presently under conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge as a single line. The need for doubling will be considered based on traffic.
Palanpur-Siddhpur-Mehsana Industrial Area	Pipavav-Rajula-Dhasa-Botad-Surendranagar-Viramgam Mehsana	Doubling of Viramgam-Surendranagar taken up in Budget 2010-11.
	Mundra-Adipur-Gandhidham-Palanpur	Doubling of Adipur to Gandhidham has been taken up. Survey for doubling of Gandhidham to Palanpur has been taken up.
	Gandhidham-Kandla	Doubling taken up.

**New Rail Lines**

Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Bhavnagar-Adhelai-Dholera-Vataman-Petlad	Traffic justification has not been received yet from Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
	Bhimnath-Dholera	
	Khambhat-Khambhat Port	
Hazira Port Connectivity	Surat-Hazira	The alignment is to be finalised in consultation with the Government of Gujarat.

In addition to the above the following additional proposals have been received from Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC):—

Industrial Region	Railway Link	Status
Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Dholera Loop, taking off at Loliya and rejoining at Bhimnath Station on Ahmedabad-Botad Line	Ministry of Railways has not received any traffic Justification of this line from Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC)/Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP)

Industrial Region	Railway Link	Status
Pithampur-Dhar investment Region and Dewas-Shajapur	For Indore-Vadodara rail link: (a) Chhota Udepur-Vadodara Gauge Conversion  (b) Chhota Udepur-Dhar new Broad Gauge rail link	(a) The conversion has been completed.  (b) The project has been taken up and will be completed in the coming years as per the availability of resources.

**87**  
**Railways Projects in Mizoram**

3002. [SHRI C.L. RUALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ongoing rail projects in Mizoram;
- (b) whether the work on these projects is progressing as per schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The details of ongoing projects in Mizoram with targets fixed are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Project	Length in Km	Anticipated cost	Target	Remarks
Bhairabi-Sairang (New line)	51.38	619.34	March, 2014	This has been declared as a National Project. Final Location Survey completed.
Katakhal-Bhairabi (Gauge Conversion)	84	227.90	December, 2013	Work in progress. The target has been revised to match gauge conversion of Lumding-Silchar.

The projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

[Translation]

**87-89 Industry**  
**Units of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited**

3003 [SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:  
[SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) the location-wise number of units of Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) Ltd.;

(b) the details of HMT Ltd. units out of the above in which production is going on along with the details of units in which production has been stopped;

(c) the details of the said units running in profit and those in loss separately during the last three years;

(d) whether Government has prepared any revival package for HMT Ltd.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) HMT Limited is having two units in the following locations:

Unit	Location
Tractor Division, Pinjore	Haryana

Unit	Location
HMT Food Processing Machinery, Aurangabad	Maharashtra

(b) All the Units of HMT Limited are active and production has not been stopped.

(c) The details of unit-wise profit/(loss) during last three years is given below:

Units	(Rs. in crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
Tractor Division, Pinjore	(56.28)	(77.22)	(56.95)
HMT Food Processing machinery Aurangabad	(0.30)	(0.96)	(0.38)

\*Subject to review by C and AG

(d) and (e) A revival plan proposal has been received from the company duly vetted by the technical consultant. The revival proposal has been considered in this Department and the company has been advised to have a relook into the Business Plan in order to make the proposed revival plan sustainable in the long run.

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to check the e-ticket frauds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

*Civil Aviation*

**E-ticket Frauds**

3004. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the e-ticket frauds reported at various airports in the country particularly at Indira Gandhi International Airport in the recent months;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents occurred in the last six months;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Some incidents have come to the notice of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in which, fake e-tickets were used for gaining entry into the terminal building to see off/facilitate their relatives/friends. The details are as under:

Airport	Date	Person
Calicut	03-03-10	Mohammed Haneefa
IGI Airport	25-05-10	Mr. Virender Mallik
	23-05-10	Mr. Jagath Ram Chopra
	23-05-10	Mr. Cao Youhui
	22-05-10	Mr. Joginder Singh
	20-05-10	Ms. Jo Anna

Airport	Date	Person
	14-05-10	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Shah
Mumbai	12-05-10	Mr. Manoj Mathew
Airport	02-06-10	Anil Kumar Mohan Bhai Patel

In each case the accused was handed over to the local police for further investigation and legal action.

(c) to (e) The persons holding e-tickets issued by any airline, have access only upto the respective airline's counters in the Terminal Building. Their identification is verified at those counters, with the data given in the system of the respective airline. Sufficient staff of Central Industrial Security Force have been deployed for surveillance, to keep watch on the holders of the e-tickets to avoid e-ticket frauds.

**91-92 SC/ST/OBC**  
**Pilot Training to SC/ST Candidates**

3005. [SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST candidates registered for pilot training during the last three years;

(b) the number of trainees who passed out of the flying schools;

(c) whether the Government is aware that adequate training is not imparted to these candidates in the flying schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the candidates are sent for training to such flying schools where neither pilots nor engineers are available to train them; and

(f) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The selected candidates are sent for training to flying training institutes approved by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). Requirement of Flight Instructors and Maintenance Engineers is a pre-requisite for DGCA approval.

(f) Does not arise.

**92 Railway**  
**Gauge Conversion Work on Harsaru-Farukhnagar Rail Line**

3006. [CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of gauge conversion work between Harsaru-Farukhnagar in Haryana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The gauge conversion of Garhi Harsaru-Farukhnagar has been completed. The section will be commissioned to passenger traffic after inspection of Commissioner of Railway Safety.

**Arrives**  
**CML Aviation**  
**Flights to Hyderabad**

3007. [SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flights operated on Delhi-Hyderabad route;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce more flights on Delhi-Hyderabad route in view of heavy demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the revenue generated from this route during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) At

present, 16 scheduled domestic flights are operating on Delhi-Hyderabad route on daily basis as per the details given below:

Nacil	03
Jet Airways	02
JetLite	01
Kingfisher Airlines	02
SpiceJet	04
IndiGo	04

(b) and (c) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

(d) Government does not maintain information on revenues collected on a route operated by the airlines.

*Audit*  
**Review of Accounting System**

3008. <sup>93-94</sup> SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the existing accounting system of the Government to bring transparency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to replace the present method of cash-based system of accounting with the double-entry accrual system of accounting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE

OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, in accordance with the Article 150 of the Constitution, the form of accounts of the Union and the States are prescribed by the President on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The review of the form of accounts to meet specific requirements, including enhancement of transparency, is a continuous process. As per the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission, changeover to the accrual based system of accounting was accepted in Government. Pilot projects in Government of India have been undertaken by Controller General of Accounts and in the states by Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

[Translation]

*Petroleum Product*  
**Pending Petroleum Schemes/Projects**

3009. <sup>94</sup> SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes/Projects regarding petroleum sector received from various States have been pending with the Union Government for the last three years;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in giving clearance to these projects/proposals; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for immediate clearance to these projects/proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

<sup>94-97</sup>  
**Food Processing**  
**FPI in Tamil Nadu**

3010. SHRI M. ANANDAN:  
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:



Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Processing Industries are functional in Tamil Nadu as on date;

(b) the financial assistance provided to them by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of proposals of the Government of Tamil Nadu for setting up of food processing units pending with the Union Government as on date;

(d) the reasons for delay in their clearance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Food Processing Industries are set up both in organized and

unorganized sectors and as such data on the number of food processing units in the country is not centrally maintained by the Ministry. However, as per competitiveness report of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council, Government of India, a total 3736 registered food processing units are Junctioning in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas and 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries. The financial assistance provided to food processing units in Tamil Nadu under the Scheme during last three years and current year are given as below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 (as on date) Amount released
Tamil Nadu	951.79	594.355	672.11	205.61

(c) to (e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the country in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries. No such proposal is received directly from the Government of Tamil Nadu for setting up of food processing units under this scheme.

Earlier all the applications for such grants were received by the Ministry through the State Nodal Agencies. These applications were then Centrally processed and grants disbursed directly by the Ministry.

From 2007-08, the receipt of applications, their appraisal, calculation of grant eligibility as well as disbursement of funds has been completely decentralized. Under the new procedure, an entrepreneur/applicant can file application with the neighborhood Bank branch/Financial Intuition (FI). The Bank/FI would then appraise the application and calculate the eligible grant amount as per the detailed guideline given to them by the Ministry. The Banks/FIs appraisal report and its recommendation for the release of grant is transmitted to the Ministry through e-portal established for this purpose. After the recommendation is received from the Bank/FI, the Ministry sanctions the grant and transfer the funds through the e-portal. Total 124 proposals are pending for disbursement.

The proposals are considered on seniority basis depending upon the availability of funds.

*CASAC 87 Security*  
**Meeting of Aviation Advisory Body**

3011 [SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly set up high level aviation advisory body met and discussed for the first time to focus on areas where more attention is required to be paid to strengthen aviation safety environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions arrived at so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) has been set up in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) under the Chairmanship of Director General of Civil Aviation with 28 expert members from industry and stakeholders who have made significant contribution in aviation sector. The first meeting of the Council was held on 03-06-2010. The Council has constituted 4 different working groups for (i) Operations, (ii) Air-worthiness, (iii) Air Navigation and (iv) Aerodromes. On the recommendations of CASAC, DGCA has taken action for (i) inspection of critical airfields; (ii) issuance of guidelines for Approach and Landing Accidents Reduction (ALAR) Tool Kit; (iii) suggested review of operations to those Defence Air Fields which do not conform to International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) standards; and (iv) enhancement of safety in general aviation operations.

*97-102*  
**Upgradation of Railway Stations**

3012. [SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have sanctioned special budget for Mumbai Zone for the development and upgradation of the major stations in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of such stations along with the

upgradation plan for each station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. State-wise provisions are not made in the Railway Budget. However, 107 stations in the state of Maharashtra, located on Central, Western, South Central and South East Central Railways, had been selected for upgradation under various schemes, namely Model Stations scheme, Modern Stations scheme and Adarsh Station scheme.

(c) The names of the stations are given in the Statement. All the works for development and upgradation of these stations under various schemes are planned to be completed by 30 June 2011.

**Statement**

List of stations selected for modernization under the various modernization schemes from the state of Maharashtra.

Sl. No.	Name of the Station
1.	Ahmednagar
2.	Ajni
3.	Akola
4.	Akurdi
5.	Amgaon
6.	Amravati
7.	Andheri
8.	Andheri
9.	Aurangabad
10.	Badnera
11.	Ballarashah
12.	Bandra
13.	Bandra Terminus
14.	Belapur

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Station
15.	Bhandup	42.	Jalgaon
16.	Bhayandar	43.	Jalna
17.	Bhusaval	44.	Kalyan
18.	Borivali	45.	Kanjurmarg
19.	Byculla	46.	Karad
20.	Chalisgaon	47.	Karjat
21.	Chanda Fort	48.	Kasara
22.	Chandrapur	49.	Khadki
23.	Charni Road	50.	Khopoli
24.	Chembur	51.	King's Circle
25.	Chinchwad	52.	Kolhapur (Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj Terminus)
26.	Churchgate	53.	Kurduwadi
27.	Currey Road	54.	Kurla
28.	Dadar (CR)	55.	Kurla (Lokmanya Tilak Terminus)
29.	Dadar (WR)	56.	Latur
30.	Dahanu Road	57.	Lonavala
31.	Daund	58.	Malad
32.	Devlali	59.	Malkapur
33.	Dharangaon	60.	Manmad
34.	Dharmabad	61.	Marine Lines
35.	Dock Yard	62.	Matheran
36.	Dombivili	63.	Matunga
37.	Ghatkopar	64.	Mira Road
38.	Gondia	65.	Miraj
39.	Goregaon	66.	Mudkhed
40.	Hazur Sahib Nanded	67.	Mulund
41.	Itwari		

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Station
68.	Mumbai Central	94.	Shivajinagar
69.	Mumbai Central (Local)	95.	Sion
70.	Mumbai CST	96.	Solapur
71.	Nagarsol	97.	Thane
72.	Nagpur	98.	Tilaknagar
73.	Nahur	99.	Tumsar Road
74.	Naigaon	100.	Turbhe
75.	Nandurbar	101.	Ulhasnagar
76.	Nasik Road	102.	Vangaon
77.	Neral	103.	Vashi
78.	Panvel	104.	Vidyavihar
79.	Parbhani	105.	Vikhroli
80.	Parli Vajjnath	106.	Virar
81.	Partur	107.	Wardha
82.	Pimpri		
83.	Pune		
84.	Purna		
85.	Sandhurst Road		
86.	Sangli		
87.	Sanpada		
88.	Santacruz		
89.	Saphale		
90.	Satara		
91.	Selu		
92.	Sewri		
93.	Shegaon		

102-  
**Merger of Mega Steel Plants**

3013. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has encouraged the merger of mega steel plants;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) Steel sector is deregulated in the country. Merger of steel companies takes place based generally on various business needs. There has been no merger of steel plants under the PSUs of the Government of India during the last three years.

**103**  
**Purchase of Gas Stoves with  
 New Connections**

3014. [ SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received from consumer and various citizen forums against LPG agencies/ distributors in Mysore, Kodagu, Chamarajanagar and Mandya areas for compelling LPG consumers to purchase gas stoves with new connection during the period 2008-09 and till December, 2009; and

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against those LPG distributors resorting to such illegal practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have not come across any established complaint from consumers or citizen forums against their LPG distributors in Mysore, Kodagu, Chamarajanagar and Mandya districts of Karnataka State for compelling LPG consumers to purchase gas stoves with new connection during the year 2008-09 and between April-December 2009.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints on forced sale of stove/hot plate to newly enrolled or wait listed customers, these are investigated. If the complaint is established, action is taken against the erring LPG distributor in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

**103-105 Oil Exploration  
 Survey for Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas**

3015. [ SHRI P. KUMAR:  
 [ SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the places where survey has been conducted by the various oil companies of public and private sector for exploration of oil and natural gas in the country including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of the exploration work completed by these oil companies so far;

(c) the details of the crude oil extracted in the country excluding North Eastern States during the last three years and in the current year:

(d) the details of the commercial production of crude oil during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to explore the oil reserves in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, during the last three years (2007-10), seismic surveys have been conducted by the Contractors in exploration blocks in Eastern Offshore and Western Offshore area including deepwater area and in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

In Madhya Pradesh, following two exploration blocks have been awarded so far in various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP):

- SR-ONN-2004/1 (Prize Petroleum-Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.) in the districts of Shadol, Umaria, Anuppur and Dindori.
- VN-ONN-2009/3 (Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.) in the districts of Damoh and Chhatarpur.

(b) Under the PSC regime, during the year (2007-10), total 1,97,790 Line Kilo Meters (LKM) of 2D and 85,691 Sq. Km of 3D seismic data have been acquired and 265 exploratory wells have been drilled in the country. Out of these, 1860 LKM of 2D and 170 Sq. Km. of 3D data has been acquired in Madhya Pradesh.

Similarly, during the year (2007-10), total 5061 LKM of 2D and 22887 Sq. Km of 3D seismic data have been acquired and 290 exploratory wells have been drilled in nomination areas by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.

In addition to above, during the year (2007-10), total 1208 LKM of 2D and 2612 Sq. Km of 3D seismic data have been acquired in nomination areas by Oil India Limited.

(c) and (d) The crude oil produced under the PSC regime during last three years and in the current year till June, 10, including and excluding North Eastern States are as under:

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto June, 10)
Oil (MMT*) including North East States	5.08	4.67	5.26	1.88
Oil (MMT) Excluding North East States	5.01	4.58	5.15	1.85

\*MMT: Million Metric Tonne.

(e) Government has taken the following steps to explore oil/gas reserves in the country.

- Conducting various Geo-Scientific Surveys to identify prospective areas for exploration.
- Offering more and more unexplored areas for exploration through NELP.

**Ban on Sale of Alcohol at Airports**

3016. [SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the World Health Organization to ban sale of alcohol at international airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has not received any proposal from World Health Organization (WHO) to ban alcohol sale at international airports.

[Translation]

**Equal Opportunities Commission**

3017. [SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requisite draft for constitution of equal opportunities commission has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the details of the main points of the said draft?

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.

**MoUs for Setting Up of Steel Plants**

3018. [SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the steel plant-wise Memorandum of Understandings signed by the Government with national, multinational companies for setting up of steel plants and mining during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government and multi-national companies have by and large conformed to the MoUs;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions stipulated therein;

(d) whether all the said companies have permission to export iron ore thereunder; and

(e) if so, the percentage of iron-ore proposed to be processed in each of the units to be set up

throughout the country by these companies, company-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) Government of India has not entered into any Memorandum of Understanding with steel investors, for setting up steel units in the country. However, some of the State Governments have entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with various prospective steel investors in connection with setting up steel units in their respective States. The MoUs contain the intention of the respective Governments for extending assistance in land, mineral resources and other facilities. The details of MoUs signed along with the name of companies for setting up of iron and steel plants in mineral rich states Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh during the last three years and current year and the present status of projects, state-wise and project-wise are as Statement as per the record of information available in the Ministry of Steel.

(d) As per available information in the Ministry of

Steel, M/s. POSCO India is allowed to export iron ore from Orissa as per the conditions of MoU.

As per the terms of MoU, POSCO may swap certain quantities (not exceeding 30% of the total requirement for the Paradeep Plant annually) of such iron ore which have high alumina content with equal quantity of low alumina content iron ore of better Fe content imported for blending, in order to produce better quality steel in the Paradeep Project and conserve energy. Any export of iron ore by way of swap will be allowed only after an equivalent quantity of ore has been imported for the plant. The extent of the above quantity of iron ore by way of replacement for equal quantity of import of higher grade iron ore, will be within the framework of the Export-Import Policy of the Government of India applicable from time to time. It is clarified that no export of iron ore will be allowed from the captive mine except by way of full replacement through import of equal quantity of high grade ore and within the limits mentioned above.

(e) Since the projects are at very preliminary stage, such details are not available.

### **Statement**

*List of Steel Plant Projects for which MoUs have been signed with the State Government of Orissa  
(Year 2007 onwards)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Capacity in MTPA	Investment Rs. in crore	Date of signing of MoU	Present status and progress
1.	M/s. Brahamani River Pellet Ltd.	Tonto, Naida in Keonjhar Duburi in Jajpur	4.0 (Pelletation Plant)	1485.00	15-03-2008	Production not started
2.	M/s. Pradhan Steel and Power (P) Ltd.	Durusia, Athagada, Cuttack	0.50	606.00	29-01-2008	Production not started
3.	M/s. Tecton Ispat Private Ltd.	Tarkabeda, Dhenkanal	0.25	291.00	29-01-2008	Production not started
4.	M/s. Atha Mines Private Ltd.	Tarkabeda, Dhenkanal	0.25	227.13	29-01-2008	Production not started

**List of Iron and Steel Plant Projects for which MoUs have been signed with the  
State Government of Jharkhand (Year 2007 onwards)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Capacity in MTPA	Project Cost Rs. in crore	Date of signing of MoU	Present status and progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/s. Ispat Industry Ltd.	Nandpur/ Manoharpur	Integrated Steel Plant—2.8	6750	12-01-07	Production not started
2.	M/s. Ma Chandi Durga Ispat Ltd.	Nala Block Jamtara	Integrated Steel Plant—1.1	1500	09-02-07	Production not started
3.	M/s. Jagdamba Fiscal Services Ltd.	Raneshwar, Sikaripara, Dumka	Integrated Steel Plant—1.1	1500	09-02-07	Production not started
4.	M/s. Brahmi Impex Ltd.	Afjalpur, Balablock, Jamtara	Integrated Steel Plant—1.1	1500	09-02-07	Production not started
5.	M/s. Adhunik Corporation Ltd.	Kumrabad, Dumka	Integrated Steel Plant—1.1	1500	09-02-07	Production not started
6.	M/s. Traingle Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Pathanmara	Steel Plant—0.24	300	14-02-07	Production not started
7.	M/s. Premier Ferro Alloys and Securities Ltd.	Barlanga	Steel Plant—1.0	1830	23-02-07	Production not started
8.	M/s. Pushp Steel and Mining (P) Ltd.	Goridih and Rugri new Chowka	Steel Plant—0.25	361	24-02-07	Production not started
9.	M/s. Sarthak Industries Ltd.	Rajkharswan	Steel Plant—2.2	6300	26-02-07	Production not started
10.	M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Patratu	Steel Plant—6.0	18560	08-11-01	Production not started
11.	M/s. Bhushan Steel Limited	Galudih, E. Singhbhum	Integrated Steel Plant—3.1	7000	—	Production not started
12.	M/s. Ma Chhinmastika Sponge Iron Ltd.	Ramgarh	Integrated Steel Plant—1.0	1840	—	Partially commissioned
13.	M/s. Maa Chhinmastika Cement and Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Ramgarh	Integrated Steel Plant—0.128	353.53	—	Partially commissioned



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	M/s. V.M. Salgaocar and Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	Ghatishila	Integrated Mini Steel Plant—0.5	847	—	Production not started
15.	M/s. Ramgarh Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	Hosir, Hazaribagh	Steel Plant— 0.25	785	—	Partially commissioned
16.	M/s. SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	Kanchi Bundu, Ranchi	Steel Plant—1.3	655	—	Production not started
17.	M/s., Jupiter Iron Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Ramgarh	Steel Plant—0.25	655	—	Production not started

**List of Steel Plant Projects for which MoUs have been Signed with the State Government of Jharkhand (Year 2007 onwards)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Capacity in MTPA	Investment (Rs. in crore)	Date of signing of MoU	Present status and progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/s. Rajesh Strips Limited (Expansion Project)	Raipur	Steel Melting Shop— 0.30	120.00	18-05-2007	Production not Started
2.	M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Blast Furnace—0.32	8000.00	18-05-2007	Production not Started
3.	M/s. Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Naharpalli, Raigarh	Blast Furnace—1.0 Sponge Iron for captive use—0.40	2087.00	04-05-2007	Production not Started
4.	M/s. Vandana Ispat Limited	Borai, Durg, Anjora, Rajnandgaon	Integrated Steel Plant —0.83 Steel Melting Shop—0.75	1310.00	04-05-2007	Production not Started
5.	M/s. Topworth Steel Pvt. Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Borai, Durg	Blast Furnace —0.50	1225.74	04-05-2007	Production not Started
6.	M/s. MSP Steel and Power Limited (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Pig Iron—0.40 Sponge Iron for captive use—0.3	1400.00	04-05-2007	Production not Started
7.	M/s. Balasar Sponge and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Steel Plant—0.10	230.00	04-05-2007	Production not Started

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	M/s. Prakash Industries Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Champa, Janjgir, Champa	Steel Plant—1.2	2145.00	18-06-2007	Production not Started
9.	M/s. Singhal Enterprises (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Sponge Iron—0.2 Steel—0.3	500.00	23-06-2007	Production not Started
10.	M/s. Anjani Steel Private Limited (Expansion Project)	Raigarh	Integrated Steel Plant—0.25	410.00	02-08-2007	Production not Started
11.	M/s. H.E.G. Limited (Expansion Project)	Durg	Sponge Iron—0.35	280.00	02-08-2007	Production not Started
12.	M/s. Mangal Sponge and Steel Limited (Expansion Project)	Bilaspur	Sponge Iron—0.12	445.00	02-08-2007	Partially Commissioned
13.	M/s. S.K. Sarawagi and Company Pvt. Ltd.	Bilaspur	Sponge Iron—0.21 Steel—0.15	330.00	02-08-2007	Production not Started
14.	M/s. Aarti Sponge and Power Pvt. Ltd.	—	Sponge Iron—0.105 Steel Melting Shop—0.09	305.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
15.	M/s. API Ispat and Powertech Pvt. Ltd.	—	Sponge Iron—0.525	1000	08-08-2008	Production not Started
16.	M/s. Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	—	DRI Plant—0.6 Steel Melt Shop—1.0	1450.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
17.	M/s. Baldev Alloys Pvt. Ltd. (Expansion Project)	—	Sponge Iron—0.54 SMS Plant—0.2	430.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
18.	M/s. Crest Steel and Power Pvt. Ltd. (Expansion Project)	—	Sponge Iron—0.75 Steel Melting Shop—0.5 EAF—0.32	1536.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
19.	M/s. Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd.	—	DRI—0.6 Steel Billet—0.6	1570.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
20.	M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Gram Saraipali, Kosampali, Dhanagar, Raigarh	DRI—5.1	18300.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
21.	M/s. Khetan Sponge and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (Expansion Project)	—	Sponge iron— 0.09 Induction Furnace— 0.06	209.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	M/s. Nalwa Steel and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Gram Taraimal, Raigarh	DRI (coal based)— 0.33 Steel Melting Shop—0.336 DRI (gas based)—2.0	3100.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
23.	M/s. Jaysawal Necco Industries Ltd.	—	Sponge Iron—0.6 Steel Billet—0.7	2020.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
24.	M/s. Nova Iron and Steel Ltd. (Expansion Project)	Bilaspur	Sponge Iron —0.6	606.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
25.	M/s. Raipur Power and Steel Ltd.	—	Sponge Iron—0.135 Induction Furnace— 0.09	135.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
26.	M/s. Rashmi Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	—	Sponge Iron—0.315 Steel Melting Shop— 0.21	550.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
27.	M/s. Real Ispat and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	—	Sponge Iron—0.30	720.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
28.	M/s. R.L. Steel and Energy Ltd.	—	Sponge Iron—0.4	293.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
29.	M/s Satya Power and Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	—	Sponge Iron—0.24	376.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
30.	M/s. Shri Shyam Sponge and Power Ltd. (Expansion Project)	—	Sponge Iron—0.135	205.00	08.08.2008	Production not Started
31.	M/s. SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	—	Sponge Iron—1.2 Blast furnace—0.27	3611.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
32.	M/s. Surya Global Steel and Jenpower Ltd.	—	DRI—1.4 Blast furnace with PCM—0.6	3000.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
33.	M/s. Visa Steel Limited	—	Blast furnace with sinter—1.5 Sponge iron—1.0	4750.00	08-08-2008	Production not Started
34.	M/s. NMDC Limited	—	Integrated Steel Plant—3.00	10000.00	03-09-2008	Production not Started

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	M/s. K. Energy Limited	—	Sponge iron—0.21 Induction furnace— 0.192	469.00	12-09-2008	Production not Started
36.	M/s. Prakash Industries Limited	—	Blast furnace—1.15 Sponge iron—1.6 Steel Melting shop—2.0	2750.00	12-09-2008	Production not Started
37.	M/s. Singhal Steel Pvt. Ltd.	—	Blast furnace—0.3 Sponge iron—0.2 Induction furnace—0.3 EAF—0.3	700.00	01-10-2008	Production not Started
38.	M/s. MSP Steel and Power Ltd.	—	Sponge iron—0.9 Blast furnace—0.7 Steel melting shop—1.5	4930.00	01-10-2008	Production not Started
39.	M/s. Mahendra Sponge and Power Pvt. Ltd.	—	Sponge iron—0.27 Steel Billet—0.15	485.00	01-10-2008	Production not Started
40.	M/s. Hind Energy and Coal Beneficiation (India) Pvt. Ltd.	—	Sponge iron—0.405 Steel melting shop—0.216	505	03-10-2008	Production not Started

**117-120**  
**Opening of LPG Agencies**

3019 { SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the number of LPG agencies opened in Jaisalmer and Barmer areas of Rajasthan and Samastipur of Bihar during the last three years along with the number of agencies proposed to be opened in the said areas;

(b) the details thereof, company-wise and place-wise;

(c) whether LPG agencies for which interviews of candidates were taken during the last three years have

not yet been set up so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) During the last three years, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have commissioned one LPG distributor in Barmer of Rajasthan and 3 LPG distributors in Samastipur of Bihar. Further, Letter of Intent (LoI) has been issued for setting up of one LPG distributor at Samastipur, Bihar.

Similarly, OMCs have proposed to set up 2 regular LPG distributors and 2 RGGLVs in Jaisalmer area, 4 regular distributors and 11 RGGLVs in Barmer area of

Rajasthan and 2 regular distributors and 5 RGGLVs in Samastipur of Bihar.

The company-wise details of the LPG distributors commissioned and proposed to be commissioned are at Statement.

The selection of LPG distributorships is made by

OMCs themselves, in accordance with laid down guidelines. The setting up of LPG distributors is a continuous process and involves identifying of a suitable location, arranging land for construction of godown/showroom and obtaining statutory clearances. It is therefore, not possible to indicate any time frame for commissioning/opening of LPG distributors, but every effort is made to do so as quickly as possible.

### Statement

*No. of distributors commissioned in last three years*

	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Barmer (Rajasthan)	Samastipur (Bihar)
IOC	Nil	1	Nil
BPCL	Nil	Nil	1
HPCL	Nil	Nil	2
<b>No. of distributors proposed to be opened</b>			
IOC	2	2	2 regular distributor and 5 RGGLVs
BPCL	Nil	1	1 (LoI issued on 10-06-2010)
HPCL	2 RGGLVs	1 regular distributor and 11 RGGLVs	Nil

### **119-120 Act** Illegal Loading and Unloading Activities

3020. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the illegal loading and unloading activities:

(b) if so, the number of complaints regarding illegal loading and unloading of various articles received by the Railways during the last three years and as on date, zone-wise; and

(c) the punitive action taken by the Railways on these complaints?

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

Railways do not permit any illegal loading/unloading activity and all loading and unloading are governed by the Railways Act 1989.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

### **120-121** Renaming of Surat Railway Station

3021. [SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal for renaming of Surat Railway Station as Morarji Desai Station while Ahmadabad as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Rajkot Railway Stations as

Mahatma Gandhi respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

121-122  
ROB in Kerala State

3022. [SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have initiated necessary steps to avert delays in the construction of the Rail Overbridges ROB in Caritas, Kumaranalloor and Mooledam in Ernakulam-Kayamkulam BG section in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has provided adequate land for the successful completion of the above said ROB; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Works of ROB have been sanctioned at all three locations. Details are as under:—

**ROB at Caritas:** The work of construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Caritas in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No. 30 (Ettumanur) at Km 52/10-11 in between Ettumanur-Kottayam stations in Ernakulam-Kayamkulam section has been sanctioned in Railways Works Programme 2010-11. State Government has not submitted alignment details for finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing. Hence, work is getting delayed.

**ROB at Kumaranalloor:** The work of ROB at Kumaranalloor in lieu of LC No. 36 at Km 63/900-61/000 in between Kottayam and Chingavanam stations in Ernakulam-Kollam section has been sanctioned in 2005-06. State Government has not been able to

arrange land for approach portion of the ROB. Hence, the work is getting delayed.

**ROB at Mooledam:** The work of construction of ROB at Kumaranalloor in lieu of LC No. 33 at Km. 51/600-700 in between Ettumanur-Kottayam stations in Ernakulam-Tiruvandapuram section has been sanctioned in 2005-06. The State Government has not been able to arrange land for approach portion of the ROB. Hence, the work is getting delayed.

122  
New Trains between Coimbatore-Bangaluru

3023. [SHRI P.R. SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal to introduce new train between coimbatore and Bangaluru;

(b) if so, the details thereon; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

122 Railways  
Increase in Frequency of Train

3024. [SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating to increase the frequency of UP Sampark Kranti 2447-48;

(b) if so, the details thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The increase in frequency of 2447/2448 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Manikpur Uttar Pradesh Sampark Kranti Express from 3 days in a week to daily has been announced in the Railway budget 2010-11.

(c) Trains announced in the Railway budget are implemented during the same financial year

[English]

123-124  
**Air Traffic Control Tower at Delhi**

3025. [SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi International Airport will soon have the country's tallest Air Traffic Control Tower with the Airports Authority of India (AAI) finalising the design of a 90-95 metre structure;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on its construction and the time by which the tower will become functional; and

(d) the special features of the tower and advantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. DIAL and AAI have planned to develop a new Air Traffic Control Tower for IGI airport at a centralised location. The proposed tower is 100 m high, so as to have a clear view of aprons, taxiways, runways and airspace surrounding the airport, particularly approach and departure areas. The proposed location also takes into consideration the scope for future developments.

The new ATC tower would have a number of special features, some of these are as under:

(i) A visual control tower at 95 m high with all round view of the airport. (ii) A cab on top which provides spacious layout for the aerodrome and ground movement controllers with adequate space for all display, monitoring and communication facilities, equipment installation and staff rest facilities immediately below the cab. The structure would have two elevators; one of which would be a panoramic lift with a glass enclosure. (iii) State of the art equipment and software to support modern air traffic control at a busy growing airport and provide much higher levels of operational safety and efficiencies thereby checking delays in airtraffic service at IGI airport. This includes all aspects of ground movement control, aerodrome control, arrival and departure control, en-route

control, traffic flow management with a view to minimize delays through automation, predictive analysis and collaborative decision making features. (iv) The complex would be completed with all services to support Meteorological facilities, Search and Rescue and Anti Hijacking measures. Special attention would be given in the design of the new facilities to the training of controllers and nav-aid technicians to constantly improve their skills. Facilities are also planned for their fitness and recreation so as to promote a high level of mental alertness and physical fitness of the controllers and other staff members who work under high stress while controlling air traffic services.

The total cost of the project, including the civil construction works and equipment services is estimated to be around Rs. 350 crores, with target date of completion as mid 2012.

[Translation]

124-125 Agriculture  
**Stamp Scheme for Providing  
Subsidy to Farmers**

3026. [SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement a stamp scheme to provide subsidy to farmers on fertilizers;

(b) if so, the basis on which the subsidy is likely to be provided;

(c) whether this subsidy would be provided for purchasing urea only or for other fertilizers also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the initial expenditure likely to be made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India so far has not announced any scheme with the name of 'stamp scheme' for providing subsidy to the farmers. The Government has launched Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P and





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Transport Equipment Operators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Labourers. N.E.C.	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.8
New Workers seeking Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or inadequately Described	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Workers not Reporting any Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	101	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: 1. N.E.C.- Not Elsewhere Classified.

2. A value of '0.0' does not necessarily mean that there are no workers in that group; if the proportion is less than 0.05 per cent, it is reported as 0.0

State	All	All Hindus	Hindus			Muslims			Other Minorities
			SCs/STs	OBCs	UC	All Muslims	OBCs	General	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All India	64.4	65.8	71.4	67.3	57.4	54.9	53.9	55.6	64.5
Andhra Pradesh	72.5	73.7	79.3	75.5	64.9	59.4	55.3	60.3	69.8
Assam	59.8	61.4	63.3	66.0	55.9	56.2	54.3	56.3	61.7
Bihar	54.2	55.3	63.7	54.9	41.2	47.1	48.2	45.3	44.8
Delhi	47.9	48.1	50.8	54.9	45.5	52.0	50.5	52.4	40.4
Gujarat	70.0	71.2	80.1	74.5	59.8	61.1	62.3	60.6	56.4
Haryana	62.4	62.3	64.6	63.8	60.1	68.0	72.0	52.9	61.0
Himachal Pradesh	76.1	76.1	75.6	78.5	75.8	84.0	87.4	82.7	66.7
Jammu and Kashmir	57.0	65.7	66.9	57.7	66.6	53.2	58.0	52.2	45.0
Karnataka	69.9	71.7	77.8	71.8	66.3	59.4	60.4	58.3	55.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	55.0	59.1	64.1	58.1	57.0	40.4	40.4	44.0	60.1
Madhya Pradesh	69.8	71.0	79.9	71.0	54.0	57.7	58.8	56.8	55.4
Maharashtra	68.1	69.6	72.2	71.5	66.6	56.0	59.0	55.6	66.2
Orissa	64.8	64.7	75.6	60.9	50.9	51.9	48.5	52.3	73.1
Punjab	61.9	55.4	59.0	61.4	50.7	71.3	70.0	72.8	65.5
Rajasthan	71.1	71.9	76.2	74.5	58.5	56.5	59.1	53.1	78.2
Tamil Nadu	68.6	70.3	73.4	70.4	51.3	45.2	45.1	46.4	59.6
Uttar Pradesh	60.6	61.6	67.9	63.1	50.1	56.5	57.8	54.5	47.6
West Bengal	55.9	55.7	59.6	55.2	52.7	55.8	55.6	55.8	64.8

**Statement-II***Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India*

State	All	All Hindus	Hindus			Muslims			Other Minorities
			SCs/STs	OBCs	UC	All Muslims	OBCs	General	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All India	11.8	11.0	8.7	11.9	12.4	20.5	21.7	19.7	9.0
Andhra Pradesh	10.8	10.1	4.8	13.8	7.9	19.6	15.8	20.5	13.3
Assam	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.7	4.6	2.9	0.7	2.9	7.9
Bihar	6.2	5.3	4.4	6.2	3.1	13.2	14.4	11.2	10.6
Delhi	25.1	21.9	25.9	28.5	18.3	57.9	68.1	55.5	18.7
Gujarat	16.0	16.3	10.6	14.8	24.9	13.3	9.3	15.0	11.3
Haryana	13.2	13.8	10.4	16.2	14.0	5.6	4.4	11.9	6.3
Himachal Pradesh	5.8	5.8	7.0	4.1	5.5	6.7	5.3	7.3	6.7
Jammu and Kashmir	12.3	6.4	7.9	13.3	4.4	16.2	12.8	16.9	9.3
Karnataka	10.1	8.9	8.2	9.4	9.0	20.3	18.4	22.5	11.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	14.9	18.0	12.0	22.1	14.3	9.2	9.2	12.5	10.1
Madhya Pradesh	7.8	6.6	5.7	7.5	6.5	28.3	37.4	20.1	7.6
Maharashtra	12.2	11.1	10.5	10.1	12.4	24.8	25.4	24.7	11.6
Orissa	11.3	11.4	11.6	12.0	9.1	18.0	6.0	19.3	7.3
Punjab	12.9	23.3	23.0	29.6	21.4	19.0	10.7	28.8	7.6
Rajasthan	8.9	7.8	7.6	7.4	9.6	25.3	25.9	24.5	11.9
Tamil Nadu	19.7	19.2	12.0	21.6	19.0	29.8	30.5	20.7	22.1
Uttar Pradesh	12.5	9.5	9.0	9.4	10.4	28.1	29.2	26.2	6.0
West Bengal	16.8	15.8	11.5	17.4	19.4	20.6	26.0	20.5	6.0

State	All	All Hindus	Hindus			Muslims			Other Minorities
			SCs/STs	OBCs	UC	All Muslims	OBCs	General	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All India	9.1	8.1	4.7	7.7	13.4	16.8	18.2	15.9	9.7
West Bengal	11.7	12.3	7.4	16.4	15.8	10.5	19.7	10.3	6.8
Kerala	12.2	8.4	2.2	9.8	11.4	27.1	27.3	13.0	11.04
Uttar Pradesh	9.4	7.7	4.6	7.0	15.1	16.7	16.3	17.3	44.2
Bihar	8.8	8.2	3.4	10.4	10.1	13.0	13.6	11.9	6.2
Assam	10.1	9.8	8.4	5.0	15.7	11.7	30.5	11.1	3.8
Jammu and Kashmir	7.9	7.3	4.0	9.6	9.0	8.3	2.3	9.6	7.5
Jharkhand	6.6	7.2	2.8	8.5	16.4	8.6	9.7	6.7	1.1
Karnataka	8.4	6.7	4.3	6.6	9.3	22.2	21.4	23.2	17.1
Delhi	24.2	25.1	20.2	20.8	28.6	19.3	0.3	23.7	19.4
Maharashtra	9.5	8.1	6.4	6.8	10.4	23.3	14.6	24.5	10.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	8.5	7.7	4.0	7.5	12.6	20.0	11.6	21.9	6.7
Gujarat	8.9	7.3	2.7	6.4	13.8	22.7	24.2	21.9	27.5
Rajasthan	6.7	6.1	4.1	5.0	13.7	12.6	12.7	12.4	13.3
Madhya Pradesh	7.2	5.9	3.2	5.9	13.5	20.1	19.2	21.0	36.0
Haryana	11.1	11.1	10.3	9.6	12.5	13.5	11.1	26.0	10.9
Tamil Nadu	9.5	8.4	5.2	9.2	14.5	37.2	36.2	50.4	14.2
Odisha	7.5	7.4	3.5	9.0	15.0	33.6	52.2	31.7	2.4
Himachal Pradesh	4.7	4.6	1.9	9.4	4.9	8.9	1.9	11.6	2.4
Punjab	11.5	21.3	12.8	15.0	31.1	7.4	8.5	6.2	6.7

**Statement-III**

State	All	All Hindus	Hindus			Muslims			Other Minorities
			SCs/STs	OBCs	UC	All Muslims	OBCs	General	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All India	44.6	42.6	33.4	46.1	44.0	57.4	62.8	53.9	41.2
West Bengal	45.5	44.6	43.3	48.1	44.7	52.6	57.1	52.6	38.4
Kerala	38.8	34.7	27.5	36.1	35.9	50.6	50.7	38.3	40.7
Uttar Pradesh	58.8	52.7	47.4	60.6	45.7	71.1	73.9	67.6	73.1
Bihar	59.2	60.2	40.6	63.4	67.5	54.4	51.2	62.5	40.1
Assam	42.1	41.9	39.9	42.7	42.7	43.1	52.7	42.9	39.6
Jammu and Kashmir	56.2	52.2	58.4	39.0	51.7	60.1	69.3	59.9	28.0
Karnataka	41.3	38.5	32.8	38.1	41.8	53.7	59.5	47.8	36.5
Delhi	33.7	33.5	24.7	33.5	38.0	39.8	45.0	38.6	25.4
Maharashtra	37.4	36.5	29.3	37.0	39.3	47.9	47.8	47.9	28.4
Andhra Pradesh	44.1	43.1	24.2	46.7	46.7	54.5	72.1	50.8	22.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	41.3	38.8	14.7	39.5	46.4	53.7	52.4	54.1	66.4
Rajasthan	55.3	54.0	54.0	60.8	46.6	63.3	73.7	55.4	55.6
Madhya Pradesh	49.1	47.0	32.8	53.9	47.4	54.6	53.9	55.4	62.0
Haryana	49.2	48.8	33.8	48.9	53.7	35.0	41.3	29.6	63.5
Tamil Nadu	39.2	38.1	24.4	41.2	35.1	55.9	56.2	53.3	39.4
Orissa	43.9	43.8	31.1	47.8	50.1	54.7	55.5	54.6	38.0
Himachal Pradesh	33.2	33.4	17.8	55.8	34.5	52.4	0.0	55.2	14.9
Punjab	46.8	45.9	34.6	45.4	52.5	69.4	54.1	86.9	47.6

[Translation]

Textile SC/ST/OBC

Mass Awareness Campaign

125-139

3028. [SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken measures to create mass awareness regarding various schemes being implemented for the development of textiles in the country, particularly among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (SCs/STs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provide any specific promote/incentive for SC/ST engaged in textile sector; and

(d) if so, the details of assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In some sectors, Government have specific schemes for Scheduled Tribes. Otherwise all schemes cover all people including SCs/STs. In order to Create mass awareness among the public/beneficiaries/ (including SC/STs) about the economic viability of sericulture activities, Central Silk Board (CSB) provides assistance/incentives under the Centrally

Sponsored scheme "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) under the component for "Publicity for Sericulture Sector". The said scheme covers the following sub-components:

1. Printing and supply of publications like brochures, pamphlets and booklets etc, organizing Awareness Programmes, Seminars, Workshops etc.
2. Production of audio-visual publicity materials
3. Advertising in press and electronic media
4. Participation/organizing exhibitions and trade fairs
5. Organizing multi-media campaigns
6. Press and media relation activities

To create awareness about Handloom Schemes, Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms O/o DC(HL) had celebrated "Handloom Week" by organising Handloom Expos, Fashion Shows at various places in the country, organising Health Camps, Seminars and workshops, awareness campaign etc. in December, 2009. To create awareness about traditional handloom textiles, four commemorative postage stamps on Banarasi Silk, Kanchipuram Silk, Kalamkari and Apa Tani weaves were released by the President of India on 10th December 2009.

The O/o DC(HL) also confers National Awards and Sant Kabir Awards to the weavers for their outstanding excellence in the field of handlooms. The handloom is being promoted through "Handloom Mark" Scheme. In order to provide design inputs to the handloom sector, a website has also been launched wherein designs with technical specifications are available in vernacular languages.

The Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner and Powerloom Service Centre of the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Textile Research Associations (TRAs), and State Government's PSC have been conducting awareness programme regarding various schemes being implemented for development of textiles which also covers Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the country.

Number of awareness programme conducted during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Awareness programme conducted
1	2
2007-08	410

1	2
2008-09	497
2009-10	554

For promoting the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) scheme in Jute, National Jute Board organizes workshops amongst potential beneficiaries (such as artisans, Self Help Groups, etc). The said workshops also target the SC and ST. However, there are no specific schemes for SC and ST.

(c) and (d) Central Silk Board is implementing a Centrally sponsored scheme viz. Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) for the development of silk industry. The schemes/components formulated under CDP are mainly aimed to benefit these category of stakeholders. The SC/ST coverage envisaged under the CDP ranges from 30-90% depending on the nature of the programme/component. The actual number of beneficiaries will however depend on the schemes/components implemented by the State Governments. It is estimated that about 30% of the SC/STs are engaged in mulberry sericulture while 30-90% of SC/STs are engaged in Vanya (non-mulberry) sericulture. Under this CDP, the funds allocated and spent exclusively for the benefit of SC/STs during the XI Plan is given in the table:

(In crores)

Year	Approved outlay	Funds released/spent by CSB	Funds earmarked for SC/STs
2007-08	81.01	80.82	16.57
2008-09	76.73	90.74	15.71
2009-10	146.12	144.06	29.22
2010-11	275.33	149.80*	30.00#

\*Upto July, 2010

# estimated

CSB is also implementing a new component namely "Emphasis on tribal areas" under the CDP, particularly for non-mulberry sector, for the benefit of tribals. During the XI Plan, a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore

has been allocated for implementation of this programme. The following funds have been released/spent by CSB during the last three years:

Year	Amount released/ spent (in lakhs)
2008-09	0.88
2009-10	11.77
2010-11	10.93

The office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms O/o DC(HL) has been implementing following schemes for the overall development of the handloom sector as a whole, including SC/ST handloom weavers. These schemes are given wide publicity through electronic and print media.

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iv) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme
- (v) Mill Gate Price Scheme

[English]

139-140

**Making of Steel Rust Free**

3029. [SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cigarette butts can make steel rust free;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to conduct further study/research in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) As per the article published in the American Chemical Society's bi-weekly journal Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research, the scientist in China identified nine chemicals

after immersing cigarette butts in water. They applied the extracts to N80, a type of steel used in oil pipes, and found that they protected the steel from rusting. The study revealed that the chemicals, including nicotine are responsible for this anti-corrosion effect.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. This is the first time that the research finding have been published on the Subject. Similar/related information is not yet available in technical literature. The findings are the outcome of very preliminary laboratory research work and their utility is yet to be proven or demonstrated to pursue any further work on the subject.

[Translation]

140-142

**Allotment of Land on Lease**

3030. [SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total land transferred to individuals, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions out of the land acquired for Bokaro Steel Plant;
- (b) whether the beneficiaries have been allocated land on lease during the last three years till date;
- (c) if so, the year-wise details thereof and the period for which the land was allotted on lease;
- (d) the criteria adopted for the allotment of land;
- (e) whether the provisions of land Acquisition Act, 1894 have been violated; and
- (f) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) As per Company policy, no land has been transferred to individuals, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions out of the land acquired for Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The year-wise details of allotment of land on lease is given below:

Year	Plot Holder	Area (Sq. ft.)	Date of		Lease Term (years)
			Allotment	Agreement	
2007-08			Nil		
2008-09	PC Aggarwal	863.39	15-07-2008	01-10-2008	33
	Amit Reality	87120	07-02-2009	05-09-2009	33
	Mahabir Enterprises	21780	07-02-2009	Not Executed	33
	Kamla Construction	87120	07-02-2009	Not Executed	33
	Catholic Church	10890	12-02-2009	02-01-2010	33
2009-10			Nil		
2010-11 (Till date)			Nil		

(d) The land has been allotted at different period of time as per the norms. However, Clause 4.1.1 of the allotment manual of Bokaro Steel Plant states the eligibility for applicant as follows:

- (i) Applicant must be 18 years of age on the date of application.
- (ii) In case of the plots of size upto 500 sq.m. following persons are not eligible:
  - A person who has been allotted a plot or a shop by Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL).
  - A person who has existing lease hold interest in a plot/existing license for a shop allotted by BSL.
  - A person who was leased out a plot and has transferred/assigned the lease hold interest to somebody else.
  - A person who was allotted/leased out a plot either in his/her name in the capacity of an individual or a partner in partnership firm or proprietor of a company.
- (iii) A person or his/her dependent employed in Government, semi-Government or PSU are not eligible.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

**142-143**  
**Legal Aid Clinics**

3031. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the National Legal Reforms Authority (NALSA) has set up/proposes to set up legal aid clinics in the country on the lines of primary health centers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present criteria for obtaining legal assistance;

(d) the total number of cases under SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 received by the State Legal Service Authority since its implementation; and



(e) the number of persons including SC/ST benefited from legal assistance scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) through its State Legal Services Authorities, District Legal Services Authorities, Taluk Legal Services Committee is in the process of setting up legal aid clinics throughout the country. National Plan of Action for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 contemplate setting up of Legal Aid Clinics in all Mandal level and Panchayat level. Now NALSA is planning to set up Legal Aid Clinics in all villages.

(c) The categories of persons entitled to Free Legal Services are prescribed in Section 12 of Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

143-144 <sup>Railways</sup> **Corruption in Railway Catering**

3032 [SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large case of corruption regarding 23 catering stalls for which licences were either surrendered or cancelled at Ludhiana Railway Station was unearthed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is also a fact that Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation IRCTC officials along with some railway officials were involved in the corruption;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the Railway officials;

(d) whether in the light of the said incident, the Railways are conducting enquiries at other stations also throughout the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

### Re-Defining the Age of Major and Minor

3033. Dr. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government proposes to re-define the age of minor and major for both male and female;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### 144-145 Constituent Assembly of Jharkhand

3034. [SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand for the enlargement of its assembly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) While the delimitation process in respect of various constituencies in the State of Jharkhand by the Delimitation Commission constituted under the Delimitation Act, 2002 was in progress, certain memoranda, *inter alia*, seeking enactment of law in respect of the following:—

(i) increasing the number of seats in Jharkhand Legislative Assembly to 150;

(ii) for maintaining the present percentage of ST seats similar to that of Tripura;

(iii) increase in number of Jharkhand Assembly Constituency to 140-160 thereby increasing the number of ST seats; and

(iv) maintaining present percentage of ST seats on Tripura pattern.

However, no law for giving effect to the said proposal was enacted having regard to the provisions of the third proviso to clause (3) of article 171 of the Constitution.

[Translation]

145-148 Company  
Raid by CBI in Ancillary Companies of SAIL

3035 [SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has recently conducted raids in several ancillary companies particularly in Bokaro Steel Plant and booked several employees/officers under different charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the CBI against the accused officers and seized property/articles;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make vigilance department of SAIL and its ancillary companies effective and make the departmental activities transparent; and

(e) the details of activities of vigilance department of SAIL and its ancillary companies during the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) conducted raids at Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in July 2010 and thereafter registered a case against some officials of BSL in the matter relating to alleged irregularities in selection of junior officers. The CBI is investigating the case.

(d) Government of India appoints and posts the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) who heads the vigilance department of SAIL on tenure basis. SAIL has the facility of lodging complaints through their website. Further, Vigilance Department of SAIL including all its Plants/Units are ISO Certified and regular surveillance

audit is also being done by external certification bodies. SAIL has implemented an Integrity Pact for all procurements/contracts above threshold value of Rs. 100 crores w.e.f. 16-8-2007. The threshold value was later revised to cover all procurements/contracts above threshold value of Rs. 50 crores w.e.f. 29-1-2009 so as to cover maximum number of procurements/contracts under the Integrity Pact. SAIL has extensively leveraged technology for maximizing procurement through electronic media to ensure greater transparency. Large numbers of procurements are being done through electronic procurement system and reverse auctions. Similarly, for sale of secondary products, SAIL is extensively using on-line forward auction platforms to ensure transparency in competition.

(e) The major activities undertaken by the vigilance department of various plants/units of SAIL during the last three years and current year are placed at Statement.

### Statement

#### 1. Vigilance Awareness

- Regular workshops were held at the various plants and units covering Purchase/Contract procedures, common irregularities, CVC guidelines, RTI Act, Conduct and Discipline Rules etc.
- Around 487 workshops involving 11273 participants held between the years 2007-2010.
- Vigilance department is publishing a six monthly in house journal named 'Prerna'. Real case studies published in the journal help in educating the employees.
- Intranet web page "Suvidha" has been launched during Vigilance Awareness Week-2008 for enhancing vigilance awareness amongst SAIL employees.

#### 2. Periodic surprise checks conducted by Vigilance

- Around 12279 periodic checks were conducted

at various plants/units between the years 2007-2010.

### 3. System Improvements/Intensive Examinations

- System improvement projects arising out of gaps noticed during investigations, surprise checks, etc. are taken up. In addition, one major project for each plant and unit is selected at the beginning of every year for study and system improvement.
- 12 cases, one from each Plant/Unit of SAIL, pertaining to high value procurement/contract, are taken up for Intensive Examination on yearly basis. The examination, which is conducted as per the check list provided by CVC, assists in identifying lacunae, if any, in the system.

### 4. Policies and Procedures

- The Purchase and Contract procedure has been modified by the Vigilance Department based on feedback obtained from different stake holders and the new Purchase and Contract Procedure—2009 was issued on 22-4-09.
- Procedure for centralized procurement of medicines for SAIL hospitals was finalized and has been implemented after approval of Chairman, SAIL in December 2007.
- Vigilance acted as catalyst in adoption and implementation of Integrity Pact in SAIL with effect from 16-8-2007 for all purchase and contracts above Rs. 100 crores. Subsequently, the threshold limit has been reduced from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 50 crores with effect from 27-01-2009.

- On the initiative of SAIL Vigilance, a Committee was constituted for reviewing the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) for making it concise and bringing it in line with the present requirement and guidelines. Revised Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been implemented after approval of Chairman on 21-05-2009.

[English]

148-154  
Import of Fertilizers/DAP

3036. [SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to import fertilizers/DAP to tide over its shortage in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the supply of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Department of Fertilizer subsidises sale of Urea, DAP MOP, SSP and 12 grades of complex fertilizers. The gap between the requirement of subsidized fertilizers and their indigenous production is met through imports DAP is decontrolled/de-canalized since 1992. As such, the import of DAP is on Open General Licence (OGL). The companies are importing DAP to match the requirement of the farmers, Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for further distribution within the State. The information regarding cumulative requirement, planned indigenous production and imports of subsidized fertilizers for the current Kharif 10 season (from 1st April to 30th September) is furnished as under:

(Figures in lakh metric tonnes)

Name of fertilizer	Cumulative requirement from April '10 to September '10	Estimated availability during the period		
		Indigenous Production	Imports	Total
Urea	136.64	105.72	32.00	137.72
DAP	68.69	21.72	48.28	70.00
MOP	22.98	—	32.41	32.41
NPK (complexes)	48.69	44.00	5.00	49.00

The State-wise cumulative requirement, availability and sales of Urea, DAP/NPK and MOP fertilizers during the year 2010-11 (April '10 to July '10) is Annexed as a Statement. Imports of DAP, MOP and NPK are on track during April '10 to July '10, As can be seen that the availability of fertilizers have been adequate.

Further, the following steps are being taken to make fertilizers available to the farmers:

- (i) Each state in consultation with the fertilizer suppliers is required to prepare monthly supply plan district-wise within overall availability at state level for ensuring availability of fertilizers in all parts of the state;
- (ii) The movement of fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.com](http://www.urvarak.com).) also called as Fertiliser monitoring System (FMS);
- (iii) The state governments have been advised (i) to instruct the State Institutional agencies to, coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies; and (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 fertilizer's in every nook and corner of the State;

- (iv) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers; and
- (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 Government has introduced a Nutrient Based Subsidy 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;
- (vii) All possible steps are taken by the Department of Fertilisers to match the availability of fertilizers with the assessed requirement.

**Statement***Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during Kharif '10 (April '10 to July '10)**(as in 000'MTs)*

States	Urea			DAP+NPK			MOP		
	Require- ment	Availability	Sales	Require- ment	Availability	Sales	Require- ment	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	655.00	753.12	678.33	865.00	1087.74	1042.57	125.00	111.23	89.24
Karnataka	405.00	468.29	460.02	897.10	964.97	923.19	156.00	142.37	127.84
Kerala	55.75	52.94	50.26	107.70	103.35	96.29	60.20	64.24	59.75
Tamil Nadu	275.00	236.90	236.03	239.00	245.40	237.75	182.00	107.44	102.70
Gujarat	565.00	590.14	585.79	499.50	509.61	479.21	70.00	59.62	56.33
Madhya Pradesh	417.60	419.58	409.14	490.40	506.52	466.89	37.10	60.14	47.17
Chhattisgarh	430.25	273.48	269.68	288.17	250.05	241.56	72.00	45.65	41.67
Maharashtra	880.00	913.08	905.93	1312.40	1309.42	1287.03	205.00	191.73	172.17
Rajasthan	327.00	301.76	271.18	234.30	240.19	234.02	17.50	18.23	11.97
Haryana	585.00	565.18	550.44	217.00	313.61	296.46	21.00	26.02	21.69
Punjab	950.00	1044.97	1036.08	350.00	313.05	298.78	36.00	38.15	24.67
Himachal Pradesh	30.00	29.07	28.88	8.00	6.52	6.47	0.35	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	66.92	71.93	69.19	43.45	31.56	28.31	14.53	0.94	0.93
Uttar Pradesh	1810.00	1610.65	1363.52	1005.00	955.13	889.81	90.00	61.25	35.61
Uttarakhand	92.00	90.18	84.13	35.35	45.97	39.59	4.50	1.77	1.53
Bihar	490.00	424.26	384.47	260.00	195.29	171.76	65.00	48.01	37.71
Jharkhand	73.00	56.40	49.94	76.50	41.88	37.20	7.00	3.61	3.61
Odisha	155.00	129.44	110.49	215.00	221.39	196.73	62.00	50.36	42.46
West Bengal	240.10	307.34	267.97	369.59	359.64	337.81	80.97	68.25	61.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	79.20	123.23	118.04	15.16	15.23	11.96	39.60	26.37	25.45
All India	8648.03	8480.74	7947.19	7561.45	7729.58	7341.69	1370.05	1126.60	965.26

Includes sales of 5.88 LMT of Urea stock pre-positioned during March '10 against requirement of Kharif '10.

Including sales of 8.78 LMT of DAP+NPK stock pre-positioned during March '10 against requirement of Kharif '10.

[Translation]

**Employment 153-154**  
**Contract Labourers in SAIL**

3037. [SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract labourers are engaged to carry out the work in Bolani, Meghahatuburu, Guwa, Kiriburu, Chiriyia projects of SAIL;

(b) if so, whether these labourers are paid by the contractors as per the rates determined by the Government;

(c) if so, the details of monitoring mechanism adopted for this purpose;

(d) whether the SAIL proposes to regularize the contract labourers engaged in the said projects and also to provide other facilities;

(e) if so, the time by which they are likely to be regularized; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Various job contracts are awarded for miscellaneous work like house keeping, township maintenance, general upkeep, horticulture etc. at the mines of Bolani, Meghahatuburu, Guwa and Kiriburu. At Chiriyia, mining work is carried out through job contract. SAIL has informed that the payment of wages is ensured as per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. To ensure payment of wages to the contract labourers, the Management gets the payment witnessed/certified by a duly authorized company's officer/representative.

(d) to (f) There is no policy/provision for regularization of contract labour. The contractor's workmen are engaged by respective contractors. The necessary facilities to contract labourers are provided by the contractors and facilitated by the Management wherever necessary.

[English]

**Drug and Medicine**  
**Distribution of Non-Specified Medicines**

3038. [SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against the Central Scheme of Jan Aushadhi outlets distributing non-specified medicines;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Scheme initiated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, is being implemented with the support of the State Governments and through the agencies as recommended by the State Governments to manage such Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores. Though such Jan Aushadhi Stores are expected to sell only unbranded generic drugs, however, they are permitted to sell some emergency medicines, surgical items, OTC and other consumer products in order to cater to the needs of the patients at one place. Action

has been taken whenever any violation of the guidelines has been found as in the case of three stores in Punjab.

[Translation]

155 Natural Calamity  
Waste Disposal in Union Carbide Premises

3039. [SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal costing Rs. 50 crore for destroying the waste kept in the Union carbide premises in Bhopal has been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said fund is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. This Department has not received any proposal costing Rs. 50 crore for destroying the waste kept in the Union Carbide premises in Bhopal.

However, based on the recommendation of the Group of Ministers on Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster, the Government of India has decided to bear the cost of remediation in the first instance. The remediation cost estimated at Rs. 310.00 crore has been approved, which will be released as and when specific project proposals for remediation and waste disposal work submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh are endorsed by the Oversight Committee working under the chairmanship of Minister of State (IC) for Environment and Forests.

[English]

155-158 Natural Calamity  
Compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims

3040. [SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the Committee of Group of Ministers has decided to enhance the compensation to the Bhopal Gas victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also decided the time frame work to disburse the said compensation; and

(d) if so, the other steps taken by the Government to further mitigate the hardships of these victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Group of Ministers (GoM) reconstituted on 26th May, 2010 to examine all the issues relating to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster, in meetings held during 18-6-2010 to 21-6-2010, deliberated on all issues pertaining to the tragedy and made various recommendations. The Cabinet in a meeting held on 24-6-2010, considered the recommendations of the GoM and approved, amongst others, payment of ex-gratia to the following categories of the Bhopal Gas Victims at the rates indicated below:

Category	ex-gratia
Death	Rs. 10 lakh (less amount of compensation already Received)
Permanent disability	Rs. 5 lakh (less amount already received)
Cancer cases	Rs. 2 lakh (less amount already received)
Total Renal Failure Cases	Rs. 2 lakh (less amount already received)
Temporary disability	Rs. 1 lakh (less amount already received)

For making payment of ex-gratia by the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, a sum of Rs. 669.00 crore is being provided by the Government of India.

(c) It has been decided by the Government that the work of disbursement of ex-gratia should be undertaken through the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal as soon as possible. For this

purpose, the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, has been strengthened by sanction of 72 more posts including six posts of Deputy Welfare Commissioners and two posts of Additional Welfare Commissioners.

(d) Based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers, the Government has taken following decisions, in addition to payment, of ex-gratia, to provide further relief to the Bhopal Gas Victims:

(i) The Government of India will file an application in the Supreme Court seeking per-mission to take over the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) to be run through the Department of Bio-Technology and Department of Atomic Energy. The Hospital thereafter is to be strengthened, upgraded and run as a super speciality Hospital.

(ii) ICMR will establish a fullfledged centre in Bhopal which will be its 31st Centre and is to be commissioned within 90 days of the Government decision, ICMR will identify suitable scientists and Doctors, through fresh appointments, deputation etc., and appoint them to the new Research Centre to conduct epidemiological studies and clinical research in areas identified by the ICMR including following areas

- (a) Respiratory diseases;
- (b) Eye related diseases;
- (c) Cancer;
- (d) Total Renal failure;
- (e) Genetic disorders;
- (f) Congenital disorders;
- (g) Women related medical issues;
- (h) Second generation children related medical issues.

(iii) Based on the New Plan of Action, an amount of Rs. 272.75 crores has been approved for

being provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, as Additional Central Assistance on 75:25 basis, for medical, economic and social rehabilitation of the Gas Victims and also for providing safe drinking water by purification of contaminated ground water and from other sources, Sanction for the Central Government's share of Rs. 204.56 crore comprising 75% of the approved amount has been communicated to the State Government on 9th July, 2010 for this purpose.

(iv) The reports submitted by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) and Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT) based on studies on environmental remediation of the UCIL plant site at Bhopal shall be peer reviewed by scientists appointed for the purpose and the course of action suggested by these research institutes, as modified by the peer review, shall be accepted by the Government. Responsibility for remedial action is entrusted to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. An Oversight Committee has been established in the M/o Environment and Forests to provide oversight and support to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for taking the necessary remedial action. The work relating to disposal of the stored hazardous residues, dismantling of the contaminated structure and remediation of contaminated water and soil will be completed by 30-12-2012.

**158-159 Act**  
**Re-notification of Constituencies**

3041. **[SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to re-notify the reserved assembly and parliamentary constituencies in the country as per the population of SC/ST and minority communities population in these constituencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Delimitation Act, 2002, the Delimitation Commission constituted under the said Act readjusted all the seats including the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of the Parliamentary and Legislative Constituencies in various States on the basis of census data of 2001.

**159**  
**New Fertilizer Plants**

3042. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Governments including Tamil Nadu for setting up of new fertilizer plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**159 - 160 Karnataka**  
**Extension of Runway at Mangalore Airport**

3043. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the runway at Mangalore airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to install approach radar including total approach lighting system facility at Mangalore airport as per International standard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The proposal for extension of Runway 06/24 at Mangalore Airport, is under examination by Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(c) and (d) The existing Area Radar-Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (MSSR) provided for operation is of international standard. However, provision of Approach Radar is subject to traffic growth to the desired level.

Normally, the precision Approach Lighting system is of 900 m length. However, due to land constraint, abridged Approach Lighting system of 420 m length has been provided on runway 24, which is also as per the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) standard. On the other end i.e., runway 06 Simple Approach Lighting (SAPL) system of 360 m length, which is the minimum requirement, has been provided due to land constraint. This is because there is deep valley on both sides of the runway beyond that.

In addition, integration of the existing MSSR en-route radar with a new ATC Automation system is planned for facilitating the Air Traffic Controller to monitor and control the aircraft movement in the Mangalore air space.

**Railways**  
**Unviable Stopping of Trains**

**160 - 161**

3044. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have incurred huge losses due to unviable stoppages;

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

(c) the reasons for having such unviable stoppages;

(d) whether any steps were taken to curtail the losses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. No such data is maintained for Indian Railways.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

161  
**Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs**

3045 [DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs has been established in IMT Manesar, Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved to establish Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA). Foundation stone for its building at IMT Manesar was laid on 10-11-2008.

(c) IICA has been registered as Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and it is functioning from an interim premises at CGO Complex, Paryavaran Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi since 13-05-2009.

[English]

161-162  
**LPG Connections**

3046 [SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to provide LPG connections to tribals and offering them small dealerships to make them stakeholders in the development process;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has requested the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to provide data and help to identify tribal areas where this scheme could be launched;

(c) if so, the response of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs thereon; and

(d) the time by which the aforesaid plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) In order to increase rural penetration and to cover remote as well as low potential areas including Tribal areas, a new scheme namely Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana (RGGLVY) for establishing small size LPG distribution agencies for the locations having potential of 600 or more refill sales per month has been launched on 16-10-2009. As per scheme, only resident of particular location can apply for distributorship in that location. In respect of locations advertised in tribal belts, Tribals, being the resident of those areas can apply for distributorship. As per the extant guidelines, 25% LPG distributorship are reserved for the persons under SC/ST category. Further, in North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram, reservation for ST categories are as under:—

Arunachal Pradesh	70%
Meghalaya	80%
Nagaland	80%
Mizoram	90%

(b) and (c) Locations in tribal belts are assessed by the OMCs and if found viable, the same are taken up for opening of distributorship. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not been consulted in this regard.

(d) The setting up of LPG distributors under RGGLVY will now be a continuous process till all parts of the country including tribal areas are covered by LPG network.

[Translation]

**Setting Up of <sup>163</sup> Bharat Oman Refinery**

3047. [SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which clearance was given to set up Bharat Oman Refinery Ltd., in Agasaud (BINA), Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which the said refinery is likely to become operational;

(c) the details of the time by which the remaining works of the refinery are likely to be completed and refinery is likely to start production at its full capacity; and

(d) the scheme formulated or currently in vogue to ensure that the local jobless persons get employed on the administrative and technical posts in the said refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Board of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited (BORL) had approved the implementation of the project on 26-12-2005 with the project commencement date as 1st January, 2006.

(b) and (c) The overall cumulative physical progress of refinery project is 99.7%. The commissioning of Captive Power Plant is in progress and the refinery is expected to commence commercial production during the third quarter 2010-11.

(d) Recruitment in BORL is undertaken by following laid down procedures. Employment advertisements are published in reputed and popular newspapers including vernacular editions, with wide circulation across the country. All eligible persons including local persons are free to apply against these advertisements. Besides references are also sought from the similar industries and manpower placement agencies. The successful candidates are selected based on their performance in

written test; personal interviews and medical examination.

Placements are also offered through campus interviews conducted in reputed engineering colleges in Madhya Pradesh and other States. Candidates with diploma in engineering have also been offered placements through campus selection in polytechnic institutes in Sagar, Khurai, Bhopal, Ujjain etc.

During the construction phase, as per general terms of contract, BORL contractors were required to engage local people for works in unskilled category.

**SMS and IVRS <sup>164-165</sup> LPG Booking Gas Scheme**

3048. [DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LPG Distributors have made Short Message Service and Interactive Voice Response Software mandatory for gas booking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said gas agencies have discontinued direct booking and booking on phone facility after the commencement of the said system;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the government has received any kind of complaints in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (f) With a view to provide better services to the customers, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have introduced the facility of refill booking through SMS/IVRS. 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. The system has been introduced because of frequent complaints of non-booking, poor response on phone at distributor's end etc.

In IVRS, customer dials and books the refill through a telephone which is responded, guided and answered by a machine in place of manual answering by a person appointed by the LPG distributor. The direct booking through manual telephone answering has been discontinued at 28 LPG distributorships of IOC, 45 distributorships of BPCL in Delhi. However, the direct booking through manual telephone answering has been discontinued at all distributorship of HPCL in Delhi and Kerala and 12 distributorships of IOC in Kochi.

OMCs have reported that they have not come across any major issues pertaining to SMS/IVRS services.

[English]

165-166 Petroleum Product  
Deregulation of Petrol Prices

3049 [SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism which has been put in public domain by Oil Marketing Companies to ensure complete transparency in determining the price of Oil/Petroleum products on monthly basis after deregulation of petrol prices;

(b) the monthly price revision of petrol cannot happen on specified date after a mechanism determining retail petrol prices is put in place in public domain by Oil Marketing Companies;

(c) the measures are being contemplated to safeguard such rural retail outlets from price fluctuations as revision of petrol prices on unspecified date can inflict heavy losses on rural petrol pumps which are not savvy enough to manage their inventories; and

(d) the steps are being taken to empower the independent regulatory body for petroleum sector (PNGRB) to oversee that policies laid down by the Government are implemented and consumer interests

with respect to price quality and availability of petroleum products are safeguarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have informed that they have not put any mechanism in the public domain with respect to the determination of the price of Oil/Petroleum products on monthly basis, after deregulation of Petrol prices.

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

[Translation]

166  
Setting Up of New Plants by BHEL

3050. [SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has any plan to set up new plants in the country including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which new plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) BHEL is in the process of setting up new manufacturing plants as follows:—

(i) Power Plant Piping Unit in Tirumayam in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu for manufacture of Power plant piping at an estimated cost of Rs. 293 crore.

(ii) Fabrication Plant at Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh to meet the requirement of fabricated components and assemblies required by other major BHEL units, at an estimated cost of Rs. 230 crore.

(c) These new manufacturing plants as above are planned to be set up by March 2012.

[English]

167-168

Petroleum Product

Petroleum Resources in Gujarat

3051. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK:  
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

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

(a) the details of exploration work undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and other public and private sector oil companies in the country including Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the details of the surveys completed by these

	2D Seismic Survey (Ground Line Kilometer)	3D Seismic Survey (Square Kilometer)	Number of Exploratory Well
All India	179743.85	110534.97	578
Gujarat	1788.88	4963.41	159

(c) In the country, as on 01-04-2010, in-place oil reserves of about 819.81 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and gas reserves of 1473.22 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) have been established from discoveries made. Whereas, in Gujarat, in-place oil and gas reserves as on 01-04-2010 has been estimated at 126.64 MMT and 61.94 BCM respectively.

(d) and (e) New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), launched in 2001, provide level playing field and equal opportunity to the public as well as private sector oil companies. Under the NELP rounds the petroleum exploration blocks are awarded through international competitive biddings.

(f) As per the Production Sharing Contract (PSC), profit petroleum payments are received by the Union Government. The State from which the crude oil/natural gas is produced gets the complete share of royalty. The

companies during the said period;

(c) the total assessment in regard to the oil and gas potential from these areas;

(d) whether the private sector has been given preference for exploration work in the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(f) the quantum of share profit for the concerned States including Gujarat ensured by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The details of the exploration work done in the country and in the State of Gujarat during 2007-08 to 2009-10 period is as under:

royalty paid by the public and private oil exploration companies to all the states in the country in last three years is Rs. 10279.61 crores and that to the State of Gujarat is Rs. 4594.40 crores.

[Translation]

Bridge 168-169  
Construction of ROB/RUB

3052. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing projects of Railway Over Bridges/Under Bridges (ROB/RUB) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of ongoing works done by the Railway authority alone in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of ongoing works done in association with State Governments during the above period, State-wise:

(d) the amount spent by the Railways for the construction of over bridges during the above period in the country, State-wise;

(e) the number of proposals received by various State Governments regarding construction of ROB/RUB to the Railways during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which the ongoing said works shall be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

168-170  
**Digital Meter Reading Machines**

3053. [SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has installed digital meter reading machines at petrol pumps in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken stringent action against the petrol pump owners who have not installed digital meter reading machines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Electronic display in the Dispensing Units (DU)/Multi Product Dispenser (MPDs) are being installed by public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited

(IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) at their retail outlets as a part of modernization/upgradation of retail networks. These units are installed to measure MS and HSD being dispensed to the vehicles by way of digital/electronic display. Modernization of retail outlets is a continuous process depending upon the needs/potential of the business and taken forward as per laid down parameters. Providing additional or replacing the existing dispensing pumps with MPDs is the responsibility of OMCs and not of the dealers. This is a continuous process subject to the requirements and funds availability for such activities.

[English]

170-171  
**Railways**  
**Introduction of Passenger**  
**Trains in Mumbai**  
**Maharashtra**  
3054. [SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KCHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce any new Mail/Express train on daily basis between Mumbai CST and Sawantwadi station;

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

(c) whether the Railways propose to increase the number of coaches particularly all types of AC Coaches in all the trains being run in this region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A special train will run between Dadar and Sawantwadi Road to clear extra rush of passenger traffic during the Ganapati festival.

(c) to (e) Attachment of coaches including Air-

conditioned coaches in train services is done keeping in view of the traffic pattern of different class of passengers and operational feasibility.

171-172  
Textiles Production and Export

3055 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum value of textiles produced and exported during each of the last three years and the current year, head-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilized for

promotion of textile exports during said period, head-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details regarding the schemes launched by the Government to encourage export of textiles during said period, head-wise;

(d) whether the Government has in recent time evaluated the working of said schemes; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the corrective steps taken thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Quantity-wise production of exports of fibre, yarn and fabrics during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is tabulated below:—

Item	Unit	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (April-June) (P)	
		Prod.	Export	Prod.	Export	Prod.	Export (Apr.-Jan.)	Prod.	Export
Fibre	Mn. kg.	6463	1802	5996	836	6283	1241	N.A.	N.A.
Yarn	Mn. kg.	5512	1222	5332	1031	5710	840	1446	N.A.
Fabrics	Mn. Sq. mtr.	56025	1969	54966	2561	59777	1969	15160	N.A.

Details of exports of readymade garments, made-ups and other textile products are given below, value-wise:—

(Value in Rs. crore)

Items	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
RMG	38999.00	50893.47	50756.39
Made-ups	9574.42	10822.31	9340.51
Other Textiles	6002.60	6088.37	5040.72

Head-wise and State-wise value of textiles produced and exported are not maintained.

(b) Funds allocated, released and utilized for promotion of textile exports is not done State-wise.

(c) No new Schemes have been launched during the last three years, specifically for exports of textiles.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**173 Loan**  
**Pending Dues of Airlines**

3056 { SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether a number of private airlines in the country is owing huge sum to Public Sector Oil Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with a list of amounts of private airlines owe to various oil companies for the last four quarters ending on 30 June, 2010;

(c) whether this holding up of payments by the private airlines adds to losses of oil companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this Government has taken any step to recover the due amounts from those airlines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Airline-wise detail of outstanding dues of the private airlines for the last four quarters ending on 30-06-2010 is given in Statement. The Oil

Marketing Companies (OMCs) extend credit on commercial terms to the Airlines and not all outstandings are overdue.

(c) and (d) Holding up of payments by the private airlines do not add to the losses of OMCs as interest is being recovered on overdue payments.

(e) and (f) In case Airlines fails to pay their dues, OMCs take action for recovery of dues in line with the mutually agreed commercial terms between them and the Airlines. The defaulting airlines are also put on 'Cash and Carry' and interest is recovered on all overdue payments. OMCs also encash bank guarantee and post dated cheques for recovery of their outstanding dues wherever applicable as per commercial terms agreed between them and Airlines. However, in case OMCs fail to recover their outstanding dues as per commercial agreement between them and Airlines, OMCs resort to take legal route by filing suit against the defaulting Airline in the Court of law for recovery of same. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) has put Kingfisher Airlines on cash and carry since 1st July, 2010. Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) has also filed a winding up petition in Mumbai High Court against Kingfisher Airlines. Recovery is being made by BPC in line with consent terms between BPC and Kingfisher Airlines before the court in November 2009 whereby the entire dues are to be cleared by November, 2010.

### Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Airline	Outstanding as on							
		30th June 2010				31st March 2010			
		IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jet Airways	830.4	129.74	0.01	960.15	815.8	116.79	0	932.59



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Kingfisher	29.9	248.55	536.04	814.49	30.6	278.55	525.54	834.69
3.	Spicejet	74.5	0	0	74.5	88.9	0	0	88.9
4.	Go Air	18.8	0	0	18.8	11.6	0	0	11.6
5.	Indigo	0.6	0	0	0.6	9.2	0	0	9.2
6.	Paramount Airways	0	0	19.28	19.28	0	0	32.58	32.58
Total		954.20	378.29	555.33	1887.82	956.10	395.34	558.12	1909.56

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Airline	Outstanding as on							
		31st December 2009				30th September 2009			
		IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Jet Airways	825.1	172.76	0.09	997.95	758.5	149	4.34	911.84
2.	Kingfisher	15	290.37	576.23	881.6	19.2	314.32	622.91	956.43
3.	Spicejet	71.7	0	0	71.7	71.4	0	0	71.4
4.	Go Air	18.6	0	0	18.6	12.1	0	0	12.1
5.	Indigo	1.3	0	0	1.3	3.5	0	0	3.5
6.	Paramount Airways	0	0	37.45	37.45	0	0	34.55	34.55
Total		931.70	463.13	613.77	2008.60	864.70	463.32	661.80	1989.82

[Translation]

175-177  
Railways, Revenue and  
Income Generated through  
Passengers Coaches Expenditure

3057. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average income generated from a First Class coach, Second Class coach and Sleeper coach separately including the income generated through the reservation of passengers;

(b) whether the income generated from a Sleeper

coach is more than the income generated from a First Class coach or from a Second Class coach;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Railways to add more Sleeper coaches in railway services keeping in view the above fact;

(d) if not, the reaction of the Railways thereto; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The average income generated per day per coach during 2008-09 (latest available) is:

First Class	Rs. 16,057
Second Class	Rs. 16,666
Sleeper	Rs. 11,939

(b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Attachment of Sleeper coaches in passenger carrying trains is a continuous process subject to operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources. During the year 2009-10, approximately 114 Sleeper coaches were added in different trains on a regular basis resulting in generation of about 8,200 additional berths daily.

[English]

177-188 Industry  
Promotion of FPI

3058. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being run under the food processing industries through which assistance is provided to various government and non-governmental organisations in the country;

(b) the details of amount disbursed to them during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the functioning of these organisations in respect of the implementation of the schemes has been satisfactory;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken against guilty organisations?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country including rural areas viz. (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Modernization of Abattoirs and Value Added Centres, (ii) Setting up of Technology Upgradation/Modernisation/Expansion of FPI, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R and D, (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution, and (vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food. The details of financial assistance extended to the Government and non-governmental organisations, State-wise under the various Schemes of Ministry of Food Processing Industries during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are at Statement.

(c) to (e) The functioning of the organizations implementing the schemes has been found to be satisfactory.

**Statement**

*Financial assistance provided by Ministry of Food processing Industries under the various Plan schemes during last three years, State-wise*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	2007-08						
	Infrastructure Development			Technology upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation of FPIs	Quality Assurance, Codex standards, R and D*	Human Resource Development	Strengthening of Institution*
	MFP/FP	Cold chain	Abattoir				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	947.49	9.68	9.50	0
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	442.17	0	1.45	0
Bihar	0	0	0	83.915	0	0	7.00
Chandigarh	0	0	0	138.08	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.00
Delhi	0	0	0	0	18.87	2.62	0
Goa	0	0	0	17.00	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	544.06	28.94	0	5.00
Haryana	0	0	0	418.72	4.82	12.25	5.00
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	325.09	0	20.45	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	11.99	0	109.855	0	8.50	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	9.09	7.70	0	0
Karnataka	200.00	0	0	529.62	15.50	58.91	5.00
Kerala	197.00	0	0	876.8	1.00	58.44	0
Madhya Pradesh	100.00	0	0	172.32	0	9.83	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	100.00	0	0	1696.805	34.45	23.74	0
Manipur	0	0	0	61.74	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	8.19	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	27.485	0	0	0
Orissa	0	14.56	0	129.41	0	6.79	4.60
Puducherry	0	0	0	31.3	0.86	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	481.45	23.50	7.12	0
Rajasthan	87.99	0	0	566.075	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1.20	10.00
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	951.79	4.88	61.22	0
Tripura	0	0	0	39.98	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	80.77	0	0	1123.425	176.60	5.00	0
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	339.78	0	8.88	0
West Bengal	362.81	0	0	653.56	11.00	9.99	5.00
Total	1128.57	26.55	0	10725.2	337.8	305.89	51.6

\*Excluding promotional activities, support to IICPT, NIFTEM, IGPB, NMPPB.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	2008-09						
	Infrastructure Development			Technology upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation of FPIs	Quality Assurance, Codex standards, R and D etc.	Human Resource Development	Strengthening of Institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	500.00	243.88	147.90	908.999	135.97	42.67	2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	17.67	0	2.00	6.67
Assam	446.00	0	0	176.79	9	26.11	0
Bihar	0	0	109.72	42.3	0	40.45	2.5
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	163.725	0	4.85	2.5
Delhi	0	0	300.00	160.65	62.66	37.52	0
Goa	0	0	0	24.57	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	714.81	0	15.6	7.5
Haryana	0	0	0	349.415	0	7.64	7.5
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	114.20	152.745	135.22	6.04	7.5
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	150.00	22.05	0	37.60	2.5
Jharkhand	500.00	0	0	0	82.70	16.81	0
Karnataka	100.00	0	0	629.895	0	12.12	5.00
Kerala	97.00	0	0	545.37	5.46	20.60	2.5
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	201.87	4.83	55.02	7.5
Maharashtra	0	0	0	1802.633	125.31	31.20	7.7
Manipur	40.00	0	0	45.51	0	15.00	7.5
Meghalaya	0	0	0	159.57	19.92	0	5.00
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	2.5
Nagaland	0	0	143.75	178.205	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	38.68	0	11.00	5.00
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0
Punjab	0	0	0	841.36	4.00	5.75	2.5
Rajasthan	0	183.00	0	551.975	0	60.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1.02	2.5
Tamil Nadu	0	151.436	0	594.355	8.47	16.54	7.00
Tripura	0	0	0	13.86	0	3.8	2.5
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	0	0	875.475	115.10	44.32	0
Uttarakhand	500.00	245.263		163.15	6.60	3.90	0
West Bengal	0	0	128.73	390.135	37.78	55.91	7.5
Total	2283.00	823.579	1094.30	9765.767	744.02	575.97	106.37

\*Excluding promotional activities, support to IICPT, NIFTEM, IGPB, NMPPB.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	2009-10						
	Infrastructure Development			Technology upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation of FPIs	Quality Assurance, Codex standards, R and D etc.	Human Resource Development	Strengthening of Institution*
	MFP/FP	Cold chain	Abattoir				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	488.99		677.05	146.03	87.00	0
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	376.14	0	1.00	2.50
Assam	54.00	0	0	418.74	120.42	18.00	0
Bihar	0	250.00	0	35.59	0	11.70	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	45.46	0	32.39	0
Delhi	0	0	0	50	130.28	34.00	0
Goa	0	0	0	24.26	0	3.00	0
Gujarat	0	539.00	0	665.18	26.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	0	739.00	0	134.96	50.00	30.10	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	269.58	0	7.25	10.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	141.00	59.73	0	66.00	10.00
Jharkhand	0	0	79.00	44.09	46.25	4.85	0
Karnataka	0	250.00	0	269.55	10.00	40.60	5.00
Kerala	0	0	0	567.53	137.52	31.15	5.00
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	273.03	0	5.89	0
Maharashtra	0	750.00	85.102	1717.3	273.72	117.41	0
Manipur	0	0	0	163.75	0	10.00	0
Meghalaya	0	0	150.00	123.02	0	3.00	5.00
Mizoram	0	0	0	11	0	0	7.50
Nagaland	0	0	431.25	64.99	0	6.00	5.00
Odisha	0	0	0	84.4	0	74.88	2.50
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	13.00	0
Punjab	0	0	0	172.37	23.23	19.00	0
Rajasthan	0	366.00	0	325.46	0	5.00	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	4.42	0
Tamil Nadu	0	302.00	0	672.11	208.47	69.20	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	10.00
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	560.63	66.5	117.81	0
Uttarakhand	0	492.00	0	307.57	0	19.70	0
West Bengal	500.00	174.00	0	136.48	161.00	97.84	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1554.40</b>	<b>4350.99</b>	<b>886.35</b>	<b>8249.97</b>	<b>1399.42</b>	<b>936.19</b>	<b>62.5</b>

\*Excluding promotional activities, support to IICPT, NIFTEM, IGPB, NMPPB.

[Translation]

*Naxalism*  
**15 Point Programme in  
 Naxal Affected Regions**

189-210

3059. **SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:** Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme is not being strictly implemented in naxal affected regions of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received complaints in this regard from such places; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the specific measures being taken by the Government for proper implementation of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, announced in June, 2006 includes various existing schemes of different Ministries/Departments which have

their own implementation mechanism and guidelines. As provided in the programme, wherever possible, 15% of targets and outlays considered amenable to earmarking, under various schemes of different Ministries/Departments which are included in the programme, are earmarked for minorities and State/UT-wise targets are fixed every year. The new programme also provides for location of a certain proportion of development projects in minority concentration areas. The new programme is implemented uniformly throughout the country. Naxal affected areas are also covered by the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities. Notable State-wise progress of implementation of the schemes included in the programme for 2009-10 are at Statement.

No complaint has been received from these regions for non-implementation of the programme.

The programme has a close monitoring mechanism at the Centre, State and district levels and is reviewed on half yearly basis at the Centre. The State and district level committees to monitor the implementation of the programme now include the Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly.

**Statement**

*Ministry of Rural Development*

*Physical and Financial Achievement of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and  
 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) for 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/UT	IAY physical			IAY financial (Rs. in lakhs)			SGSY Physical		
		Target of IAY	Target for Minority	Achievement of iii	Target of IAY	Target for Minority	Achievement of vi	Target for total Swaroz-garies Assisted	Annual Targets for Minorities	Achievement of ix
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2750	413	0	962.66	144.4	0.00	170	26	0



	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
2. Andhra Pradesh	371982	56797	49822	130193.64	19529.06	14199.48	98391	14759	8947	
3. Arunachal Pradesh	10873	1631	0	4195.73	629.36	0.00	4277	642	0	
4. Assam	240448	36067	39932	92778.35	13916.76	12910.72	111087	16663	34297	
5. Bihar	1098001	164700	156573	384300.66	57645.1	45662.93	234063	35109	16839	
6. Chandigarh										
7. Chhattisgarh	57520	8628	2192	20132.11	3019.82	548.43	51982	7797	741	
8. Dadra Nagar Haveli	458	69	0	160.4	24.06	0.00	170	25	0	
9. Daman and Diu	205	31	0	71.75	10.76	0.00	170	25	0	
10. Delhi										
11. Goa	2291	344	112	801.86	120.28	17.79	1426	215	17	
12. Gujarat	182429	27364	11533	63850.07	9577.61	3095.17	37036	5656	3262	
13. Haryana	25611	3842	4137	8964.07	1344.61	935.38	21792	3269	2269	
14. Himachal Pradesh	8212	1232	314	3161.63	474.24	101.86	9171	1376	251	
15. Jharkhand	97926	14689	16211	34274.25	5141.14	3247.51	88258	13239	6740	
16. Karnataka	143311	21497	29413	50158.92	7523.84	3480.86	74295	11144	8664	
17. Kerala	79695	11954	9755	27893.27	4183.99	2820.45	33342	5001	6104	
18. Madhya Pradesh	114396	17159	8485	40038.76	6005.81	2130.02	111385	16708	9845	
19. Maharashtra	224323	33648	24684	78513.1	11778.97	7360.25	146869	22030	11581	
20. Manipur	9439	1416	154	3642.11	546.32	53.53	7449	1117	0	
21. Odisha	215715	32357	14729	75500.32	11325.05	2308.68	112544	16882	3453	
22. Puducherry	1370	206	0	479.48	71.92	0		1695254	48	
23. Rajasthan	91670	13751	11223	32084.51	4812.68	2599.44	56421	8463	3367	
24. Sikkim	2080	312	578	802.79	120.42	267.87	2135	320	450	

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
25. Tamil Nadu	148929	22339	25901	52125.6	7818.76	7766.8	87004	13051	12828
26. Tripura	21182	3177	2400	8173.04	1225.96	487.63	13448	2017	674
27. Uttar Pradesh	493156	73973	55745	172604.37	25890.66	17089.69	336975	50546	32020
28. Uttaranchal	22476	3371	3457	8653.16	1297.97	948.9	17738	2661	907
29. West Bengal	297564	44635	75759	104147.37	15622.11	17673.13	125070	18761	11622
30. Jammu and Kashmir	25508	3826	245	9820.76	1473.11	18.63	11360	1704	161
31. Meghalaya	16440	2466	65	6343.27	951.49	25.03	8344	1252	90
32. Mizoram	3504	526	0	1351.82	202.77	0.00	1932	290	76
33. Nagaland	10878	1632	0	4197.54	629.63	0.00	5721	858	105
34. Punjab	31674	4751	994	11085.98	1662.9	219	10594	1589	1807
35. Lakshadweep	229	34	0	80.02	12.00	0.00	170	25	0
Total	4052243	607837	543413	1431543.39	214731.44	145969.18	1822484	273372	177165

**Ministry of Finance**

Department of Financial Services

*State-wise Priority Sector Lending (PSL) to minorities and outstanding quarterly progress for 2009-10*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	National Target	Target earmarked for minorities	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	345.74	55.76	103.61
2.	Andhra Pradesh	88764.54	11115.95	9149.47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	322.46	70.64	140.25
4.	Assam	8404.23	1329.01	1924.55
5.	Bihar	14436.45	1790.25	1426.53

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	9881.29	1213.98	1277.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	9328.69	1144.61	584.39
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	134.12	18.87	4.85
9.	Daman and Diu	125.67	19.99	9.75
10.	Delhi	51342.47	5981.87	3165.29
11.	Goa	3344.78	1033.39	782.12
12.	Gujarat	41786.74	5341.21	1860.81
13.	Haryana	31025.57	4160.16	3760.11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7075.89	753.96	926.75
15.	Jharkhand	8957.26	1300.16	1177.13
16.	Karnataka	70259.93	9959.62	7031.87
17.	Kerala	31828.52	11298.34	15106.13
18.	Madhya Pradesh	38825.87	4968.33	3160.71
19.	Maharashtra	131186.92	17139.84	8655.43
20.	Manipur	601.79	90.75	216.12
21.	Odisha	18683.4	2083.81	1695.11
22.	Puducherry	1228.08	184.67	184.78
23.	Rajasthan	34863.55	4630.00	2699.72
24.	Sikkim	755.46	173.73	311.17
25.	Tamil Nadu	94197.82	11892.93	10276.65
26.	Tripura	816.43	104.83	271.80
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67141.25	102.62	9850.54
28.	Uttaranchal	8790.66	1339.52	1181.23
29.	West Bengal	44140.76	6387.26	5687.76
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	3202.15	546.05	961.23
31.	Meghalaya	761.57	243.01	654.14
32.	Mizoram	602.67	151.31	664.82

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Nagaland	506.99	133.07	433.63
34.	Punjab	37692.44	13520.20	16660.57
35.	Lakshadweep	35.00	23.35	42.55
Total		861397.16	130462.43	112038.82

**Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)**

*Targets and Achievements of (SJSRY) for Minority Communities for 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Central Funds utilized for Minorities communities (Rs. in Lakhs)		Micro-enterprises (USEP)		Skill-Training (STEP-UP)	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	259.92	316.59	336	1176	2688	3167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.00	0	0	1	0
3.	Assam	8.80		11	0	91	0
4.	Bihar	120.22	0.00	155	0	1243	0
5.	Chandigarh						
6.	Chhattisgarh	26.20	40.97	34	92	271	50
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00		0	0		
8.	Daman and Diu	0.04		0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	45.69	0.00	59	0	472	42
10.	Goa	3.46		4		36	
11.	Gujarat	98.57	56.85	127	1867	1019	3553
12.	Haryana	3.34	28.62	4	96	35	202
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.47		1	0	5	22
14.	Jharkhand	74.95		97		775	
15.	Karnataka	242.11	279.26	313	430	2503	2512

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Kerala	115.11	163.26	149	104	1190	422
17.	Madhya Pradesh	182.68	244.73	236	1997	1889	5450
18.	Maharashtra	516.45	231.49	669	374	5341	9832
19.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0	4	0	0
20.	Odisha	42.83	19.58	55	187	443	379
21.	Puducherry	3.31	2.54	4	23	33	10
22.	Rajasthan	99.46		129	1113	1028	545
23.	Sikkim	0.00		0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	179.20	31.92	232	852	1853	150
25.	Tripura	0.06	0.00	0	71	1	15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	729.86		943	210	7547	1353
27.	Uttaranchal			34		276	
28.	West Bengal	118.37	197.75	153	686	1224	1962
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.12		0		1	
30.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0	4	0	0
31.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
32.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
33.	Punjab	2.85	0.06	4	0	29	0
34.	Lakshadweep						
Total		2901.38	1692.86	3750	9468	30000	30416

*Operationalisation of anganwadi centres under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target of Operationalisation for AWCs/mini-AWCs	Achievement (Number of AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational) in blocks with a substantial minority population
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	185	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	661	661
4.	Assam	7232	7602
5.	Bihar	0	
6.	Chandigarh		
7.	Chhattisgarh	345	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
9.	Daman and Diu		
10.	Delhi	0	
11.	Goa	44	39
12.	Gujarat	102	23
13.	Haryana	1081	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	
15.	Jharkhand	1151	1151
16.	Karnataka	181	181
17.	Kerala	880	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh		
19.	Maharashtra	862	
20.	Manipur	2074	
21.	Odisha	1539	830
22.	Puducherry	0	
23.	Rajasthan	612	0
24.	Sikkim	103	94
25.	Tamil Nadu	62	62
26.	Tripura	653	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	
28.	Uttarakhand	1844	

1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	8319	6690
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	1767	
31.	Lakshadweep	20	17
32.	Meghalaya	466	477
33.	Mizoram	176	177
34.	Nagaland	207	207
35.	Punjab	5335	5499
Total		35972	23712

**Ministry of Labour and Employment**

*Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centers of Excellence under World Bank assisted VTIP*

*Target/Financial progress report for 60 ITIs in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) for 2009-10 as on 31-03-2010*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target for the year	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.4124	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.13	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	1.705	2.08
5.	Bihar	1.8721	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	0.19	0

1	2	3	4
11.	Goa	1.59	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0
13.	Haryana	0.16	0.34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.81
15.	Jharkhand	1.3576	0
16.	Karnataka	2.197	4.6303
17.	Kerala	2.6593	2.736
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0.14	0.0784
19.	Maharashtra	8,2767	7.734
20.	Manipur	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	0.06	0
24.	Sikkim	0.01575	0.412
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.426	2.33
28.	Uttarakhand	0.5495	0
29.	West Bengal	2.1952	0.7049
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0
32.	Meghalaya	0.54	0.33
33.	Mizoram	0	0
34.	Nagaland	0	0
35.	Punjab	0	0
Total		25.97655	22.1856



**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

*Number of 7 components under SSA to be constructed in districts with substantial minority population (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of primary schools constructed		Number of upper primary schools constructed		Number of additional class rooms constructed		Number of new primary schools opened		Number of new upper primary schools opened		Number of teachers sanctioned		Number of (KGBV) sanctioned	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	100	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	56	6	0	240	240	56	56	6	6	130	130		
4.	Assam	984	984	0	0	2156	2156	984	984	0	0	0	0		
5.	Bihar	1417	1217	0	0	1897	1897	0	0	708	708	2124	2000	12	11
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	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	0	0		
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	862	862	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11

15. Jharkhand	0	0	362	265	1840	1840	0	0	15	15	45	45		
16. Karnataka	0	0	0	0	288	288	77	77	0	0	303	303		
17. Kerala	0	0	0	0	228	288	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18. Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	310	310	0	0	2	2	15	8		
19. Maharashtra	320	320	0	0	758	659	239	239	0	0	483	483		
20. Manipur	0	0	0	0	173	92	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21. Odisha	75	75	22	22	18	18	0	0	22	22	346	300		
22. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	85	85	75	40	0	0	0	0		
24. Sikkim	4	0	0	0	75	75	4	4	0	0	8	0		
25. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
26. Tripura	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27. Uttar Pradesh	291	287	363	386	1939	1939	301	301	364	364	1516	1516		
28. Uttarakhand	6	6	34	22	328	150	34	30	34	25	114	114		
29. West Bengal	234	234	430	388	9363	9363	234	112	430	345	2691	2282	3	3
30. Jammu and Kashmir	8	8	126	126	0	0	0	0	11	11	33	33		
31. Meghalaya	62	42	0	0	381	177	62	62	127	127	505	483		
32. Mizoram	8	8	5	5	115	135	0	0	0	0	115	45		
33. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
34. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	0		
35. Lakshadweep					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3465</b>	<b>3237</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>21168</b>	<b>20588</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>1905</b>	<b>1719</b>	<b>1625</b>	<b>8429</b>	<b>7765</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>

*[English]*

**211**  
**Passenger Facilities at**  
**Railway Stations**

3060. [SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway platforms at major stations in the country are lacking basic facilities like proper signage, seating facilities and communications mechanism etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to conduct a survey in all the major Railway stations with a view to provide necessary facilities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Survey/monitoring of provision and maintenance of amenities at major stations is a continuous process. Service Improvement Groups at various levels are formed to inspect amenities and take remedial measures for rectifying deficiencies/shortcomings in passenger amenities.

*[Translation]*

**211**  
**Subsidy on Diesel to Poor Farmers**

3061. [SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to provide a fixed quantity of subsidised diesel to the poor farmers for irrigation purposes is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

**2.12-218**  
**Installation of Equipments at Airports**

3062. [SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to install the state of the art equipment for handling of passengers and luggage at the major airports in the country;

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

(c) the amount likely to be spent by the Government for installation of the latest technology; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

Phase-I: Airports Authority of India has taken action to provide Passenger Boarding Bridges (PBBs), Escalators, Elevators and Baggage Handling System (BHS) at 16 Airports during the year 2008-10.

Phase-II: Airports Authority of India has taken tender action to provide Passenger Boarding Bridges (PBBs), Escalators, Elevators and Baggage Handling System (BHS) at 13 Airports during the year 2010-11.

(b) Phase-I: List of stations where Passenger Boarding Bridges (PBBs), Escalators, Elevators and Baggage Handling System (BHS) are being provided/work in progress is enclosed in Statement-I.

Phase-II: List of stations where tender action for Passenger Boarding Bridges (PBBs) is under process and Escalators, Elevators and Baggage Handling System (BHS) are installed/under installation stage is enclosed in Statement-II.

(c) Phase-I: The amount being spent in state of the art equipment of latest technology is as under:—

(i) For PBBs, Escalator/Elevator and BHS Rs. 200 crores approx.

Phase-II: The amount likely to be spent in installation of latest technology in Phase-II is as under:—

(i) For PBBs, Escalator/Elevator and BHS Rs. 380 crores approx.

(d) Phase-I: At majority of Airports the PBBs have been installed/commissioned, however at few Airports installation/commissioning of PBBs are in progress and is likely to be completed by September 2010.

Phase-II: Global tender action is in progress for PBBs and Baggage Handling System (Arrival and Departure) for Kolkata and other airports as mentioned in Phase-II list. Work is likely to be completed by 2011/2012.

**Statement-I**

Phase-I (A) List of stations where Passenger Boarding Bridges (PBBs), Escalators—Elevators and Baggage Handling System (BHS) are being provided/work in progress is as under:—

Sl. No.	Station	PBB	Escalator	Elevator	Baggage Handling System (Conveyor)		Travellator
					Arrival Carousals	Departure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1. Assam</b>							
(i)	Guwahati	2	2	2	2	2	Nil
(ii)	Dibrugarh	2	2	4	2	1	Nil
<b>2. Andhra Pradesh</b>							
(i)	Vizag	2	2	4	2	1	Nil
<b>3. Gujarat</b>							
(i)	Ahmedabad	6	15	19	10	5	Nil
<b>4. Jammu and Kashmir</b>							
(i)	Srinagar	4	4	4	4	1	Nil
<b>5. Karnataka</b>							
(i)	Mangalore	2	4	6	3	1	Nil
<b>6. Kerala</b>							
(i)	Calicut	3	4	6	5	2	Nil
(ii)	Trivandrum	3	4	5	3	3	Nil
<b>7. Maharashtra</b>							
(i)	Aurangabad	2	4	6	4	1	Nil
(ii)	Nagpur	2	2	3	4	2	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Pune	2	4	4	4	2	Nil
<b>8.</b>	<b>Punjab</b>						
	(i) Amritsar	2	3	6	4	2	Nil
<b>9.</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>						
	(i) Jaipur	2	5	3	2	1	Nil
	(ii) Udaipur	2	2	3	2	1	Nil
<b>10.</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>						
	(i) Trichy	2	3	5	2	1	Nil
<b>11.</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>						
	(i) Varanasi	2	5	4	2	1	Nil

**Statement-II**

Phase-II: List of stations where tender action for Passenger Boarding Bridges (PBBs) is under process and Escalators, Elevators and Baggage Handling System (BHS) are installed/under installation stage:—

Sl. No.	Station	PBB	Escalator	Elevator	Baggage Handling System (Conveyor)		Travellator
					Arrival Carousals	Departure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1.</b>	<b>Bihar</b>						
	(i) Gaya	2	2	2	2	1	Nil
<b>2.</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>						
	(i) Raipur	2	4	5	2	1	Nil
<b>3.</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>						
	(i) Surat	2	2	2	2	1	Nil
<b>4.</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>						
	(i) Ranchi	2	6	6	3	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>5. Madhya Pradesh</b>							
(i)	Bhopal	2	4	7	3	1	Nil
(ii)	Indore	2	4	7	3	1	Nil
(iii)	Khajuraho	2	3	3	2	1	Nil
<b>6. Orissa</b>							
(i)	Bhubneshwar	2	2	4	3	1	Nil
<b>7. Tamil Nadu</b>							
(i)	Chennai: Tamil Nadu	13	12	41	8	8	24
(ii)	Madurai: Tamil Nadu	2	3	4	2	1	Nil
<b>8. Uttar Pradesh</b>							
(i)	Lucknow:	2	3	3	3	1	Nil
<b>9. Union Territory</b>							
(i)	Chandigarh	2	4	4	2	1	Nil
<b>10. West Bengal</b>							
(i)	Kolkata	18	20	24	16	7	16

[English]

**217-219**  
**Growth Rate of FPI**

3063. [SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of Food Processing Industries during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal for the participation of Co-operative Societies in the food processing sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The data for the growth rate of the food processing industries

during the current year 2009-10 is not available. However, the estimated annual growth rate of the food processing industries during the Tenth Plan period (upto 2006-07) was @ 14.06% at current prices and @ 7.20% at 1999-2000 prices.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector i.e. (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Modernization of Abattoirs and Value Added Centres, (ii) Setting up of Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Expansion of FPI, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R and D (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution, and (vi) Scheme

for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food. All implementing agencies engaged in setting up/expansion/modernization of food processing industries covering all segments are eligible for financial assistance. The implementing agencies include Central/State Government organizations/PSUs/NGOs/Cooperative societies and private sector units and individuals. In so far as participation of Co-operative Societies in the, schemes of the Ministry is concerned, no proposal has been received so far.

[Translation]

**219**  
**Employment Opportunities**

3064. [SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new employment opportunities would be available in the Railways as a result of introduction of new catering policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As per the new Catering Policy, Railways seek to take over the management and supervision of catering activities on Indian Railways excluding premium outlets like food plaza, food courts and fast food units. For carrying out these activities, Railways are presently in the process of finalizing modalities.

**219-220**  
**Tampering with Brake System**

3065 [SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have conducted an enquiry in the incident of tampering with the brake system of Nilambur-Shosnar passenger train and the incident of recovery of explosives from one of the bogies of Vanchinad Express train running between Ernakulam and Tiruvananthapuram;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the preventive steps taken by the Railways to check the repetition of such incidents; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) On 8-7-2010, an incident of tampering of brake system by cutting the brake and feed pipe hoses of 654 Passenger train (Ex. Nilambur to Shoranur) has been reported at Nilambur Railway station in Palghat Division of Southern Railway. Government Railway Police/Shoranur registered a case vide crime no. 38/10 under section 151 of the Railways Act, which was subsequently transferred to the Organised Crime Wing of State Crime Branch, Palghat, Kerala where a case has been registered vide crime no. OCW/PKD/440/CRI2010 under section 151 of the Railways Act 1989 and 3 (2) (e) of Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act 1984.

On 08-07-2010, an incident of recovery of a plastic bag containing explosive materials from the general compartment of train no. 6303 Ernakulam-Trivandrum Vanchinad Express has been reported at Mavelikara Railway station in Trivandrum division of Southern Railway. Government Railway Police/Kottayam has registered a case vide crime no. 23/10 under section 336 Indian Penal Code, 5 of Explosives Substances Act and 164 of the Railways Act.

'Policing' being a State subject, 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. The State Police has a separate wing called the Government Railway Police (GRP) for dealing with all matters relating to law and order on the Railways.

Director General of Police/Kerala had convened a high level meeting at Trivandrum, which was attended by Divisional Railway Managers and Divisional Security Commissioner/Railway Protection Force of Trivandrum and Palghat division. The existing security arrangements in Railways over Kerala State were reviewed and necessary measures have been taken to enhance passenger security particularly in respect of sabotage of trains.

[English]

221 -  
ROB at Soro

3066. [SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding construction of Road-over-bridge at level crossing at Km. 264/33-35 at Soro of South Eastern Railway is pending with the Railways; and

(b) if so, the current status and the estimated cost along with the time frame set up for said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. State Government of Orissa has only agreed for construction of road over bridge at level crossing (LC) at Km. 264/33-35 at Soro. But they have not submitted the complete proposal along with standard stipulations, like consent of closure of LC gates, etc. The proposal will be considered after the same is received from the State Government.

[Translation]

221 - 222  
Implementation of Schemes under the FPI

3067 [SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:  
[SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the voluntary organisations in the food processing sector, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated to the said organisations during the last three years and in the current financial year along with the targets fixed and the achievements made in this regard;

(c) the number of the schemes closed and the number of the new schemes introduced under the FPI during the last two years; and

(d) the reasons for closure of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector i.e. (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with major components i.e. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Modernization of Abattoirs and Value Added Centres, (ii) Setting up of Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Expansion of FPI, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and R and D, (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution, and (vi) Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food. All implementing agencies engaged in setting up/expansion/modernization of food processing industries covering all segments are eligible for financial assistance. The implementing agencies include Central/State Government organizations/PSUs/NGOs/Cooperative societies and private sector units and individuals. The funds are allocated scheme-wise which are project-oriented in the country. No separate funds are earmarked to States and Voluntary Organisations.

(c) The scheme are implemented during complete Plan Period. Therefore, no Schemes have been closed and no new scheme introduced under the FPI during the last two years. However, during the formulation of 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), a new scheme, namely, Scheme for Upgradation of Quality of Street Food has been introduced in 2007-08.

(d) Does not arise.

222-223 Airport  
Late Arrivals/Departure of Flights

3068. [SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts which had late departure/arrivals during the last one year at Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) the number of passengers affected by the late departure/arrivals of flights and the loss of time in hours which they had to suffer as a result thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

223-228 Railways  
Construction of Railway Line

3069. [SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway divisions in the

country where work has been started on the third railway line along with the amount spent on each section, Division-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the time by which the work on the third railway line is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) the zone-wise and division-wise details of ongoing third/fourth line works in as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Railway	Division	Name of the Project	Length (in Km)	Latest anticipated Cost	Expenditure upto March, 2010	Outlay 10-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	East Coast	Khurda Road	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line	35	211.91	142.44	40
2.	East Coast	Waltair	Kottavalasa-Simhachalam North 4th line	16.69	94.73	51.51	30
3.	East Coast	Waltair	Vizianagram Kottavalasa 3rd line	34.7	194.89	44.24	20
4.	Eastern	Howrah	Liluah-Dankuni 3rd line (10.1-km) with extension to Furfura Sharif	30.1	213	0.01	30
5.	North Central	Allahabad	Aligarh-Ghaziabad 3rd line	106.15	399.47	221.16	50
6.	North Central	Allahabad	3rd line between Panki-Bhaupur	11.38	48.19	41.69	6
7.	North Central	Agra	Palwal-Bhuteshwar 3rd line	81	340	250.56	40
8.	Northern	Delhi	New Delhi-Tilak Bridge 5th and 6th line	2.65	60	53.25	2.5
9.	Northern	Delhi	Tughlakabad-Palwal 4th line	33.5	123.9	22.24	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	South Central	Secunderabad	Raghavapuram-Madamarlpatch tripling	24.47	136.23	17.46	4.5
11.	South East Central	Bilaspur	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line	165	872.12	2.92	25
12.	South East Central	Nagpur	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line	31	147.06	0	30
13.	South Eastern	Chakradharpur	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur-Bondamunda Section)	40	261.69	6.01	39.45
14.	South Eastern	Kharagpur	Tikiapara-Santragachi 4th line	5.6	46.79	24.1	15
15.	South Eastern	Kharagpur	Panskura-Kharagpur 3rd line	44.7	252.54	102.22	90
16.	South Eastern	Chakradharpur	Rajkharsawan-Sini-3rd line	15	91.61	7.97	10
17.	South Eastern	Chakradharpur	Dongaposi-Rajkharsawan 3rd line	75	309.44	0	4
18.	South Eastern	Chakradharpur	Sini-Adityapur 3rd line	22.5	95.29	0	4
19.	Southern	Chennai	Attipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line	18	115	106.59	5
20.	Southern	Chennai	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line	22.1	102.42	11.16	5
21.	Southern	Chennai	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line	4.1	53.6	20.09	5
22.	Southern	Chennai	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line	26.83	80.92	1	2
23.	South Western	Bangalore	Bangalore-Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajpuram Quadrupling	23.08	85	0.1179	50
24.	West Central	Bhopal	Bhopal-Beena 3rd line	143	687.22	95.95	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Western	Vadodara	Surat-Kosamba PH-I of 3rd line between Vadodara and Virar	35	49	1.01	4
Total				1026.6	1072.02	1223.70	601.4

(b) The above projects will be completed in the coming years as per the availability of resources.

[English]

**227-229**  
**Working Hours of Loco Pilots**

3070. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 13,680 vacancies of drivers in Railways;

(b) if so, the details of total vacant posts of drivers in Railways, zone-wise and division-wise;

(c) the details of vacancies in safety category, zone-wise and division-wise;

(d) the details of working hours for loco pilots;

(e) whether some passenger trains are being run by drivers of goods trains instead of passenger train drivers; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) There are approximately 7190 vacancies of Loco Pilots and 89024 vacancies in safety categories on Zonal Railways as on 01-04-2009. Details are centrally maintained, Zone-wise, which is as under:

Zones	Vacancies of Loco Pilots	Vacancies in Safety Category
Central	381	5994
Eastern	253	4887
East Central	1172	9137
East Coast	308	6805
Northern	1137	6965
North Central	624	4119
North Eastern	136	2428
North East Frontier	138	2265
North Western	231	3058
Southern	139	5676
South Central	630	6854

Zones	Vacancies of Loco Pilots	Vacancies in Safety Category
South Eastern	408	7042
South East Central	628	6825
South Western	265	5090
Western	521	6292
West Central	219	5587
Total	7190	89024

(d) Loco pilots on Indian Railways are classified as "Continuous" and are statutorily required to work for 54 hours a week on an average, in a two weekly period of 14 days. The rostered hours of this category of employees has however, been fixed at 104 hours in a two weekly period of 14 days including preparatory and complementary time.

As per extant instructions, running duty at a stretch should not ordinarily exceed 10 hours from departure of the train and overall duty should not exceed 12 hours from 'signing on' to 'signing off' except in emergent circumstances like accidents, floods, agitations, equipment failures, etc.

For coaching trains, crew links are prepared which comply with the provisions of Hours of Employment Regulation (HOER) as stated above.

(e) and (f) Passenger trains are normally run by Loco Pilots (Passenger). However, in exceptional situations suitable Loco Pilot (Goods) are deployed, to work in passenger trains.

228-231  
**Domestic Food Regulations**

3071 SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes harmonization of domestic food regulations with international standards;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to step-up the testing facilities, including upgradation of scientific instruments in quality assurance labs for the proper testing of raw and finished tool products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) As per the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 the Central Government has constituted Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. Its mandate *inter alia* includes promoting consistency between international technical standards and domestic food standards, while ensuring that the level of protection adopted in the country is not reduced.

(b) Same as above.

(c) Setting up and upgradation of food testing laboratories is a continuous and ongoing process. During the 11th Plan, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has a target to set up/upgrade 74 food testing labs in the country. Ministry of Food Processing Industries provides financial assistance for setting up/up-gradation of food testing laboratories under its Plan Scheme to various stakeholders such as Central/State Government

organizations IITs, Universities, private sector organizations. Under the scheme, the ministry provides grant-in-aid of entire cost of laboratory equipments, 25% of the cost of technical civil works to house the equipments, furniture and fixtures in general areas and 33% in difficult areas is provided to Central/State Government organizations IITs, Universities. All other implementing agencies/private sector organization are provided grant-in-aid of 50% of laboratory equipments and 25% of cost of technical civil works to Central/State Government organizations like IITs, Universities and in difficult areas the grant-in-aid is 70% of cost of lab equipments and 33% of technical civil works.

(d) Same as (c) above.

(e) Same as (c) above.

*Railways*  
Rail Projects in Karnataka

3072. <sup>231-232</sup> [ SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing/pending rail projects viz. new railway line, doubling of rail line and gauge conversion in Karnataka;

(b) whether these projects are running as per schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount allocated for these projects as on date; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to complete the said projects within stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) 11 new line, 02 gauge conversion and 13 doubling projects falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka are in various stages of progress.

(b) and (c) Work on these projects are being progressed as per the availability of resources and land availability. The delay in land acquisition and public

protest is affecting the progress of 5 Km balance section of Kottur-Harihar new line project and Devanur-Birur (12 Km) section of Arsikere-Birur doubling project. All works on Hubli-Ankola and Bangalore-Satyamangalam new line projects have been stopped as per objections of Forest Departments of Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and directions of Central Empowerment Committee, constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 2442.38 crore has been incurred on these projects upto March, 2010 and an outlay of Rs. 508.10 crore has been provided for these projects during 2010-11. Further, Rs. 130 crore is expected as state sharing portion from the Government of Karnataka.

(e) A number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like public/private partnership, funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries to expedite progress of these projects. Regular meetings are being held with State Government Authorities to expedite land availability and to sort out other issues.

*232-233 Non-Conventional Energy*  
Wind Power Plants by ONGC

3073. [ SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:  
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) proposes to set up wind power plants in various parts of the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposed sites identified for the purpose and the expenditure likely to be incurred in setting up of such units; and

(d) the estimated quantum of the wind power likely to be generated from each of such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) ONGC proposes to set up 102 Mega Watt (MW) capacity Wind Power Project in

Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 650 crores; Site would be known based on the successful bid in a competitive bidding process, The average annual generation would be in the range of 200-210 million units ~1 Unit =1 Kilo Watt hours (KLH).

**233**  
**Wagons for Transportation of Perishable Goods**

3074. [SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have developed special refrigerated wagons for transportation of perishable items such as vegetables, fruits etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such wagons being introduced, zone-wise particularly in South Central Railway during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, to facilitate transportation of perishable commodities in temperature controlled condition, Indian Railways have a fleet of 10 Refrigerated Parcel Vans, at present. The fleet size of Refrigerated Parcel Van is being increased. Further, to meet the futur requirement of transportation of perishable cargo, a refrigerated container factory is proposed to be set up on Public Private Partnership mode at Budge Budge.

*Crude Oil*  
**Development of Western Offshore, Mumbai**

3075. [SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has given approval for development of a cluster of oil and gas in the Western Offshore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated in-place oil and gas reserves in these fields;

(d) the other main fields which ONGC has agreed to develop oil and gas; and

(e) the extent to which development of these fields help the Government to meet the demand of oil and gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) ONGC has recently approved development of Cluster-7 (B-192, 8-45 and WO-24 structures along with adjoining areas, B-1 92-8 and B 192A-1) and WO-Cluster (WO-5, WO-15, WO-16 along with B-119/121 redevelopment) in Western offshore of the Country.

(c) The estimated in place crude oil reserves in Cluster 7 and WO Cluster are 35.91 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and 15.71 MMT respectively and in place natural gas reserves in both the fields are 4.53 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and 15.91 BCM respectively.

(d) and (e) ONGC had drawn up a plan for Improved Oil Recovery (IOR)/Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) in 15 major fields, including Mumbai High to be implanted through 19 schemes. The IOR schemes in Mumbai High North, Mumbai High South, Heera Part-I, Neelam Heera Part-II of Western Offshore, Gahdnar, North Kadi Phase-I and Phase-II, Jotana Sobhasan, Santhal Infill and Kalol in Gujarat have been completed. The facilities have been created for EOR schemes in Sanand, Balol and Santhal in Gujarat. The work for other IOR schemes namely Lakwa, Geleki and Rudrasagar have already commenced.

The Application of IOR and EOR and other effective techniques will in turn improve the recovery factor from existing fields and arrest the decline from ageing fields. This will contribute in improving the supply of oil and gas in the country.

*Railway Line*  
**Rail Line to Rawatsar, Rajasthan**

3076. [SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal to connect Rawatsar of Hanumangarh district, Rajasthan by rail line to other cities by rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) An updating survey for Sardarshahar-Hanumangarh via Rawatsar new BG line project (149 kms) has been included in Railway Budget 2010-11. Further decision will be taken based on the result of the survey.

235-236 <sup>Textile</sup> Census in Handloom and Powerloom Sector

3077. [SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering fresh census for the weavers engaged in handloom and powerloom sectors;

(b) if so, the details of salient features of this census; and

(c) the time by which the census is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The work of conducting 3rd National Handloom Census has been assigned to National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Likewise, M/s Technopak Advisors Ltd., has been engaged to conduct an All India Base Line Survey of Powerlooms.

(b) As far as Handloom sector is concerned, it broadly consists of two parts: (i) Creating a data base for handloom sector regarding number of handloom units, number of handlooms (working, idle, commercial and domestic), number of handlooms and allied workers (full time and part time), types of yarn used, average production per weaver per day and average consumption of yarn per weavers and (ii) Issue of Photo Identity Cards to handloom weavers and allied workers.

The powerloom Survey aims to capture information on parameters like number of powerloom units, name and address of the unit, installed capacity, employment, production, trend of technology, raw material

consumption, type of fabrics, modernization of looms, type of machinery, export and domestic sales, export and domestic value, production cost per unit, cost of utilities, conversion ratio from yarn to fabric, quality of fabrics, percentage of powerloom production using spun dyed fabrics and hank yarn lmd Weavers related information like education to children, wage, eco condition, dwelling space, etc.

(c) Both the Handloom and Powerloom Censuses are likely to be completed by the end of 2010.

[Translation]

Oil Exploration <sup>236-237</sup> Shifting of Oil Depot

3078. [SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether some of the oil depots and bottling plants in various parts of the country including Delhi are located in thickly populated areas posing severe threat to human life and environment;

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

(c) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the shifting of these oil depots located in Delhi and Jaipur to some other places; and

(d) if so, the locations at which these depots are likely to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The setting up of oil depots and LPG bottling plants depend on the supply-demand situation of the area to be served and the location is determined by various factors like mandatory clearances from Central/State and local authorities. Generally, the oil depots/bottling plants are set up in scarcely populated areas. However, it is observed that the density of population increases after the depots/plants are commissioned. Shifting of oil and gas depots from any location depend on the recommendations of respective

Chief Inspectorate of Factories of State Governments and State Pollution Control Board. It also, depends on the availability of suitable land from the State Government and financial viability of the new location.

As on date, 108 oil depots and 57 LPG bottling plants of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are located near residential areas/industrial areas and other habitation in the country. The State-wise details of oil depots and bottling plants located near the populated areas are available with the Director (Marketing) of OMCs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. OMCs have identified land at Village Mohan Pura, Tehsil Phagi to construct new depot in lieu of exiting Sitapur (Jaipur) site. In Delhi, Shakurbasti Terminal is under resitement to Tikrikalan.

[English]

*Drug and Medicine*  
Availability of Low Priced  
Generic Medicines *237-238*

3079. [SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of availability of low priced generic medicines at Jan Aushadhi outlets in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government had received application for expression of interest to supply medicines at Government prices to Jan Aushadhi outlets;

(d) if so, whether these applications have been examined and the steps taken by the Government to improve the availability of medicines at Jan Aushadhi outlets;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The number of generic drugs being

supplied to the Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Outlets in the country is being increased steadily. It is evident from the fact that when the first Jan Aushadhi Outlet was opened in the Civil Hospital, Amritsar on 25th November, 2008, the Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) could supply only about 50 drugs which were meant for open sale. With the active involvement of CPSUs, the generic medicine supplies is now about 230.

(c) to (f) The expression of interest was invited in the month of December, 2008. The applications received in response to the expression of interest were scrutinized and they were found to be not meeting all the requisite criteria. Hence, the process could not be continued further.

[Translation]

*238-239* *Textile*  
Spinning Yarn Sector

3080. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
[ SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias*  
LALAN SINGH

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether spinning (yarn) sector plays a special role in textiles industry of the country;

(b) if so, the estimated spinning capacity in the country;

(c) the average annual production of yarn on the basis of this capacity in the country;

(d) the average percentage of yarn exported out each year during last three years; and

(e) the average availability of yarn separately for the textiles mills in powerloom and handloom sectors each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yarn is the basic raw material for manufacture of textile items.

(b) As on 31-05-2010, the enlisted spinning capacity of cotton/man-made fibre textile mills in the country is 42.38 million spindles and 679 thousand rotors.



(c) and (d) The annual production and exports of

spun yarn in the country during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Production of Spun Yarn	Export of Spun Yarn	
		(Mn. kg)	(%)
2007-08	4003	864.26	(21.6%)
2008-09	3912	780.49	(19.95%)
2009-10 (P)	4188	604.28	(14.42%)

(e) The availability of spun yarn for powerloom and handloom sector during the last three years is given below:—

Year	(in Mn. Kg)	
	Handloom sector	Powerloom sector
2007-08	499.51	1188.37
2008-09	484.76	1186.68
2009-10 (P)	480.47	1252.82

[English]

*Railway line*  
**Doubling of Shoranur-Mangalore Rail Line**

239-240  
 3081. [SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the doubling and electrification of the Shoranur-Mangalore line along with the amount spent so far thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Shoranur-Calicut (86 Km) is already a double broad gauge line. On Calicut-Mangalore route doubling (221 Km), 218 Km doubling section has already been commissioned. Balance work of Netravathi-Kankanadi (3

Km) is targeted for completion shortly. An expenditure of Rs. 570.37 crore has been incurred on doubling of Calicut-Mangalore route upto March, 2010.

Electrification of Shoranur-Mangalore-Panambur route has been included in the Railway Budget 2010-11. The work is likely to be completed by March, 2015.

[Translation]

240-241  
**Basic Facilities at Petrol Pumps**

3082. [YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the basic facilities which are mandatory to be provided at petrol pumps;

(b) whether oil companies including public sector oil companies are not adhering the norms for providing such facilities at petrol pumps;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these basic facilities are provided on all these petrol pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Free air, water, clean toilet facilities, telephone, first aid box with current medicine and Pollution Under Control (PUC) facility (where applicable), are the mandatory facilities, which are provided at retail outlets (petrol pumps) under Marketing

Discipline Guidelines (MDG). For non-provision of these facilities, the dealer is liable for fine of Rs. 10,000 for first instance, Rs. 25,000 for second instance and Rs. 1,00,000 and suspension of sales and supplies of all products for 45 days for third and subsequent instances. However, in exceptional cases especially in Metros and Urban areas, providing these facilities is not possible due to Municipal and other restrictions, including space constraints.

[English]

241 - 244  
Disbursement under TUFs

3083. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR *alias*  
J.K. RITHEESH:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under Textile Upgradation Technology Fund Scheme (TUFs) during each of the

last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of units which have benefited through this fund during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the funds allocated under this scheme have not reached the targeted units;

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

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The state-wise details of subsidy released under TUFs in the last three years and the current year is given in Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

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

#### Statement

#### Year-wise/State-wise subsidy released under TUFs

(Rs. in Crore)

State/Union Territory	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto Jun., 2010)	
	No. of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	159	34.82	265	134.81	446	136.52	246	49.03
Chandigarh (UT)	12	1.13	21	4.69	33	6.63	9	2.19
Chhattisgarh					1	0.43	1	0.05
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	21	1.87	23	2.01	28	6.78	9	1.87
Daman and Diu (UT)	14	0.85	20	2.09	24	2.31	6	1.33
Delhi (UT)	177	24.46	253	64.89	355	62.76	133	16.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	5697	164.41	4804	504.63	5833	325.61	2630	129.60
Haryana	227	19.28	352	74	464	64.74	105	10.05
Himachal Pradesh	11	1.27	25	13.86	36	7.33	15	1.87
Jammu and Kashmir	7	3.52	14	17.12	20	8.50	5	2.12
Jharkhand					8	1.67	3	0.17
Karnataka	188	23.82	221	103.41	379	88.19	114	19.17
Kerala	35	6.91	44	15.43	71	24.54	24	12.29
Madhya Pradesh	48	12.32	57	13.16	101	26.91	42	13.32
Maharashtra	1313	300.11	1356	487.87	1919	725.38	885	267.20
Pondicherry	1	0.37			1	0.58	1	0.13
Odisha			1	0.02			1	0.19
Punjab	788	136.12	1384	417.06	1636	366.89	425	112.93
Rajasthan	564	60.99	600	142.86	833	146.86	397	47.99
Tamil Nadu	3166	312.77	3138	534.36	4818	728.29	2163	189.98
Uttar Pradesh	90	19.89	143	71.51	241	99.43	86	24.79
Uttarakhand	3	2.03	4	1.66	16	8.30	6	0.70
West Bengal	83	11.19	128	17.96	164	29.17	77	8.70
Total	12604	1138.13	12853	2623.4	17427	2867.81	7383	912.00

243-245 Civil Aviation  
Overbooking in Flights  
Airline

3084 [ PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that many airlines including Air India are overbooking international and domestic flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the prescribed rules in this regard;

(c) the action taken against the defaulting airlines; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the inconvenience of passengers due to overbooking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Overbooking is a standard industry practice world over. Almost all airlines overbook flights in line with demand pattern and individual experience of no shows on flights

across their network. This is done; to minimize loss of revenue due to last minute no shows, as airline seats are a perishable product.

(d) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part IV, which provides for payment of compensation to passengers in case of denied boarding due to overbooking. The CAR is available on website of DGCA. The CAR *inter-alia* includes:

- The financial compensation indicated below shall be given only if the amount of tickets costs is higher than the compensation amount:
  - (a) Rs. 2,000 or the value of the ticket whichever is less for flights having a block time of upto and including one hour.
  - (b) Rs. 3,000 or the value of the ticket whichever is less for flights having block time of more than one hour and upto and including two hours.
  - (c) Rs. 4,000 or the value of the ticket whichever is less for flights having a block time of more than two hours.

If the cost of the ticket is less than the amount of compensation indicated above, the airline will be liable to compensate an amount equivalent to the ticket cost in addition to refund of air ticket.

Additionally, passengers shall be offered free of charge the following:

- (a) Meals and refreshments in relation to waiting time.
- (b) Hotel Accommodation when necessary (including transfers).

Airlines shall pay particular attention to the needs of persons with reduced mobility and any other person(s) accompanying them.

[Translation]

246-250 Petroleum Products -  
Adulteration in Petrol

3085 SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the year-wise and State-wise number of the raids conducted to find out the cases of adulteration and giving less quantity of oil to customers by the public sector petrol pumps in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of raids wherein the cases of adulteration and giving less quantity of oil have been unearthed; and

(c) the number of such petrol pumps out of them whose licences have been cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The state-wise and year-wise details of inspections carried out by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) at the Retail Outlets (ROs) during the last three years and April to June 2010-11 are given in Statement.

(b) and (c) The details of adulteration, short-delivery cases found during the inspections and number of Retail Outlets terminated by OMCs during the last three years and April to June 2010-11 are as under:

Year	Adulteration and Short-delivery cases	Number of ROs terminated
2007-08	850	154
2008-09	1011	124
2009-10	947	54
April to June 2010-11	352	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3160</b>	<b>337</b>

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Number of Inspections carried out			
		2007-08 Total	2008-09 Total	2009-10 Total	2010-11 (April to June) Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	0	66	26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12079	12933	13103	2812
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	157	167	222	36
4.	Assam	2362	3052	3114	429
5.	Bihar	5220	6500	6607	1420
6.	Chandigarh	228	178	210	34
7.	Chhattisgarh	1772	1824	1764	326
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	32	54	10
9.	Daman and Diu	35	40	69	17
10.	Delhi	1876	1993	2078	428
11.	Goa	366	405	390	74
12.	Gujarat	6734	7181	7194	1599
13.	Haryana	4804	6334	6542	1690
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1282	1295	1279	286
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1406	1366	1430	368
16.	Jharkhand	2608	3048	3064	642
17.	Karnataka	7445	9795	9739	1878
18.	Kerala	5508	7216	7233	1789
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6560	6902	6823	1343
21.	Maharashtra	12458	13387	12744	2556
22.	Manipur	146	282	275	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Meghalaya	451	607	639	141
24.	Mizoram	97	110	100	29
25.	Nagaland	144	207	229	4
26.	Odisha	3875	4364	4022	781
27.	Puducherry	473	355	435	41
28.	Punjab	10414	11005	11167	2713
29.	Rajasthan	9062	9692	9810	2337
30.	Sikkim	124	61	574	63
31.	Tamil Nadu	10949	12495	11979	2807
32.	Tripura	158	195	207	61
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14496	18776	17810	4089
34.	Uttarakhand	1539	1598	1735	372
35.	West Bengal	7627	7702	7333	1734
Total Allocation		132524	151097	150040	32943

**249-250**  
**Sale of LPG at Kisan Seva**  
**Kendra/Retail Outlets**

3086. [SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell LPG at Kisan Seva Kendra/Retail outlets keeping in view their accessibility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to sell LPG gas at all the petrol pumps in the country making an amendment in the Explosive Substances Act as all developed countries of the world have also LPG gas distribution facility at petrol pumps; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have set up 540 Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS) in the country, including in their existing Retail Outlets.

[English]

*Research and Development*  
*Pharmaceutical*  
**R and D in Pharma Industry**

3087 [SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
 DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Venture capital fund for supporting the drug discovery and research infrastructure;

(b) the present situation in respect of drugs discovery and research in our country *vis-à-vis* other countries;

(c) whether the proposed fund will be in the public private-partnership model; and

(d) if so, the amount involved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Department of Pharmaceutical (DoP) is in the process of examining a proposal to set up a Venture Fund for promoting Pharma drug discovery and innovation. Details including size etc. are being worked out with the help of National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

[Translation]

*Railways*

**251-252**  
**Rail Connectivity to Andaman-Nicobar Islands**

3088 [ SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

[ SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway propose to provide rail connectivity to certain islands of the Andaman-Nicobar islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the Government's approach thereto;

(c) whether rail connectivity could easily be provided to all the islands from the North Andaman-Nicobar to the South Andaman that would facilitate uniform rail connectivity and transport facility in the entire Andaman and Nicobar islands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Port Blair-Diglipur new line is proposed to be processed as

a Socially Desirable Rail Connectivity proposal mentioned in Budget 2010-11. An updating survey for the proposed new line has been taken up. Further consideration of this proposal would be possible once the survey report becomes available and decision on the results of the survey are finalised.

(c) and (d) This will be known once the survey is completed.

*252*

**IRCTC Employees**

3089. [ SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

[ SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to absorb the existing employees of IRCTC as regular railway employees on various posts in the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of permanent and temporary employees working on the various posts in IRCTC as on date?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

*Port 252-254*

**Port-Hinterland Rail Connectivity**

3090. [ SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Port-hinterland rail connectivity projects in various parts of the country particularly in the Haridaspur-Paradeep, Daitari-Bansapani and Hazira;

(b) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for each of such projects during the last three years;

(c) whether the Railways have any proposal to extend the additional track of KRIBHCO upto Hazira;

(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) At present all Major ports and important Minor ports of the country are connected to rail. Details of projects that

are in progress to provide connectivity to new ports and for augmenting the existing links to ports are enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Statement**

*Status of important Port Connectivity Projects*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status	Project Kms	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
				Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1.	Daitari-Banspani New Line	Project completed	155	15	51.04	20	32.25	60	76.01
2.	Haridaspur-Paradeep New Line	Work under Execution. Due to land availability problem, work is presently held up.	82	20	52.1	80	31.16	0	42.16
3.	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapattnam New Line	Work under Execution	113	10	59.98	25	61.57	50	85.8
4.	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej Gauge conversion	Work under Execution	62.36	2.6	0.01	5	47.94	45.65	103.26
5.	Rajgoda-Tamluk (Jn. Cabin) Doubling	Work under Execution	13.5	Sanctioned in Works Programme 2009-10					
6.	Hospet-Tinaighat-Doubling	Detailed estimate Sanctioned	218.72	Sanctioned in Works Programme 2010-11					
7.	Surat-Hajira New Line	Unsanctioned Project, Final alignment yet to be decided by State Government of Gujarat	36.36	Project not yet sanctioned					



255-256

## Special Trains to Ajmer

3091 [SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have introduced several special trains to Ajmer from different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise particularly from South Central Railway?

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

(b) Zone-wise details of special trains presently running to Ajmer are as under:—

Sl. No.	Railway	Train Number	Frequency
1	Northern	2015A/2016A New Delhi-Ajmer	Weekly
2.	North Western	0239/0240 Haridwar-Ajmer	Tri-Weekly
3.	North Western	9656A/9655A Jaipur-Ajmer	Daily
4.	North Western	2992A/2991A Jaipur-Ajmer	Daily
5.	South Central	0778A/0779A Hyderabad-Ajmer	Weekly

## 255-256 Transportation Charges from

Oil Companies

Oil Exploration

3092 [SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of transportation of KG basin gas is being charged from the oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the marketing margin is also being charged from the Public Sector Undertaking/other companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Transportation charge for KG-Basin gas is being charged from all KG D6 customers, including oil companies. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of natural gas pipeline tariff) Regulations, 2008 provide for tariff zones of 300 km each along the route of the natural gas pipeline from the originating point of the pipeline. Accordingly, East West Pipeline (EWPL) has been decided into five

zones and zonal tariffs have been finalized for all customers in that zone.

(c) and (d) For supply of KG-D6 gas, marketing margin of \$ 0.135/mmbtu (million british thermal units) is being charged by the Contractor from all customers, including Public Sector Undertakings.

## 256-257 Setting Up of National Data Repository (NDR) Oil Exploration

3093. [SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) is setting up a National Data Repository (NDR) to provide data on the exploration blocks;

(b) if so, the details of other main objectives of the NDR thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Directorate

General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has initiated the work for setting up a National Data Repository (NDR) in the country. The main objective is to set up a repository of reliable exploration and production data of the country with provisions for seamless access and online data management. Further, the NDR is supposed to provide a world-class data storage and retrieval infrastructure for all exploration and production activities.

Apart from the above main objectives, the other objectives of NDR are as under:

- To validate, store, maintain and reproduce high quality and reliable geoscientific data.
- To facilitate efficient data reporting, data exchange, and data trading among existing players including all geoscientific agencies.
- To improve DGH's ability to monitor and control the exploration and production activities and reporting.
- To encourage new exploration and production activities by providing high quality and reliable data.
- To strengthen overall geoscientific activities in India.
- To support a future open acreage system for an improved global exploration and production business environment in India.
- To provide quality exploration and production data for Processing, Interpretation and Visualization Centers at DGH.

(c) Based on the current work progress, it is estimated that the NDR is likely to be set up during the financial year 2011-12.

[Translation]

257-259  
y Research and Development  
Foreign Companies in R and D Sector

3094. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH

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

(a) whether the foreign companies engaged in drug manufacturing in India are working in the field of Research and Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any provision has been made by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the names of foreign companies manufacturing drugs in the country; and

(g) the value of drugs and the research work made by these companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Foreign Pharma companies engaged in drug manufacturing in India are also doing R and D either directly or through contract research, clinical research etc. This enables them to leverage India's R and D capabilities and maintain their manufacturing competitiveness. World class talent base has helped in making India an attractive destination for research in the Pharmaceutical sector. Investment by all private companies (including foreign companies) of Pharma industry is Rs. 6505.42 crores during the combined period 2003-04 to 2005-06. This represents 3.38% of the total sales turnover of these private Pharma companies (including foreign pharma companies).

(c) and (d) Government provides incentives for Pharma industry in the nature of tax concessions, grants, soft loans and other facilities of infrastructure for R and D through its various departments and agencies, quality Human Resource through the seven National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs), research activities of NIPERs and Government laboratories and research facilities, etc.

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

(f) This information is maintained at the State level since the license for manufacture of drugs is granted at the State level.

(g) Quantitative data is not separately available. However, the expenditure on R and D during the period 2003-04 to 2005-06 as stated above is Rs. 6505.42 crores by Indian private pharma companies (including foreign pharma companies).

259-260 Petroleum Product  
Ethanol Blended Petrol

3095. [ SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the present status of the Ethanol blended programme in the country;

(b) whether the Government is considering to sell ethanol blended petrol in all States in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this proposal is likely to reduce the oil import bill;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

(f) whether the Government proposes to enforce 10 per cent mandatory ethanol blending petrol; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas launched the 5% Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme subject to commercial viability with effect from 1st November, 2006 in the entire country except for North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Island Territories.

The programme was adversely affected due to shortfall in supply of ethanol and certain state specific issues. Due to this, the EBP Programme could be implemented only in 14 States and 3 UTs out of 20 States and 4 UTs notified for programme implementation.

In order to remove hurdles in smooth implementation of the EBP Programme on a sustainable basis, a proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) As per notification dated 20th September, 2006, Government has decided to sell 5% Ethanol Blended Petrol in 20 States and 4 UTs. North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Island Territories have been excluded from the notified areas for the implementation of the programme in view of logistical commercial viability and technical problems.

(d) and (e) India imports about 82% of crude oil. The quantity of ethanol used for blending with petrol will substitute an equivalent quantity of petrol produced from crude oil. Thus by introducing 5% ethanol in petrol, Government will be off-setting the consumption of petrol by 5%.

(f) and (g) 10% mandatory blending of ethanol is subject to successful implementation of the 5% EBP Programme and sufficient quantity of ethanol being available to sustain that level of blending.

[English]  
260-261 Oil Exploration  
Reserve of Shale Oil

3096. [ SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of shale gas bed available in the country as on date;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted or proposes to conduct to find out the more shale gas reserves;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes any joint venture in the exploration of shale gas bed;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the exploration work is likely to be completed and operations to be started for making the use of the reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (f) An assessment of shale gas resources in the country is being made. Further, Government has initiated steps for formulation of suitable policy for exploration of shale gas resources in the country. The methodologies for award of blocks for shale gas exploration and exploitation will depend on the terms of the Shale Gas Policy approved by the Government.

In view of above, no specific time frame for exploration and exploitation of shale gas in the country can be indicated at this stage.

261-262

**Production and Export of Iron Ore**

3097 [SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the production of steel and export of iron ore during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that iron ore reserves of the country are not exhausted drastically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) The comparative figures of the production of steel and export of iron ore during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Year	Crude Steel Production	Iron Ore Export
2007-08	53.86	104.27
2008-09	58.44	105.87
2009-10 (Prov.)	64.88	117.37
2010-11 (Prov.)	16.82	28.07
April to June		

Source: Production of Crude Steel: JPC, Kolkata

Iron Ore Exports: MMTC

(b) The Government has decided that conservation of iron ore resources of the country is of paramount importance and the same may be achieved by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures. Presently, an export duty of 5% is leviable on iron ore fines whereas 15% export duty is leviable on other varieties of iron ore.

262

**Setting Up of Power Plant in Dahej, Gujarat**

3098 [SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the organisations of the State Government of Gujarat to establish a power plant at Dahej in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

262-263  
Railways

**Doubling and Electrification of Rail Line**

3099. [Dr. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for doubling and electrification of Mauto-Varanasi, Varanasi-Jaunpur-Sultanpur-Lucknow and Mau-Ajamgarh-Shahganj-Faizabad-Lucknow rail line in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the doubling and electrification work of this rail line is likely to be started and completed?

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

of doubling and electrification proposals of rail routes are as under:—

Name of Section	Doubling	Electrification
Mau-Varanasi	Not presently under consideration	Not presently under consideration
Varanasi-Sultanpur-Lucknow	Varanasi-Zafrabad and Lucknow-Utretia sections are already doubled. Of the intervening Utretia-Zafrabad section, Patches have already been doubled and the remaining portion has been taken up for doubling. The doubling work may take about 3 years for completion.	Electrification work is in progress and likely to be completed in 2012-13.
Mau-Ajamgarh-Shahganj-Faizabad-Lucknow	Lucknow-Barabanki portion is already doubled.	Doubling of the remaining portion is presently not under consideration. Lucknow-Barabanki portion is already electrified. Electrification of the remaining portion is presently not under consideration.

**263-264**  
Airports in Uttarakhand

3100 [SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of airports in Uttarakhand along with locations and the types of aircraft which can land on these airports;

(b) whether any plan of modernization and beautification of airports located in Uttarakhand is under consideration of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There are two operational airports in Uttarakhand, namely, Dehradun and Pantnagar. Dehradun airport is suitable for B 737-800/AB-320 type of aircraft operations, while Pantnagar airport is suitable for ATR-72 type of aircraft operations.

(b) to (d) At Dehradun airport, the works relating to strengthening and extension of runway, construction of apron for AB-320 type of aircraft and new terminal building have been completed.

There are no scheduled operations to the airport at Pantnagar at present. However, upgradation of the facilities is subject to availability of sufficient air traffic, commercial viability, availability of land and other related requirements.

[English] **264-265** Government  
Railway Employees

3101 [SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of regular Railway employees in Group A, B, C and D as on 31 March, 2010;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway Department has outsourced certain functions at railway stations and inside running trains;

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

(d) the details of backlog of vacancies of SC and ST in Group A, B and C as on 31 March, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Railways*  
**Running of Trains Over Animals**

3102. *265* SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during recent years many wild animals have been killed in the Doar area in Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal, by the running goods and passengers train; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railways to prevent this killing?

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

(b) Speed restriction of 50 KMPH has been imposed in wild elephant movement zones identified by the Forest Department at four locations between Hasimara and Gulma section.

*265*  
**Setting Up of Gas based Steel Plants**

3103. *Dr.* KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the Government of Gujarat to set up gas based steel plants at Surat on joint venture with Steel Authority of India Ltd.;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to expedite the process of setting up of the said plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

*265*  
**Cooch Behar Airport**

3104. *SHRI* RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work at Cooch Behar airport has been completed;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be made operational for the public;

(c) whether inordinate delay in completion of the work caused loss to the exchequer; and

(d) if so, the details of the persons/agencies held responsible for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam. The work of upgradation of Cooch Behar Airport in West Bengal was completed in June 2009.

(b) This airport is already an operational airport for ATR-72 type of aircraft. At present, no scheduled operations take place from this airport. However, occasional flights by non-scheduled operators take place.

(c) Though, there was delay in completion of the upgradation work at this airport, the completion cost of the project was within the sanctioned amount, and no loss was caused to the exchequer.

(d) The Agency namely Tantia Construction Ltd., involved in the delay has been penalized by Airports Authority of India (AAI).

[English]

*266-267*  
**Modernisation of Aluva Railway Station**

3105. *SHRI* K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of modernisation work of Aluva railway station in Kerala;

(b) whether the Railways has any plan to declare Aluva railway station in Kerala as Adarsh Station;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to complete the said work on stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) All essential amenities as per norms have been provided at Aluva railway station. Modernization of stations by augmentation/improvement of passenger amenities is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken depending upon increase in passenger traffic and other relative priorities. Though Aluva has not been declared as an Adarsh station, various modernization works costing approx. Rs. 142 lacs have been completed in the recent past at this station. In addition, works costing approx. Rs. 94 lacs viz. improvement to platform No. 1 and extension of shelter on platform No. 1, 2 and 3 have been taken up and planned to be completed during the current financial year.

[Translation]

*Research and Development*  
R and D Projects

267-268

3106. [SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether various innovative research and development projects have been launched to increase productivity, efficiency and competition in the steel sector by the Government throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the name of States in which projects have been implemented so far along with the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Steel is pursuing the following two schemes for R and D in Iron and Steel Sector:

- (i) Research and development with financial assistance from Steel Development Fund (SDF).
- (ii) Research and development with Government Budgetary Support (GBS).

Under the scheme using SDF, 64 R and D projects have been approved, of which 31 have been completed. Research results of some of these completed projects, have been implemented in the steel plants in the states Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh which are yielding benefits to the steel industry in various areas including improvement in process and products, increase in productivity, energy efficiency etc.

The R and D scheme with Government Budgetary support has been recently launched. Therefore, question of implementation of research results does not arise at this stage.

*Railways*

Introduction of a Superfast Train

268

3107. [SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jabalpur Railway Division has proposed to introduce two superfast trains from Rewa to Mumbai and Rewa to Rajkot and to run two trains Rewa-Chirmiri and Rewa-Bilaspur at different timings;

(b) if so, whether Rewa-Bilaspur train be given the status of an express train extended upto Raipur Durg; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

*268-269 Drug and Medicine*  
Revision in Drug Prices

3108. [SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic Pharma industry has sought revision in drug prices by submitting a report on the increase in conversion and packaging cost to National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority;

(b) if so, whether drug regulator annually fixes maximum retail price of medicines that contain any one of 74 raw materials that are under price control of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Indian Drug Pharmaceutical Association has been asked to submit a report and implement new pricing decision by itself;

(e) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) as above.

(d) No, Madam.

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

**268-270**  
**Vision 2020**

3109. [SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has unveiled 'Vision 2020' document;

(b) if so, the details along with the features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of the Railways in the coming years?

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

(b) Vision 2020 provides a roadmap to address the broad strategic national goals of inclusive development, strengthening national integration and environmentally sustainable growth through a strategy of high-growth backed by rapid expansion of network, augmentation of capacity, modernization and focus on customer-centric service delivery.

(c) Improvement in performance is a continuous and ongoing exercise and it is the constant endeavour of Railways to maximise revenue, optimise costs, improve safety and deliver customer focussed services.

[Translation]

**Railways**  
**Superfast Train between**  
**Mumbai and Delhi**

3110. [SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce a new superfast train between Mumbai-Delhi via Churu, Sujangarh-Jodhpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose to re-introduce the Jodhpur-Delhi via Sujangarh-Churu-Jodhpur Mail which was discontinued due to gauge conversion work; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said is likely to be re-introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Railways 270-271**  
**Shifting of Railway Headquarters**

3111. [SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any request from Government of Gujarat for shifting of Headquarters of Western Railway from Mumbai to Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Railways thereto?



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

(b) A representation dated 01-02-2010 was received from Ms. Anandiben Patel, Minister in Government of Gujarat for Revenue, Disaster Management, Roads and Building, Capital Project and Women and Child Welfare.

(c) The proposal had been examined and was not considered feasible

271-273 Railways  
Concession to Various Categories

3112. [SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have issued concessions to different categories of persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated loss of revenue to the Railways as a result thereof;

(c) the details of additional concessions announced during the last three years budget; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to mop up more revenue through various sources in order to compensate this deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Railways grant concessions to persons such as Senior citizens, certain categories of disabled persons and patients, students, artists, press correspondents, doctors, Police awardees, sports persons, National awardee teachers, war widows, etc.

During the year 2009-10 the monetary value of concessions granted to various categories of passengers was approximately Rs. 567 crore.

(c) During the last three years budget, the following concessions have been announced:—

#### 2008-09

- Free MST (Monthly Season Ticket) to Girl Students extended from 12th to Graduation

and to Boy Students from 10th to 12th standard.

- Element of concession to women senior citizens increased from 30% to 50%.
- AIDS patients granted 50% concession in second class for treatment in nominated ART (Anti-retroviral Therapy) Centres.

#### 2009-10

- Free MST extended to Madrasa, High Madrasa and Senior Madrasa.
- 60% concession in MST in Kolkata Metro to students attending schools/Madrasa/recognized vocational institutions up to classes academically equivalent to class XII.
- Izzat Monthly season ticket priced at Rs. 25 introduced for the members of unorganized sector with monthly income not exceeding Rs. 1500 for travel up to 100 Km.
- 50% Concession to Artists is extended in AC Chair Car, AC 3-tier and AC 2-tier of Mail/express and Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains.
- Concession enhanced from 30% to 50% for men and to 60% for women Police Personnel of 60 years and above who have received President's Police Medal and Indian Police Medal.
- Concession enhanced to 50% for Press Correspondents in Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Janshabdi trains. Concession extended to spouse also once a year.

#### 2010-11

- Concession to cancer patients enhanced to 100% in SL and 3-AC classes.
- 75% concession in SL and 50% in 1st Class, AC-CC, 3-AC and 2-AC including Rajdhani/Shatabdi trains to Film Technicians of

Regional and Hindi Film Industry, when travelling for film production related work.

- Concession as applicable in case of spouse of Press correspondents extended to their dependent children and companion also.

(d) The steps taken by the railways to increase traffic earnings include introduction of new trains, running of special trains, increasing the composition of trains, initiatives under the freight business segment, additional leasing of parcel space, commercial publicity, commercial utilization of air-space and land not immediately required for operational use, etc.

**273-274**  
**Salary to Employees of PSEs**

3113. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) which have been receiving the budgetary grants pay salary to their employees;
- (b) the details of annual budgetary grant received, PSE-wise;
- (c) the criteria on which such grants were given and whether such grants covered all the sick PSEs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are expected to pay the wages, salaries and statutory dues to their employees regularly out of their own resources. Government provides financial assistance by way of non-plan loans to certain CPSEs to supplement their efforts for payment of wages and salaries and statutory dues when they are unable to generate required resources.

(b) In respect of ten sick CPSEs under the administrative control of Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), budgetary support in the form of loan towards

payment of salary/wages and statutory dues for the period from 01-04-2009 to 31-12-2009 is Rs. 204.83 crore.

(c) and (d) The criteria on which Budgetary support as loans are extended to CPSEs are:

- (i) The CPSEs are still loss making under the definition given in Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985/Department of Public Enterprises Resolution dated 6-12-2004.
- (ii) The CPSEs are unable to pay the salary/wages due to their poor financial condition.
- (iii) The revival/closure plan is pending consideration of Government/BIFR (Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction) for approval based on recommendations of BRPSE (Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises).

Such Budgetary support have covered all sick CPSEs under the Department of Heavy Industry, which are eligible under the above conditions.

**Railways**  
**New Train from Kollam-Punalur**

**274-275**  
3114. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have any proposals to introduce a new train through Kollam-Punalur in Southern Railway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railways have any plan for the extension of this train from Kollam, Kottayam and Ernakulum to Punalur;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the trains is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Four pairs of Passenger trains are already running between Kollam-Punalur.

- (b) Does not arise.  
 (c) No, Madam.  
 (d) and (e) Do not arise.

**275**  
**Modernisation of Airports**

3115. [SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is selling land worth crores of rupees under Delhi and Mumbai airports authority to the private companies at throwaway rates for modernisation of airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India has presented an alternative scheme for modernisation of these airports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the total projected cost worked out by the AAI varied from that of the private companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai have been leased out to the Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) namely M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) for a period of 30 years, which is further extendable for another 30 years subjed to certain conditions in accordance with the Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) entered into between the JVCs and the Airports Authority of India (AAI). The respective JVCs are responsible for operating, maintaining, developing, designing, constructing, upgrading, modernising, financing and managing the respective airports. The airports were handed over to the JVCs on 03-05-2006.

- (c) No, Madam.  
 (d) to (f) Do not arise.

**Railways 276**  
**Banned Food Items**

3116. [SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any food items which are banned to be sold on the platform as per existing norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaint has been received to Bhusawal Division regarding selling of such banned food items on the platform stalls;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(e) the details of authority responsible to ensure the quality and hygienic conditions of these food stalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Tobacco products, alcoholic drinks viz. Wine, Beer, etc. and Beef and Pork or any other items prohibited by Law, shall not be used in any form, in any food items.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Railway officials from Commercial and Health departments are responsible to ensure the quality and hygiene of food which is sold through catering stalls at stations.

**276-277**  
**Export of Iron Ore**

3117. [SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Ministry mulls stricter norms to check iron ore exports;

(b) if so, the details along with the implementation status thereof; and

(c) the response received in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) to (c) Ministry of Steel is of the view that iron ore being a non-renewable natural resource should be conserved for long term utilization of domestic steel industry. The export of iron ore has consistently increased over the years, inspite of imposition of export duty on iron ore. During 2009-10, iron ore export from the country touched an all time high of 117.37 million tonne. Therefore, Ministry of Steel is of the view that appropriate export duty should be imposed on iron ore to effectively discourage its export from the country. Ministry of Steel is also of the view that besides export duty, additional measures in form of restrictions on export of iron ore also need to be taken.

Government of India has decided that conservation of iron ore resources of the country is of paramount importance and the same may be achieved by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures. Presently, an export duty of 5% is leviable on iron ore fines, whereas 15% export duty is leviable on other varieties of iron ore.

**277-278**  
**Supply of LPG Cylinder**

3118. [SHRI ADAGOORU H VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 5 kg LPG cylinder is being provided in Kodagu area;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of community kitchens in Mysore-Kodagu area as on December, 2009;
- (d) whether trading area has not been fixed for LPG distributors in this area; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are supplying 5 kg. LPG cylinders in Kodagu area of Karnataka State though off-take of 5 kg. cylinders is very low.

(c) As on December 2009, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are operating four community kitchens, 2 in Mysore city and one each in H.D. Kota

and Nanjangud.

(d) and (e) The trading area is specified for all the LPG distributors of OMCs in the country including Mysore-Kodagu areas of Karnataka State.

**278 Company**  
**Demerger of RIL**

3119. [SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Company Law Board and SEBI approved the demerger of Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the basis on which the demerger of RIL was approved by SEBI and Company Law Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Company Law Board and SEBI have no jurisdiction in cases of merger or de-merger. They have therefore no role in matters related to de-merger.

**278 - 279**  
**Setting Up of Solar Photovoltaic Plant by ONGC**

3120. [SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) proposes to start off with a 10 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) under National Solar Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the areas in which the company is exploring sites for its solar PV project; and
- (c) the time by which the project will be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited/(ONGC) is examining the feasibility of setting up a 5-10 Mega Watt (MW) grid connected Solar Power Photovoltaic (PV) project under National Solar Mission

in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan and some of its own installations.

(c) No time limit has been fixed to finalize the project. However, it would be ONGC's endeavour to finalize the project at the earliest.

*Oil Refinery*  
**Increase in Oil Refining Capacity**

3121 [SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation and other public sector oil companies have decided to increase the oil refining capacity of the country by investing Rs. 60,000 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the additional oil refining capacity is likely to generate through this investment;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the economic aspects of increasing oil refining capacity of the country;

(d) if so, the benefits likely to accrue through such measures; and

(e) the extent to which the benefits are likely to be passed on to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) An estimated investment of Rs.77,501.72 crore is being made by the Public Sector Oil Companies, including their Joint Ventures, in implementing projects for increasing the refining capacity of their oil refineries. Consequent on completion of these projects, the refining capacity of Public Sector Oil companies (including their Joint Ventures) would increase from 112.886 MTPA to 153.232 MTPA. The details of the expansion in refining capacity, including setting up of green field refineries, is at Statement.

(c) to (e) Addition of refining capacity is an integral part of the strategy for energy security of the country. Addition of refining capacities, as planned by PSUs, will meet the growing demand of petroleum products in the country and improve the energy security of the country. Further, our country is a net exporter of petroleum products and during the year 2009-10, the PSUs have exported petroleum products worth Rs. 39,433 crore. The increase in refining capacity would further add to our export earnings. At national level, investment for refining capacity expansion will contribute to the economic growth, create direct and indirect employment, and boost socio-economic development of the region.

**Statement**

*Refinery-wise Capacity Addition in XI Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Capacity as on 1-7-10 (MTPA)	New Addition/Expansion in XIth Plan (MTPA)	Total Capacity after expansion (MTPA)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Noonmati, Guwahati	1.00	—	1.00
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Begusari, Barauni	6.00	—	6.00
3.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Koyali, Vadodara	13.70	—	13.70

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia	7.50	—	7.50
5.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mathura	8.00	—	8.00
6.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Digboi	0.65	—	0.65
7.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Panipat	12.00	3.00	15.00
8.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bongaigaon	2.35	—	2.35
9.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Paradeep	—	15.00	15.00
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Chembur, Mumbai	6.50	1.40	7.90
11.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam	8.30	1.70	10.00
12.	HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd., Bathinda (Joint Venture of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Mittal Energy Investments Pte, Ltd.)	—	9.00	9.00
13.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Chembur, Mumbai	12.00	—	12.00
14.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Eranakulam, Kochi	9.50	—	9.50
15.	Bhara Oman Refineries Limited, Bina (Joint Venture of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company)	—	6.00	6.00
16.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited, Manali, Chennai	9.50	1.00	10.50
17.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited, Nagapattinam	1.00	—	1.00
18.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited, Numaligarh	3.00	—	3.00
19.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd., Mangalore	11.82	3.18	15.00
20.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Tatipaka	0.066	0.066	0.132
Total		112.886	40.346	153.232

283-284  
FPI in Maharashtra

3122. [SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the Government of Maharashtra to set up new food processing units in Ratnagiri district of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the country in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries. No such proposal is received directly from the State Government of Maharashtra to set up new food processing units in Ratnagiri District.

Earlier all the applications for such grants were received by the Ministry through the State Nodal Agencies. These applications were then Centrally processed and grants disbursed directly by the Ministry. From 2007-08, the receipt of applications, their appraisal, calculation of grant eligibility as well as disbursement of funds has been completely decentralized. Under the new procedure, an entrepreneur/applicant can file application with the neighborhood Bank branch/Financial Institution (FI). The Bank/FI would then appraise the application and calculate the eligible grant amount as per the detailed guideline given to them by the Ministry. The Banks/FIs appraisal report and its recommendation for the release of grant is transmitted to the Ministry through e-portal established for this purpose. After the recommendation is received from the Bank/FI, the Ministry sanctions the grant and transfer the funds through the e-portal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Drug and Medicine  
Prices of Patented Drugs

284  
3123. [SHRI JOSÉ K. MANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of product patented medicines;

(b) whether the prices of patented drugs are controlled and monitored in the country;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the details of the authority controlling and monitoring the prices of patented drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) There is no separate provision in the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) for monitoring prices of patented drugs into the country. Under the provisions of the DPCO, 95, the prices of 74 bulk drugs, specified in the first Schedule, and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of Scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any Scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Government.

In respect of drugs which are not covered under the DPCO, 95 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, NPPA as part of its price monitoring activity, regularly examines the movement in their prices. The monthly reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the specific manufacturers are 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.

284-285  
Setting Up of Strategic Crude Oil Reserves

3124. [SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to set up three strategic crude oil reserves in the country at least for about 78 days needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), a Special Purpose Vehicle and a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), is establishing the strategic crude oil reserves of 5.33 million metric tonnes capacity at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur.

With the commissioning of the ISPRL's projects and other storage capacity additions by Oil Companies, the country will have total crude and petroleum products reserves equivalent to 78 days of oil imports by 2012-13.

(c) The present status of the three projects is as under:

Visakhapatnam (1.33 MMT\*): After obtaining statutory approvals the underground works have been awarded and the work is in progress. The above-ground work has also been awarded.

Mangalore (1.5 MMT\*): After obtaining statutory approvals, the underground works have been awarded and the work is in progress. For the above-ground facilities, tendering work is in progress.

Padur (2.5 MMT\*): Out of the total requirement of 160 acres, 140 acres of land, have been acquired. The underground works have been awarded. The tendering process for the award of above-ground works is in progress. The tendering process for pipeline works would commence after acquisition of Right of User (ROU).

\*MMT—Million Metric Tonne.

285-286 Civil Aviation  
Withdrawal of Air Services

3125. [SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has cancelled or temporarily withdrawn as many as 12 flights from its domestic and international network, including services to Kabul and Kuala Lumpur, due to shortage of Cabin Crew;

(b) if so, the reasons for shortage of cabin crew and since when the shortage has been persisting with Air India;

(c) the total number of shortage and the time by which these posts will be filled; and

(d) the financial loss likely to be suffered due to cancellation of these flights and the time by these flights are likely to resume?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam. However, services on a few domestic and regional international routes were curtailed effective June 2010 till mid-September, 2010 due to onset of lean season.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

286-287  
Fairs and Exhibitions  
Corruption in Organisation of Fairs

3126. [SHRI ARJUN ROY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding embezzlement of funds by the emporiums and organisers of exhibitions/fairs of handlooms and handicrafts during each of the last three years and the current year:

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

(c) the punitive action taken/being taken by the Government against the delinquent officials and organisers along with corrective measures initiated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No such complaint regarding embezzlement of funds by the



emporiums and organisers of exhibitions/fairs of handlooms and handicrafts has been received during the last three years and the current year.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

*Railway Reservation*  
E-tickets and Fake Unreserved Tickets  
*287-288*

3127. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are incurring losses amounting crores of rupees every year as a result of cancellation of E-tickets and sale of fake unreserved tickets;

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

(c) whether any such cases have come to the notice of the Railways; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Railways to check the sale of fake unreserved tickets?

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

(b) and (c) Some instances have been detected wherein a few individuals were caught selling fake unreserved tickets, but the individuals were arrested by the police. Action has been taken against such individuals and prosecution under the law has been initiated.

Some cases of claiming fraudulent refund on e-tickets have also come to notice. As per information available till date, the estimated amount involved in these refund cases is approximately Rs. 13 lakhs.

(d) E-ticket refunds are processed after exercising due precaution and cross-verification. As and when some irregularities are reported or detected, action in the form of deactivation of such e-ticketing agent Ids/ e-mail Ids and initiation of penal action is taken as per law.

Preventive measures including regular surprise checks are conducted by the Commercial Department of Railways at Reservation/Booking offices, platforms and in the trains also. Apart from this, frequent drives are conducted by Vigilance and antifraud squad of the Railways throughout the year in booking offices, which are intensified during festival and holiday seasons. To educate the passengers, frequent announcements are made through the Public Address System at Railway stations advising passengers to purchase tickets only from booking counters of the station or from authorized ticket counters.

*288-289*

Production/Export of Iron by NMDC

3128. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore is being exported by the National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the country-wise quantity of iron ore exported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the production of iron ores by this company in tonnes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Country-wise export of NMDC during the past 3 years and current year is as under:

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Year	Japan	South Korea	China	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	2.8	0.6	0.4	3.8

1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	1.72	0.33	1.82	3.87
2009-10	2.18	0.28	0.97	3.43
2010-11 (April-July, 2010)	0.48	0.14	0.11	0.73

(c) Iron Ore Production by NMDC during last 3 years and current year is as under:

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Iron	Iron Ore Production
2007-08	29.8
2008-09	28.5
2009-10	23.8
2010-11 (April-July, 2010)	6.95

[English]

289-290 Railways;  
Reservation Quota for Various States

3129 SHRI PURNMAJI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar has been discriminated in the matter of reducing the quota on the trains than other States like West Bengal, etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to immediately restore the quotas on the trains to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Review of reservation quotas is done train-wise and not State-wise. Such reviews of reservation quotas are done by Zonal Railways on periodic basis and adjustments are made depending upon utilization of existing reservation quotas and the demand pattern and this is a continuous process.

290-291  
Sale of LPG on Smart Card

3130 Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI ADHI SHANKAR:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to issue bio-metric Smart Cards to all users of Public Distribution System kerosene and domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas;

(b) if so, the names of the States/cities where this scheme has been launched as on date; and

(c) the action plan prepared to extend this scheme to other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) This Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to partner in the Project related to distribution of PDS kerosene and domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) using the platform of UIDAI for better targeting of subsidy to the intended beneficiaries.

Pilot Projects are being executed in accordance with UIDAI compliant standards along with the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, who have already entered into an MOU with the UIDAI for executing bio-metric projects for Public Distribution System. The initial pilots would be launched in the city of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and

Tumkur in Karnataka and city of Pune in Maharashtra. In addition, Pasgawan Block in Lakhimpur Kheri District and Farah Block in Mathura District, both in the State of Uttar Pradesh are also proposed to be covered under the Pilot. Roll out in other parts of the country would depend on the success of the pilots.

[Translation]

**201-202**  
**Upgradation of Railway Station in**  
**Uttar Pradesh**

3131. [SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Railway stations in Uttar Pradesh proposed to be upgraded including Shahjahanpur Railway station;
- (b) the number of stations renovated so far along with the expenditure incurred thereon, station-wise; and
- (c) the time by which the upgradation work of these stations is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Upgradation/augmentation of passenger amenities at Railway stations is a continuous process. Presently, works in this regard have been taken up under various schemes at 96 railway stations in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Shahjahanpur. It is planned to complete these works by 30-06-2011.

Work of upgradations of stations are undertaken under Plan Head Passenger Amenities. Station-wise expenditure incurred for this purpose is not maintained. However, expenditure on passenger amenities incurred by the Railways, covering stations falling in the State of Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Railway	Expenditure incurred (in Rs. Crore) during last 3 years (2007-08 to 2009-10)
1	2	3
1.	East Central	82.08

1	2	3
2.	North Eastern	73.20
3.	North Central	82.64
4.	Northern	243.80
5.	West Central	61.03

[English]

**202**  
**Recovery of Licence Fee**

3132. [SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways are yet to recover large sums of money as licence fee from various Indian and multinational companies;
- (b) if so, the details of amount outstanding, company-wise; and
- (c) the action contemplated by the Railways to recover the same?

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.

**202-203**  
**Loss Incurred by ONGC**

3133. [SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the loss incurred by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) due to withdrawal of North Coast Marine Area 2 project from Trinidad and Tobago; and
- (b) the steps taken by the ONGC to make up the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)'s share of expenditure incurred in the North Coast Marine Area-2 project in Trinidad and Tobago since inception is US\$ 1.06 million which is a sunk cost.

(b) The expenditure incurred in the project by OVL is a sunk cost and non-recoverable.

*Railways*  
Introduction of New Trains

3134. [SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal to start more trains like Durgam etc. to Madhya Pradesh from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these trains are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Indian Railways do not introduce trains on State-wise basis but on the basis of traffic justification, operational feasibility and resource availability.

*Railways*  
Passenger Train between  
Kasganj-Mathura Section

3135. [SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal to introduce more passenger trains on Kasganj-Mathura section;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these trains are likely to be introduced?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*293-294 Petroleum Product*  
Allotment of Petrol, Diesel, LPG  
Dealership to MPS

3136. [SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISE-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restrictions for allotment

of dealerships of petrol/diesel to spouses and children of Members of parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) As per the extant guidelines, there is no restriction for allotment of retail outlet dealerships/LPG distributorships to spouses and children of Member of Parliament provided they meet the applicable eligibility criteria such as minimum age, educational qualification, multiple dealership norms, etc. as specified in the dealer/distributor selection guidelines of the public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC).

*294-295*  
National Policy on Food Processing

3137. [SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Government for project approvals/appraisal of food processing industries units;

(b) whether the Government is considering to have a single window system for project approvals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring out a new National Policy on Food Processing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the country in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general

areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of food processing industries.

Earlier all the applications for such grants were received by the Ministry through the State Nodal Agencies. These applications were then Centrally processed and grants disbursed directly by the Ministry. From 2007-08, the receipt of applications, their appraisal, calculation of grant eligibility as well as disbursement of funds has been completely decentralized. Under the new procedure, an entrepreneur/applicant can file application with the neighborhood Bank branch/Financial Institution (FI). The Bank/FI would then appraise the application and calculate the eligible grant amount as per the detailed guideline given to them by the Ministry. The Banks/FIs appraisal report and its recommendation for the release of grant is transmitted to the Ministry through e-portal established for this purpose. After the recommendation is received from the Bank/FI, the Ministry sanctions the grant and transfer the funds through the e-portal.

(d) and (e) The formulation of food processing policy is the subject matter of the State Governments. This Ministry has urged all the State Governments/Union Territories to frame suitable food processing policies catering to their specific needs. During the recently held 1st Conference of State Ministers of Food Processing Industries, the State Governments had expressed support for having policies for development of food processing sector.

**295-298**  
**Textile Processing Industry**

3138. [SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing any subsidy/grant-in-aid to the textile processing industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the quantum of said subsidy/grant-in-aid;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be increased and released; and

(e) the total quantum of funds released to States under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government is providing the following benefits to Textile Processing Sector under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS):

- 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy on the specified textile processing machinery.
- 15% Margin Money Subsidy for SSI Textile Industry including Textile processing industries in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on investment in a TUFS compatible machinery.
- 5% interest reimbursement and 10% capital subsidy or Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) installed by process houses.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) The details of total funds released to states under TUFS, (which includes *inter alia* the funds for the processing segments also) during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

State/Union Territory	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Jun., 2010)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	34.34	134.35	135.57	49.03

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh (UT)	1.13	4.69	6.63	2.19
Chhattisgarh			0.43	0.05
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1.68	2.01	6.78	1.87
Daman and Diu (UT)	0.85	1.73	2.31	1.33
Delhi (UT)	24.46	64.89	62.76	16.63
Gujarat	155.76	501.5	323.20	129.60
Haryana	18.58	73.39	64.62	10.05
Himachal Pradesh	1.27	13.86	7.33	1.87
Jammu and Kashmir	3.52	17.12	8.50	2.12
Jharkhand			0.83	0.17
Karnataka	23.54	103.24	87.38	19.17
Kerala	6.91	15.39	24.54	12.29
Madhya Pradesh	12.14	12.8	26.70	13.32
Maharashtra	74.19	465.77	704.44	267.20
Pondicherry	0.37		0.58	0.13
Orissa		0.02		0.19
Punjab	134.34	416.53	364.74	112.93
Rajasthan	60.63	142.55	146.43	47.69
Tamil Nadu	306.74	530.86	726.15	189.98
Uttar Pradesh	19.49	71.08	99.09	24.79
Uttarakhand	2.03	1.66	8.30	0.70
West Bengal	11.19	17.96	29.17	8.70
Total	1093.16	2591.4	2836.47	912.00

## Shortage of Gangman

3139. [SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge shortage of Gangman in Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the total shortfall, zone-

wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

(c) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. While a few vacancies are likely to exist in this continuous process at any point of time, the policy of Government is to fill up the vacancies promptly as per procedure. General Managers are empowered to assess the requirement of Group "D" staff (now enhanced to Pay Band-1 having Grade Pay of Rs. 1800 and get the same filled up from time to time by placing indents with Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs). Also to overcome shortage of Gangman on the railways, instructions have been issued to fill up the posts from amongst eligible compassionate and other appointees on priority.

#### Statement

*Details of the total vacancies of gangman in Railways, Zone-wise as on 01-04-2009*

Sl. No.	Railway	Vacancy
1.	CR	1639
2.	ECOR	3644
3.	ECR	4407
4.	ER	2468
5.	NCR	633
6.	NER	1329
7.	NFR	995
8.	NR	788
9.	NWR	944
10.	SCR	2598
11.	SECR	2899

Sl. No.	Railway	Vacancy
12.	SER	3856
13.	SR	2439
14.	SWR	2690
15.	WCR	2646
16.	WR	1313
Total		35288

300-301 *Answers* Shortage of Trained Pilots

3140. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of trained pilots in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has decided to scrap the norms that mandated domestic airlines to have at least one Indian pilot inside an aircraft cockpit;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to meet the shortage of pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There is no shortage of pilots in the country, however there is shortage of Type rated Commanders with Airline operators. To overcome this shortage, Airline operators are permitted to utilize expatriate Pilots upto 31-07-2011 subject to validation of their foreign licence by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(b) and (c) There are no such norms that mandate

domestic airlines to have at least one Indian Pilot inside an aircraft cockpit.

(d) In order to have sufficient quality pilots over longer period of time, the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) has been modernised through upgradation of civil and electrical infrastructure and acquisition of additional trainer aircraft. The Government has also set up National Flying Training Institute at Gondia in Maharashtra as Joint Venture Enterprise. The other flying clubs in the country are also supported by the Central Government by way of providing funds for acquisition of trainer aircraft through Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Aero Club of India.

[Translation]

*Science and Technology Intensive Measures 301-303*

3141 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of technology intensive measures adopted by the Railways to prevent train accidents;

(b) whether pilot projects are underway regarding such measures;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the further steps taken/being taken to extend such initiatives to all zones of the country; and

(d) the estimated cost likely to be incurred by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Technology intensive measures adopted to prevent accidents include

provision of Auxiliary Warning System, Anti-Collision Device (ACD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Complete Track Circuiting of station sections, Electrical/Electronic Interlocking System in replacement of over aged mechanical/multi-cabin system along with MACLS (Multiple Aspect Colour Light Signalling), Axle Counter for automatic clearance of block section, Light Emitting Diode signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Wheel Impact Load Detector (WILD), Simulators for training of loco pilots, etc. Auxiliary Warning System has been provided in EMUs (Electric Multiple Units) of Mumbai area for more than last 18 years so as to ensure that motorman maintains speed as per signal aspect.

(b) to (d) Pilot project on Anti-Collision Device (ACD) to prevent cases of collisions and to minimize the extent of damage caused by collisions has been in-service trial on 1736 route kilometers of Northeast Frontier Railway. Based on experience on Northeast Frontier Railway, specifications for ACD have been revised to improve its efficacy and reliability. The improved version of ACD with revised specifications is now to be developed by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) for service trials on three zones, namely, Southern, South central and South Western Railways covering 1600 route kilometers that include multiple line and electrified sections. The estimated cost is Rs. 127 crore.

Pilot projects on Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) were sanctioned earlier, out of which one is in use since May 2008 in Chennai Central-Gummiddipundi Section of Southern Railway (50 route kilometers). Service trials are in progress for second pilot project of Delhi-Agra Section (200 route kilometers). TPWS has also been approved for deployment on high density networks/Automatic Signalling Sections covering 828 route kilometers of four zonal railways (North Central, Eastern, South Eastern and Western) at an estimated cost of Rs. 570 crore.

Vigilance Control Device (VCD) for keeping drivers vigilant exists on all 3 phase electric locomotives. After successful trial of this device on 30 conventional



locomotives, it has been decided to install these devices in all conventional locomotives. This device has also been installed on 1500 diesel locomotives and it has been decided to install it in the remaining diesel locomotives in a phased manner. The estimated cost for provision of VCD in balance electric/diesel locos is approximately Rs. 245 crore.

Nine Wheel Impact Load Detectors (WILD) have been installed at various locations and six additional such devices are to be installed.

*Railways*  
**Development of Katni-Bina Section**

3142. <sup>303</sup> SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of construction work going on the Katni-Bina section under the Jabalpur Division of the West Central Railway;

(b) the details of funds allocated for the above projects; and

(c) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Katni-Bina section is a broad gauge double line electrified route. No project work on this route is in progress. However, works have been taken up related to Intermediate Block Sections, RUB, Railway bridges, running room, community hall, station improvement etc. The total cost of these works is about Rs. 34 crore. These works are planned for completion by March, 2012.

<sup>303-304</sup>  
**Vacant Posts in BCAS**

3143. Dr. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several higher posts in Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) including that of the commi-

ssioner have remained vacant for the last several months;

(b) if so, the details of the posts grade-wise vacant in the BCAS till date;

(c) whether tasks like holding mock exercises regularly to test the efficacy of contingency plans and operational preparedness of various agencies are not undertaken in the absence of these higher officers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government to fill the vacancies urgently to safeguard the security at the airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) In the interim period of selection of regular incumbent, a Joint Secretary in the Ministry has been assigned the additional charge of Commissioner of Security (Civil Aviation) [COSCA]. Also for one post of Addl. COSCA, a similar arrangement has been made.

(b) One post of Joint Commissioner of Security (Civil Aviation) [Jt. COSCA], that is newly created and one post of Addl. COSCA are presently vacant.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Mock exercises are undertaken regularly.

(e) The matter of appointment of COSCA, was taken up with the Department of Personnel and Training. Appointment to the post of Jt. COSCA, newly created, is also under process. In respect of one post of Addl. COSCA, Ministry of Home Affairs has been requested to relieve the selected officer. Action in respect to filling in a regular incumbent for other post of Addl. COSCA, has also been initiated.

[English]

<sup>304-306</sup> **Judiciary**  
**All India Judicial Services**

3144. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create an All India Judicial Service;

(b) if so, whether the Government initiated consultations with the stakeholders in the legal and judicial arena in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome of the said consultation;

(d) the format, structure, function and recruitment processes for the aforesaid judicial service proposed by the Government;

(e) whether any formal consultation paper has been issued by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the extent to which an All India Judicial Service would strengthen the delivery and administration of justice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Law Commission of India in its 1st, 8th and 11th reports, the directions of the Supreme Court of India in its judgment of 13-11-1991 in W.P. No. 1022 of 1989—in the matter of All India Judges Association and others Vs. Union of India and others, and the guidelines recommended by the First National Judicial Pay Commission, the Government is seized with the matter of creation of an All India Judicial Service.

Since the All India Judicial Service would be common to the Union and the States and requires consent of the State Governments and High Courts their views/comments were sought.

The issue was further discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held on 16th August, 2009 where it was, *inter-alia*, decided "The State Governments, in principle, concurred with the proposal of formation of All-India Judicial Service. However, before giving effect to the formation of All-India Judicial Service, a comprehensive deliberation be held."

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

(f) It is expected that creation of such a service through competitive examination, would attract brilliant young men and women and thus best talent all over the country would come to the judiciary, as in respect

of other All India Services, and improve overall justice delivery system.

306  
Hindustan Cables Limited Company

3145. [SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) the present status of Hindustan Cables Limited situated at Rupnarayanpur in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government is actively considering some proposals that had advocated for the production of some new items such as optical fibre cables etc. from the plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of workers that are engaged in the plant at present;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating with the idea of the total revival of this plant;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time frame by which the revival would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (g) The Rupnarainpur Unit of Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL) is not in production since 2003 due to product obsolescence. As on 01-07-2010 there are 1132 employees in this Unit. The Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) at its hearing on 22-06-2010 has come to the prima facie conclusion that HCL is not likely to make its net worth exceed the accumulated losses within a reasonable time while meeting all its financial obligations. The Company, as a result thereof, is not likely to become viable on a long-term basis and hence it is just, equitable and in public interest that it is would up. A Show-Cause Notice has accordingly been issued by BIFR on 5-7-2010. This Notice, *inter-alia*, provides that the Company, present promoters or a registered Workers

Industrial Cooperative Society (WICS) or an outsider could submit a fully tied up proposal with or without OTS and with or without co-promoters, to the Official Agency (OA) within 30 days from the date of the order/publication in newspaper. Government has, as of now, no fully tied up proposal for submission to the OA.

*and terrorism*  
Aviation Security Force

307  
3146. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise aviation security force in the country for protection of airports from terror attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared to address various kinds of shortcomings which have been noticed in the landing process of aircraft to control any kind of mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal is being considered for raising an Aviation Security Force in the country for protection of airports. This would be a separate and dedicated force, which can be put at the airports on a permanent basis to perform the technical tasks of Aviation Security.

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Operations Advisory Circular 12 of 2010 on 01-06-2010 impressing upon all Scheduled/Non scheduled/General Aviation Operators to strictly adhere to the standard operating procedures for approach and landing that would result in landings acceptable within the limitations of the aircraft and without compromising stopping distance requirements.

307-308  
Consumption of Steel

3147. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita steel consumption in the rural areas of the country is quite low;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey to assess the demand of steel in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Low level of awareness on the varied benefits of using steel and the perception of steel as an expensive item amongst village people are the main reasons for steel consumption not picking up in rural areas of the country. Additionally, there are also related issues like inadequacy of infrastructure, which prevents selling of steel in villages/rural market, to be cost effective.

(c) To understand the pattern and potential of steel consumption in the Indian rural market, the government has initiated a study on assessment of steel demand in the rural areas of the country.

(d) The study would cover 300 districts, 1500 villages, 4500 Manufacturers and 8000 Retailers, spread over all the 35 States and Union Territories of the country. The objective of the study is to assess trends in consumption pattern of different items of steel in the rural areas, by examining both (a) the demand side i.e. Household and Community/Institutional uses; and (b) the supply side i.e. Manufacturers, Retailers. Additionally, the study would examine the potential for increasing the level of steel consumption, the nature of shifts and the extent of threat of substitution from competing materials.

[Translation]

Act  
308-309  
Supply of PNG

3148. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to supply gas through pipeline (PNG) in the country including Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government has started the process of inviting tenders/bids for the supply of PNG in various cities of the country;

(d) if so, the time limit fixed for this purpose; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) Government of India has enacted the "Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006", wherein PNGRB has been entrusted with the responsibility of authorizing entities to operate City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks. CGD networks entail *inter alia* supply of PNG to domestic, industrial and commercial customers. PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan of CGD Network Development in more than 300 Geographical Areas (GAs) in the country, including in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

At present, cities in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Haryana, West Bengal and Rajasthan are having CGD network facility.

[English]

*Petroleum Product*  
*309-310*

Fourth Asian Energy Ministers Conference

3149. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has participated in the fourth Asian Energy Ministers Conference held at Dalat in Vietnam recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main issues discussed therein;

(c) whether the Union Government has identified the key areas to highlight the need of working together with various Asian countries in the energy sector;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the response of the other participant countries on the views expressed by the Indian representative during the said Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) Minister (Petroleum and Natural Gas) participated in the 4th East Asia Summit (EAS) Energy Ministers' Meeting in Dalat, Vietnam on 22-23 July 2010. Set up in 2005, the EAS is a forum of 16 Asian countries, viz., 10 ASEAN countries plus Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea, to enable regional cooperation. During the Meeting, cooperation amongst 16 member countries in the areas of energy efficiency and conservation, biofuels for transport and energy market integration was discussed. India's proposal for cooperation in areas such as development of coal bed methane, developing second generation biofuels, harnessing energy saving technologies and measures for safety and security of oil and gas sector was appreciated. India also offered to share its expertise on use of CNG for public transport with member countries.

While in Vietnam, Minister (P and NG) held extensive discussions with his counterpart from Vietnam on promoting bilateral relations in the oil and gas sector. He also called on Prime Minister of Vietnam. Bilateral meetings were held with Myanmar, South Korea and Singapore.

[Translation]

*310-311*  
*Railways*

Ring-Rail Service in Delhi

3150. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to upgrade Ring-rail services in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount sanctioned for developing Ring-rail services in Delhi during the last three years and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Railways for making Ring-rail services more effective?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

311-312

General Amenities

Railways

3151. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding general amenities in AC coaches such as dirty bed rolls, foul smelling coaches, unavailability of liquid soap in toilets etc., have been reported to the Railways in last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in spite of several complaints, Indian Railways Catering and Tourism corporation (IRCTC) has a casual approach towards general amenities; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Railways to improve the general amenities in the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) References and suggestions are received from time to time regarding amenities in AC coaches and acted upon appropriately by Indian Railways.

(c) and (d) The functions of Linen management and On-Board cleaning in trains have since been

transferred from Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to Indian Railways.

Railways always endeavor to improve upon the standards of cleanliness and amenities in trains. Following efforts have been made in this direction:

- Setting up of mechanized laundries at important stations for improvements to the washing of linen.
- On Board House Keeping Services (OBHS) In Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto and all important Mail/Express trains for frequent cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles and passenger compartments during run and also for replenishment of liquid soap and spraying of air freshener etc.
- Intensive mechanized cleaning of rakes in the coaching depots through professional agencies.
- Limited Mechanized cleaning attention to the identified trains during their scheduled stoppage at nominated en route 'Clean Train Stations'.
- Comprehensive pest and rodent control in trains through professional agencies.

312-313

Setting Up of GRP Police Station

3152. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received a proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up of new GRP Police Stations at Habibganj, Rewa and Shivpuri;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Railways thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A proposal for creation of Posts for new GRP Police Stations at Shivpuri, Habibganj and Rewa has been

received recently, from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, through the concerned Zonal Railway. The proposal is under examination in the Ministry of Railways.

[Translation]

313-316 SC/ST Officers  
Training to SCs/STs Officers

3153. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any rules/guidelines for providing reservation in the country and abroad for imparting training to the SCs/STs officers working in Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the total number of training programmes conducted in the country and abroad during the last three years, the year-wise as well as category-wise details of the SCs/STs officers nominated to these training programmes and their ratio with nominated general category officers;

(c) whether any shortcomings has been noticed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the actions likely to be taken for imparting training to the SCs/STs candidates as per the provisions contained in these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN

In India:

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
No. of training programmes	1806	2375	2384
No. of SC officers nominations	2631	3210	3758
No. of ST officers nominations	1124	1384	1678
Number of SC+ST officers	3755	4594	5436
No. of General Category officers	12636	16924	16833
Total No. of officers nominations	16391	21518	22269
% of SC+ST Officers nominations	22.9%	21.4%	24.4%

PRASADA): (a) There are no specific rules/Presidential Directives issued by Union Government for providing reservation in training for SCs/STs officers. However, the guidelines issued by DPE vide OM No. 6/19/89-DPE (SC/ST Cell) dated 25-4-1991, *inter-alia*, provide that in order to improve the chances of SCs/STs officers for selection to higher categories of posts in Group 'A', the SC/ST officers should be provided with more opportunities for institutional training and for attending seminars/symposia/conferences.

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. In Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., participation of SCs/STs officers is given due importance and has gone up from 22.9% in 2007-08 to 24.4% in 2009-10 for training nominations in India and from 13.3% in 2007-08 to 14.3% in 2009-10 for overseas nominations. Special attention is being given to the training of SCs/STs employees, so that more and more number of employees of these categories can be trained over a period of time for their growth and learning.

#### Statement

In Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., officers are nominated for training programmes based on their identified training need. The number of training programmes organized in the country and abroad and the number of officers, category-wise, nominated for the training programmes, during the last 3 years are given below:

**Overseas\*\*:**

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
No. of training programmes for which officers were nominated.	127	149	370
No. of SC officers nominations	19	19	42
No. of ST officers nominations	4	6	15
Number of SC+ST officers	23	25	57
No. of General Category officers	150	133	341
Total No. of officers nominated	173	158	398
% of SC+ST Officers nominated	13.3%	15.8%	14.3%

\*\* Indian Oil does not organize training program overseas. The above are programs organized by external agencies.

[English]

315-316 Kerala  
Settlement of RBDCK

3154 [SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether final settlement for payment to Roads and Bridges Development Corporation of Kerala (RBDCK) has been pending;

(b) if so, the main reasons for delay;

(c) whether the RBDCK has submitted a proposal for sanctioning an advance of Rs. 100 crore from the Railways in December, 2008 which can be adjusted against the reimbursement becoming due from Railways;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have considered upon the request of the RBDCK; and

(e) if so, the time by which the advance amount is likely to be released to RBDCK?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 15 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) have been completed by RBDCK in Kerala. Out of this, one is fully funded by State Government and final payment has

been made for two other ROBs by Railways to RBDCK. For the balance 12 cases, RBDCK is yet to furnish the complete reimbursement proposals as per Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between RBDCK and Railways. As such, the final payments could not be made.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. M/s. RBDCK have submitted a proposal for Rs. 100 crores as advance payment by Railways. After due consideration of the matter, the payment was not acceded to.

316-317  
Western Dedicated Freight Corridor

3155 [SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of extra land acquired by the Railways for this corridor;

(c) the details of total compensation paid to the local residents whose land has been acquired by the Railways for the purpose;

(d) whether the land transfer disputes have been cleared by the Railways;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project passing through the State of Rajasthan is a part of Phase-I of the Western DFC Project. Funding for this Section has been tied up with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Final Location Survey completed.

(b) to (f) Total additional land required for Western Dedicated Freight Corridor is approximately 6588 hectares including 2003 hectares in the State of Rajasthan. Notifications under Section 20 (E) i.e. declaration for procurement of land has been issued for 1793 hectares and till date an amount of Rs. 2.68 crores has been paid as compensation to the project affected persons in the State of Rajasthan after resolving all disputes.

317-318 Company  
White Paper on Efficiency of Oil PSU

3156. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ever brought out any white paper on the efficiency of Public Sector Oil Undertakings in the country;

(b) if so, whether there are sophisticated and world recognized measures of efficiency;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Indian oil firms have greater operation cost as compared to global standards;

(e) if so, whether the Government is accommodating inefficient oil PSUs through subsidies and fuel price increase;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government proposes to open oil sector to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in all fields including retail on the lines of telecom and other sectors for better competition in oil prices and benefit the consumers; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) Four Public Sector Oil Companies of India are amongst the best 500 companies of the world as per Fortune Global 500 companies for the year 2010.

(g) and (h) Subject to sectoral policy and regulations, Foreign Direct Investment in Exploration and Production and Refining are allowed. For marketing rights of transportation fuel by private investors, including foreign investors, a threshold investment of Rs. 2000 crore should have been made and/or committed to be made in the oil and gas sector in India.

[Translation]

318-319  
Setting Up of Non-PDS Kerosene Depots

3157. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to set up non-PDS Kerosene Depots in each district of the country to check pilferage of kerosene;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has not yet fixed the price of kerosene under this scheme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the price of kerosene is likely to be fixed under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) At present there is no proposal/scheme to set up non-PDS kerosene depots in any district in the country for sale of such kerosene to direct consumers.



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

[English]

*Railways*  
**Rail Connectivity to State Capitals**

3158. [DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect all the State Capitals by rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of State Capitals so far connected by rail; and

(d) the time likely to be taken to link all the State Capitals of the country by rail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) 21 State Capitals are being served by trains which are connected through the rail network. Augmentation of such connectivity is an ongoing process.

[Translation]

*Petroleum Product*  
**310-320 Energy Assets**

3159. [SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vietnam has promised to support Indian Public Sector Oil Companies to buy an energy assets of worth Rs. 1.3 billion dollars from the B.P. a giant British oil company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Vietnam has asked to work in collaboration with B.P.;

(d) if so, whether the Oil and Natural Gas has a share upto 20 per cent and 45 per cent in B.P. gas production field; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) The exploration license for block 06.1 in Vietnam was acquired by ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) in 1988 with 45% Participating Interest (PI) and later British Petroleum (BP) as operator and PetroVietnam (National Oil Company of Vietnam) were farmed in as partners with 35% and 20% PI respectively. Currently, OVL is exploring the possibility of bidding for BP assets, jointly with PetroVietnam.

*320*  
**Performance of Chemical Producing Units**

3160. [SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the industrial units manufacturing chemicals in the country, State-wise; and

(b) The performance of the said industrial units during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Chemical Sector is delicensed except for a few hazardous chemicals. There are numerous industrial units manufacturing a large number of chemicals in the country and the performance of individual industrial units is not monitored. However, the compared annual rate of growth (CARG) of production for the year 2008-09/2003-04 was 0.64% in respect of the major chemicals whose production data is maintained by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

*320-321*  
**Helicopter Services**

3161. [SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
 SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has Introduce helicopter services for visiting religious places located in remote areas and high mountains;

(b) if so, the places where such services has been introduced;

(c) if not, the steps taken to provide helicopter services to these places; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited (PHHL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation operates passenger services from Augustmuni to Kedarnath and Badrinath Dham twice in a year (May-June and September-October). PHHL also operates regular passenger services to Mata Vaishnodevi Shrine from Kaya. PHHL has also started regular passenger services with effect from 01-07-2010 on Baltal-Panjtami sector for Amarnath Dham.

(c) does not arise.

(d) The above services introduced by PHHL have facilitated a large number of pilgrims in carrying out their pilgrimages.

[English]

**321-322**  
Joint Venture of BHEL and NTPC

3162. [SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint venture has been formed between Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and National Thermal Power Corporation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount released and sanctioned for the project; and

(d) the progress achieved so far in the project?

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

(b) NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Private Limited (NBPPL) is a 50:50 Joint Venture company of NTPC and BHEL.

(c) The authorized Share Capital of NBPPL is Rs. 300 crore. An amount of Rs. 100 crore each (total Rs. 200 crore) was sanctioned by BHEL and NTPC to kick start the operation. However, the present Paid up capital is Rs. 50 crore. (Rs. 25 crore each from BHEL and NTPC).

(d) 750 acres of land, allotted by Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up the manufacturing plant, has already been registered in the name of NBPPL. All statutory clearances including Environment and Forest have been obtained. The construction work has started at site.

*Textile*  
**Weavers Cooperative Societies of Odisha**

3163. [SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has recommended to the Government for revival of 484 viable and potentially viable weavers cooperative societies;

(b) if so, whether the proposals have been considered favourably by the Government in order to help the weavers as well as the cooperative sector in the State;

(c) if so, the details of such proposal sent by other State Governments, as well, State-wise; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (d) A "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" which was recommended by the High Level Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Managing Director, National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) was forwarded to the Ministry of Finance some time ago. The proposal, *inter-alia*, include recapitalisation of balance sheets of Cooperative Societies and financing the credit needs of handloom weavers/societies at 7% rate of interest with interest subvention. However, in view of the suggestions and observations of Deptt. of

Expenditure, the said package has been recast and re-submitted to Ministry of Finance on 7th July, 2010.

(c) The details of such proposal by the other State Government are given at Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Audited figures (Cleansing of Balance Sheet, Waiver of Loan and Interest) of Apex and Primary Handloom Cooperative Societies as on 31-3-2007 in various States of the Country*

Sl. No.	State	Audited Figures (in Rs. crores)
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	583.09
2.	Uttar Pradesh	197.19
3.	Kerala	482.32
4.	Odisha	255.10
5.	Assam	52.68
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.74
7.	Andhra Pradesh	415.33
8.	Chhattisgarh	13.13
9.	Karnataka	23.63

1	2	3
10.	West Bengal	241.48
11.	Maharashtra	110.55
12.	Meghalaya	0.47
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43.56
Total		2420.57

[Translation]

324-325  
LPG Agencies

3164. [SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the number of cooking gas agencies functional in Baanda and Chitrakoot areas of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh along with the number of gas cylinders provided by each agency per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): As on 01-08-2010, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are operating 6 LPG distributors in Baanda and 4 LPG distributors in Chitrakoot areas of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. The name of the LPG distributors and average monthly refill sales are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Distributor	District	Average 14.2 kg. domestic refill sale per month
1	2	3	4
1.	Attara Gas	Banda	4715
2.	Aradhana Gas	Banda	15579
3.	Garuna Indane	Banda	3824
4.	Tindwari Indane	Banda	1164
5.	Vindhyavasini Gas	Banda	2497

1	2	3	4
6.	Om Bharat Gas	Banda	4000
7.	Chitrakoot Gas	Chitrakoot	7003
8.	Rameshwar Bharat Gas	Chitrakoot	2090
9.	Raja Rani Bharatgas	Chitrakoot	1788
10.	Shree Kamatgiri Gas Agency	Chitrakoot	3646

In addition, these distributors are also selling small number of 5 kg. domestic LPG cylinders and 19 kg. commercial cylinders.

[English]

**325-326**  
**Pricing of Iron Ore**

3165. [SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being followed by the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) at present regarding to the pricing of iron ore;

(b) whether NMDC has decided to review the pricing mechanism for domestic buyers every quarterly of the year; and

(c) if so, its likely impact on the pricing of iron ore on the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) NMDC has been fixing its iron ore prices for domestic customers based on prices of its iron ore exported to Japanese Steel Mills (JSMs) and POSCO, South Korea, which is settled on the basis of international benchmark prices. However, the Free on Board (FOB) price fixed for export is moderated to determine the pit head price charged from the long term domestic customers.

(b) From the year 2010-11, the system of international benchmark pricing of iron ore has changed from yearly pricing to quarterly pricing. In line with this, NMDC has also decided to review its prices for domestic long term customers on a quarterly basis.

(c) Iron ore is a deregulated sector and the price of iron ore for consumers is governed by market forces depending upon various factors including demand—supply situation and trend of price in the international market, etc. It is also added that NMDC supplies only about 20-25% of the total consumption of iron ore in the country.

**326-327** *Drug and*  
**Profit Margin on Medicines**

3166. [SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the pharmaceutical companies are giving huge margins to the wholesalers and the chemists and the poor consumers are the worst sufferers due to heavy prices of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix a limit on the profit margin for the wholesale and the retail pharmaceutical dealers respectively;

(d) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the extent to which the cost of the medicines is likely to be decreased in percentage of terms in the wake of the implementation of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) As per provisions of Drugs (Prices

Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95), prices of scheduled medicines are fixed by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) taking into account a margin of 8% to the wholesaler and 16% to the retailer. 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 DPCO, 95 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. NPPA as part of its price monitoring activity regularly examines the movement in their prices. The monthly reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the specific manufacturers are 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.

327

#### Setting Up of a Coach Factory in Amirgarh

3167. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received a project from the Government of Gujarat and Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) for setting up of a passenger coach factory at Amirgarh in joint venture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the railways thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### 327-329 Textiles Sector in NER

3168. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has not been able to implement its flagship schemes i.e. TUFs, SITP, TMC etc in North Eastern Region (NER) effectively;

(b) if so, whether the Government has found the factors responsible for the failure of these schemes in NER and the strategy by the Government to make it more effective; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the target fixed for NER under each of these schemes for the year 2010-11 and their actual achievement so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In spite of making special efforts and providing special concessions for the North East Region, there has not been adequate response from entrepreneurs in the region for availing benefits under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs) and the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP).

The TUF Scheme aims at incentivizing modernisation of the textile units by providing interest subsidy of 4-5 per cent on loan availed from the participating banks. The scheme provides an additional option to the powerloom units to avail of 20% Margin Money subsidy in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on investment in TUF compatible machinery. The scheme also provides 15% Margin Money subsidy for SSI textile and jute sector in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement. It also provides 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for specified processing, technical textile and garmenting machineries. Until and unless the textile units in the North East avail bank credit for modernization of their units—a strategic decision to be taken by the entrepreneurs themselves—the benefits of the scheme cannot be extended to them. So far, only one unit in the North East has availed benefit under the scheme even after the Ministry of Textiles provided wide publicity to the scheme.

The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) aims at creating world class infrastructural facilities for setting up textile units. The scheme has been made

extremely liberal for the North East by enhancing the level of government grant to 90% of the project cost (for the first two projects in the North East) as compared to 40% of the project cost for other regions subject to a limit of Rs. 40.00 crore per project. In spite of such liberal assistance, the Ministry has not received any eligible proposals from the North East for setting up Textile Parks.

The TUFS and SITP schemes are being continued and the entrepreneurs from the North East can avail benefits under those schemes as per their requirement. On its part, the Ministry of Textiles is providing adequate publicity to the schemes and have also made the SITP

scheme extremely liberal for the North East.

As far as Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) is concerned, the Ministry of Textiles is implementing Mini Mission III and Mini Mission IV which relates to setting up of Market Yards and Modernisation of Ginning and Pressing (G and P) Units. As there is no substantial cotton cultivation in the North East region, expenditure could not be incurred under the TMC. The Mission stands closed w.e.f. 31-03-2009.

(c) The allocations made for the North East under the above schemes for 2010-11 are given below. There has been no expenditure so far.

Sl. No.	Schemes	Allocation for NER (Rs. in crore)
1.	Technology Upgradation Fund (TUFS)	132.50
2.	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	50.00
3.	Cotton Technology Mission (TMC)	Nil

329-330 Science and Technology  
Scientific Facilities at NIPER

330-332 Civil Aviation  
Growth of Air Traffic

3169. [SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali has an office or scientific facilities in New Delhi;

(b) if so, since when and the number of scientists are posted in New Delhi office along with the number of vacant posts of Scientists at present; and

(c) the time by which the Vacant Posts are likely to be filled up?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

3170. [SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR *alias* J.K. RITHEESH:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage growth of air traffic during the last three years;

(b) the estimated air traffic growth in the next three years as per estimate made by the Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(c) the steps taken by the AAI to build infrastructure to meet the growing demand of air traffic in future; and

(d) the progress achieved so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The percentage growth of aircraft movements, passenger

traffic and freight (both domestic and international) during the last three years are as under:

Year	Aircraft movements	Passengers	Freight
2006-07	28.60	31.40	11.00
2007-08	21.30	21.20	10.60
2008-09	-00.10	-06.80	-01.00

(b) The percentage growth of aircraft movements, passenger traffic and freight (both domestic and international) in the next three years from 2008-09 as

estimated by Airports Authority of India (AAI) are as under:

Year	Aircraft movements	Passengers	Freight
2009-10	3.4	-2.1	2.7
2010-11	4.8	4.5	5.4
2011-12	4.9	5.3	6.1

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has entered into Operation Management and Development Agreements (OMDA) with two separate companies i.e. M/s. Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and M/s. Mumbai International Airport Limited (MIAL) for Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi and Chhatrapati Shivaji International (CSI) Airport, Mumbai with an objective to develop them into world class airports. Phase-I of the development of IGI airport has been completed by construction of the new Integrated Terminal T-3 to cater to additional 34 million passenger per annum (mppa). At Mumbai airport, M/s. MIAL has also planned to develop an Integrated Terminal Building with state of art facilities to be completed by 2012. After completion of the Terminal Building, CSIA, Mumbai will be capable of catering to 40 mppa.

Apart from above, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has also undertaken modernisation and development of Chennai at a cost of Rs. 1808 crore and Kolkata at a cost of Rs. 1942.5 crore. It has also undertaken development of 35 non-metro airports.

*Railways, Railway Line*  
Khanna-Rahon-Nawanshahr-Jammu Rail Line

3171. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for setting up an alternative railway line from Khanna-Rahon-Nawanshahr-Jalandhar-Jammu by just connecting Khanna and Rahon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to connect Khanna-Ludhiana-Jalandhar to the State and National Capital through rail network?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Jalandhar-Ludhiana-Khanna are already connected with New Delhi by rail line via Ambala. A work of new line from Chandigarh-Ludhiana is already in progress which will provide alternate connection to

Chandigarh, State Capital of Punjab from Jalandhar and Ludhiana.

[Translation]

**353**  
**Personnels for Unmanned  
Railway Crossings**

3172. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to appoint personnels at unmanned railway crossings between Kendposi and Maluka station at patahatu village in Tatanagar-Badbil rail section of South-East railway zone; and

(b) if so, the time by which they are likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There are six level crossings on Kendposi-Maluka section. One level crossing is already manned and Railway has planned to man two unmanned level crossing gates located at Km. 351/33-35 LC No. RBK-38 and Km. 352/21-23 LC No. RBK-39 by 31-03-2011. Remaining three unmanned level crossings do not qualify for manning as per the manning criteria.

**333-334**  
**Performance of Airlines**

3173. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the on-time performance of airlines has improved as a result of the actions taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the on-time performance of various airlines in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the flights delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The details of On Time Performance (OTP) of scheduled domestic airlines from April to June 2010 are as under:

April 2010	81.4%
May 2010	80.7%
June 2010	78.5%

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, all scheduled domestic airlines are required to furnish their monthly On Time Performance data to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

(e) In order to mitigate delays, Directorate General of Civil Aviation has issued a circular in Oct. 2009 on procedure to be followed by airlines, Air Traffic Control Units and airport operators, which is being enforced for reducing flight delays.

**334-336**  
**Impact of Nutrition (Nutrient) based  
Subsidy Policy**

3174. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the impact of Nutrition (Nutrient) Based Subsidy Policy after its implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the use of urea has decreased;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it has reduced the burden of subsidy; and

(f) if so, the amount thereof along with the manner in which it has reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for decontrolled P and K fertilizers w.e.f. 1-4-2010, whereby Di Ammonium



Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP), NPKS Complexes, Mono Ammonium Phosphate, Triple Super Phosphate, Ammonium Sulphate (AS) and Single Super Phosphate (SSP) are provided to the farmers at the subsidized rates. Subsidy is provided to the manufacturers/importers on the above said fertilizers based on the per Kg subsidy fixed by the Government. The MRP of the fertilizers has been constant since 2002. The MRP of the NPK Complexes were further reduced on 18-6-2008. The Government has fixed the Nutrient Based Subsidy for the nutrients in such a manner that the farm gate prices of the Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers are not adversely affected. Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy w.e.f. 1-4-2010 (w.e.f. 1-5-2010 for SSP), an increase of Rs. 30 per bag over the MRP prevailing earlier has taken place. The MRP of MOP has not changed over the earlier MRP. MRP of SSP w.e.f. 1-5-2010 has decreased by an average of Rs. 70 per bag. Requirements of fertilizers for both Kharif 2010 and Rabi 2010-11 have been firmed up. The fertilizer companies have assured production and import of fertilizers as per the requirement for the year 2010-11. Accordingly, in addition to the indigenous production of DAP (45 lakh MT) and complex fertilizers (87 lakh MT), import of 70 lakh MT of DAP, 45 lakh MT of MOP and 11 lakh MT of complex fertilizers have been committed. Further, inclusion of SSP under the NBS is expected to make about 30 lakh MT of SSP available indigenously. After implementation of the Nutrient Based Subsidy, it is observed that the price of various fertilizers and fertilizer inputs in the international market has either come down or remained at the earlier levels, as against the earlier trends of volatility and uncertain increase.

(c) and (d) The sale of urea in Kharif 2010 season up to 31-7-2010 was 73.59 lakh tonnes while it was 68.05 lakh tonnes in the same period of Kharif 2009.

(e) and (f) The amount of subsidy under the Nutrient Based Subsidy is a function of the rate of subsidy announced by the Government based on the international price trend and the requirement of the fertilizer in the country. The Nutrient Based Subsidy has been fixed for 2010-11 based on the prevailing prices of fertilizers in the international market. Since the entire consumption

for 2010-11 would be known only at the end of the year. total impact of subsidy would be known accordingly. However, during 2009-10, the amount of concession disbursed for decontrolled P and K fertilizers was Rs. 39,452.06 crore. The budget estimate for 2010-11 for the P and K fertilizers is Rs. 28,500 crore. Since consumption of Urea has not declined in Kharif 2010, there may not be any reduction in subsidy for Urea. However, overall subsidy on Urea would be also a function of feedstock price and other charges.

[English]

**336-337**  
Laying of Gas Pipelines in Tamil Nadu

3175. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India has any plan for laying pipeline for natural gas in all the major cities of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) GAIL (India) Ltd. is laying Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline, which would pass through Coimbatore, Erode, Salem and Dharmapuri in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Government of India has enacted the "Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006", wherein PNGRB has been entrusted with the responsibility of authorizing entities to lay, build and operate City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks and common and contract carriers. PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan of CGD Network Development in more than 300 Geographical Areas (GAs), which includes the following GAs in Tamil Nadu:—

Chennai, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamalai, Kallakurichichi, Dharmapuri, Cudalore, Salem, Perambalur,

Lalgudi, Namakkal, Karur, Erode, Tiruchchirapalli, Thaikavvur, Karakal, Dindigul, Padukkottai, Madurai, Virudunagar, Aruppukottai, Kovilpatti, Tuticorin, Periyar, Coimbatore, Udthagammandalam, Tiruttani, Hosur, Krishnagiri.

In order to implement CGD projects in various cities in India, GAIL has formed its wholly owned subsidiary GAIL Gas Ltd. GAIL Gas Ltd. would be participating in the competitive bid by PNGRB for GAS in *inter alia* Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

337-338  
Freight Corridor Project

3176. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the ambitious freight corridor project of the country;

(b) whether the work is progressing as per schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of estimated cost incurred thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to expedite the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project comprising Eastern Corridor (Dankuni-Ludhiana) and the Western Corridor (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal to Tughlakabad/Dadri) have been sanctioned by the Government and are under implementation. 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. Final Location Survey for the Western DFC and for Ludhiana-Sonnagar Section of Eastern DFC has been completed. Initial construction contracts for 105 Kilometers in Eastern DFC and for 54 major and important bridges on Western DFC have been awarded and work is in

progress. Negotiation for external funding are in progress and funding for Phase-I (Rewari-Vadodara) of Western DFC is tied up with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). A part of the Eastern DFC is also proposed to be funded through domestic investment in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The project is targeted to be completed in 2016-17.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The base cost of Western DFC from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, near Mumbai to Dadri near Delhi and Eastern DFC from Dankuni to Ludhiana is estimated at approximately Rs. 42,231 crores. This excludes escalation, contingency, PPP element, taxes and interest during construction.

(e) Steps taken by Ministry of Railways to expedite the project include tying up adequate funds, fixing timelines for critical stages and close monitoring.

338-340  
Fashion/Design Institute Oorisa

3177. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up fashion/design institutes in Assam and other States in the country;

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

(c) whether Odisha Government has made any proposal for such an institute in the State;

(d) if so, the details with status, thereof, *inter-alia* indicating the time frame within which it would be set up;

(e) the action plan to develop textile sector Odisha and other backward States of the country; and

(f) the number of fashion/design institutes functioning in the country along with the annual budget allocated for each of such institute, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the existing policy, the cost of setting up of a National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) Centre in a State will be shared by the NIFT and the concerned State. A proposal for setting up NIFT Centre in Assam was received from Government of Assam in October, 2009. The State Government was requested to convey firm commitment of funds of Rs. 58.65 crores. The Government of Assam vide their letter dated 07-07-2010 sought phase-wise requirement of funds and other details. A reply in the matter has been sent to them by NIFT on 10-08-2010 conveying that the revised project cost will be conveyed to them with the approval of Board of Governors of NIFT. Two new NIFT Centres have been opened in Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa) in July, 2010. Besides, it is proposed to set up a new Centre in Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and a Speciality Centre in Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).

There is a proposal to set up National Institutes of Design (NID) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Haryana. The State Government have been requested to allot land in their respective States for setting up these Institutes.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A temporary NIFT Centre has been set up in Bhubaneswar which has commenced functioning from July, 2011.

The process of setting up of the permanent NIFT Centre in Bhubaneswar has been initiated in consultation with State Government of Orissa.

(e) Keeping in view various types of Handicrafts and Textiles forms generated by Odisha, two graduate courses (1) Bachelor of Design (Accessory Design) and (2) Bachelor of Design (Textiles Design) have been started during the Academic Session 2010-11 which will indirectly help in developing the textile sector in Odisha. Similarly, other NIFT Centres in the country are engaged in providing direct and indirect benefit to the region where they are located depending on the courses and facilities available at these Centres.

(f) At present there are 15 NIFT Centres functioning in the country. These Centres are located at: (1) Bengaluru (Karnataka) (2) Bhopal (Madhya

Pradesh) (3) Bhubaneswar (Odisha) (4) Chennai (Tamil Nadu) (5) Gandhinagar (Gujarat) (6) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) (7) Jodhpur (Rajasthan) (8) Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) (9) Kannur (Kerala) (10) Kolkata (West Bengal) (11) Mumbai (Maharashtra) (12) New Delhi (13) Patna (Bihar) (14) Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) and (15) Shillong (Meghalaya). The details of budget grant of the Ministry of Textiles for NIFT for the year 2010-11 are as under:

**Non-Plan:**

- (i) Rs. 10 crore.

**Plan:**

- (i) NIFT: Rs. 210 crores  
(ii) NIFT-NER (Shillong): Rs. 35 crores

There is a National Institute of Design under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which is functioning at Ahmadabad (Gujarat). The budget allocation for this Institute for the Year 2010-11 is Rs. 37 crores.

[English]

340

**Jute Import from Bangladesh**

3178. **SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Jute Mills Association has represented for intervention of Government on the issue of duty-free import of Jute from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Association has demanded for imposing quantitative restrictions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action that the Government has taken on imposing quantitative restrictions on jute imports from Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**341 Kerala**  
**LNG Petronet Project at Kochi**

3179. [SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the present status of on going LNG petronet project at Kochi;
- (b) the proposed date of completion of this project;
- (c) the funds allocated for this project and disbursed so far;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the scope of expansion of this project; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL), a Joint Venture Company, is setting up an LNG project at Kochi, Kerala; the same is progressing as per the schedule. The project is expected to be commissioned in the first quarter of 2012. The project is estimated to cost around Rs. 3600 crore and is being financed through a mix of debt and equity. Initial capacity of the project is 2.5 million metric tonne per annum (mmtpa), which can be expanded to 5.0 mmtpa depending on market potential and associated infrastructure.

**342-343 Judiciary**  
**Special Courts for Settling Disputes**

3180. [SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up special panels and courts to resolve economic offences and disputes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**342**  
**Setting Up of Coal-Based Power Projects**

3181. [SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal with the Public Sector Oil Companies to set up Coal-based Power Projects in the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal is pending with the Union Government for clearance; and
- (d) if so, the total amount of expenditure involved therein and the time by which these power proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Railways**  
**Additional Coaches in Trains**

**342-343**  
 3182. [SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways proposed to add additional coaches in mail and superfast trains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railways propose to introduce cushioned seats in general coaches;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Attachment of coaches in mail and superfast trains is a continuous process subject to operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

(c) to (e) From the consideration of passenger comfort, cushioned seats are being provided in all unreserved coaches, including by retrofitment in existing population. Out of 16000 such coaches initially provided with wooden seats, cushioned seats have so far been provided in about 15000 coaches.

[English]

343-344 LPG  
Sale of Small Cylinders

3183. [SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that domestic LPG is transferred in 1-2 kg. small cylinders illegally in various States such as Delhi, Bihar and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop this activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) While there have been instances of supply of partially used cylinders/under-weight cylinders/pilfering product from LPG cylinders in the country, no case of filling gas in small cylinders by the LPG distributors of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) has been reported.

Surprise Quality Control Checks which includes weighment of cylinders are carried out at the distributors godown as well as enroute weight checking of filled cylinders available in delivery vehicle is being done by the field officers to check pilferage/presence of any underweight cylinders. The distributors have also been instructed to satisfy the customers about correct weight of cylinder by weighing them, to ensure that the seals are verified and shown to the customers at the time of delivery. In case any under-weight cylinder is received by the customer, such cylinders are replaced free of charge by the OMCs.

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 Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

OMCs have reported that based on the established complaints of supply of partially used cylinder/under-weight cylinders/pilfering product by LPG distributors, action has been taken in 49 cases in the country including 7 cases in Delhi and 1 in the State of West Bengal during the last year and April-June 2010 as per provisions of MDG/Distributorship Agreement.

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 of domestic LPG. Similarly, the Weights and Measures Departments of the States/UTs initiate legal action against those LPG distributors found supplying under-weight LPG cylinders.

Fire Accident 344-345  
Fire in Gujarat Express

3184. [Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that there was fire in the Gujarat Express when the said train was parked at Ahmedabad railway station recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for such mishap ascertained; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such mishaps in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There was a minor incident of fire in First Class coach of empty rake of 9011 Down Gujarat Express on 18-07-2010 at Platform No. 2 of Ahmedabad Station. A Committee comprising of four Railway officers has been nominated to enquire into cause of incident. Incident has also been recorded by the GRP and samples have been handed over to the Forensic Science Laboratory, Ahmedabad. However the reason of fire is yet to be ascertained.

(c) The details of preventive measures taken are as under:

1. Frequent drives are conducted against carrying of inflammable materials and dangerous goods in trains. Defaulters are booked under Section 164 of the Railways Act and cases are registered.
2. Regular checks are being conducted against smoking in trains and the cases are registered against offenders under section 167 of Railways Act.
3. Railways is providing fire extinguishers in locomotives, AC coaches, SLRs and Pantry cars for use in emergency.
4. Staff of concerned Departments of the Railways have been given instructions to ensure that electrical appliances are switched off properly and coaches are locked.
5. Surprise checks are carried out by the RPF/GRP and Commercial Staff on luggage and parcels in trains and stations. Checks are also being conducted on two wheelers booked for transportation by trains and action taken if vehicles are found with petrol in them. Officers and Supervisors also carry out surprise checks to ensure vigil on the part of RPF/GRP escorting staff.
6. Traveling public are being educated through Public Address System and Passenger awareness campaigns are being conducted through print and electronic media about the hazards of carrying inflammable material in trains.
7. Surveillance cameras are installed at important railway stations to monitor the movements of suspected elements.
8. All train escorting staff as well as station duty staff are trained to handle fire extinguishers and also briefed to inform the nearest fire service station in case of any eventuality.

[Translation]

346  
Railway Reservation  
Izzat Monthly Season Ticket

3185. [SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have introduced Izzat monthly season ticket scheme; and

(b) the State-wise number of beneficiaries benefited under the said scheme introduced by the Railways to provide affordable rail journey to the poor during the last one year and till date?

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

(b) Such information is not maintained State-wise. However approximately 22.9 lakh Izzat Monthly Season Tickets have been issued during the period from 1-8-2009 to 30-6-2010.

[English]

346-347. Security  
Near Miss Incident at Mumbai Airport

3186. [SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent incident of near-miss at Mumbai airport in which a Jet Airways and an Air India flight escaped from a major mid-air collision;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent such incidents in future and to assure security and safety of air passengers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) On 10-07-2010, incident of air-proximity between National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) Flight No. IC-174 and Jet Airways Flight No. JAI 2119

occurred. This incident does not fall into a category of "critical incident" as these aircraft are equipped with Traffic Collision and Avoidance System (TCAS) and preventive actions were taken by Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs)/Pilots well in advance.

(c) and (d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements making it mandatory to install Airborne Collision Avoidance System (ACAS) on aeroplanes. Mono-pulse Secondary Surveillance radars have been installed at major airports in the country to provide altitude information to the Air Traffic Controllers. Air Traffic Management services are modernised to include air traffic conflict warning in the system. Flexible use of airspace to reduce traffic congestion in the airspace has been implemented. Regular proficiency checks for Air Traffic Controllers and pilots are carried out and corrective training is given wherever necessary. Specific co-ordination procedures for transfer of traffic from one unit to the other, have been established and are reviewed periodically. One separate Directorate of Air Space and Air Traffic Management in DGCA has been created for better surveillance and regulation of Air Traffic Management.

(e) Does not arise.

347-349 Notary Public  
Amendment in Notary Rules

3187. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has amended Notary Rules, recently;

(b) if so, the details of notaries appointed thereafter, State-wise.

(c) whether the various State Governments have submitted requests for the increase of the number of notaries in their States including West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI

M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Madam. Central Government has amended Notary Rules, 1956 by Notaries (Amendment) Rules, 2009, vide GSR No. 114(E) dated 24-02-2009 in force w.e.f. 01-03-2009.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Notaries Appointed by Central Government after amendment in Notaries Rules
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Assam	—
5.	Bihar	6
6.	Chandigarh	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	—
8.	Delhi	8
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
10.	Daman and Diu	—
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	41
13.	Himachal Pradesh	—
14.	Haryana	13
15.	Jharkhand	1

1	2	3
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
17.	Kerala	22
18.	Karnataka	26
19.	Lakshadweep	—
20.	Meghalaya	—
21.	Maharashtra	89
22.	Manipur	—
23.	Mizoram	—
24.	Madhya Pradesh	5
25.	Nagaland	—
26.	Odisha	2
27.	Punjab	10
28.	Puducherry	11
29.	Rajasthan	8
30.	Sikkim	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	69
32.	Tripura	—
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22
34.	Uttaranchal	1
35.	West Bengal	7

349-22  
RPF

3188 [SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned/actual strength requirement/shortage of Railway Police Force (RPF) personnel, in the country, Zone-wise;

(b) whether the Railways have taken any steps to fill the vacant posts and short out additional requirement of RPF personnel;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Sanctioned strength	—	69307
Actual strength	—	51688
Vacancies	—	7619

(b) to (d) Arising of vacancies and recruitment are continuous process. At present, recruitment for 1393 vacancies of Constable is under process at Northeast Frontier Railway and South Central Railway. Recruitment for 236 vacancies of Constable has been completed at West Central Railway. Apart from this, special efforts are being made to fill up the vacancies in RPF/RPSF speedily, especially the newly created 5134 posts.

350

Hanger at Trivandrum Airport

3189 [SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for the commissioning of hanger unit constructed at Trivandrum International Airport; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be commissioned and the total estimated cost for the construction of hanger unit at Trivandrum International Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

350-351

LPG Distributors in Mysore

3190. [SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG distributors in Mysore and Kodagu areas of Karnataka oil company-wise;



(b) whether slab system is not being followed for providing LPG connections in Mysore and Kodagu areas among existing LPG distributors equitably; and

(c) the number of cases registered against LPG distributors who have diverted the household connections for commercial use in Mysore and Kodagu areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) As on 01-08-2010, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are operating 29 LPG distributors in Mysore market and 8 LPG distributors in Kodagu market of Karnataka State. The company-wise details are as under:—

	Mysore	Kodagu
IOC	11	4
BPCL	6	1
HPCL	12	3

(b) OMCs have reported that there is no slab or quota system for release of new LPG connections by their LPG distributors. At present, new LPG connections are made available as soon as possible and in case, within a period of sixty days across the country including Mysore and Kodagu areas of Karnataka State, through the existing LPG distributors of OMCs.

(c) OMCs have reported that based on the established complaints of diversion of LPG cylinders by LPG distributors, action has been taken in 2 cases in Mysore district and 3 cases in Kodagu district of Karnataka State during the year 2009-10 and April-June 2010.

**351-352**  
**Company Law Board**

3191. [SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before the Company Law Board (CLB) in settlement till date;

(b) whether there has been any delay in the settlement of cases in the CLB;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such pendency;

(d) the details of vacancies in CLB as on date; and

(e) the steps taken to fill such vacancies and clear the backlog of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As on 31-07-2010, a total number of 2688 cases are pending before Company Law Board.

(b) There has been no delay attributable to the Company Law Board in examination of cases by the Company Law Board.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) There are total number of 9 posts in Company Law Board consisting of one Chairman, one Vice-Chairman and seven other Members.

As a result of Ministry's efforts to fill up the vacancies, at present Chairman and five Members are in position. One candidate, who has been recommended for appointment as Member, Company Law Board and was sent appointment letter on 03-02-2010, has not joined so far. Remaining one post of Member (Technical) reserved for SC category, could not be filled up as no application from SC category candidate was received. As such, the Ministry has been making all efforts to fill up the vacancies in the Company Law Board.

**352-353**  
**Hawkers at Dadar Railway Station**

3192. [SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that hawkers have illegally encroached upon the overbridge of Dadar Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to remove such encroachment;

(d) whether any time frame has been fixed by the Railways to remove this encroachment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some hawkers do encroach upon new 12.0 Metre wide Foot Over Bridge and on the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai Foot Over Bridge, of Dadar Railway Station, from time to time.

(c) to (e) Action is taken by Railways to remove the encroachments regularly as and when they appear. It is a continuous exercise. Railway Protection Force (RPF) conducts regular drives against unauthorized hawking. During such drives, 110 unauthorised hawkers at Dadar Railway station including the Railway Foot Over Bridge were prosecuted by RPF under the provision of the Railways Act, 1989, during the period January to June, 2010.

3193-354  
Audit of PSC

3193. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) is subjected to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG);

(b) if so, whether the CAG has completed the audit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Under the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), the Government may undertake the conduct of the audit either through its own representatives or through a firm of chartered accountants, registered in India or a reputed consulting firm, appointed for the purpose by the Government.

The audit of the PSCs is generally done by a firm of Chartered Accountants appointed for the purpose.

However, keeping in view the interests of Government in terms of Royalty, Profit Petroleum and other levies, the Government had requested Comptroller and Auditor General (C and AG) of India on 13-11-2007 to undertake a special audit of the eight blocks namely; Panna-Mukta, Mid and South Tapti, KG-DWN-98/3, RJ-ON-90/1, Ravva, Hazira, KG-OSN-2001/3 and PY-3 in addition to the regular audit.

CAG intimated that they would take up the special audit of four blocks out of aforesaid 8 blocks namely Panna-Mukta, Mid and South Tapti, KG-DWN-98/3, and RJ-ON-90/1 for two financial years i.e. 2006-07 and 2007-08 with access to records of earlier years linked to transactions of these years. Further, it was also indicated that Audit might take up the remaining four blocks after completion of audit of the first four blocks. The audit of the four blocks is under progress.

[Translation]

Railways  
Parli-Ahmednagar Railway Project

3194. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned by the Railways for the Parli-Ahmednagar Railway Project;

(b) the details of the funds released and the amount spent for the purpose in the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli-Vajnath is a new line project being executed under cost sharing on 50:50 basis with State Government of Maharashtra, at an anticipated cost of Rs. 512.67 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 61.13 crore has been incurred on this project upto 31-03-2010 and an outlay of Rs. 50 crore has been provided in Budget 2010-11.

(c) The work will be completed in the coming years as per the availability of resources.

## 355 Railways Railway Bridge in Naini and Jhansi

3195. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway bridges in Naini and Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh have been included in the list of dilapidated bridges;

(b) whether any proposal relating to the said bridges has been submitted to the Railways;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action being taken by the Railways for rehabilitation/strengthening of bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Rail cum Road Bridge No. 30 (14x61 m open web girder+ 2x138 m plate girder+1x9.15m arch) on Yamuna River between Naini and Allahabad stations in North Central railway is known as Naini bridge. There is no bridge known as Jhansi bridge. Besides this, no bridge in Jhansi area is in the list of dilapidated or distressed bridge, However,

Rail Bridge No. 111 (40x45.7 m girder) near Allahabad in North Eastern railway is known as Jhansi bridge. Neither the Naini bridge nor the Jhansi bridge is in the list of dilapidated. or distressed bridges.

(b) and (c) Naini Bridge—No proposal has been submitted for this bridge.

Jhansi Bridge—Rebuilding of this bridge has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1290.90 crore for introduction of Heavy Axle Load.

(d) Rehabilitation/rebuilding/strengthening of bridges is an ongoing process on Indian Railways. A well laid down system of multi-tier inspection of bridges is followed on Indian Railways. Railways undertake rehabilitation/rebuilding/strengthening of bridges on the basis of their physical condition as ascertained during regular inspection carried out in the field. As on 1-4-10, there are 3980 number of bridges requiring rehabilitation/rebuilding/strengthening.

Number of bridges rehabilitated/rebuilt/strengthened on Indian Railways in the last 5 years and target for the current year are as below:

05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11 (Target)
1431	1114	1208	1388	1294	1345

## 355-358 Oil Exploration Demand and Supply of Natural Gas

3196 SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of production of natural gas by Government owned companies and private Companies separately during the last two years and the current

year:

(b) the details of demands and supply of gas during above period;

(c) whether there is a mismatch between demand and supply of gas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The quantum of natural gas produced during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till June '2010) is given below:

[figures in Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)]

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till June' 10)
ONGC	22.49	23.11	5.76
OIL	2.27	2.42	0.55
Private/JV	8.09	21.98	7.29

(b) As per the Report of Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas for the 11th Plan, the demand of natural gas during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 was estimated to be 196.64 million metric cubic meter per day (mmscmd), 225.52 mmscmd and 262.07 mmscmd respectively. Against the same, an average supply of 105.28 mmscmd and 148.23 mmscmd was made during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The present supply of natural gas during 2010-11 is around 165 mmscmd. This figure included supply of Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG).

(c) and (d) Presently, the domestic supply is less than the demand for natural gas in the country. The Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to enhance availability of natural gas in the country, consisting *inter alia* of the following:—

- i. Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) Rounds.
- ii. Coal Bed Methane (CBM).
- iii. Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from various countries, including Qatar, Russian Federation, Abu-Dhabi, Egypt, Australia, Algeria, Nigeria, Malaysia and Oman.

Apart from the above, Underground Coal Gasification and Gas Hydrates assessment are in the experimental stage.

[English]

**358**  
**Railway Projects in Bihar**

3197. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several railway projects in Bihar are yet not complete;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to expedite the completion of such projects in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) 33 New Lines, 5 Gauge conversion, 12 Doubling projects are in progress in the State of Bihar. The main reasons for delay have been paucity of funds, delay in land availability and other procedural issues affecting the progress in execution of these projects.

(c) To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like Public-Private Partnership, funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries.

**358-359 Railways**  
**Gauge Conversion of Railway Line**  
**between Kasganj-Bareilly**

3198. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of gauge conversion work of Railway line between Kasganj and Bareilly;

(b) the details of budgetary allocation made and expenditure incurred thereon along with the cost escalation thereof till date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to expedite the project without further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) On Kasganj-Bareilly section (107.50 km), earthwork, minor and major bridgeworks, ballast, electrical works, etc. are in different stages of progress. This is a part of Kanpur-Kasganj-Mathura and Kasganj-Bareilly-Lalkuan (544.50 km) Gauge Conversion project.

(b) and (c) The work was taken up in 1997-98 at an estimated cost of Rs. 395 crore, which is now likely to be about Rs. 1107.22 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 1052.22 crore has already been incurred upto March, 2010 and an outlay of Rs. 55 crore has been provided during 2010-11. The project will be completed in the coming years as per the availability of resources.

359. 360 <sup>Railways</sup> Stoppage of Trains  
3199. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received proposals regarding stoppage of important trains at Kokrajhar, Gossaingaon, Fakiragram, Basugaon, Bijni and Barpeta Road Railway stations situated in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Representations, including those from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been received for stoppage of long distance Mail/Express trains at Kokrajhar, Gosaigaon hat, Fakiragram, Basugaon, Bijni and Barpeta Road.

(c) The number of trains presently stopping at these stations are as under:

Station	No. of trains serving
Kokrajhar	17 pairs of Express and 2 pairs of passenger
Gosaigaon hat	4 pairs of Express and 2 pairs of passenger
Fakiragram	5 pairs of Express and 2 pairs of passenger
Basugaon	2 pairs of passenger
Bijni	1 pairs of Express and 3 pairs of passenger
Barpeta Road	11 pairs of Express and 3 pairs of passenger

Stoppage of 4055/4056 Brahmaputra Mail has been provided at Bijni w.e.f. 23-03-2010, on an experimental basis. However, stoppages of other trains at the aforesaid stations are not feasible at present.

360 <sup>Airport</sup>  
Increase in Number of Air Passengers

3200. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is manifold increase in air passengers in both domestic and international sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to acquire A380 Airbus to accommodate increase in number of passengers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The details of passengers carried during the last five years (from 2005 to 2009) on domestic and international sectors are as follows:

Year	Passenger Carried (in million)	
	Domestic	International
2005	22.3	19.3
2006	32.7	22.5
2007	43.3	26.3
2008	41.3	28.8
2009	44.5	29.6 (provisional)

(c) and (d) No, Madam. There is no plan with the Government to acquire A 380 airbus for national carrier. However, Government has granted "In Principle Approval" to M/s. Kingfisher Airlines on 29-06-2006 to import 05 A 380 aircraft.

361

#### Setting Up of Food Processing Centres

3201. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various State Governments to establish food processing centres in each district across the country to give better price to the farmers for their products as well as to generate employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Union Government has not received any proposal from the State Governments to establish food processing centers in each district across the country and presently Ministry is not operating any such scheme.

[Translation]

362-363  
Answers

#### Service Tax on Air Travel

3202. Dr. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating levying service tax on air travel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain services at the airports have been kept free from service tax; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Service tax on air travel has been imposed on international air travel for a passenger embarking in India and travelling in higher (other than economy) classes with effect from 01-05-2006. Vide the Finance Act, 2010, Service tax on air travel was expanded to cover international travel (economy class) and domestic travel. The rates of service tax on air travel are as under:

(i) Service tax on domestic passenger transport services at the rate of 10% of the gross value or Rs. 100 per trip, whichever is lower is levied, the journeys to/from airports situated in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Bagdogra in West Bengal are exempted.

(ii) Air Transport Service to international passenger travelling in economy class and embarking in India at the rate of 10% of the gross value or Rs. 500 per trip, whichever is lower.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The following services at the airports have been kept free from service tax:

(i) Certain basic activities undertaken within airports have been kept out of the tax such as (a) supply of water, (b) supply of electricity, (c) treatment of persons by a dispensary, hospital, nursing home or multi-speciality clinic (except cosmetic or plastic surgery service),

(d) services provided by a school or centre to provide formal education other than those services provided by commercial coaching or training centre, (e) services provided by fire service agencies, and (f) pollution control services from the whole of the service tax leviable thereon under section 66 of the finance Act.

- (ii) Commercial and Industrial construction services in relation to airport.
- (iii) Abatements to certain services such as 'Renting of a cab', 'Erection, Commissioning and Installation Services', 'Goods Transport Agency service' and certain construction services would be available when provided wholly within an airport under the new definition of airport services.
- (iv) Warehousing of agriculture products and cold storage facilities under 'Storage and Warehousing Service, transport of export goods in an aircraft by an aircraft operator and site information and clearance, excavation and demolition services etc. when provided in the course of construction of airport.

[English]

363-364  
Basumati Press

3203 [ SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways propose to take over the Basumati Press and Martin and Burn Company as announced in Railway Budget for 2009-2010;
- (b) if so, the details of the present status of that project;
- (c) whether the Railways had abandoned those proposals;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, likely time frame by which the take over would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Taking over of Basumati press and Burn Standard Co. Ltd. was announced in the Railway Budget 2009-10.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Railways had approached Government of West Bengal last year to hand over Basumati Press. Since, Government of West Bengal had responded that they have made substantial investment in this institution over the years, Ministry of Railways had requested government of West Bengal to furnish the latest balance sheet of Basumati Press along with assessment report by a Chartered Accountant on financial status of the unit etc. A reply from Government of West Bengal has not been received. As regards taking over of Burn Standard Co. Ltd., the Government approval for the transfer of the company under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways has already been obtained and the Ministry of Railways has already placed orders for manufacture of wagons during 2010-11.

364-365  
Opening of CFTRI

3204 [ SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Orissa for opening a branch of the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has not received any proposal for opening a branch of the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) at Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

~~365-368~~  
Production of Steel

3205. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contribution of Steel Sector in Gross Domestic Production and the number of persons employed in the country;

(b) the details of the contribution of steel sector to national exchequer during 2009-10;

(c) whether a Committee has reviewed the structuring, functioning and objectives of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., MSTC, Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. and Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. and submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said Committee; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) Steel Sector contributes nearly 2% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs over 5 lakh persons.

(b) The Public Sector Undertakings and Companies under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel have made a contribution of about Rs. 17000 crore (unaudited provisional estimate) to the national exchequer during 2009-10. The Ministry of Steel do not maintain similar data in respect of the private steel sector; steel sector being a deregulated sector.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 2nd September, 2009.

(d) Major recommendations made by the Committee are given below:

**Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited**

**(HSCL):** HSCL should exist an independent entity with due strengthening by the Government of India which will have a defining role in execution and development of Steel Sector as well as infrastructure projects in the country.

**MSTC Limited:** (i) The present business model be reviewed by Board/Government and suitable instructions may be issued to the company for compliance. MSTC should regain its core activity i.e. trading, both domestic and international in physical terms and not just financing as is being done at present. MSTC must stop providing working capital in an unsecured way in a phased manner.

(ii) The Board of Directors of MSTC may review Memorandum of Agreement, commercial policy, existing business model and Delegation of Power of MSTC.

(iii) The skill upgradation and necessary human resource development program which are tailor-made for MSTC through institutions like Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kolkata and Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) need to be implemented.

(iv) There is an urgent need to create market intelligence and business development so that the company constantly reviews the market situation to orient its process in terms of market situations, prices it on a content basis.

(v) MSTC has definite potential to increase its performance in core areas and also by increasing its activities through sustained marketing efforts and going ahead with proposed business ventures after their viability is established. Since investment in stockyard in Haldia Port has been made, there is a need to speed up the shipyard activity to get adequate return on investment.

(vi) MSTC must take advantage of the status given by Commerce Ministry as nominated agency and to do actual trading in gold.

**Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL):** FSNL should be made a standalone company with equal equity participation of SAIL, RINL and MSTC.



**Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL):**

The better option for KIOCL is to continue on standalone basis with a capex plan to improve viability of its pellet plant and blast furnace, along with certain strategic measures to be adopted in the company.

(e) The action taken on the recommendations are mentioned below:—

**Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL):** A restructuring-cum-revival is under consideration in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

**MSTC Limited:** MSTC has been advised to initiate action on the recommendations of the Committee.

**Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL):** It has been decided that status quo should be maintained in respect of FSNL keeping in view the satisfactory working in existing structure.

**Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL):** Various measures to enable KIOCL to continue as a standalone company are being pursued and these are being closely monitored by the Government.

The Ministry of Steel aim to improve the functioning of its PSUs which is a continuous process. It is in that spirit the Committee was set up. The process of taking decisions as well as implementation of the recommendations of the Committee requires consultation with the other concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies and the concerned PSUs. It also requires completion of various legal and procedural steps some of which may require decision and action by other Ministries and Departments. Hence, a definite time limit for implementation of the recommendations can not be fixed.

[Translation]

367-369  
Law, Judiciary

Speedy Justice to Common Man

3206 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI TAKAM SANJOY:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that justice has become very costly due to long process of litigation and expenditure included therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the step taken by the Government to ensure speedy and affordable justice to common man?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) (i) Government has taken various measures to reduce pendency of cases in courts. With a view to ensuring expeditious disposal of cases, a 'Vision Statement' indicating an Action Plan was presented in the 'National Consultation for strengthening of Judiciary towards Reducing Pendency and Delays' organized by the Department of Justice in October, 2009.

To implement the Action Plan, the Government has, in principle, decided to set up a 'National Mission for Delivery of Justice and Legal Reforms'. It is expected that the period of pendency of cases in the courts will reduce from an average of 15 years to an average of three years by 2012, after the National Mission gives effect to its strategies to fully implement the Action Plan envisaged in the Vision Statement. The Department of Justice is currently in the process of finalizing the matter of setting up of the National Mission.

(ii) The Government has also accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to provide a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country. The first instalment of Rs. 500 crores has already been released to the States. With the help of these grants, the States can, *inter-alia*, set up morning/evening/shift! special magistrates' courts, also organize more Lok Adalats and strengthen alternate dispute resolution mechanism with a view to reducing court pendencies.

(iii) Fast Track Courts were set-up to dispose of long pending sessions cases and the cases involving under-trial prisoners.

(iv) Government has enacted the Gram Nyayalayas

Act, 2008, which provides for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas at Panchayat level. Over 5000 Gram Nyayalayas are expected to be established across the country. As on 31-7-10, the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Maharashtra, taken together, have notified 144 Gram Nyayalayas out of which 47 have been made operational till date. These Nyayalayas will provide affordable and accessible justice to the common man particularly those in the rural areas.

**Vacant Railway Land**

3207. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR *alias*

J.K. RITHEESH:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large areas of railway land are lying vacant in the Western Railway including other railway zones in the country;

(b) if so, the total area of railway land lying vacant as on date along with the reasons therefore, zone-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have any proposal to allot the unutilized land to the people belonging to the scheduled cases and scheduled tribes;

(d) if so, the details of land allotted during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the total revenue earned by the Railway from utilization and commercialization of the said lands during the said period, zone-wise?

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]

**Parking Facility at Railway Premises**

3208. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Railways from the passengers during the last three years regarding parking of their vehicles at railway premises of Bhusawal Division which has been operated by private contractor;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the punitive action taken by the Railways thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) 41 complaints have been received during the period April 2007 to July 2010 regarding parking of vehicles at various stations on Bhusawal Division. The details are as under:

Nature of Complaint	No. of Complaints
Overcharging	17
Misbehaviour	5
Parking charges for short duration stay	7
Damage to vehicle	4
Non display of board	2
Non issue of receipt	2
Issue of duplicate parking ticket	1
Non issue of proper coupons	1
Non issue of monthly passes	2

(c) Out of the 41 complaints recorded over Bhusawal Division, a total fine of Rs. 2900 was imposed in 13 cases, warning letters were issued in 13 cases, 3 complaints were later withdrawn by the complainant,

11 complaints were not found Justified and in 1 case the contract was terminated.

**371-372**  
**Demand and Supply of**  
**Offshore Drilling Rigs**

3209. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: 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 down by as much as 15 per cent in the past six months;

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

(c) the impact of such imbalance on the market

and the consumers so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) At present, there is no shortage of jack-up rigs in international market. Since November 2009, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has concluded two (2) tenders for hiring of jack-up rigs and there is a reduction of hiring rates by 15.89% for Cantilever type of jack-up rigs. The reduction in hiring rates of jack-up rigs is probably due to improved availability and change in global requirement for jack-up rigs.

The details of jack-up rigs hired by ONGC in last two tenders are given below:—

Sl. No.	Tender No.	Month	Name of rigs	Rig Type	Evaluated Day Rate (EDR) (in US \$)
1.	P-46 PC 09005 [International Competition Bidding (ICB) Tender]	Nov. 2009	ED-Holt	Cantilever Type	74900
2.		Nov. 2009	Trident	Cantilever Type	74900
3.		Dec. 2009	Kedarnath	Slot Type	60300
1.	P-46 JC 09011 (ICB Tender)	April 2010	Noble Charlie Yester	Cantilever Type	62995
2.		April 2010	J.T. Angel	Cantilever Type	62995
3.		April 2010	Ron Tap Meyer	Cantilever Type	62995
4.		April 2010	Trident-12	Cantilever Type	62995
5.		April 2010	Deep Sea Fossil	Cantilever Type	62995
6.		April 2010	Ensco-57	Cantilever Type	62995
7.		April 2010	Noble George Dealany	Cantilever Type	62995

This reduction in day rate is beneficial and has helped ONGC to Source rigs on reduced rates.

[Translation]

373-394 Petroleum Products  
Production of Kerosene, Diesel, Petrol

Revenue and Expenditure  
3210. [SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on imported crude oil and indigenously produced crude oil;

(b) whether the Government is working on any action plan to increase the production of crude oil by the Government undertakings and private sector in the coming five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The total value of imported crude oil during 2009-10 was Rs. 3,75,378 crores (US \$ 79,552 million). Information in respect of indigenously produced crude oil is readily not available and is being collected.

(b) and (c) Several measures have been taken to accelerate hydrocarbon exploration and production activities to meet our maximum requirement from indigenous sources, which include the following:

- i. Carving out more and more areas of exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy
- ii. Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR): Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- iii. Acquisition of exploration acreages and producing properties overseas to bring in equity oil.
- iv. Arresting decline from ageing fields.
- v. Substitution of oil through use of non-conventional sources of energy such as bio-diesel, ethanol etc. Extraction of Gas from Gas Hydrates under National Gas Hydrates Pro-

grammes (NGHP) by evolving suitable production technology.

[English]

? 374 Railway  
3211. [SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:  
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to introduce a daily Superfast train like Ashram Express from Gandhidham to New Delhi via Bhildi, Deesa, Palanpur, Amu Road, Falna, Marwar, Ajmer, Jaipur, Rewari, Gurgaon, Delhi Cantt. and New Delhi Station; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said train is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

374-376  
Food Processing  
FPI in Sagar  
Madhya Pradesh  
3212. [SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Food Processing Units in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh to which financial assistance have been provided during the year 2009-10 and the current financial year; and

(b) the efforts being made to set up food processing units in Sagar district during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Food Processing Industries are set up both in organized and unorganized sectors and as such data on the number of food processing units in the country is not centrally maintained by the Ministry. However, as per competitiveness report of National Manufacturing

Competitiveness Council, Government of India, total 517 registered food processing units are functioning in Madhya Pradesh including Sagar District. However, under the Scheme of Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, the only State-wise data of units assisted by the Ministry is maintained including those of Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry has extended the financial assistance during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 as under:—

Name of State	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 (as on date) Amount released
Madhya Pradesh	273.03	128.96

(b) The Government has formulated and is implementing several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance for the Establishment and Modernization of Food Processing Units, Development of Infrastructure, establishing Food Testing Labs, Implementation of Quality Systems such as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), Promotion of Research and Development, Capacity Building and Human Resources Development. The Government has taken several fiscal incentive measures such as tax reduction, waiver/reduction of excise duty, reduction of custom duty on specific food items with a view to encourage the growth of Food Processing Industries and make them more competitive. The Ministry has also taken steps to focus on putting in place new institutions and strengthening up of existing institutional mechanisms for human resources development in the food processing sector as well as towards undertaking developmental activities in areas such as grapes, meat and poultry processing. The initiatives of the Ministry includes Establishment of a National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Setting up of Indian Grape Processing Board, Setting up of National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, Strengthening of Indian

Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) and Strengthening of State Nodal Agencies (SNA).

[English]

346-377 Civil Aviation  
Commercial Pilots

3213. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum qualification required for the appointment of commercial pilots in Air India and private airlines;

(b) whether the Government proposes to appoint pilots on the basis of type rating instead of fresh Commercial Pilot License (CPL) holders;

(c) if so, the fate of the fresh CPL holders who are unemployed even after incurring an expense of Rs. 20 lakh on their training;

(d) whether the Government proposes to adjust these unemployed CPL holders in the ground staff or in Air Traffic Control Services;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) For appointment as Commercial Pilots a candidate should hold a valid Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) issued or validated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

(b) and (c) Government does not have any such proposal. CPL is the basic qualification for appointment as a pilot. However, Airlines are free to engage/employ pilots with additional Type Rating qualification on the basis of professional/technical expertise. There is no bar on the engagement of fresh CPL holders by Indian Airlines at present.

(d) No CPL holders are free to apply for ground staff and Air Traffic Control (ATC) services provided they possess the necessary qualification.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) All domestic airlines, Airport operators including Airports Authority of India (AAI) have their own recruitment and training policies and Government does not interfere in such matters.

~~377-378~~  
**Freight Capacity of Railways**

3214. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of freight carrying capacity of railways on different corridors/routes;
- (b) whether the Railways propose to create more dedicated freight corridors for faster movement of goods;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The Indian railway network carries both freight and passenger traffic on the same track, therefore only overall capacity is relevant. During 2009-10, Railways have carried around 888 million tonnes of originating freight traffic and around 7.4 billion originating passengers. Majority of the traffic moves on the routes which connect the four metros of Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai. These are the High Density Networks of Indian Railways. Majority of the sections on the High Density Network are saturated. Therefore to begin with on two of the corridors viz. Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah, Indian Railways have decided to build the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor connecting Ludhiana to Dankuni and the Western Freight Corridor connecting Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust to Tughlakabad/Dadri. On completion, these would add substantial capacity for carrying freight traffic.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Railways has identified the following four future Dedicated Freight Corridor projects for undertaking Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic Survey (PETS):—

- (i) East West Corridor (Kolkata-Mumbai)
- (ii) North South Corridor (Delhi-Chennai)
- (iii) East Coast Corridor (Kharagpur-Vijayawada)
- (iv) Southern Corridor (Goa-Chennai)

[Translation]

~~378~~  
**Upgradation of Railway Station**

3215. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have formulated any scheme to renovate five railway stations and upgrade them with passenger amenities in every division under model railway station scheme by March, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of stations renovated and provided with passenger amenities in Jharkhand so far under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In the year 2006, it was decided that on each division, 5 stations out of the declared model stations or important stations should be modernized. Consequently, 334 stations during 2006-07 and 303 stations during 2007-08 were selected for this purpose. At present, development of stations is taken up under the Adarsh station scheme.

(c) 24 stations in the state of Jharkhand have been developed under the modernisation scheme.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 hours.

11.08

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
twelve of the clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at  
Twelve of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English] **PLT 379-381**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2008-2009 under section 10 of the Railways Act, 1989.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2831/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Limited Liability Partnership (Winding up and Dissolution) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 266(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2010 under sub-section (3) of section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2832/15/10]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1548(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2010, delegating powers to the Director, Serious Fraud Investigation Office only in respect of those cases wherein the Central Government

appoints officers of Serious Fraud Investigation Office as inspectors, to investigate into the affairs of a company under Section 235 or Section 237 of the Companies Act, 1956, issued under sub-section (1) of section 637 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2833/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- and*
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year 2008-2009.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year 2008-2009, 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-2834/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

**PLT  
379**

**PLT  
380**

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2835/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- P.L. 381
- (1) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 594(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2010 under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2836/15/10]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- and
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli, for the year 2008-2009.

- P.L. 391
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2837/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Salts Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2838/15/10]

12.02 hrs.

### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 2010 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.02½ hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

#### Statement

[English]

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the Fourteenth Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on MPLAD Scheme regarding Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Thirteenth Report (14th Lok Sabha).

12.03 hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

#### 6th and 7th Reports

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I beg to

347101

P.L. 391



[Shri Vilas Muttemwar]

present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2009-10):—

1. Sixth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).
2. Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND  
FERTILIZERS

10th and 11th Reports

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

1. Tenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee (2009-10) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
2. Eleventh Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee (2009-10) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Chemicals and

Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

12.04½ hrs.

384

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UN-  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 807 DATED 29.7.2010  
REGARDING AIR INDIA EMPLOYEES STRIKE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): With your permission, I beg to present a Statement correcting the reply given on 29th July, 2010 to Unstarred Question No. 807 by Shri A. Venkata Rami Reddy and Shri N. Chaluvarya Swamy regarding Air India Employees Strike.

This is with reference to the reply to part (a) and (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 807 answered on 29-7-2010 asked by S/Shri A. Venkata Rami Reddy and N. Chaluvarya Swamy. In the reply the dates of strike called by Jet Airways Pilots have inadvertently been mentioned as 8-9-2010 to 12-9-2010. The dates of strike were 8-9-2009 to 12-9-2009.

The last sentence in reply to part (a) and (b) of the above question may, therefore, be read as under:—

"A stimulated strike was called by Jet Airways Pilots by reporting sick from 8-9-2009 to 12-9-2009."

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2839/15/10]

12.05 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Decision on methodology of caste-based  
census—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB

MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the morning, some hon. Members expressed their views about the methodology of the caste census.

As the hon. Members are aware, this issue was raised during the last Session. Thereafter, the hon. Prime Minister appointed a Group of Ministers, in a meeting of the Cabinet, to look into this aspect. The Group of Ministers wrote to all the political parties and we have received the response from the political parties. The Group of Ministers met yesterday and they considered the written response of all the political parties. The decision taken by the Group of Minister is that caste will be canvassed in the census without affecting the integrity of the headcount. How and when this should be done is under consideration.

Some suggestions have been made by the leaders today. All these will be kept in view and an appropriate decision on the mechanism will be taken shortly. As the decision will have to be taken by the Cabinet, only after the Cabinet takes the decision, I will be able to inform the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Calling Attention.

Shri Jagdambika Pal.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Sir, we were told by the hon. Speaker that I would be allowed to speak for a minute for giving some information. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. We have not received any notice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no notice.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no notice from

you. You've not given in writing.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: I am on a point of information

The other day, I raised the issue that Kumari Mamata Banerjee, while coming from Lalgarh in her convoy—she is a "Z Plus" security holder—was hit by a very big, large lorry. The point is that a very big, large, truck entered the convoy and hit one car which was filled up with the security people. That car again hit Kumari Mamata Banerjee's car. She was literally injured up to a certain limit. She has been advised by the physician to be admitted to the hospital immediately after two days though she is not in a mood to go to hospital. Normally, according to her habit, she is not in the habit of going to hospitals, doctors and the physicians. Somehow, she is under home treatment.

In this connection, I would request the Government to make an investigation into the matter and find out how a "Z Plus" category security person can be hit by a lorry, how it could enter into the total convoy. If it is left unchallenged, she can be attempted to be eliminated bodily from politics because she has been hurt on different occasions, on different times in the State of West Bengal. So, we apprehend that her life is in danger. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him finish it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The driver of the lorry has been arrested. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up Calling Attention. Shri Jagdambika Pal.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It won't go on record. What he is saying will not go on records.

...(Interruptions)\*

\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I think you have said enough.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, you should wind up now. You have said enough.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you conclude your speech. You have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sudipji, you have put forth your point in the House, now you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, you present your Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Member of Trunmul Congress and the Leftist Parties. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PARSAD (Saran): First, listen to me for a minute. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the first time Mamataji has met with such an accident. On behalf of the entire House I convey good wishes to her and wish her a fast recovery so that she comes here soon and peace can be restored. ...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, while House is concerned about the safety of Mamata Banerjee. I too through this Calling Attention Motion, I would like to convey the concern of people of country in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First you present your Calling Attention Motion. Then there would a reply and simultaneously you can say in details.

12.14 hrs.

387-405  
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Situation arising out of rampant adulteration of food and edible substances in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard**

[Translation]

(C.A)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to draw attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of Urgent, Public Importance. I request him to make a statement in the regard:

"Situation arising out of rampant adulteration of food and edible substances in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I would say that the hon. Members have called the attention of the House to the situation arising out of the rampant adulteration of food and edible substances in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard. The subject of adulteration in food items has, of late, been drawing a lot of attention of Parliament, the media as well as the common man. I am happy that this august House has spared its valuable time to discuss this matter that affects the health and life of everybody. I hope that we may be able to come up with some concrete and valuable suggestions to act upon.

Before we move ahead in our discussion, I would like to inform this august House the legal provisions. The quality standards of food articles in our country are regulated as per the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (or PFA) Act, 1954 and the PFA Rules, 1955. The subject of Prevention of Food Adulteration is in the concurrent list of the Constitution. Accordingly, the implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955 has been entrusted to the State/ Union Territory Governments. The Central Government lays down the standards for various food articles and regulations on use of additives, labelling, contaminants etc. It primarily plays an advisory role in its implementation besides carrying out various statutory functions/duties assigned to it under the various provisions of the Act. It also issues appropriate directions and alerts to the State/UT authorities for keeping strict vigil on the quality of food items within their respective jurisdiction for ensuring safe and wholesome food for consumers.

As regards the procedure, the enforcement staff of the States' Food Health Authorities draws random samples of different food items from all sources like manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and also conduct raids at suspected places and get these samples analysed in the food testing labs to see whether the samples conform to the standards laid down under the PFA Rules, 1955 and other provisions of PFA Act, 1954. Action against such persons who indulge in production and trade of adulterated or misbranded food articles is taken by the concerned State/UT Governments under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Sale of spurious/adulterated food items attract penalty under Section 16 of PFA Act, 1954. The penalty depends on the gravity of the offence:

- If a person manufactures for sale or stores, sells or distributes any article of food which is declared adulterated on account of quality or for manufacturing, for sale, storage, distribution of adulterated food which does not cause injury to health, there is the penalty with imprisonment for a term of minimum six

months but which may be up to three years and with a fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees.

- In case a person manufactures for sale or stores, sells or distributes any article of food which is declared adulterated for containing any colouring matter other than that the prescribed standards, the penalty is imprisonment for a term of minimum one year but which may be extended to six years and with a fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees.
- In case of adulteration amounting to grievous hurt within the meaning under Section 320 of the IPC or endangering the life, imprisonment up to life is also envisaged with a fine which shall not be less than Rs. 5000.

With a view to improve the implementation of food safety measures in the country, an attempt has been made by the Central Government to consolidate and integrate a number of food related laws and orders, administered by different authorities, by bringing them under a common umbrella of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and bringing them under the supervision of a new single authority namely the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. The new Act deals with the issue of Food Safety in a holistic manner including provisions like food recall, improvement notices, compensation to the victim of unsafe food or the legal representative to be paid by Vendor or Manufacturer in case of injury or death of consumer by adulterated or injurious food article.

Food adulteration is an act of intentionally debasing the quality of food offered for sale either by the admixture or substitution of inferior substances or by the removal of some valuable ingredient. Adulterants may be intentionally added to more expensive substances to increase visible quantities and reduce manufacturing costs, or for some other deceptive or malicious purpose. It is done in many ways. This ranges from adulterating milk with water, mixing adulterants in

[Shri Dinesh Trivedi]

food items and sweets, artificial ripening of fruits, and often discussed phenomena of injecting fruits and vegetables with chemicals including oxytocin.

There have been reports about the cases of misuse of animal fat and urea in production of milk and milk products like desi ghee, mawa, etc. The Central Government has issued instructions from time to time to Food (Health) Authorities of the States and the Union Territories to keep a strict vigil on the quality of milk and milk products by conducting special drives to draw random samples of milk and milk products and take necessary preventive action under the provision of PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules 1955. Samples of various foods including milk products, edible oil, vegetables, sweets and other food articles, are taken regularly by the States and UT Governments and action is taken in case of complaints of adulterated food against the guilty under the provisions of PFA Act, 1954. According to the available information provided by the States and Union Territory Governments, the details regarding number of cases registered and challaned along with number of cases convicted as made available by the States and the Union Territory Governments during the year 2006-2008 are laid on the Table of the House (Annexure-I)

The States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab have shown higher percentage of adulteration as per these figures in commodities like beverages, milk and milk products. Some recent data received from the States is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure-II).

In 2008, there were reports of adulteration of milk and milk products with melamine in China and death of children due to that adulteration. Consequently, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued orders for prohibition of import of milk and milk products from China.

According to the available information provided by the States and Union Territory Governments, the percentage of adulteration in food articles declined from

8.44 per cent of the samples collected in 2006 to 7.73 per cent in 2008.

Samples of various foods including milk products, edible oil, vegetables, sweets and other food articles, are taken regularly by the States/UT Governments and action is taken in case of complaints of adulterated food against the guilty under the provisions of PFA Act, 1954. As per the latest figures made available by the States relating to the year 2007, 3495 cases of prosecutions were launched leading to convictions in 2409 cases. 30699 cases were pending for disposal in courts.

As I have pointed out, the administration of all food safety laws rests with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. Through this august forum, therefore, I would urge upon all the State/Union Territory Governments and their Food Safety Administrators to tighten their enforcement machineries to keep a strict vigil on the activities of the unscrupulous elements and to strive for speedy trials so that the perpetrators of such heinous crimes do not play havoc with the health and lives of the consumers and are also brought to book and to early convictions. Sir, I assure the House that the Central Government would not be found wanting in taking measures on its part for checking such malpractices.

#### ***Annexure-I***

*Details of cases registered and challaned alongwith number of cases convicted as made available by the States/Union Territory Governments during the years 2006-08*

Year	Total No. of cases registered challaned	Total No. of cases convicted
2006	7695	1284
2007	3902	2472
2008	3250	549

**Annexure-II***Information of States with higher percentage of adulteration in beverages, milk and milk products*

State	Number of samples collected (Beverages)	% of adulteration	Number of samples collected (Milk)	% of adulteration
Andhra Pradesh	277	20.22	156	17.3
Gujarat	121	24	—	—
Maharashtra	281	23.84	1063	15.7
Punjab	170	35.8	619	34.1
Rajasthan	11 cases of seizures of desi ghee.			
Haryana	Out of 190 samples of Ghee analysed, 71 samples found adulterated.			
Delhi	Out of 97 samples of Ghee, 4 samples found adulterated/misbranded.			

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has mentioned that the level of adulteration in foodgrains or milk products was 8.44 per cent in 2006 and it was 7.73 per cent in 2008. According to the hon. Minister percentage of adulteration is declining as has been tried by him to prove through data. But the whole country is aware that every other day we find news related to adulteration. Yesterday it was reported on T.V. that milk being supplied by SARAS a cooperative dairy federation of Rajasthan is found to be adulterated. We find adulteration in everything, be it food products, ghee, spices, dal, edible oils, even there is adulteration in vegetables. Oxytocin is injected in vegetable creeping plant so that it gives more production and more profit can be earned. Now it is no more confined to big cities even villages are in its grip. Still, the Minister has said that rate of adulteration is declining. But I understand that be it Delhi or any other part in the country, adulteration is rampant everywhere and it is increasing constantly.

Now a days adulteration is not confined to one

item. It is in everything. You know that oxytocin is used for getting quick yield enhancing the size of vegetables and for giving an attractive look, even it is used for fruits such as bottle guard, watermelon. The injection is given to cows and buffaloes so as to get more milk. They are playing with the lives of the people. Oxytocin is like a slow poison, it will effect kidney, liver and also nervous system. A report is this regard is with the Ministry of Health. A don't want to go in much details. Orgimones are being mixed is mustard oil which is resulting is dropsy. Khisri is mixed in pulses and calcium carbide is used for ripening the fruits. It contains arsenic and phosphorus is used for making bombs. Kindly point out, in your reply to it, if you feel that I am wrong.

If chemicals which are used for manufacturing crackers, bombs are used for ripening fruits then it is very dangerous, though it may not result in immediate death of a person who consumes it. The Minister has said that if a person is found using such chemicals he may get imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. two thousand can be imposed or imprisonment may be up to the period of 2 years. As you are aware that as per reports of doctors and scientists, if such fruits,

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

veggies, adulterated items are consumed regularly, it results in slow poison and ultimately it may cause death. But we can't prove in a Court of law that it has been caused by consuming so and so vegetables and fruits.

Sir, no doubts, all the acts which the Minister has mentioned are extant. The Minister has himself stated that from 2006 to 2008 the number of challans and convictions etc. have been 7695 out of the total cases registered, booked, its number was 3902 in 2007 and 3250 in 2008. In 2006, conviction was pronounced in 1284 cases, in 2472 cases in 2007 and in only 591 cases in 2008. Thus number of challans have been declining over this period, whereas, the level of adulteration has been increasing. But, the number of raids and cases of prosecution has been declining in all the states and union territories. There were almost 7000 cases in 2006, it declined to 3 thousand in 2007 and 3250 in 2008. The Government has constituted an authority which has been given certain powers. Now, are you concerned about what the said authority is recommending to the Government? What does the FICCI say? As per survey conducted by FICCI 30 per cent people are not aware of provisions of Food safety and Standards Act. Earlier, there was adulteration in non-branded items now it is in branded items also. In case of food products, we find only wrappers in the name of branded companies and contents of co-branded one. One can't distinguish with naked eyes that ghee, milk or spices packed are of which company as now a days adulterated items are packed in wrappers quite similar to that of branded companies. Recently one such consignment arrived from China. In Mumbai also a big consignment was caught. I want to say that now we can't trust branded products also. Earlier, people used to say that we should not buy loose mustard oil, ghee or spices as there used to adulteration in these loose items. Now people are buying branded items, but we find that adulterated products are available in the market in the name of branded companies. The Ministry admits that 20-25 per cent medicines available in the country are fake ones. Suppose a poor person buys medicines for his wife and he is compelled to sell his wife's mangalsutra since he is so poor, still he can't save his/

her spouse because the medicines he buys from the market may be spurious. My submission is that there is a need to seriously ponder over such an important and serious issue. The minister has said that the Government has clearly notified instructions that the schedule 'H' drugs, won't be sold without the prescription of a doctor, one can't get oxytocin injection without the prescription from a veterinary doctor. But in every dairy, this injection is used on cattle's. This has been affecting them. In old days, we used to mix water into milk. Then, its place was taken by synthetic milk. Now-a-days, this oxytocin mixed milk is definitely a sort of poison, which we are taking in. The Government has taken a number of steps like the enactment of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the constitution of the Food Safety and Standard Authority in 2008. The Government has tried to regulate the production and sale of oxytocin injection, but its use is going currency in the states.

I am given to feel that people now wonder that what item is available there in the market which is safe from adulteration. It seems nothing is safe in the market be it edible oil, vegetables, milk or milk based products. Hon. Minister has told us that the situation is more serious in Punjab. The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozpur, Punjab carried out a study. ...*(Interruptions)* If there are 1800 poster of Inspectors, 1000 of them are vacant. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jagdambikaji, please be brief.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I am speaking in brief.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you have spoken much.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any authority to monitor the implementation of these Acts by the States or the Government will hold any meeting or launch any public awareness campaign? Hon. Minister has given an example of China. That country has made provision to ban the milk if it is found adulterated. But, here, in

our country, of anything is found adulterated, it generated a discussion which lasts just for a couple of days. Then it dies down. Whether the Government will make efforts to set up 72 new laboratories. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please ask your question.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, whether the Government will provide for capital punishment for food adulteration. If a person kills another person, he is charged under 302. It is not fair to reward a person for one or two year imprisonment for killed hundreds of person by adulteration. Even this much imprisonment is rare. Cases are registered, but they are not followed up in the way, they must be. For example, a depressed person through to commit suicide, and for this purpose he purchased poison and consumed it. But he did not die. Then, he thought to take any tonic so that he could get strength. He purchased a tonic, drank it and he died. The poison could not kill him because it was adulterated, but the tonic killed him because it was adulterated too. How can a person live safely ...*(Interruptions)* I feel the law. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly wind up.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I am asking question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not asking question.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Whether the Government issue directions to the State to implement the laws framed by it? Whether it will up more adulteration? Whether the Government impose a ban on oxytocin which is being sold openly in the market, through the Government has clearly said that this injection cannot be sold without prescription? Whether the Government will fill up the vacant posts of inspectors?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Devendra Nagpal—absent. Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh—absent.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I am thankful to you as well as the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as per

the rule, only those Members are allowed to participate in the discussion, whose names figure in the List of Business.

You may or may not observe the rule. These rules have been framed by all of us. Only those hon. Members are allowed to speak whose names are included in the Calling Attention irrespective of their numbers.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: May I continue?

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is replying. Kindly pay attention.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, there was a ruling issued by the Chair in the last session that besides those Members whose names appear in the list of Business, other Members may also speak and draw the attentions of the Government ...*(Interruptions)* This is very important subject. This type of subjects are raised in the House from time to time ...*(Interruptions)* I wish that you provide opportunity to hon. Members to speak *(Interruptions)* Anyhow your decision is supreme and we shall abide by your decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not my decision I have narrated the rule.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you will like to speak, then, no one knows how many will rise to speak. It will take the whole day.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: If I may continue...



[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Sir, this matter is related with the health of the people of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I am very much grateful.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You people belong to the Treasury bencher. You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His speech will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Shailenderji, please sit down. This is not provided in the rule what can be done? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I am grateful,

[Translation]

if you listen me. ...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the Minister's statement will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Then, to whom this rule applies. ...*(Interruptions)* You people sit down. ...*(Interruptions)* You read the ruler, then argue about them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Please give me a minute. ...*(Interruptions)* Listen me please. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: You listen me please. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Members, listen me. ...*(Interruptions)* Listen my request please. ...*(Interruptions)* If you feel it right, you land me ear please. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Just are request. I am also, as a consumer, as agitated as other Member are. There is no doubt about it. I would want,

[Translation]

I would be happy if this matter is discussed the entire day. I too, consume items after purchasing them from the markets. ...*(Interruptions)* If you seek solution, listen me please. This noise will render my answer ineffective. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Sir, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Please listen to us. I

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\*Not recorded.

request you. Sister, listen me. ...*(Interruptions)* I request. Just listen my request. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: We are ready to discuss this issue the entire day. We wish that it is discussed the whole day. If you give notice, we are ready to discuss it the whole day. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, you decide about it. It is like cancer and we have to reach at its roots. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): thanks. As you have advised, we shall give a notice. Now let us discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I have also given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You give a separate notice for discussion on the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, we have told you. We shall give it in writing also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You first give notice. Subsequently, we shall decide on it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH (Munger): Sir, you should give an opportunity to the hon. Member to speak as he has been repeatedly requesting for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singhji has said that he will give a notice. Now you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, our leader's name figures in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Where is the name? The name of your leader does not figure in it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Shri Rewati Raman Singh is not present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

He is not here. You are not Kunwar Rewati Singh. Let the hon. Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: You have to decide whether I should reply. ...*(Interruptions)* If you wish that I should not reply then I shall sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I shall allow him others will also rise to speak. You give a notice. We can debate this issue for the whole day. We do not have any objection.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You first give notice. Then we shall think over it. I have been telling you repeatedly, first give a notice, then we shall discuss.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, may I say something? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I wish to give a suggestion for your consideration. ...*(Interruptions)* Please, listen to my request. ...*(Interruptions)* You may reject my suggestion if you think it is not good. ...*(Interruptions)* Restrict today's debate to this point and let the full-fledged discussion on this issue take place on another day. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister give a reply to this Calling Attention.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH: Sir, you give the ruling that an entire day shall be devoted to this issue for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First, you give notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, if they give a notice, the Business Advisory Committee will decide on it. We have to follow it. We cannot do it like that. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, you give a separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)* Please let the hon. Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The hon. Minister is ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH: Sir, the Government has given a proposal for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: The Government has not proposed anything. This discussion is an Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, whether you want to give reply or not?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Sir, instead of giving reply, the hon. Minister has been giving suggestions. He has given notice. Why he is not being allowed to speak? you are talking about the discussion for the whole day, but you are not allowing him to speak for just two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: It is not in my hands. It is the call of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Sir it rests with you. It means you do not want any discussion. The Government can have this discussion. When the treasury benches as well as the Opposition is ready for discussion, it should take place. You give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, two hon. Members who gave notice are not present. According to the rules, in the Calling Attention the Members who gave notice alone can speak. They cannot stand up and say 'I want to speak'. We have to follow the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

You will have to follow the rule. The notice for Calling Attention has been gives by Shri Rewati Raman Singh. You have not given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is Calling Attention. Only those Members will be allowed to speak who have given notices for it. The Hon. Speaker has already stated that this issue will be considered.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Let Shrimati Badal speak for a minute. Then, the House will start functioning. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I shall allow Shrimati Badal to speak, then other Members cannot be denied this opportunity. You decide among yourselves about that

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are 4-5 Members eager to speak. All of them will have to be given opportunity to speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir you are all-in-all.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everything is Okay, but this will also be done as per the rule.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On a special request, I am allowing only Shrimati Badal. No other Member will be allowed. Badalji, be brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I have given notice. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at two minutes past  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambhi):  
Chairman, Sir, you first give ruling on this.  
.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is going to reply, and then I will give you a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

14.02¼ hrs.

*Bill 406*  
JHARKHAND PANCHAYAT RAJ  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010\*  
*Int.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 15, Dr. C.P. Joshi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001."

*The motion was adopted.*

Dr. C.P. JOSHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.02½ hrs.

*Statement 406-407*  
STATEMENT RE: JHARKHAND PANCHAYAT  
RAJ (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2010\*\* (st.)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 12-8-2010.

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-2840/15/10.

[Dr. C.P. Joshi]

reasons for immediate legislation by the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010 (Jharkhand Ordinance No. 1 of 2010).

14.02¾ hrs.

*Committee*  
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

19th Report *Presented*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to present the 19th Report of the Business Advisory Committee (BAC).

14.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of rampant *(C.A)* adulteration of food and edible substances in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is no doubt that the issue of adulteration of food and edible substances is a very serious matter. The hon. Minister has expressed the willingness of the Government to have a Short Duration Discussion on this matter. Hon. Members may give notices under Rule 193 for discussion on the matter. The date and time of discussion will be decided by the hon. Speaker.

[Translation]

Dr. RATAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadur Sahib): Chairman, Sir, we have given notice for Calling Attention. Allow us to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Sir, we have given notice for the Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please cooperate with the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You will get your time after the reply of the Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your time. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Thank you, Sir. To begin with, I am grateful to the Chair and the hon. Members for giving me this opportunity to reply to this very important issue. I must appreciate the concern of the entire House, and, specifically, Shri Jagdambika Pal. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): I am not asking anything or speaking anything against you. I am just on a procedural matter. Mr. Chairman, you have already announced that the Chair is willing to have a discussion under Rule 193. If the hon. Members give notices, certainly you will allow it. That is the announcement which you have already made. So, I think there is no need for any further discussion on this subject because that will be repetition. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, the hon. Member is making a point

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Moreover, there is no precedent for having a discussion on this Calling Attention Motion. Generally, I have seen that after lunch break, the Calling Attention Notices are not taken up for discussion. When you have already announced that

there will be a discussion under Rule 193 on this subject because it is a very important one, why are you going in for the reply?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: May I suggest the following for your consideration? I am going to be very short. I am going to be very specific. It is not going to take much time. I am willing to sit. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): If the hon. Members give notices in a different form, that can be admitted and the procedural question will not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is let the hon. Minister reply, and then we will continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You are wasting the time.

*[Translation]*

You will be given time.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Shailendraji, you sit down. You are disturbing again and again. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record. Hon. Minister, please continue.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, speak later on.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am echoing your sentiment. You sit on the Chair. Every Member knows about the rulings. The Calling Attention Motion is taken up in the first hour. You have given ruling that when

this matter will be taken up under the Rule 193, all the Members can participate in that discussion. It will be better if hon. Minister gives reply at that time. Giving reply at this time is not good. This is what I was saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You agree with the ruling, and this is also my ruling. We will do it later. Hon. Minister, please continue.

\*SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, if you want there is a middle path. If you want I can lay the reply, which I have written very well, on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, with your permission, I am laying the written reply on the Table of the House. The Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Jagdambika Pal, has raised four important issues today.

- Rapid adulteration of food items
- Use of oxytocin to increase the size of vegetables
- Use of calcium carbide for artificial ripening of fruits
- Data suggesting the decline in the food adulteration as given in the Statement
- Strengthening the implementation structure in the States which include the number of laboratories

As it is evident from the Statement, the food adulteration is a matter of concern for one and all, irrespective of State, region, etc. And as such, as emphasized in the statement, as to the collective responsibility of all of us concerned at the Centre and at the State or UT Government level. As the entire issue of adulteration comes under the ambit of the PFA Act 1954, PFA Rules 1955. As per that, role of the Centre is well defined which is of enacting laws/issuing advisories from time to time/making standards/alerting

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Dinesh Trivedi]

States as and when specific complaint or issues are raised either by the citizens. The entire implementation part has been entrusted the State Governments/UT administrations.

Use of oxytocin: There have been reports from various sections of societies, including Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Media, etc on the use of oxytocin by the growers of vegetables and dairy farmers. Oxytocin is a (Schedule H) drug, to be sold against prescription, in a single blister pack, prescribed by a registered medical practitioner for specific use. Any misuse of oxytocin for any other purpose is punishable under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and the PFA Act 1954. Based on reports, my ministry had issued advisories to all the State Governments on 30th July, 2010, after which some of the States like Uttar Pradesh had confiscated huge quantities of Oxytocin. We also have a report from Punjab Agricultural University, which suggests that there is no visible effect on the crop yield of the vegetables like bottle gourd, pumpkin and cucumber. We also have a report through ICMR, that as per the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Oxytocin is a protein hormone and if taken orally, will not be functional since it will be destroyed by the gastric and intestinal enzymes. However, we have the Ministry has constituted a committee under the Co-Chairman of DG, ICMR and DG ICAR to decide a strategy to tackle this issue on a long term basis and identify researchable issues pertaining to detection of agents namely, Copper Sulphate, Oxytocin etc in vegetables and determine its effects on health.

Use of Calcium Carbide for ripening fruits: Calcium Carbide is banned for ripening of fruit under the Rule 44AA of PFA Rules, 1955. However, there are other use of Calcium Carbide so simply banning Calcium Carbide may not be the solution. The Ministry had issue an advisory on 26th of May, 2010, cautioning the States/UTs governments against the use of Calcium Carbide for ripening of fruits. However, I understand from the Ministry of Agriculture that they have stated GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTISES (GAP) under which farmers are educated and trained in ripening of fruits,

with usage of recommended chemicals according to the prescribed procedure.

Data suggesting the decline in the food adulteration as given in the statement: Data have been provided by the State/UT Governments. Unfortunately, we do not receive data regularly from many States. For 2006-2008 many States have not furnished the data yet.

Strengthening the implementation structure in the States which include the number of laboratories. The Government has come up with FSSA Act 2006. The present position is: All 101 sections have been notified except one (Sec 22) has not been notified. The newly constituted Food Authority has recommended a model implementation structure to be put in place by the States. The FSSA Rules are in the final stages of notification, and will be notified shortly. We are coordinating with the State Government officials through a Central Advisory Committee, where all the State Food Safety Commissioners are members. The meeting of the committee is going to be held shortly. We are conducting a Gap analysis for the purpose of upgrading State Food Labs.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-2839-A/15/10]

14.09 hrs.

412-422

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

(MUR-377)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down. Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

- 412-413
- (i) Need to relax Cabotage Law (Section 407) for the proposed International Container

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

*Shipping*  
**Shipment Terminal at Vallarpadam, Kerala**  
**in order to attract transshipment through**  
**foreign feeder ships (MUR 377)**

**SHRI P.T. THOMAS** (Idukki): It is understood that the existing Cabotage law (Section 407) is likely to adversely affect the proposed International Container Transshipment Terminal at Vallarpadam. While foreign feeder ships can carry EXIM containers from Colombo to all Indian Ports, this facility will not be available from ICTT, Vallarpadam as per the prevailing norms. This is likely to affect the viability of the ICTT. The transshipment containers coming from foreign countries and bound for other ports in India, and export containers originating in other Indian Ports and transhipped at Cochin on their way to foreign countries, cannot be treated as domestic cargo movement within the meaning of Cabotage law. The Government should take viable steps to correct the above situation and to ensure that the long cherished dream of India setting up a container transshipment terminal in India at Vallarpadam becomes a reality.

*Emergency Proclamation*  
 (ii) **Need to ban the book 'The lives of Shri Aurobindo' written by a US author, for its allegedly containing derogatory remarks against Shri Aurobindo, an Indian patriot**

*u/b*  
**SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN** (Sambalpur): Sri Aurobindo is one of the worthiest sons of India, who was a famous freedom fighter, revolutionary, Yogi, and Philosopher started an Ashram at Puducherry. The country is proud of his world famous literary genius and mysticism. But in the book titled, 'The lives of Sri Aurobindo', written by Mr. Peter Hiss, a citizen of U.S.A, attempts have been made to blemish and defame Shri Aurobindo directly and indirectly. So, I request Hon'ble Prime-Minister to take suitable step to uphold the prestige of our motherland and protect the religious sentiment of crores of devotees by banning the book of Mr. Peter Hiss.

*Railways 413-414*  
 (iii) **Need to provide stoppage for Train No. 2731/2732 Tirupati-Secunderabad Express at Ananthapur railway Station, Andhra Pradesh (MUR 377)**

**SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY**

(Anantapur): After the gauge conversion of Pakala-Dharmavaram line in South Central Railway which was inaugurated recently, the Railways have introduced a new train-2731/2732 Tirupati-Secunderabad Express—to cater to the needs of thousands of passengers who visit the holy place, Tirupati every day. In fact, this is the first Express train on this newly laid broad gauge track and the people of Anantapur district have wholeheartedly welcomed the gauge conversion and introduction of trains on this route.

It is unfortunate that the Railways have not proposed a stoppage for this train at the district headquarters and parliamentary constituency headquarters of Anantapur. Large number of passengers travel from Anantapur towards Secunderbad and Tirupati and a night Express train on this route would fetch huge amount of income to the Railways. Stoppage of this train at Anantapur station is very essential for both to increase the revenue of Railways and to meet the growing needs of the passengers.

I would urge upon the Minister of Railways to issue directions to SCR authorities to provide a stoppage for 2731/2732 Tirupati-Secunderbad Express train at Anantapur with immediate effect.

*Ards and Grants*  
 (iv) **Need to provide matching grant of 70 per cent by the Central Government for implementation of Sanitation projects in Zaheerabad, Andhra Pradesh and other**

*parts of country*  
*(MUR 377) 414-415*  
**SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR** (Zaheerabad):

It is said that "Health is Wealth" and we can ensure it through proper sanitation facilities only. The Sanitation programmes which are being implemented in our country are not giving the actual desired results not only in my parliamentary constituency—Zaheerabad in Andhra Pradesh but all over the country as a whole, particularly in rural areas. Already the States are facing financial crunch and are not in a position to fund the sanitation projects properly due to various reasons. Now days, the Government is allocating only Rs. 3,000 per unit for sanitation related activities. This amount is insufficient to carry out the sanitation activities properly and there



[Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar]

is a dire need to allocate at least Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 per unit to take up the sanitation projects in the current five year plan to meet the rising costs and to get the quality work.

The Ministry should kindly consider and implement the sanitation related programmes through the matching grant of 70 per cent by the central Government and 30 per cent by the respective State Governments so that the works cannot be affected due to financial problems. There should not be any type of lack of funds in implementing the sanitation related programmes in rural and urban areas of our country. NGOs and local people must be involved in sanitation programmes with proper awareness with separate budgetary allocation from the Central Government.

I, therefore, request the concerned Hon'ble Minister, through the Chair, to implement the sanitation projects in the country with the matching grant of 70 per cent by the Central Government and 30 per cent PER UNIT by the respective State Governments in the remaining Five Year Plan Period (2007-12) especially in Andhra Pradesh and all over the country.

- 415-416
- (v) **Need to fill up various vacant posts of Scientists and create additional posts at National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad for nutrition awareness activities in backward areas of Telangana in Andhra Pradesh**

(MUR 377)  
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the need to fill up various posts which are lying vacant, particularly the posts of Scientists and creation of additional posts at the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) in Hyderabad.

As the House is aware that people are suffering from nutritional diseases like iron deficiency, anemia (IDA) and Iodine Deficiency Diseases (IDD) due to many reasons especially in the backward areas like Telangana in Andhra Pradesh. The administrative machinery for

project identification, formulation and implementation, particularly at the State Level, need to be strengthened, taking into account the programme content and coverage especially in the rural and backward areas like Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh. For this, the Government should create additional posts for nutrition extension and awareness activities and also additional posts should be created in the training wing in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan.

For this, proper awareness campaigns should be organized at the village level regularly preferably on Sundays. To implement the projects, sufficient administrative manpower is required at each level. The Government should set the goal within a time frame to achieve 'Nutrition for All' by taking it up as a slogan from the village level.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly intervene in the matter to ensure that all the present posts are filled up and new posts are created wherever necessary with sufficient funds to NIN, Hyderabad in the remaining current Five Year Plan period (2007-12).

- 416-417
- (vi) **Need to accord approval to the proposals sent by the Government of Karnataka for repair and maintenance of NH-63 and NH-13 in Karnataka**

National Highway  
 [Translation]

(MUR 377)  
 SHRIMATI. J. SHANTHA (Bellary): Madam, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Road Transport and Highways to the national highway which passes through Bellary region of Karnataka. The state government of Karnataka has sent two proposals to the centre for development and maintenance of the national highway no. 63 and 13. But no action has been taken so far on those proposals. The Ankola-Gooty section of highway no. 63, which runs from Hospet to Godignoor and the Sholapur-Manglore section of highway no. 13, which runs from Vyasankere to Dananaya Kanakere is in very poor condition.

Madam, these roads which connects Hospet-Bellary

and Hospet-Bangaluru-Manglore are linked with a number of mines, railway loading yards and feeder roads of heavy industries. These roads experience heavy transportation of vehicles due to the industrial mining activities. This has led to the bad conditions of these highways. The recent floods have further damaged the roads in district Bellary. Road accidents have become a common occurrence and people face a lot of hardships while passing through them.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to immediately take action on the two proposals sent by the Karnataka Government and push the maintenance and development work of national highways in Karnataka. The Government should give technical, administrative and financial approval to these projects to provide relief to the people.

- 417  
(vii) **Need to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Rajoli, Bihar** (MUR 377)

Dr. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): The Government of India has announced the setting up of Atomic Power Plants in different states of the country including Rajoli in Bihar. The Chief Minister of Bihar has given assurance about the availability of water in the National Development Council, but unfortunately, the Central Government has not given sanction to the setting up of an Atomic Power Plant.

I, therefore, request the Government, through you, to immediately announce the setting up of an Atomic Power Plant in Rajoli of Bihar.

- 417-418  
Tourism  
(viii) **Need to develop a tourist circuit linking places of historical and religious importance in Himachal Pradesh** (MUR 377)

Dr. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): God has blessed Himachal Pradesh with unparalleled natural beauty which can be put to great advantage assuring new dimensions by promoting tourism in the state. This will strengthen the state economically and generate employment opportunities. Therefore, the Government should develop a tourist circuit linking enchanting green valleys, lands

of unique herbs, beautiful dense forests, glistening snow-clad peaks, historical Shaktipeeths namely, Chamunda, Brajeshwar, Jawalaji, Chintapurni, Nainadevi, the places sacred to lord Shiva like Bhermaur, Baijnath, Kathgarh, Kinnaur, Mandi, Diotsidh, famous Gurudwara like Manikarne and Paonta Sahib and the residence of his highness Dalai Lama, Dharmshala and the sacred rivers viz. Beas, Ravi and Satluj. The Government of India should immediately approve a tourist circle in Himachal Pradesh.

- (ix) **Need to revise pay structure of State Forest Service cadre of Andaman and Nicobar Islands at par with DANIPS** Forest

[English]

418 (MUR 377)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): The assistant Conservator of Forests is the major pillar of SFS set up but had been subjected to gross injustice since the 4th CPC.

The 5th CPC though held that parity of Forest Officials with their equivalent ranks in police is justified; the benefit in terms of pay and allowances was extended only to the officers of All India Services i.e. IFS Officers.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests recommended pay structure of ACFs at par with Dy. SP and SFS Association took up the matter with the 6th CPC when it visited Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The SFS Officers approached the Anomaly Committee constituted at Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Anomaly Committee sent recommendations to MoEF for issue of orders for implementation of the recommendations but the matter is still lying pending with the MoEF.

It is earnestly requested that necessary directions may be issued to the concerned authorities so that the justified pay structure at par with DANIPS may be extended to the State Forest Service Cadre of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as recommended by the MoEF and Anomaly Committee of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration at the earliest.

- 419 (x) **Dam and Reservoir**  
**Need to accord permission for Hydro-electric project at Konar Dam in Bokaro, Jharkhand**  
 (MUR 377)

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): The NHPC handed over a report to the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) in 2003-04 with regard to the setting up of a hydel project at Konar dam in Bokaro Jharkhand. NHPC can set up 3 MW power project at that place. After two year, the experts of the CWC studied the project. It is said that the cracks of the Konar dam need to be monitored for 4-5 year. It is strange. How NHPC and DVC agreed to set up 3 MW project even after findings cracks in the dam and why a lot of time was wasted and money spent by the concerned bodies?

Therefore, the Government is requested to ask CWC to accord permission for the project.

- 419 (xi) **Need to release funds from Central Road Fund for the repair and maintenance of roads in Etawah, Auraiya and Kanpur Dehat regions of Uttar Pradesh**  
 (MUR 377)

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Sir, I wish to draw your attention towards the dilapidated condition of roads of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Etawah, Auraiya and Kanpur Dehat. The pitiable condition of roads has led to a rise in road accidents which have claimed a large number of lives and caused a lot of harassment to the local people. Even the condition of national highways, passing through it, is pitiable.

I, therefore, request the Government to release funds from Central Road Fund for the repair and maintenance of roads in Etawah, Auraiya and Kanpur Dehat region of Uttar Pradesh.

- 419-420 (xii) **Railways**  
**Need to provide rail connectivity between Bulandshahar and Delhi and upgrade Chola Railway Station near Bulandshahar in Uttar Pradesh**  
 (MUR 377)

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar): The district headquarters Bulandshahar of Uttar Pradesh is not connected directly with Delhi by rail. It causes a lot of harassment to the local people. The people have been demanding for a long time to provide

direct rail line to Delhi, and if it is not possible for any reason, the Chola railway station, which lies just 8 km away from Bulandshahar on Delhi-Howrah rail line, be upgraded and the Chola railway station be renamed as Chola-Bulandshahar. Further, all the Express trains should be stopped at this railway station.

- 420 (xiii) **Need to constitute a vigilance cum Monitoring Committee to check the process of procurement of paddy by F.C.I. in West Champaran and Nalanda districts of Bihar**  
 (MUR 377)

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO (Balmiki Nagar): In my state Bihar, the Food Corporation of India, has not been purchasing rice and wheat directly from the farmers. Instead, the purchase is made through middlemen and businessmen who pay lesser price to the farmers for their produce putting farmers at a disadvantage.

The two districts of my constituency, West Champaran and Nalanda, are badly affected from this practice.

To solve this problem, vigilance and hearing committee should be formed at district level in Bihar. The committee should be comprised of the elected representatives of the district and headed by the Member of Parliament. Only the formation of vigilance and hearing committee will stop the practice of purchasing wheat and rice through middlemen. The middlemen should be given strict punishment by making a special law as the present law is insufficient. I strongly demand for the amendment of the IPC and the GPC for this purpose. A vigilance and monitoring committee should be formed in West Champaran and Nalanda districts of Bihar in this year itself.

- 420-421 (xiv) **Need for widening and strengthening of various roads in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu under Central Road Fund Scheme**

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): The Dharmapuri district is one of the backward districts in the state of Tamil Nadu and this district needs support

from the Central Government as far as the roads are concerned. The following roads need the widening and strengthening urgently and the same may please be carried out under Central Road Fund Scheme at the earliest.

1. Widening of four lane from Km. 134/0-141/0 of NH 7 from Hale-Dharmapuri to Government Arts College in Dharmapuri Town.
2. Widening and improvements to Bommidi R.S. to Thoppaiyar Road Km. 0/0-10/0.
3. Widening and improvements to Bommidi R.S. to Thoppaiyar Road Km. 10/0-17/0.
4. Widening and improvements to Bommidi R.S. to Thoppaiyar Road Km. 19/4-24/2.
5. Widening and improvements to Pennagaram-Nagamara Road Km. 25/0-29/6.
6. Widening and improvements to Boothanatham-Kalliyur-Jammanahalli Road Km. 0/0-5/8.
7. Widening and improvements to Mallapuram-Gopinathampatty Road Km. 18/0-21/0.
8. Widening and improvements to Mookanur-Karur Road Km. 22/0-25/6

Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to direct the concerned authorities to carry out the work of the above said roads under Central Road Fund Scheme at the earliest.

- Railways 421-422*
- (xv) **Need to provide rail connectivity linking Delhi to Bolangir, Titilagarh and Sambalpur regions of Orissa and provide basic amenities at railway stations of these regions**
- (MUR 377)*

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO, (Bolangir): Bolangir region of Orissa is facing numerous problems with regard to railways. There is no direct connectivity between the national capital and the regions of Bolangir, Titilagarh and Sambalpur. The people are, as a consequence, largely disconnected from the National Capital. There is only a single operational

reservation centre in the region which sometimes closes down earlier than the routine time. The platforms at the stations are bereft of basic infrastructure. Clean drinking water is not available and seats have not been provided for the passengers at the reservation counter. There is a need for building pathways for the movement of wheel chairs as well as new wheelchairs may be provided for the convenience of disabled and the senior citizens. The Railway Crossings are unlevelled and are hazardous to the safety of the passengers. I urge upon the Ministry of Railways to take necessary action in this regard.

- (xvi) **Need to allocate funds for infrastructural development of Sports Authority of India Centre at Aurangabad, Maharashtra**

*(MUR 377)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Sambhajinagar Aurangabad is an important city in Maharashtra State. It is treated as the capital of Marathwada Region consisting of 8 districts. The people belonging to all these 8 districts Sambhajinagar Aurangabad for its existing industrial, educational and other infrastructural facilities. The Sports Authority of India Centre at frequently visit Sambhajinagar Aurangabad is one among them. The SAI Sub-Centre is having excellent infrastructures but lacks sports facility.

The facilities like Astro Turf for Hockey, synthetic athletic track, construction of concrete road from main gate to all the play grounds, street lights in the campus, removal of high extension electricity and installation of rain water harvesting system are to be provided and modernized to make it the best sports centre of the region.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to allocate funds and provide the said facilities to SAI, Sambhajinagar, Aurangabad, in the public interest.

14.10 hrs.

*Bill 422-474*

FOREIGN TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2010

[English] *As passed by Rajya Sabha*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item No. 18, Shri Anand Sharma.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Foreign trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I would like to make a brief opening statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum. Mr. Minister, please continue.

<sup>423-427</sup>  
SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 is an Act to provide for the development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports into and augmenting exports from India, and also for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Since the enactment of this Act in 1992, there have been many developments, and certain requirements have arisen which necessitate the amendments to the Act. Accordingly, the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2001 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. That proposal was examined in detail by the Departmentally-related Standing Committee which submitted its report way back in the year 2002. Subsequently, it was decided to withdraw the amendment Bill and subsume the changes proposed in the first amendment Bill of 2001 based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, as well as the additional issues relating to foreign trade facilitation and regulation in a new Bill to be introduced subsequently. This Bill was again introduced on the 25th of November, 2009, in the Rajya Sabha which has, after due deliberations, passed this Bill.

Sir, the Foreign Trade Act of 1992 comprised 20 Sections of which 17 Sections are proposed to be amended through the Foreign Trade Amendment Bill of 2009, and the proposed amendments to the Bill are as per the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

The amendments which are proposed provide for, the first and the most important, the imposition of quantitative restrictions as a trade safeguard measure.

As of now, though there are inherent powers under the Act, there is no specific provision which empowers the authorities or the agencies required to take action as a trade defence measure to impose quantitative restrictions. By incorporating that, through this amendment, we will ensure that as and when required, if there is a surge in imports, if imports are coming at prices which are lower than the prices at which they are produced or marketed in the country or which is producing them, or the price in other markets of the same product, then the quantitative restrictions can be imposed. There are provisions under the Directorate General of Dumping and the Safeguards, but the quantitative restriction provision has not been there. That is why we propose to bring that in, and this will be in conformity with the agreements of which India is party to, that is, article 19 of GATT and also the WTO agreement on safeguards.

We also, through this amendment Bill, propose to bring in tighter trade controls in the case of dual use goods and related technologies in conformity again with the provisions of the Act which was passed by this Parliament in 2005, that is, Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems, which would enable stringent action to be taken in case of any trade violations, export violations with respect to dual use materials. Though this Act is in place since 2005, the enforcement responsibility is with the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, which does not have on the statute the powers to implement. By incorporating this we will ensure an effective implementation of the dual use technology trade aspects.

We are also bringing in technology and services within the ambit of the Act and that is to facilitate trade in both services and technology. In the last few years, particularly since the enactment of the Act in the year 1992, the trade in services have increased manifold and it continues to grow. The Government has taken many measures under the Foreign Trade Policy to promote the services trade, which is one of India's core strengths and globally recognized. Many incentives and support measures have been given to the trade in services and therefore only those services which specifically benefit

from the various incentive schemes under this Act will be brought within the ambit through this amendment.

About technology, I have referred to one aspect of technology. This is specifying the technologies to regulate the trade and particularly those technologies where the potential of becoming a medium of proliferation is very much there. And the definition of technologies that has been included in the proposed amendment is exactly on the line which has been suggested by the DRDO and the Ministry of External Affairs.

The amendment Bill also will ensure that all restrictions on imports and exports of the goods notified by various Ministries and Departments are available at one place. As of now, the different Departments have their own notifications for the restrictions either on imports or exports. This would reduce the transaction cost because this will all be brought within the ambit of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill and it will cut down the transaction cost for those who are engaged in this trade. This is also, I would like to submit and inform the House, in conformity with India's commitments at the WTO and will not amount to any waiver of any statutory requirement under any other law as applicable.

Section 8 of the Act gives the Directorate General of Foreign Trade powers to suspend or cancel importer-exporter code number if there is reason to believe that any person has made an export or import in a manner that is gravely prejudicial to the trade relations of India. The proposed Bill now will delete the word 'gravely' because to have the word 'gravely' in the body of the Bill makes it difficult to prove what is gravely prejudicial particularly when these issues are taken to the Court. This amendment would enable swift and exemplary action in trade dispute matters.

The objective of the Bill is also to rationalise and improve the system of levying and realising fiscal penalties through an effective mechanism and enabling the Customs and Central Excise Settlement Commission for settlement of customs and excise duties and interest. The other provisions also enable the DGFT to take

effective penal action under Section 9 of the Foreign Trade Act, in case of violation of the provisions of the Act if any, by the beneficiaries of the certificate, scrip or other financial instruments bestowing financial or fiscal benefits.

The Committee's suggestions, as I have mentioned, have been incorporated and accepted by the Government. All the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee have been included except for one minor recommendation which was purely of a drafting nature. The changes recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee were mainly for simplification or clarification and aim to address the concerns of the stakeholders which include adding provisos to clauses 3, 6 and 10 of the Foreign Trade (Amendment) Bill, 2009 to the effect that the provisions of the relevant sections, sub-sections would be applicable in case of import or export of services or technologies, only when the service or technology provider is availing benefit under the Foreign Trade Policy or is dealing with specified technologies.

The other major recommendation of the Committee on including and also providing for appropriate legal safeguards for putting quantitative restrictions in respect of agricultural goods and making provisions to that effect that search and seizure should be permitted only with the approval of a senior officer of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. The Committee also recommended that the words 'article', 'articles' wherever appearing be substituted to the 'goods' which has been done.

As I had said, this Bill will ensure that we empower the implementing agencies to impose restrictions as and when required, as a trade measure through quantitative restrictions, if there is a fear of any surge in imports, cheaper imports, or any threat which can cause injury to the domestic industry. Also, to cut down the transaction cost there is nationalisation and simplification by bringing at one place under this Act all the other restrictions which relate to import and exports as per the notifications of other Departments. As of now any entity engaged in commerce will have to go through all

[Shri Anand Sharma]

such Departments whereas now there is a consolidation being done at one place. I have mentioned right in the beginning but for the benefit of the Members that the proposed amendment Bill is entirely in conformity with Article 18 of GATT and WTO agreements.

With these words, I commend this Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

427-433

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010. Without giving any introduction, I would like to come directly on the issues elaborated by the hon. Minister. The Bill passed in the year 1992 had touched upon the import and export of goods. This Bill seeks to bring in information technology and services, along with goods within the ambit of foreign trade. The entities engaged in the import and export of services and information technology will have to obtain license. Another issue pertains to quantitative restrictions, as has been mentioned by the hon. Minister.

Further, this Bill aims to give a fillip to exports and ease imports. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that since the beginning of economic reforms in 1991, the words like liberalization, globalization, privatization came into vogue and it was said that the country, riding on the wave of economic reform, will move into an era of fast economic development. There were some apprehensions also, and they still continue to linger on like a large gap between big industries and the small scale industries sector, which, now-a-days is called as MSME i.e. medium, small and micro enterprises. There are reports which suggest that the capacity of this sector to import and export

has weakened in comparison to the big industries. This Bill had been referred to the Standing Committee, which studied it in detail. I would like to quote from the report of the standing Committee.

[English]

"The Bill seeks to regulate trade in services and technology in addition to goods. The Committee noted that the Government should take adequate precaution to ensure that the interpretation of the various provisions of the Bill do not adversely affect the growth of various services sector, particularly the IT sector in view of its importance in the national economy."

[Translation]

The second thing the Committee has stated is that:

[English]

"The Committee recommends that this should be made amply clear in the law by substituting the word 'article' with 'goods'. The Committee suggests that effective mechanism should be put in place for consultation with the affected or likely to be affected parties before imposing Quantitative Restrictions. The Committee however recommends that it should be ensured that the rules framed under this provision be displayed in the website also."

[Translation]

This is the recommendation of the Committee. This recommendation is also for agricultural goods.

[English]

"The Committee recommends that there should be an appropriate legal safeguard for imposing Quantitative Restrictions in respect of agriculture goods."

[Translation]

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards two-three points, viz. the committee carried out detailed study of this Bill and has

recommended that this Bill may not adversely affect the SSI people in this country. Has this point been kept in view in this Bill? As the hon. Minister stated that now that complete responsibility of its enforcement lies with the DGFT. I would like to contend that the DGFT is a very small department with quite a few numbers of officers and a single office in every state. The Government has already entrusted the responsibility of SEZ to the DGFT and also the responsibility of providing licence for import-export, now, the responsibility of enforcement pertaining to services and technology is also being given to it. Is the DGFT capable for this? Does it have full manpower and machinery available required to implement it? As per my information, officers are deputed to the DGFT through the Indian Trade Service and recruitment for this service has not been conducted for the last 17 years by the UPSC. Only last year the department has asked for recruitment for 22 posts, which has not been conducted till date and it is a separate matter as to by when these posts will be filled up. The public does not even know about the location of the DGFT office. Earlier, only people engaged in import and export of goods used to visit that office, now, services will also be linked to that office about which he had been telling that linking them was a compulsion under the GATT and WTO. I would like to quote the services which are being linked-'business, communication, construction and engineering, distribution, education, environment, finance services, health, tourism and travel, recreation, culture and sports, transport and others. Some other services could be added to it, in case the Government intends to do so. When so many services are entrusted to the DGFT, the question arises whether it is capable to undertake all the responsibility or not. I belong to Rajasthan, I know that the office of the DGFT is in Udyog Bhavan. When people visit over there at times, the staff of the DGFT say

[English]

"we are dealing with enforcement; do not come to us for the development aspect."

[Translation]

This is their culture. I have got the first hand

experience in this regard. When a number of people visit that office to procure import-export licences and ask them about the method to obtain it or how to fill up the form, they state,

[English]

'we are dealing with enforcement; we are not dealing with development'.

[Translation]

They tell that they would not inform. If someone from the staff tries to provide information, action is taken by its officers against that official or officer. There is just one DGFT office in Rajasthan, which is at Udyog Bhavan in Jaipur. Similarly, there are single offices in every state with only a few numbers of staff, how will they be able to cope up with so many services. He has stated that code will also be mandatory for import-export and without it it cannot be undertaken. I would like to ask

[English]

is DGFT capable to deliver the goods or not?

[Translation]

This is my question to hon. Minister The question of interpretation also came up before the Standing Committee that interpretation could create a number of difficulties.

Discussion had been held on the matter of interpretation in the Standing Committee and the committee found that interpretation of a number of laws done by those who carry out enforcement is done wrongly thereby creating difficulty for the people. I would like to give an example. There is a notification of the Union Government regarding banning the plastic carry bags. Under that, the Governments of Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have put a ban on them. That Act explicitly states that there will be a ban on plastic carry bags. A design has also be given thereof to illustrate that what has been banned. The limit in terms of the quantum of micro about which the ban will be implemented has been left to the State



[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

governments, however, despite that in the states in which these bags have been banned, exception have been given regarding the bags containing foodstuff, packaging bags for storing blood and plastic bags for storage of milk. I would like to reiterate that the enforcement agencies in every state are very few in number, particularly in regard to the plastic bags. The offices of State Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board are just one each in state. That is why they are not able to deal with it in an effective manner resulting in difficulties to the public and a boost to corruption. If a poor man of a village is carrying a plastic bag, that is seized a fine of Rs. 500 is slapped on him. The man says that this is not the banned plastic container as it has been sewn. However, he is told that all the plastic bags are banned. I am telling you the field experience of myself. That is why, an apprehension had been stated by the Standing Committee as well that in terms of interpretation, the public could be put in a difficult situation. I would like to submit that every state has a single office of the state pollution control board and if other services along with the implementation of the ban on plastic bags are entrusted to the office of the DGFT in this way, it may bring forth agents to provide services. The Government should be cautious in this regard, otherwise, there could be difficulty in a complete implementation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I would like to submit a few points about an important issue—the legal issue. The Bill states-

[English]

that all licences for import or export shall be regulated only under this Act. This will override the provisions under all other Acts.

[Translation]

The Clause-3 states this that this Act will override all other Acts. I would like to ask whether any foreign bank intending to set up its branch in India will have regulations of RBI over it or this Bill will have an

overriding effect as the financial services have also been added to it by the Government. The RBI is a separate authority. Similarly, if any services wish to come in the field of communication, the rules of the TRAI will be enforced thereon or action will be taken as per this Act? The Standing Committee had also expressed apprehension about this uncertainty and this is continuing even today because there are different things mentioned in the Clauses. What I told has been stated in Clause-3.

[English]

This will override the provisions under all other Acts. Further, something else has been retained in clause-19 that this implies that service providers will no longer require to be licensed at least for foreign trade in services by the regulator on other sectors. Under its own laws, the RBI regulates the entry of foreign bank under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. This may lead to uncertainty about which regulator or Ministry has jurisdiction to license cross-border trade in the relevant sector.

[Translation]

This uncertainty continues. As such, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether this uncertainty would be removed or not.

I would like to cite another important and sacrosanct objective. We want to make available level playing field to the industries of the SSI sector and MSME sector. This has been written in the statement of object and also in the Bill.

I would like to know whether the facilities enjoyed by the industrial sector in America are available in India in the wake of WTO and GATT agreement which liberalized the trade world over resulting in a situation where a thing produced in a industry here could be sold in Brazil and vice versa. I want to submit that loan at the interest rate of 2-3 per cent is available to a person in America if he sets up an industry or carries out export-import or forms a big group. Is it available at 2-3 per cent in India? If not, how is it level playing

field? There are many such sectors, the facilities being provided to the industries in England, America are not available in India. At times, the Government does a tremendous job through a notification, however, it does not pay attention towards its interpretation. Like E-submission was launched in income tax. A person can give income tax online sitting in his home. People thought that e-submission will definitely be followed by e-refund also. When this matter was taken up with the IT department, they clarified that, for refund, one will have to visit the income tax office. The Government should be careful about this interpretation. The Hon. Minister should tell us in his response whether he has accommodated the point raised by the Standing Committee. I welcome the removal of the word 'gravely' from the Bill. But I fail to understand why they overlooked the aspect of natural justice. It is clearly written in the IPC on CrPC that no officer lower than the rank of sub-inspector can register FIR. But, here, this Bill provides that any officer can seize or suspend the license of any person and can check the figures. Here the Bill mentions the word 'officer' not the 'rank' of an officer. Further, it is provided that he will not get any opportunity of hearing. I would like to say, through you, that this is against the spirit of natural justice. The opportunity of hearing will be given after 6 months. Why 6 months? First, the Bill should clearly spell out the rank of the officer of the DGFTG who can take action. Otherwise, any person can harass the citizen. In this respect, we should follow the precedent set by the IPC and the GPC, wherein it is clearly provided that no officer lower than the rank of sub-inspector can register FIR. Not only this, the opportunity of hearing to be provided after a gap of six months is not good. If a person pleads that his goods are appropriate and he is ready to show his account and Bill, but the officer can go ahead with the seizure of goods and the cancellation of license. This is against the principle of natural justice. The objectives of this Bill may be pious but as regards interpretation, the hon. Minister should bring an amendment in the Bill keeping in mind the recommendation of the Standing Committee. This will be beneficial for the people engaged in export and import. With this, I conclude.

434-438

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai-North): Hon.

Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. Today, the House is discussing the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2003. This act was passed in 1992 in the wake of WTO regime and globalization. It was said that the trade barriers existing between different countries should be brought down. But, there was a lurking fear that the free economy between the developing and the developed countries which was being envisaged, may affect badly the industrial occupation and conditions in the underdeveloped and developing countries. This regime was set up to regulate this aspect. I welcome the timely amendment brought by the hon. Minister. The Bill provides for three types of amendments. First set of amendment concerns with quantitative restrictions. For a long time, concerns are being raised in our country about quantitative restrictions. The goods are being dumped in our country with the biggest dumping from China. Our trading partners have been dumping their goods in our country. This matter has been discussed in the House on a number of times. The WTO had empowered every country to impose quantitative restriction as a safeguard measure and this amendment is introduced to provide legal backing to this provision. Secondly, till now, the foreign trade consisted of goods only. For the first time services and technology have been brought in the ambit of trade through an amendment in this. The service sector holds a big chunk in our GDP and economy. The service sector has been growing rapidly in the world. The technology exchange is also a major issue. So, the second amendment concerns with this aspect. The third amendment concerns with the WMD. The Unlawful Activities Act, 2005 had imposed restrictions on the reusable substance for weapons of mass destruction. But there was ambiguity as to the agency which will enforce the Act. Now through this Amendment, The Ministry of Commerce has been authorised to put a check on the import and export of dangerous substances.

All the three Amendment are good and they will go a long way to provide protection to the local industries and will give a fillip to foreign trades.

[Shri Sanjay Nirupam]

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards two or three points. The quantitative restrictions are welcome, because India is being used as a dumping ground and our country is known as the biggest anti-dumping investigator in the world. I would like to throw some light on the initiatives taken to check dumping.

[English]

"Investigations initiated by the Director-General of Anti-Dumping since 1988 till 2005. The number of cases where final findings have been issued—177 cases; number of cases where preliminary findings have been issued and further proceedings are on—two cases; and number of cases under investigation for preliminary final findings—nine cases."

[Translation]

It means, till 2005, 188 cases were registered and 96 cases were investigated. Country-wise, China had the top position with 88 cases of dumping, followed by European Union, USA and Russia. In these circumstances, I would like to caution the Government that a rise in exports will be in the interest of our country. Our exports came down a bit in 2008, due to the global recession. In 2008-09, our exports were worth US \$185 billion, whereas it grew to US \$178 billion in 2009-10. It is a matter of satisfaction that this year, the exports have grown by 32%. Comparing to US \$38 billion in April-June, 2009, it touched US \$50 billion in the same quarter of 2010. The Ministry has expected that it will be US \$200 billion in this year. But, the growth in import has outpaced the growth in exports and this is a dangerous trend which the proposed Bill must seek to address. In the year 2006-07, the exports were worth \$126 billion and imports were worth \$185 billion. When the exports touched \$163 billion, the import touched \$249 billion. It is expected that import will be worth \$319 billion. The country will use this Act to restrict these imports. I am happy to note that the

Government proposes to provide protection to the agricultural produce because, with the onset of globalization a large section of our people was worried about our agriculture. The input costs the world over are lesser than in our country. Their products are cheaper than ours. It has affected our agro based economy and consequently the government owns a huge accountability.

Sir, my second concern is FTA. For the last several years, the government has entered into free trade agreements. You yourself have signed an FTA on 13 August, 2009 with ASEAN. Though FTA is not a new concept, but somewhere or the other it contradicts the whole system. The government takes adequate care as such agreements are signed after several years of consultations. Apart from ASEAN, the government has entered into agreement with Sri Lanka, Nepal, Singapore and with other South Asian countries. While signing FTA proper care may have been taken but import increases rapidly after signing such agreement. While signing the agreement, the government has placed natural list into negative list because the countries with whom we have entered into agreement produce such products in abundance. Production of rubber is plenty in south Asian countries and therefore the government has placed rubber and several agro-products in negative list. I am grateful to you on this account as you have kept the interests of our farmers as well as agro-products in mind. If import increases, this law will be more needful and also affective. DGFT has been empowered under this law. And it would definitely enhance the accountability of DGFT. I do agree with the opinion of Bhartiya Janata Party that the scope of DGFT is not so much wide as it should have been. Along with implementation of this law scope of DGFT should be widened. Though he has been empowered, yet he should be provided with infrastructural support.

Secondly, technology and service have also been included. A member from BJP had made a good point that earlier, trading in goods was allowed, now under the present act trading in services of technology would also be allowed. But, slight confusion will continue to be there in this regard as we already have an act,

Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to deal with banking services. Therefore, this confusion needs to be removed. He dwelt upon telecom services. Another sector is insurance. Insurance companies all over the world have entered India since insurance sector has been opened for them. Alright, these are welcome. An insurance regulatory authority IRDA is already in place. His Ministry is going to face some challenges as IRDA is a parallel authority. We will have to keep this aspect also in mind. Export Oriented Units are set up under SEZ Act, 2005. Confusion may also prevail between SEZ Act and the provisions of this Act. This also needs to be removed. In this regard, I would like to say,

[English]

"The Ministry puts SEZ Units, developers on notice with law change and Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act to determine offences".

[Translation]

One point has emerged that SEZ units will be more or less, covered under this Act. Third point has emerged under the weapons of Mass Destruction Act. The aspect of natural justice should be taken care of. But so far as trading in dangerous products is concerned, if DGFT is of the opinion that any particular product can be helpful in manufacturing of weapon of mass destruction he can cancel the licence of any company dealing in trading of such products after giving a notice of period of six months. But, I feel, it is not appropriate. As per provision of the said Act, first licence of such trader will be cancelled and then he would be served a notice for a period of 6 months. Within 6 months he has to prove that he is not involved in trading of dangerous or poisonous products. I think, this provision is alright and no one should have objection to it as such dangerous activities are on the increase.

14.52 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

In the end, I would sum up with the contention that the complete Act is of progressive nature. This Act is quite significant in view of new emerging economies

and rapid changes that are taking place. But, there is a need to be slightly cautious while implementing it. So far as quantity of restrictions is concerned, our domestic industries need to be protected. The Act provides that if imports from any country exceed 3 per cent, imports from that country can be stopped. This restriction is 9 per cent in some of the developed countries. This Act provides such restrictions. Taking advantage of this Act, if we enforce the provisions strictly, we can definitely remove apprehensions of the people that has been prevailing for the last 20 years since onset of globalization in 1991 that it would adversely impact our economy. I would again, like to congratulate the hon. Minister as I've risen in support of this Act. I urge that this Bill should be passed as soon as possible and it should be implemented so that it further facilitates our foreign trade.

438-1110  
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having allowed me to speak on Foreign Trade Development and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Just now, Meghwalji made a very detailed speech on export, imports and other issues related to it. Today, there are two classes of countries in the world, first developed one and second, developing one. Our country comes under the class of developing countries even now, approximately our 70-75 population depends on agriculture.

So far as the role of Government of India in bodies like WTO is concerned, I would urge the Minister of External Affairs that issue of interests of our farmers should be taken up in such bodies whenever such occasion comes, especially in view of our geographical conditions and our domestic produce. We should stand united with the developing countries in place of developed ones and put our demands strongly.

A summit was held in Doha in recent years wherein 153 countries participated. During the summit it was observed that developed countries have always prevailed upon developing countries. It has been more so in case of subsidy. As the hon. Minister has mentioned in his speech that amendments are sought in 20 sections and the government has acted upon the recommendations of Standing Committee. It is very

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

good. Emphasising on certain suggestions I would conclude my speech. But I would like to suggest that we can take up the issue of reductions in import duty on some of the industrial products on the advice of WTO. Reduction in tariff can be made in sectors like textiles, auto-parts, footwear, bicycles, Apart from it, cotton is main commodity, India, China and Argentina produce cotton. It is used in textiles. It has been observed that international trade definitely affects cotton prices in India. We have deliberated upon this issue during last Lok Sabha and during current Lok Sabha also. We have debated on it especially in view of poor condition of our farmers. Since our farmers have been compelled to commit suicide, therefore, my submission is that we should pay more attention to the fact that interests of our farmers are not overlooked as ours in an agrarian country, for we, the Members are here to safeguard their interests. We are always under pressure of America. India, Brazil and China are major developing countries and these countries produce a lot of products, such as chemicals, industrial machinery, electronics. There is a demand for lowering import duty on these products to zero per cent.

Sir, I want to say that additional temporary demands of America should not be accepted in toto as these would harm industries in countries like India, China and Brazil affecting our production adversely. We must pay attention to this aspect also. In June, 2010 our export increased by 30 per cent with an effective increase of 12 per cent. The hon. Minister should pay special attention to our position in international market *vis-a-vis* other countries. We should assess it. Apart from it, the commerce Ministry and the Department under you should also pay attention to it. We will have to keep a special watch on five sectors like jewellery, textiles, pharmaceuticals, engineering and agri-products.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to reiterate that the item which is produced the world over, each country wants that it should get products quality and in more quantity. But, whenever such matter comes up for talks

the Government should ensure that it should not sign any agreement whereby interests of farmers are harmed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I conclude my speech with some suggestions and emphasize on this Bill as it is a good bill.

440 - 444  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, it is quite revolutionary one and is slated to bring improvement but it has two very serious shortcomings. First I would like to draw your attention to sec-8, wherein, amendment has been made. It provides that.

[English]

"The proviso says that the Director General or any other officer authorized by him may call for the record or any other information from that person and may, after giving to that person a notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to suspend or cancel the Importer-exporter Code Number and after giving him a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in writing within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice and, if that person so desires, of being heard, suspend for a period, as may be specified in the order, or cancel the Importer-exporter Code Number of that person."

[Translation]

It means there is some wrong on the part of importer. Importer is allotted a code number. It can be found out through code number that he is doing wrong. The Government has a power to cancel his licences but he would be given an opportunity asking him to show the reasons for doing so, in writing. In this regard the Government is following the principles of natural justice laid down in 1888, which provide that

[English]

no person will be condemned without being heard.

[Translation]

It is a perfect compliance. The hon. Minister is

well conversant with the constitutional provisions. But sec-14 B is totally contradiction to it, if the House permits I can read it out. Sector 14 B states—

[English]

Suspense's or cancellation of a license.

[Translation]

With regard to code number principle of natural justice has been complied with. It says:

[English]

"The Director General or any competent officer authorized by him, It is quite right. District Magistrate or any officer authorized by him may, by order, suspend or cancel a licence to import or export or specified goods or services or technology without giving the holder of the licence a reasonable opportunity..."

[Translation]

You have cancelled regional opportunity through this Act. You have provided that

[English]

You can suspend the licence or anything without giving the holder of the licence a reasonable opportunity of being heard but such person shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard within six months of such order.

[Translation]

You have given an opportunity without giving any prior opportunity which is wrong. Now Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: These are only for specified goods, services or technologies which can be used for the weapons of mass destruction. These have been very clearly defined. This is not a general thing. This is where your security of the State and your

international treaty obligations are concerned. Therefore, when there is information that there is a trading of such technologies or such material which can be used for making weapons of mass destruction, immediate action is required.

If, in those situations, six months are given, we will be prejudicing, in fact, the national security itself. Therefore, only in these case, as I have said, "specified technology" is mentioned. It is just for the benefit of the hon. Members. Those are listed.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: It is not that. I am conscious of it. I have read it twice or thrice yesterday also when I had an opportunity. I am coming to that. I am telling the other way of it. I was the first lawyer who challenged the *vires* of the POTA Act. Our arguments were copied in the Chennai court in a case. What I am saying is that even in the case of a weapon of mass destruction, you can straightway suspend and then you can give him the opportunity. It is not necessary that you inherit that power. For example, the Satyadev Path case is there. You have a power for immediate suspension. Suppose a person is using a weapon which is a weapon of mass destruction. For example, there is a case before the Supreme Court about the weapon AK-47 saying whether it is a weapon of mass destruction. It is an automatic rifle. In one minute, it fires 640 cartridges. It is a weapon of mass destruction. The point is that you can straightway arrest him. While arresting, you give him the opportunity. In this Bill, you are saying "no". You have usurped the power straightway and after six months, you would give an opportunity. That is not in consonance with the principle of natural justice.

Everyday, certain things happen. Article 311 is there. The hon. Minister Shri Kurshid is here; he is also a lawyer. The point that I am making is that you can straightway suspend and while suspending, you can give a opportunity and make an inquiry. There is suspension pending inquiry. But if you are incorporating a provision which is redundant and not necessary, it is not correct. I will make it more clear.

There is one argument which is advanced from

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

that side that you want to take immediate action in a the case of a very serious weapon. No matter, you can take immediate action without having this provision. You have the inherent right of suspension straightaway. Anyway, this is a thing which requires a little bit of consideration. Otherwise, the Act would become barbaric. In 2010, you are saying about a person who has committed a serious crime. Even the investigation of Prime Minister's murder took 12 years and the matter went on. Somebody was then acquitted. So, this will not hold ground when it comes to logic. Nowadays, you have the power of six months. Then, you exercise it. There is more likelihood of abuse of power. That is what I say. Being a nationalist, I say it is a very good attempt that you want to arrest all those nefarious things which are detrimental to the interest of the country.

[Translation]

But apart from it, hon. Sharmaji, with a provision in this regard, you catch the neck of importer at once. I want to say that please see to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, you can answer to these things at the end. We have paucity of time.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: What I mean to say is that it is alright if I say I am yours, but if one says, I am yours with reservation, means you are saying both the things. It is right to say, I am yours as with reservation is inherent in it. It means it is implicit so there is not need to make it explicit. I just want to say it.

Sir, I would conclude by making my third point. I get quite afraid when hon. Member is in the Chair. You are quite punctual. You and Member of Parliament from Goa, Sardina Saheb is also quite punctual. I would conclude within half a minute. There should be a clause regarding arbitration also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, you conclude your speech.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Law is quite a dry subject Hon. Minister of Law would appreciate this point.

I was saying that there should be a clause regarding arbitration also. Countries where in People involve in foreign trade have adopted arbitration clauses. Suppose we sought a consignment at Moradabad but the supplier sent it elsewhere. In case any supplier mistreats us, our act has no provision to deal with such a situation. Suppose we find that there is something wrong with the items we have imported, then there should be an arbitration clauses whereby the importer is bound to act. We can put up our case in International Court of Justice.

[English]

Sir, I congratulate the Ministry, I congratulate the Minister, I wish him all good luck and I support this Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill with a rider. I am yours with reservation.

~~444-445~~  
Dr. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I would like to say that I extend my support to the Bill which has been placed by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry. I do not want to go deep into the various issues involved in this Bill.

The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 was enacted primarily to provide for the development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports into and augmenting exports from India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The UPA Government has already announced the new Foreign Trade Policy on 27th August, 2009. It is a welcome step. We support it. It is also to be noted that the Government has set a merchandise export target of US \$ 200 billion by March, 2011. If we have to achieve this target and if we have to boost exports in various sectors, we have to support the Government in every respect.

The Government is making all out efforts to improve the overall export performance of the country, be it handlooms, handicrafts, agriculture, marine sector and Parliament has to extend every possible assistance to the Government to move in that direction. It is a matter of pride to all of us that as per the World Investment Report, 2009, India is the third most attractive destination for Foreign Direct Investment. The

number of foreign companies has increased more than three times from 2000 to 2010, though there was a declining trend in the later half of 2008-09 due to global recessionary trend.

Coming back to the Bill, I would like to say that the proposed amendments would undoubtedly enable the Government to impose quantitative restrictions as a safeguard measure to provide the domestic industry not only a much needed fillip but also a level playing field. The Amendments proposed in the Bill, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, would also ensure that trade in sensitive technologies is regulated, additional modes for recovery of penalty are available and India's growing trade in services is facilitated.

We have entered into Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with many countries like Sri Lanka, South Asian FTA, Singapore, Nepal, Bhutan and Japan in the recent past. The Government is making innovative efforts under the leadership of our hon. Minister Shri Anand Sharma. I am sure that it would result in extraordinary results in the years to come.

Sir, I have some suggestions. In the case of dual use goods, quantitative restrictions must be imposed and the Government should control import of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems. It is well and good to bring in technology and services into the ambit of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. But there must be a quantitative restriction on the imports. Then, our export has increased to 30 per cent in June this year as compared to last year and our import has also increased to 35 per cent.

With these few words, I extend my support to this Bill.

445-449  
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO  
(Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me time to speak on the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010. I was part of the Standing Committee which went into detail on this Bill.

Sir, essentially this is an enabling Bill. It attempts to enable the Government to come up-to-date with the

current crunch situation of global commerce, the new tenements of World Trade Organisation and allows the various functioning departments of the Government to have enabling powers to act upon the tenements of policies laid by the Government.

It is a Bill which is required to bring the Department up to date as to what is happening. It attempts to encourage trade by incorporating services into the Act, by allowing services to get incentives on the basis of that and by preventing fraud on getting those incentives.

However, there are two or three issues which, I think, require further clarification. The devil always lies in the detail and it is the manner in which, and I say this without casting any aspersions either on the hon. Minister or the Department or the DGFT or the individuals working in the DGFT, the Department conducts the powers which it imbibes from this Bill is essential.

Let us understand, in today's global scenario, India has out performed most countries in the areas of services, primarily because the Government has had the least amount of regulation on services. The first point of concern is always that whenever you bring services under the ambit of its jurisdiction, what kind regulation, what kind of cumbersome procedure you put on the industry.

I know the DGFT in the Standing Committee and I can see why the hon. Minister is shaking his head now that that is not the intention of the Bill. However, in practice that could differ. I understand it is only for those services which seek to get financial incentives. However, the level of procedural burden, which is put on, let us say, the IT sector or any other communication sector, could be cumbersome and that needs to be checked.

Sir, many of the Members have raised a concern about abrogation of the powers of various other regulators by this Bill. I think that concern existed when the Bill was placed in the Rajya Sabha. I was looking at the Bill now, the concern seems to alleviate with the sopping of the word notwithstanding in Section 4 of the Amendment Act on page 3 provides for the inclusion



[Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo]

of sub-Section 4 in the Principle Act that reads 'without prejudice'. Am I correct?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes.

445-449  
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: I am assuming that was a typographical error, otherwise, we would had many more instances and situation of the SEBI fighting IRDA which would have resulted out of this.

Sir, the other concern laid down in the House has been of the principles of natural justice. The hon. Minister has confirmed and this applies only to weapons of mass destruction or tenements of that. However, I would like to clarify that even the most innocuous products could very well be used in weapons of mass destruction. Let us say, a simple screw. Now, a nut and bolt producer in India gets a chance to export nuts and bolts and comes out somehow by some vague coincidence that one country a rogue trader and one country supplied it to somebody who is building a nuclear weapon. These are issues which need to be looked into. I think, he has mentioned that there is a specification of what is termed as weapons of mass destruction. I have not read that as yet. I do not know if I am contradicting what he has already stated. However, I think, this needs to be looked into.

I would agree with most Members that the licence can be suspended. This is mostly in due with exports and not imports. For people who are exporting, the licence can be suspended and part 14 (d) of the newly inserted Chapter of 14 (a) of Section 15 on page 8 of the Act, which quotes as:

"The Director General or an officer authorized by him may by order suspend or cancel a licence to import or export of specified goods and services or technology..."

The word 'without' which follows there be substituted by 'after'.

This would allow for a level playing field. Essentially, I hold no personal prejudice against the hon.

Minister or the members of the DGFT. But, in our country, cases of discrimination or violation of discretion has been seen in the country. We should be very careful when we put a law which probably lasts for years to come to ensure that clarity exists and the functioning of that concerned body remains above board and above question by all.

Most laws provide for a specification of the level of officials who act on the basis of the tenet of the law. To that extent, I would like to quote, with your permission, Section 11 on Page 5 of the Amendment Bill which provides for amending Section 10 of the Principal Act. It says:

"The Central Government, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorize any person for the purposes of exercising such powers with respect to..."

And it goes on to mention the powers. Coming to Section 11 of the Amendment Bill, most laws would specify the level of seniority, the level of gradation of the officers who can act by filing a case or by entering into the premises of companies. The background of this tenet again is that company should not be harassed. Companies working in the service sector should be harassed unduly. Therefore I would recommend that the hon. Minister amends the law to install an officer not below the rank of, let us say, Additional Director General or an officer which he thinks is legally fit to carry out such raids.

We always keep referring to debates on the Ministry of Commerce vis-a-vis WTO. We have also seen in today's environment and this I say so after congratulating the hon. Minister on his recent positions on the WTO and the recent arguments which he gave on behalf of the country in WTO. But, however, WTO is in many ways subjugated by regional agreements, FTAs, which is under the ambit of the legal jurisdiction of the WTO. I think, by and by as we go on and see what is happening further and further in most of the countries whether in India, in the United States or the EU, they are entering into local Free Trade Agreements which will, in turn, bypass the WTO and have a special relationship between these countries.

In terms of quantitative restrictions I have no issues; I have no problems with that. What really happens is that despite WTO pressures, despite FTA pressures, most countries can, specially in the case of agriculture imports and exports, ban or prevent agricultural imports by issuing health warnings. Many a time we have seen that India's agricultural produce has been refused by the US because of certain pesticide being used. These are the issues which have been unaddressed in the policy of the Government. I hope the hon. Minister will take into account.

<sup>449-451</sup>  
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I must welcome the Minister and welcome this Bill. The Bill has a limited scope; it has 'technology' and 'services' within its purview. It also aims to impose quantitative restrictions and bring in provisions for more stringent control for trade of dual-use goods and technologies. Further it seeks to dispense with requirements of obtaining any licences other than those provided under this Act. But while saying so, I seek some clarifications on some points, and I think the Minister and the Ministry would state further what is said, what is taken in the purview of technology and services and state further with regard to the quantitative restrictions on agriculture produce.

So far as commitment to the WTO is concerned, the Quantitative Restrictions on 1,429 items have been withdrawn. Now, what the Government is thinking in regard to technology and services, the Government should think in the same way in regard to agricultural produce also. I think, all the Quantitative Restrictions with regard to export of agricultural produce from other countries should be withdrawn.

Now, I am coming to the other points. The Bill does away with all licensing requirements for cross border trade in services, except as provided for under the Act. But it is not clear as to what the status of other regulators, who may have their own licensing requirements for cross border trade in such services, is. Will the Minister explain it? I seek a clarification from the Minister in this regard.

Then, Sir, the services to be covered by the Bill

include all tradable services under the General Agreement on Trade Services (GATS) under the WTO. These cover 12 sectors.

So far as industry is concerned, the Government may impose Quantitative Restrictions on an article which can cause serious injury to domestic industry. The same formula should be employed in regard to agriculture also.

The Bill regulates trade in materials or technologies which can be used in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction or other delivery systems. The point as to which materials or technologies used in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction should be defined, clarified and specified. This is not clear. So, this should be specified.

Now, I am coming to the services. The Bill extends the ambit of the Act to cover trade in services. The Bill brings licensing requirements for services trade exclusively within the purview of this Act, unless a specific notification is issued stating otherwise. This implies that service providers will no longer require to be licensed at least for foreign trade in services, by the regulators in other sectors under their own laws.

My previous speaker from BJP mentioned about the Reserve Bank of India. They have their own laws in respect of giving licences to foreign banks. So, are there not any contradictions? Is there any uncertainty which has been developed in this regard? So, I would like to know the reply of the Minister in regard to this. Please remove this uncertainty and also these contradictions.

Another point which I would like to make is that the Bill restricts the trade of specified materials which can be used in the design, manufacture or delivery of weapons of mass destruction. Authorised Officers or the Director General of Foreign Trade may cancel or suspend a licence to trade in such materials without giving the holder a reasonable opportunity to be heard. Though the exporter has to be provided an opportunity to be heard within six months of such a cancellation or suspension, the Bill does not require the DGFT to issue the final order within a specified period of time. So,

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

this may create uncertainty for those who export materials with dual-use capabilities. So, I think, there is uncertainty.

Sir, my last point is that on the one hand you are going to impose quantitative restrictions—it is good—but on the other hand you are going in for Free Trade Agreement.

This is quite contradictory. There is a Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN countries. Now, I think, the Government is going to have the Free Trade Agreement with the European countries and Israel. So far as the Agreement with the ASEAN countries is concerned, they have declared some Negative List. But we do not know what Negative List has been proposed so far as the agreement with European countries and Israel is concerned. This sort of a Free Trade Agreement would lead to make our country a dumping ground, which would adversely impact the agricultural sector, particularly the farmers of our country.

Therefore, I hope, in the course of his reply, the hon. Minister would remove all these doubts, apprehensions and uncertainties. With these few words, I support this Bill.

451-453  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise here to support this Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010.

Previously, we had strongly protested the withdrawal of Quantitative Restrictions, which had created serious crises in the agri-industries in India. Even that led to farmers committing suicides. Now, this Act provides a statutory provision for safeguard measures enabling imposition of Quantitative Restrictions. So, we welcome this Amendment Bill.

But we also want to caution the hon. Minister. We have had some experiences. We have already got Free Trade Agreement with ASEAN and it has created problems for the Indian industries. Now, we have been told that some negotiations are going on between India and the European Union to get the Free Trade

Agreement. It has got some secret negotiations. But in every secrecy, there is a leakage and through that leakage, we have come to know that the European Union is imposing certain conditions. The European Union is giving huge subsidy on their agricultural products. Now, this will allow the European Union to dump subsidized European farm products in the Indian market. We have already seen the impact of such an agreement on the Indian agriculture with cheap palm oil imports destroying the domestic production.

Similarly, on the intellectual property, the European Union is asking the TRIPS plus provisions, and rewriting of Indian Patent and Copyright Laws. Further, a set of pro-monopoly and pro-corporate measures is being demanded by the European Union. They are asking for extension of patent life by five years, reduction of farmers rights in favour of agri-business. Therefore, we have to be very cautious on these issues.

Sir, the European Union is also asking India to brand as "counterfeit" all pharmaceutical products that are not in conformity with European Union's Patent Laws that India exports to other countries through European Union Territory.

The European Union is also proposing massive cuts in import duties on industrial goods, which would greatly impact India's manufacturing sector that is already facing job loss with shrinking markets.

These are all the cautions, through you, Sir, we are giving to the Government.

Further, this Bill seeks to bring in tighter export or trade control in the case of dual-use goods and related technologies and providing enabling provisions for establishing controls as in the Weapon of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005. But our experience is, over the past few years, the Indian Defence establishment has been using the Foreign-Military Sales Programme of the US Government to carry out major defence acquisitions. Under this programme, we have purchased so many essential items for the Army, Navy and Air Force like aircraft, helicopters and all that. This

is the state of affairs in our Defence, the great holy cow.

So, the provision for dispensing with the requirement of obtaining licence/permit for import and export needs to be examined and scrutinized properly and the Act should enlarge the lists of items to be imported with licence, requiring prior licence for import of such items on which the country progresses in domestic production capacity.

Lastly, enabling India to become a major player in world trade requires not only the promotion of exports, which it is doing by following approaches like Focus Products and Focus Area but similar measures also need to be taken to safeguard the Indian industries, especially the textile industry.

I conclude with the support of this Bill but at the same time I demand a White Paper on WTO and its impact on the Indian peasantry.

[Translation]

453-456

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, while bringing amendment in Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act, the Government has claimed that by putting quantitative restrictions foreign trade will be brought on right track. Foreign trade has been going on in India since ancient times. When there were no aeroplane for carrying cargo, then it used to be through sea, say by boats or ships, horses, mules via silk-route. Then WTO era followed. Now we talk of free trade. Talks at Doha and Qatar have brought no fruits. Recently low-level ministerial meeting was hold in Geneva but senior level meeting could not take place. We rural folks often hear what is going on in foreign trade. Men of common prudence feel that our foreign trade policy should be such which allows more exports and less imports, then only it would be successful. But, what we see today, our export is declining and import in increasing. Recently export dropped by 3.8 per cent. Then recession started. I want to ask was recession only for India and not for China? We should ponder over, what is our share of foreign trade in the world and how much share our country should have.

If its percentage is taken into account, it is negligible in India case. Ours is a large country, we have one-sixth of world total population. It is 16-17 per cent of world's total population. We have plenty of talent. We hear that WTO envisages free trade. Our Government should put one condition and not more, that is passport free travel to any country. As WTO envisages free trade let persons be allowed to travel to any country without any restrictions, then see, what Indians would do? Indians will rule the roost all over the world. Our people are laborious, talented, but there are restrictions. Now, Government has taken a right step by including services and technology in the definition of goods. The Government has done a right thing. But if we pass all the laws have, which one world be applicable in WTO? The Government should argue its case there, act diplomatically and seek cooperation of China and Argentina. Whatever America or other developed countries compare even our rural folk understand it. We have seen GATT, TRIPS, TRIMS. When we hear lot about General Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights and General Agreement in Services, we feel we unnecessarily opposed Dunkel Proposals. But the fact in that it is a necessary bill though it may harm us, yet we can't avoid it. And efforts are on to see that it causes minimum problems and minimum loss to us. We can apprehend by it as to what is going on? And consequently, we find that Chinese goods have flooded our market. Recently I had been to China. Our products are finding no place there. Raw material Such as iron ore is being shipped from here and they are exporting steel produce out of it from there. In view of it, what goods the government is exporting for ensuring that we export move and import less? We are exporting raw material and importing finished products. I want to ask— Is it a failure or an achievement of our foreign trade. Iron, limonite, hematite can be produced out of iron ore. We should make efforts for manufacturing good quality steel, pig iron, cast-iron act of iron ore. Hon. Minister knows everything about mines. In one of his statements, he has said that we are exporting iron ore at damn cheap rates. In our country, we have no facilities for manufacturing iron at a very large scale. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvanshji, now your conclude.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Now, I am just concluding. ...(Interruptions)

The hon. Minister should reply to my first question as to how our interests can be protected in WTO? First of all, we protect the interests of our country, and farmers. WTO says it won't stop subsidy to farmers but our government says it would stop all subsidies. Everybody listens to what our representatives say in WTO meets. Ministers from all over the world gathered Geneva, the WTO headquarters and they dwelt upon various issues. I understand that it is on the verge of failure. Now the government is bringing this law. I would like to know were our interest not harmed earlier when such a law did not exist? Our country would have been in a better position if such a law existed earlier. I feel that-in-the absence of such a law our interests have surely been harmed. However, in which way WTO is going to help us?

So far as our export is concerned, hon. Minister has said that we have set a target of approximately 200 billion means Rs. 9-10 lakh crore...(Interruption)...a trade deficit of 116 billion. Trade deficit means more export and less import. How is it proposed to be addressed? The Minister has provided this figure. We are sending agri-products and importing processed food products. So far as drugs are concerned, Charak was born here, Sushurt, Banbhatt, Dhanvantri were born here, we had Ayurveda in India, have herbal plants, whereas, China exports drugs to us. What the government proposes to do in this regard? We are exporting allopathic drugs, but what the government has done for exporting our herbs, as there is a demand for herbs abroad. China is ahead of us in this regard. China is exporting idol of Ganeshji in India. Idols of Ganeshji, and other coloured idols, and electronic goods made in China are available at cheap rates. Chinese electronic goods are dumped in our markets. What the department of commerce has been doing. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji, please

take your seat. The time allotted to you is over. I have given you enough time. Please conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: China made idol of Ganeshji available at cheap rates in our country. Ganeshji is our god, we offer milk to him, and China is sending Ganesh idols to us. How strange is it? What steps the government proposes to take to ensure that our farmer's interests are not harmed, we export more and import less and that we don't export raw material but finished goods. Then, we should export our manpower, we can ship them in two-three ships. They would work hard there, help other country in augumentation of production and in turn it world be beneficial for our country also. Government has made arrangements for shipment of good, now arrange shipment of manpower also. Ask WTO to scrap passports system, make each country open for everybody. With these words, I would like to sum up that improve our foreign trade so that our country would benefit from it.

456-459  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I am, thankful to you for permitting me to speak on Foreign Trade Development and Regulation (Amendment) Bill under consideration in the House which is meant for facilitating imports and boosting export.

Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act, 1992 had become quite obsolete.

Meanwhile contain problems cropped up and the needs also have undergone changes. Globalization took place very fast. Agreements were signed with several countries under GATT and WTO and consequently, competition at international level intensified and our country got recognition of a unclear power country and conditions underwent further changes. In view of it, it has become necessary to bring changes in this act and therefore, the present Bill is before the House for consideration.

The extant Bill was presented to Rajya Sabha in November, 2009. From there it was referred to the

standing committee. The standing committee studied the bill comprehensively and returned it with its recommendations. Subsequently, it was seriously debated in the House and then it was passed. Now it has been sent to us for debate. Important changes are sought to be incorporated in this Bill. The hon. Member, in his brief speech, has apprised the House of it. I convey my thanks to him in this regard.

Apart from simplification of export, import the need for delivering is proposed to be provided through this Bill. The Bill provides for allotment of a code number to exporters, importers. Under the provisions of this Bill licence won't be required for exporting anything, be it services or technology except restricted kind of technology, services nor there would be any restriction on anything. Any thing can be exported or imported. The Act of 1992 provides for import, export of goods only. Its scope has been widened now. Now goods and services have been included in it and it is very important.

As speakers before me have said that share of goods and services is significant in GDP. People want to avail the advantages of import/export facilities of Government of India and goods and services have been included in it for this purpose only. Through this Bill certain quantitative restrictions have been envisioned which is very important and necessary also. Now in open and free markets in globalization era every item can be imported or exported. Under such a scenario, some problems come up, especially in case of China and some other countries. The retail price of items brought from such country for sale in India is lesser than its production cost in respective countries. Therefore, there is a need to take proper care and we can't restrict import of any item whose total share in import from the concerned country from which the said item has been imported should not be lesser than three per cent. If it is lesser than 3 per cent we can't put restriction on it. If its total import, taking also import from several countries together, is lesser than 1 per cent, we can't restrict its import. It is not that its totally arbitrary, no, this provision has been made after due consideration. And why it is necessary, because if any

country acts deliberately to harm our industries it becomes necessary to restrict that country. Quantitative restrictions have been envisioned for this purpose so as to protect on indigenous industries.

One of my colleague said that SEZs will create lots of problem. SEZs will have to obtain licence under this Bill. I would like to make it clear that it becomes clear by reading this Bill thoroughly that import/export of goods and services from SEZ will be governed under the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005.

A provision has been made for controlling import/export of specific items, goods and services and provision for putting restriction on goods and services of dual use has also been made. There is a provision for restricting technique, technology or goods and services relating to weapon of mass destruction, its delivery system such as missiles. As you are aware India has always been in favour of using nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. If there is any kind of violation in this regard in the name of the free trade. India won't tolerate it. If treaties, agreements signed by us with other countries are harmful to our national interest in any way, I think their continuance will not be in our interests. As per the provision made in this Bill, the code number of any firm or company which provides false facts or acts in an unauthorized manner, can be suspended immediately. As has been provided quite clearly, it may not be feasible to give prior notice or time in some of the cases. In such sensitive matter it becomes necessary to act immediately. Therefore, I feel that an appropriate provision has been made.

I congratulate our hon. Minister as despite global recession we have been able to keep our economy intact, our import-export intact. No doubt our export declined by 4.7 per cent, during last two years, though he recession was eased some what. But, there have been very good results of stimulation package given by our government for boosting export. Consequently our export recorded an increase of 36 per cent in the month of April of the current fiscal. In the months of May and June, in comparison to the same period of the last year, 30 and 35 per cent growth has been recorded. Hon. Minister deserves congratulation for this.

[Shri P.L. Punia]

As per the estimate of the Prime Minister Economic Advisor Council (PMEAC) the exports are expected to rise by 22 per cent in 2010-11. There will be exports worth US\$ 216 billion whereas the Ministry of Commerce and Industry had estimated it to be worth US\$ 200 Billion. In the next year, the PMEAC has estimated the exports to be worth US\$ 254 billion. The exports have continuously increased in the last five years. Hon. member Sh. Raghuvansh Prasadji had asked about our share in the global trade. I would like to tell him that in the year 2003-04, our share in the global merchandise trade was 0.83 per cent, which by now has become 1.45 per cent. In the year 2003-04, our share in the global commercial services was 1.4 per cent, which has increased to 2.8 per cent. In the year 2003-04, our share in the goods and services was 0.92 per cent, which has increased to 1.64 per cent. Hon. Minister expects that the country's exports will be doubled by 2014. I have a fond hope that the international trade will register a historical increase under the able leadership of the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the UPA Government. We expect that the proposed Bill will help in surmounting the difficulties in the exports and imports. I support this Bill and appeal the House to pass this historical Bill unanimously.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Hon. Members, we have exceeded the time allotted for this Bill. But I am allowing three more Members to take three minutes each to speak.

The next speaker is Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar.

16.00 hrs.

<sup>459-461</sup>  
\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR  
(Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, I take the floor to support this Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010 because the clause of 'quantitative restriction' has been inserted in this Bill which will help

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

the domestic agro industries to a great extent. But the quantitative restriction, according to the Bill, can be imposed only when the total import will be 3% more than the production. In this regard, I want to mention that a huge cartel operates within the export-import arena. The Government officials, customs officers, exporters, importers—all are in cahoots with one another to resort to over-invoice or under-invoice. Besides, a large number of commodities are smuggled into this country illegally. Thus it is often difficult to ascertain the three per cent mark.

I propose that along with quantitative restrictions, there should also be qualitative restrictions. It means that if the imported commodities are not of a certain standard and quality, they can be outrightly rejected. It has been observed that hundreds of commodities and products are being regularly imported from China which are of poor quality. These should be checked and barred from coming to our country. When quantitative restriction is imposed by issuing notices, the concerned state files a case in the WTO. I want to know about the actual scenario from Hon. Minister in this regard.

All the Free Trade Agreements which have been signed or are yet to be signed should be ratified by the Parliament. In every democratic country this system is followed. Even in America, the practice is in place. So India should also follow suit. It has been said in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2010 that the annual growth would be 15%. But actually we find that the quantum of foreign trade is coming down. Trade in gems and jewellery has also declined. Textiles are no longer exported; tea export has drastically comedown along with the spice export. So in what manner do you propose to increase export earnings?

It has been announced that towns of export excellency will be opened. But it is always seen that the places which are chosen for such activities do not possess any additional advantage but are considered merely for political reasons. I would draw the attention of Hon. Minister to take care of this aspect too. Moreover the rules which have been implemented in the context of double-used goods are also welcome.

Therefore, I once again congratulate Hon. Minister for introducing this Bill and thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate.

[English]

461-462  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I will not take much time.

At the outset, I welcome the Bill because the amendment in the present situation is unavoidable. Willingly or unwillingly, almost all the countries are sailing the same boat with the slogan of liberalization and globalization. So, the trade is not an exception. To meet the changing needs of the complexion of international trade, the Act has to be redefined. I welcome the proposed amendment Bill that addresses various issues.

I want to touch upon only two points. Section 5(b) of the Bill intends to provide certain modifications and exceptions in the foreign trade policy in respect of firms under the Special Economic Zone. My submission to the hon. Minister is that already the Government has given quite a lot of concessions to the firms in the Special Economic Zone. If the proposed Section 5(b) is to give further concessions, I think, in all probability, the Government cannot escape the charge of favouring the rich at the cost of the poor.

I would request the hon. Minister to have a re-look at Section 5(b) of the Bill and see that no undue advantage and concession are further given to the firms in the Special Economic Zone.

16.05 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

The hon. Minister has explained in detail about the quantitative restrictions in his opening speech.

I would like to point out that the quantitative restrictions on import of goods that causes injury to the domestic industry be periodically reviewed through a verifiable mechanism as the hon. Minister knows that uncontrolled import of goods from China is causing greater damage to our domestic industry despite denial

from our Government. The Government should not be swayed by trade agreements and encourage unrestricted import of goods from country like China and possibly from Korea which is emerging as a major exporter to India. I fear that a limited period of four years of quantitative restrictions and automatic lifting of restrictions on expiry of four year period is not conducive to the growth of domestic industry.

I ask our hon. Minister to put in place a mechanism to assess the impact of the quantitative restrictions imposed in respect of goods imported from a country and if only it is satisfied that lifting of restrictions may not affect the domestic industry, then only the restrictions be lifted. The time limit of four years of operation of quantitative restriction as found in Chapter-III of the Bill may suitably be replaced. With these comments, I am hoping that it will be given due consideration by our hon. Minister, I resume my seat.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I am welcoming this Bill. The initiative taken by the hon. Minister is a notable one. It will also help our economic growth.

Sir, the trade cannot be considered as an end in itself. On the other hand, trade is a means to economic growth and national development. The primary purpose is not to mere earning of foreign exchange but the stimulation of greater economic activity in the country.

After Independence, India embarked on a programme of national economic self-sufficiency which include import substitution policies by 1991. However, a sluggish economy combined with the forces of globalization led to a more open Indian economy. There was simultaneously a gradual rise in exports, imports, FDI and overall economic growth in the 90s.

Actually, the original Bill was introduced in this august House on 20th July, 1992 by the then hon. Minister Shri Salman Khursheed. At that time, while introducing the Bill he wisely said that the Bill provides for the development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating import and augmenting export from India. According to the Economic Survey 2009-10, the Dubai debt crisis is likely to have some impact on Indian



[Shri P.T. Thomas]

exports and imports as the Gulf region is the country's largest trade partner. There would be some impact on India's exports and imports keeping in view the significant share of the region in the trade.

The year 2009 witnessed one of the most severe global recessions in the post-war period. Countries across the world have been affected. WTO estimate projects a grim forecast that global trade is likely to decline by nine per cent in volume terms and the IMF estimate projects a decline of over 11 per cent. The recessionary trend has huge social implications. World Bank estimates suggest that 53 million more people would fall into the poverty net in the year and over a billion people would be chronically hungry. Though India has not been affected to the same extent as other economies of the world, our exports have suffered a decline in the last ten months due to contraction of demand of traditional markets for our exports. In this economic scenario, this Bill assumes great importance.

The foreign trade policy announced by the UPA Government in 2004 had set two objectives mainly—to double our percentage share of global merchandise trade within five years, and to use trade expansion as an effective instrument. WTO estimates of our share of global economic services export was 1.4 per cent in 2003. It rose to 2.8 per cent in 2008. Not only that, we would like to set a policy objective of achieving an annual export growth of 15 per cent with an annual export target of US dollar 200 billion by March 2011. In the remaining three years of the foreign trade policy up to 2014, the country should be able to come back to the high export growth path of around 25 per cent.

These and other things are projected in this amendment Bill. In the principal Bill under Section 2 the goods were specified. But now the services are also included in the purview of foreign trade. The definition of services is specified in this amendment. In Section 3 of the principal Act in subsection below Chapter 2, for the words 'export and import policy' the words 'foreign trade policy' shall be substituted. This also widens the scope of this Bill.

The Government seeks to promote India through six or more 'Made in India' shows to be organised across the world every year. For up gradation of export sector infrastructure, towns of export excellence and units located therein would be granted additional focus and support and initiatives.

It is true that the Government extends several initiatives for information technology sector in the country. Under software technology, approved units are allowed to import goods required by them. The exports of IT sector in 2007-08, were 40.4 Billion US dollars. In 2008-09 they were 47.7 billion dollars.

According to 2009-10 estimates, it was 49.7 billion dollars. Years back, people were opposing our IT development. Now, the things have changed a lot.

The other thing I would like to point out is this. The chunk of this Bill is in the Chapter 3A. The Quantitative Restriction is the safeguard for everything. Earlier, this was there only by a notification. Now, it becomes a part of law. This is very important as it is protecting the interests of our country. Even though I would like to know from the hon. Minister that if some Quantitative Restrictions are put in certain products, the aggrieved country would go to the WTO, then, what will be our approach? I would humbly request the Minister to respond to this. On the other hand, the effect of imports on our economy is also an important issue. Being a Member from Kerala, I have some apprehensions also about the import of synthetic rubber. Will it affect badly our natural rubber? I have apprehension on this even though the Government would take protective measures.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I would like to thank all the hon. Members for acknowledging and appreciating the need of this amendment Bill, and also the positive aspects, particularly since the Bill seeks to align our Foreign Trade Policy and Foreign Trade Act with the WMD Act, (Weapons of Mass Destruction and Proliferation), that Act was passed by Parliament in 2005 for dual use technologies for the weapons of mass destruction. Keeping our security interests in view and

the fact that India is a nuclear weapons State, and also international covenants, treaties and the obligations thereunder. It was equally important that through this amendment we put in the Statute, the provision of Quantitative Restriction as a trade defence measure. WTO provisions sanctions on imposition of Quantitative Restrictions but there was no provision under any Indian law, which would have enabled such an imposition. It is true that there is a provision against dumping and there are provisions for safeguards for trade practices which are price distorting but at the same time to protect the domestic industry from any injury, if there was a surge of imports or cheaper imports coming in, the Government had to act to restrict that. With this amendment, we will be able to ensure that.

There are many issues which have been raised; many concerns that have been expressed as to whether it should add to the logistics, the capacity of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, whether they are adequately equipped or not, the trade imbalance, the regional and the trade agreements, bilateral trade agreements, free trade agreements, trade and investment agreements with ASEAN signed earlier, or what is being negotiated with the European Union, I shall try to, in brief, respond to some of these questions that have been raised and the concerns that have been expressed. But, at the outset, I would like to say that the hon. Members, and the first speaker, Shri Arjun Meghwal, they talked about the implementation.

The implementation, in part, is the responsibility of the Directorate-General of Foreign Trade. But when it comes to the enforcement of restrictions, that is carried out by the customs at the border. So, that is at our ports or airports; it is not the officials of the DGFT, who are conducting such inspections or ensuring the implementation of these restrictions.

However, we are trying to ensure that there is simplification of the procedure, there is greater degree of uniformity and rationalization, and also, most of the services are e-enabled. 85 per cent of the applications in the DGFT are today through the Net; it is not in person. Most of the approvals are done in the same

manner. We have been trying since last year and we have made much progress and soon, we will be able to report that—to have most of our destinations, that is, ports and airports, e-enabled so that there is the inter-changeability of electronic data between the DGFT and the custom stations or port stations. That will bring down the transaction cost. ...(*Interruptions*) That is exactly what I am informing. That is what we are seeking to do. We have made substantial progress. The customs had some issues when it comes to putting in place the systems.

India is a big country. You look at the location of the ports, airports and even the land custom stations, which you should be familiar with, that India has, not only large borders with many countries, in addition to what is sent out through sea or the air cargo routes; there are also the land custom stations which too have to be strengthened and they do play a role.

I am not here to suggest that all is well and we have enough manpower and strength when it comes to the implementation aspect in the DGFT. But one thing which I want to say is that besides the DGFT, we have the Additional and the Deputy-Directors General in the Foreign Trade. We have 35 regional authorities with more than 2400 employees.

So, Shri Arjun Meghwal's understanding that it is a very small organization is incorrect and I say it with all humility that it is an organization having this number of offices—not that there are no vacancies, there are. When it comes to the trade service which you referred to, there is not only the trade service, but there are Indian Administrative Service, Indian Economic Service, Indian Trade Service, Indian Statistical Service, etc. and they are all engaged, when it comes to our foreign trade. It is not one Service, but there are multiple services and multiple disciplines; that is how we are able to ensure an effective implementation of what we seek to do.

There is always scope for improvement as I have informed the hon. Member; that is a constant effort; we are conscious of that and we are taking steps in that direction.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

The issue of agriculture has been raised both with regard to the amendment Bill as well as the various regional trade agreements or the FTAs which have been referred to in this august House. I would like to respond to that; we have incorporated agriculture as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee and the quantitative restrictions can also be imposed for agricultural imports. So, it is within the ambit; and I hope that it satisfies his query.

I am a bit surprised about the objection that was being made to the provision of immediate cancellation and suspension with regard to specific goods and services.

I had in my opening statement referred to the specified goods or services or technology meaning as those export import, transfer or re-transfer, transshipment of which is prohibited or restricted in respect of which conditions have been imposed on grounds of their being pertinent or relevant to our security and also requirement as a nuclear weapon State. Therefore, it should not be mixed with what we are seeking to do when it comes to liberalisation. There is no restrictive regime being put in place with regard to our trade except for those specified goods. Shri Singh had asked about the list which is there. It is in public domain. It is a SCOMET List, that is Special Chemicals Organisms Material Equipment and Technology. So, it is only with regard to those chemicals as per the SCOMET List and the specified goods I have explained and that I am afraid is not where you bring in, what you were referring to, the doctrine or the principle of natural justice. They come into play in all other fields but when it comes to national security, your international treaty obligations and also in direct conflict with a law enacted by the Indian Parliament on the weapons of mass destruction, I am afraid we are not in a position to be that generous on this particular issue.

With regard to consolidation of the various restrictions where permissions are required, which have been imposed by various other departments, we are not doing away with that. The words are, 'without prejudice'.

They very much remain there. But they come under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulations) Act. So, all such clearances, permissions can be obtained under a single window. It is surely not a step in the reverse direction but a very positive step forward so that people get the benefit, transaction costs are reduced and early decisions are made. I hope, the House will endorse that and welcome what we have done.

Regarding the FTAs, the PTAs which were referred to by many Members, let me make it abundantly clear, first, we, as a country, are keen that India's share in the global trade increases. It is true that, given our size, given our share of the global population, our share of the agricultural production, the capacity of the Indian industry, also our innovation, the strengths of the manufacturing sector, India's share is very low. It is definitely below 2 per cent and that is why it is a constant effort to ensure that our share increases in the global trade. Last year was a bad year which many Members referred to. It was not only 9 per cent contraction in global trade, which IMF had forecast or 11 per cent that WTO was saying. It was between 14-16 per cent. So, it was a difficult time. We were worried, even if we were less adversely impacted as an economy, that many of our sectors which were labour intensive did get hurt. All those sectors have not recovered. We are having regular sectoral reviews. The Government did make many interventions; whether the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister, through the three stimulus packages which took away more than 3.5 per cent of the GDP, if you look at what was given.

But under the Foreign Trade Policy last year, we were conservative because at that time our exports were in the deep red territory, in the negative territory. It was minus 39.4 per cent last May. Industrial production had gone for a very brief but negative dip. So, there were serious concerns and policy interventions were made. We went in consciously for those steps and measures which gave support to the labour intensive sectors first.

These were handicrafts, gems and jewellery, leather, carpets and textiles, particularly, apparels. Many have recovered and some sectors have not recovered.

Those measures ensured that we ended the last calendar year by reversing the trend which was the objective—arresting the fall and moving to the positive territory which we did move both with regard to our exports and with regard to our industrial production. India registered the highest industrial production of the last 15 years in December, 2009. The credit definitely goes to the resilience of our industry. The credit goes to entrepreneurs and also to all those who have been engaged in this collective national effort. We hope that with what we are doing we will be able to achieve the targets which we have set for ourselves. It is true that under the Foreign Trade Policy, the target which we have set is only \$ 200 billion. But last year if you were in my place, you would have seen that even \$ 200 billion looked difficult. I am sure that we are going to increase that and we are going to improve upon that.

We have gone in for conscious market expansion and diversification. August last year, we identified 39 new markets—26 under one Scheme where incentives are given; then under Focus Market Scheme—16 of them are in South America; 13 of them are in Oceania and Asia. Then in another 13 markets under another Scheme, that is the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, incentives were given. These 13 are very big markets—six of them are in Africa; two in South America; two in Pacific; one in Central Europe; and two in the far East. If we look at those markets from Egypt to Mexico, Australia and New Zealand, all have been brought in one embrace. Why we did so? It is because if we have to have a global presence, if we have to have a Foreign Trade Policy which relates with the global realities, we cannot embrace a truncated globe. We have to reach out and try to go to those markets where the demand is still there and where growth is taking place. So, I would like to inform the Members that we could not have waited as a country for demand to return in the traditional destinations of our export where recovery is still weak. It remains a matter of concern. It is not that we moved away from the traditional destinations. We try to connect to the new destinations to achieve the long term objective of doubling India's foreign trade both in merchandise goods

and services in percentage terms by the year 2020. By 2015 it would have doubled up over where we were in the year 2008-09.

I do not agree with the argument that the FTAs which have been signed are in conflict with the WTO. I also do not agree with the apprehensions that have been expressed by some hon. Members that it has hurt our trade and that it has also resulted in a bigger trade imbalance or it has resulted in a surge in imports. Particular references were made to the India-ASEAN FTA and also the on going negotiations in the India-EV Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement. First with the ASEAN, it was negotiated over a number of years. Mr. Sanjay Nirupam reminds me that it was six years. It is true and we are in the seventh year. Similarly, with EV the negotiations have been going on for the last five years. Ten rounds of negotiations have been completed. But in the case of ASEAN, we had a negative list to protect our plantation sector and to protect our agricultural sector. It is a long negative list of over 500 products. The marine sector has been protected. But there was a campaign based on the lack of comprehension, or a deliberate campaign by some sections to mislead. But the fact remains that trade takes place only on the basis of supply and demand. What you produce, if the other countries have a market for that, you export; whereas what you need, you import.

References were made about palm oil and that cheaper imports have been encouraged. Now, look at the bound rates and applied rates. It is 90 per cent and 80 per cent bound rates for refined and for crude palm oil; whereas the applied rates are 7.5 per cent and 0 per cent. Why is it so? We have a huge shortage of edible oils which is to the tune of eight to nine million tonnes. So, we need to import. Now, there is no wisdom in raising the bar, putting 90 per cent duty and then bringing it in and then further subsidizing it to ensure that domestic availability is there and that it goes to the Public Distribution System. I would like to be educated as to how it is hurting our consumers, our country where the Government has a responsibility to ensure that there is no food shortage. Similar is the case with the pulses. We have a shortage. We have to

[Shri Anand Sharma]

import. It is not that this country is not making efforts to increase productivity. It is a different matter. When it comes to our self-reliance it would always be a nation's endeavour that we do not have these shortfalls and whatever we can, we should be able to produce on our own. But there are many things which we do not.

Sir, with regard to the agreements being signed, as I said the other day in the Rajya Sabha, who are the negotiators? They work on a mandate. The mandate is given by a Committee called the TERC which is chaired by the hon. Prime Minister and where all the key Ministers of Departments which matter and are relevant to trade and commerce with other countries are present. The negotiations are carried on within the ambit of the mandate and by subject specific experts. It was not that they are just walking into a negotiation overlooking the country's interest and signing documents. That is not true. We have to have trust in their ability and also their commitment to our national interest is the same which you and I have. Surely, care is taken to see that the national interest is fully protected when we enter into any such agreement. We do not accept pressures; we do not accept pre-conditions. The only thing that determines our decision is what is in India's interest. We are guided only by that and no other consideration.

Sir, issues are raised by other countries and matters were referred about the Intellectual Property regime. We have put in place, over the years, a robust IPR regime. The domestic legislation is in conformity with international agreements and with India's Treaty obligations. But when it comes to the generic medicines, specific reference was made. A move was made by some countries for the counterfeit medicines and that was done to confuse the generic with the counterfeit. We are very clear on this. Indian generic medicines have made notable contributions particularly in bringing down the prices of life saving medicines ensuring their availability at affordable prices not only in India but also in Africa, South America and other countries of Asia. They have broken the stranglehold of the Multinational cartels. Therefore, there is no question of accepting

anything which is TRIPS plus. Action was taken against some of the generic shipments which were meant for Third world countries. We had intervened assertively with the EV and that happened twice last year about a shipment that was meant for Brazil. The EV finally realised the correctness and merit of our argument. They have now offered to amend Regulation No. 1383. But we realise and recognise that even that amendment is not going to meet India's requirements because the powers of seizure are not taken away. Therefore, we have moved the WTO for consultations which is the first step taken before we move the WTO dispute redressal mechanism. Brazil has also joined India in that effort. Therefore, we shall not only be alert but we will also take action where and when required.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh is not present now. But of course, he has made a very passionate intervention. ...*(Interruptions)* I would only say that the suggestion that India should export and not import is a bit strange. This is not how you exist in a world which is globalised, which is interconnected and which is interdependent. If every country decides to construct a barrier or a wall around it, then in which world would we live in? That is not possible. Also, to say that our export should be more and there should be free movement of people without passports, I am afraid, is beyond me and that is beyond any Government. That is where this matter should rest.

But there are concerns about trade imbalance and that imbalance is there primarily because there are many things which this country need which we do not produce ourselves like crude, oil and gas. Nearly 80 per cent of our needs are met through imports. To a large extent, we are dependent on import of fertilizers. We cannot do away with that. If we were producing on our own, surely, we will be happy to do it. It is true that we have strengths in certain areas where we encourage through policy interventions and by giving incentives. In services sector, India has acknowledged strengths particularly in IT sector. Therefore, we have taken every care to ensure that the interests of the IT sector are fully protected and there is no harm which is done through agreement or understanding which we make.

Lastly, one important point was raised that whether by consolidation, we are doing away with the inherent jurisdiction of the Reserve Bank of India to give licences for the opening up of banks or the IRDA. We are not doing it. It is only bringing into ambit those services and technologies which directly benefit from the incentive schemes of the Foreign Trade Policy Act so that there is a check and regulation against any violation.

I hope that the steps that we have taken are in line and this provision for the quantitative restrictions which, as I have explained, is in conformity with Article 19 of GATT, the WTO and also the steps taken towards cutting down the transaction cost will find support of this august House.

With these words, I thank the hon. Members once again and I commend the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 21 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 21 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: The hon. Minister, in course of his reply, mentioned that we have a long negative list in case of the FTA with ASEAN countries. I would like to know whether any list is getting prepared in case of the EV countries and Israel.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That will be in public domain once we enter into an agreement not at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.46 hrs.

*Bill 1174-524*

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

[English]

*Int.*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 1973, be taken into consideration."

With your permission, I will make a brief opening statement. Hon. Members are aware that the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (Act 5 of 2009). Before we could notify the provisions of the Act, there were a number of representations from the lawyers regarding two Sections of the Cr.PC that are being amended, Section 41 and Section 41(A). This related to the circumstances under which a person can be arrested and reasons to be recorded for arresting a person.

In view of the representations from the lawyers, I consulted with the leading Bar Councils and then I requested the Law Commission to hold a consultation by calling the leading lawyers and the leading Bar Councils and give us its recommendations.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

I am very happy to report that the Law Commission called a consultation and was able to evolve a consensus. Based upon that consensus we are now further amending Section 41 and 41 (A). The matter went to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has unanimously supported the amendments. Therefore, all sections of the House has agreed upon the amendments that are being introduced.

There are only three amendments and let me explain briefly as to what the three amendments are. Perhaps, then we may not require a very lengthy discussion. But I welcome a discussion.

In Section 41 that was introduced by the previous Amendment Act what we are doing is, at the end of clause (b) we are adding a proviso and the proviso reads:

"Provided that a police officer shall, in all cases where the arrest of a person is not required under the provisions of this sub-section, record the reasons in writing for not making the arrest."

What it means is that if you are arresting, you must record reasons. If you are not arresting also, you should record reasons. The lawyers were asking: Why do you record reasons for arresting and not recording reasons for not arresting? There is merit in that submission. Therefore, the main part of the Section says that if you are arresting you should record reasons and if you are not arresting also you should record reasons.

Then, in 41(A), the word is "may". We are now changing it to "shall". I will read to you the original 41 (A) and I will read to you the revised 41(A). The original 41(A) reads:

"The police officer may in all cases where the arrest of a person is not required issue a notice to the person."

Now, we are saying:

"The police officer shall in all cases where the arrest of a person is not required issue a notice."

So, I think, that is also consequential and a very relevant amendment.

The last amendment that we are making is in respect of adding a sub-clause (4) where it says:

"Where such person, at any time, fails to comply with the terms of the notice—that is already there—or is unwilling to identify himself, the police officer may, subject to such orders as may have been passed by a competent Court in this behalf, arrest him for the offence mentioned in the notice."

That is after a notice is issued to a person either he does not comply with the terms of the notice or he says I would not say who I am. I would not identify myself. Then, the police officer may arrest him. These are the three amendments which the Law Commission recommended. The Standing Committee has unanimously supported it.

I would request the hon. Members to support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 1973, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

476  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Chairman, Sir, this is 146 report of the Standing Committee. This report is presented by Sh. Venkai Naidu, a leader of the Bhartiya Janata Party. Given this fact, our party supports it. This is a minor but important amendment. There is a Shaloka in Sanskrit which says:

Rajdware Shamshane Cha Yash Tishtthi Sah bandhavah:

It means, that the person is our well-wisher who stands by us in our happiness as well as in the moment of sorrow. We sleep in peace because of the police. We move on road safely because of the police. And if any mis-happening befalls us, the police comes to our rescue. So, as per the Vedas, this is an important amendment and we support it wholeheartedly.

I have been a Member of Parliament for 14 months. And the person, in front of whom I am speaking, is an eminent lawyer. Yesterday, I listened his speech. I and the entire country admire his speech. He is an able Home Minister. But life is a mystery. We weep when we take birth and when we die, others weep. The act of weeping is performed at both moments. But the most important is the act of laughing, which links both sets of weeping. It matters because it decides how much happiness we are giving to how many people. We are chosen to represent the people and it is our main objective for becoming a Member of Parliament. But, for the past 14 months, I have been listening the debates and wonder, what we are doing. The second Sarsanghchalak of the Rashtriya Swamsevak Sangh used to say that we could defeat a person in debate but could not win him over. This Parliament knows debate only. The people outside this Parliament laugh upon us. We make a mockery of everything. There was a discussion on price-rise, but it was derailed. The enormous corruption in Commonwealth Games made us a laughing stock. During the discussion on Nuclear Bill, the Government look the arguments of the Opposition very lightly. There is a popular saying:

Nindak niyre rakhiye  
aangan kuti chhavaye.  
bin sabun paani bina  
nirmal kare subhaye.

We are not taking anything from you. We are just trying to awake you. We want to play the role of constructive opposition. It is said—'Kshama sokhti us bhujang ko jike pass garal ho'. You should be like a tree laden with fruit. You should be meek, and not be proud of anything. But I find that this element is lacking in you. I, therefore, request you that when you rise to give response, you should think of this country and its poor people, and the ways through which you can dole out happiness to them.

Sir, we support this Amendment. But, after 1973, the Cr. P.C. has been amended ten times and this is the 11th amendment. We have 112th, 128th and 146th reports of the Standing Committee. The Standing

Committee, under the Chairmanship of Smt. Sushma Swaraj, the present leader of the Opposition, and hon. Venkai Naidu had given recommendations to enact a comprehensive law for the entire Cr. P.C. Post 1973, the country has witnessed a number of changes and we need a new law to reflect that reality.

The officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs have given their witnesses and they have accepted that the entire Cr.P.C. needs to be amended. Why? Take the example of dowry law. You can see the news reports that this law is mostly being misused against the women. Sometimes we bring TADA. At others time, we bring POT. A Government brings MCOCA. Another Government brings GUJCOCA. Anything, which suits your interests, you allow it to be passed and something, which you think, does not suit your interests, you disallow that. Our political ambitions dictate our decisions. You can take the example of Shahbano case. This Parliament has always tried to Change.

We are trying to bring Direct tax code, VAT, G.S.T. We are trying to change Corporate Law, Company Law. Why we cannot change Cr. P.C. It is not a small matter.

Sir, when I fought election, I used to say proudly that there was not even a single case under section-107, against me or any member of my family. Today, there are at least 10 cases against me. ...*(Interruptions)* In the last 14 months, ten cases have been filed against me. Now, you will ask, how these cases come up? It was an election day. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Which Government? Was it the State Government? Please tell it.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It was your Government, the Central Government. When I was fighting election that was your Government ruled by Shri K. Sankaranarayanan. He was Governor, not mine. It was your Government.

[Translation]

Now you see how the case was framed? There were around 2000 polling booths and everyone knows



[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

how much important it is for a candidate to visit all the polling booths. You will be surprised to know that I could not visit even a single booth. You have the authority, therefore, I wish to tell you what type of amendment is required in the Criminal Procedure Code. Now, how it unfolded? My polling agent met me and requested me to accompany with him as his hand was broken. At that time, my wife and I were sitting in the vehicle. We had not any other person with us except him. When we reached there, we were surrounded from all sides because I belong to the Bhartiya Janata Party, the party that has always taken the Muslim society in confidence. We do not have anything to do with any religion. The booth was located in Muslim dominated locality and they surrounded us from all sides...*(Interruptions)*. You listen ...*(Interruptions)*. Thereafter the case was made that we had arrived there to capture booth and we pointed a revolver towards a person and I, and my wife tried to display a bullet. Though, the reality is that my family has never seen a revolver till now. In this way, a case under section-307 was imposed on my wife and me. This is the first case. The second case was also framed at the time of my election. It was because I got votes in a village which has never voted any political party till today. The person who was contesting against me could not get any vote but I got votes in that village. The boy who canvassed in my favour was saddled with 20 cases like assembling a-bomb, murder, rape etc. At this time, the workers blocked the road.

17.00 hrs.

Incidentally, I was in my constituency on that day. I asked the police whether there was any case against that boy before my election? As I had moved a privilege motion the copy of which lies with you, the Jharkhand police submitted a report to you which clearly tells that there was not a single case against the boy before my election, but after election 20 cases were filed against him. There was not a single case under section-107 against him. When our workers blocked the road a case under section 353 was filed against me. When I approached the court to get bail, I was denied the bail and told to get arrested.

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

I argued that I am a law-abiding person. There is no case pending against me. None of my forefathers had to attend the court. I am the first person in my family, who has had to come to the court. When the public prosecutor supported my argument, the judge asked him whether he could quote him as saying that he has no objection if I get bail. He said he has no objection to being quoted as such. This is how I in that case got bail. I have cited this to point out the lacunae in the Cr. P.C. My cousin was murdered. I have given privilege notice in that regard. The police says that he was murdered because of his habit of drinking. Yesterday, you had given a good argument that is upto the court to decide about the criminality of a person. No one has any right to Shot even a criminal, but, here, your police says that he was killed because he used to drink. The Ministry of Home Affairs has forwarded this report to you and even to the Madam Speaker. Shri Chidambaramji, I had written to you that a hardened criminal, who has been facing 20 cases of murder, holding out a life-threat to me. The reply that comes from the police is that the person complained against has also logged a complaint against me for threatening him. The Ministry of Home Affairs gave this reply to me. That is why we need to change the Cr. P.C. When we can change our nuclear policy, shed the non-aligned policy and became a follower of America, talk about granting autonomy to Kashmir, amend D.T.C., why we cannot rewrite Cr. P.C. Now you are talking about setting up the rural courts. At the and, I would like to say that even a king takes birth as a helpless baby. Before coming into being, this Parliament would have been at a planning stage, at any point of time in history. Currently you (Chidambaramji) are the Minister for Home Affairs. The God has granted you this opportunity.

[English]

Sir Edwin Arnold said in 'Light of Asia':

"We are the voices of the wandering wind which moan for rest and rest can never find, Lo! as the

wind is, so is mortal life, a moan, a sigh, a sob, a storm, a strife."

[Translation]

Shri Mad Bhagawat Gita Says'

Nainam Chindanti Shastrani,

Nainam Dohati Pavaka.

Nah Chainam Claydyantapo

Nah Shoshiyiti Maarutah.

It means the soul is immortal. I was given to think that the Hindu religion talks about the soul. This is wrong. It means that we take birth, we do something for the society and the country. We read and listen about Akbar, Budha, Mahatma Gandhi. We also have opportunity. You have got a constructive Opposition. I would like to request you that you cause to prepare a new Cr. P.C. as per the 111th, 128th and 186th report. We are ready to support you. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

481  
SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

Sir, for the success of our vibrant democracy, it is very necessary that we have a very strong and independent judicial system supported by a procedure of law which is fair and just so that the rights and liberties of the citizens are protected. Our sacred Constitution, under Article 21, confers a very valuable fundamental right that we shall not be deprived of our life and personal liberty except by a procedure established by law. The Code of Criminal Procedure is a code by itself. Over the years, it has been our bitter experience that the prosecuting agency has not lived up to the standards of which it was expected.

There have been a number of cases and instances where the police officers have acted on extraneous considerations and for *malafide* reasons.

Section 40 of the CrPC gave a power to the police

officer that without a warrant or without an order from a Magistrate he could arrest a person, if he has committed an offence which was cognisable and punishable up to seven years. This power was a very uncanalised power and it was a very arbitrary power.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister, who is a legal luminary of our country, that the first amendment was brought in 2008 by which this power was canalised and it was provided that if you are arresting a person without an order from the Magistrate or without a warrant, then you must record your reason in writing and communicate to the person concerned so that he knows why you are taking that particular action.

Once this amendment was made, further suggestions came from the Bar Council of India and various Bar Associations that law should be more exhaustive and more deterrent for the police officers to exercise their powers. Now, under the present amendment which has been moved and which we all support, if you arrest a person you will have to give reasons why you are arresting him. Now, even if you are not arresting a person, then too you will have to give reasons why you are not arresting him. This provision has been mandatory, and it is not at his discretion. So, once this power is exercised and you apply your mind, you have to record reasons and there is always a judicial review of all orders. It is not a quasi judicial but an administrative order, which impinges on our liberty. So, certainly, we expect some check on the exercise of police powers by the States.

The other question that I would like to submit with great respect is that there are certain provisions which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister.

[Translation]

Our Cr. P.C. needs further amendment particularly with regard to the time limit within which a case will be disposed of. The hearing in cases go on for years. Because of this inordinate delay, the undertrials have to stay in jails for such a long time that they have had already served the maximum sentence prescribed for

[Shri Vijay Bahuguna]

the crime in jails as undertrial prisoners. This makes it imperative for us to amend the Cr. P.C. to prescribe the time period within which the trial must be over.

Further, the developed countries spend much more on their judicial system in proportion to their population and the number of cases. Ours is a big country. We have framed a number of laws to safeguard the rights of our citizens. The people file cases to pursue their rights and the cases get too much delayed. The share of GDP which is spent on the judicial system is meagre. I would like to appeal the Ministry of Law and the Minister of Home Affairs to spend much more of the GDP on the legal system. More number of magistrate and judges be appointed so that the people who go to courts get relief by way of getting justice.

Secondly, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as well as the hon. Minister of Law that the High Courts of several states grant anticipatory bail while, others, like in Uttarakhand, is denied. We, the people of the entire country are governed by a single Constitution. There should be a uniform law in the country.

[English]

Why can we not have a uniform provision in all the States? Every citizen should be granted the right of anticipatory bail so that no one is harassed on ground of political affiliation.

My third and last request is pertaining to the growing influence of crime in our political and social life. Sometimes, there are wrong acquittals by magistrates. If the public prosecutor wishes to file appeal against the acquittal, he needs to obtain permission from the district magistrate. But if the complainant seeks to file appeal against the order of acquittal made by the magistrate, he will have to go to the High Court. Every person do not have such resources as to hire a lawyer and fight a case in the High Court. Therefore, there should be an amendment in Cr. P.C. to make a provision that if any complainant and informant too could go to the Session Court against the acquittal. The

Session Court has the right to dismiss the case summarily. In such circumstances, one need not go to the High Court and can seek relief against the acquittal at the Session Court stage. Within these three suggestion, I support the Bill. I further request that the investigating officers, the police agencies....

[English]

they should go to and undertake a crash course on some legal principles and guidelines of our jurisprudence because the reasons have to be recorded in writing. I do not think our investigating agencies, our IOs are so well-informed about law that they will be able to exercise their mind independently, fairly, and in accordance with law.

I support the Bill and I expect the hon. Home Minister to bring more amendments in the Cr. P.C. to make it more effective.

[Translation]

Our friend from the other side has narrated his story. I request the hon. Minister for Home Affairs that no Member of Parliament, irrespective of party affiliation, should be harassed by the judiciary or the law. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are 10 more speakers; but we have to pass this amending Bill by six p.m. So, please confine your speeches to five minutes.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): It was decided in the BAC meeting to allot two hours to this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a fact, no doubt; but there is some time constraint so it is being reduced. Please confine your speeches to five minutes.

[Translation]

484  
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak on the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment)

Bill, 2010. So far as we have observed, this bill amending the Act of 1973 about which sub-section-41A, the hon. Minister has put forth his point in regard to amending the same. This is true that the present Police Act, the sections under the RPC and the Cr. P.C. are only meant for the weak persons. As hon. Nishikantji just now truly stated and I would like to submit in this context that 4-5 sections and 7 sections under the Criminal Act have also been imposed against me in a case in which a woman had been raped and two children had been killed which led to a traffic jam in my area of Pratapgarh and while I visited over there to clear the jam and send the dead bodies for post mortem. There had been no case against my family for the last four generations and we in the family have always been a vegetarian, but when the case was filed, I went and accepted the sections filed against me and told that I would neither ask for bail or any stay and I would like to see what the law does in this case. As hon. Nishikantji stated just now, even today we are carrying on the legacy of the British era laws. The Cr. P.C. and several such sections formulated by them are being carried on by us even today. The circumstances were different at that time, the population and the crime was not this much, people were honest, but now the circumstances have completely changed. I fully support the law which has been formulated and there is a need of comprehensive change in the sections of the Cr. P.C. after its reassessment. Advocates carried out strike against this section, however, I recall what Mahatma Gandhi had written in the news paper 'Hind Swaraj' about the advocates. He had written that the advocates want disputes in the society so that their profession could go on in a good way.

Though he was a reputed advocate himself, however, he wrote his inner feeling. As the Bill states, it permits the police officers to issue warrant and arrest a person in special circumstances without the orders of a magistrate. I would like to submit that the police should not be given too many rights. As of now, there is lack of faith for the police, among the minds of the public. A sense of fear and terror is widespread among the public. A normal man never wants to visit any police

station. Due to some reasons or the others, if a common man has ever to visit a police station, the guard standing outside usually discourages him and makes him go away. He or she can approach the SHO or the Sub Inspector only later on. He or she loses his or her honour beforehand. Therefore, I would like to submit that the police should not have so many rights that the laws could be mis-utilized.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I thmk, the hon. Member has misunderstood. The existing Cr. P.C. under 41(A) and (B) allows a Police Officer to arrest any person without a warrant of the Magistrate. What we did a year and a half ago was to amend it to say that where the punishment is less tharr seven years, you can arrest only if you record reasons. We have restricted the power. This House has passed the law restricting the power.

What we are doing today is not touching that. We are saying that just like I when you are arresting you have to reasons, if you are not arresting a person also you must give reasons. We are not expanding the power. On the contrary we have restricted the power of a Police Officer where the punishment is below seven years. And where the punishment is above seven years, of course, you must arrest because those are heinous offences. Where the punishment is below seven years, the normal rule is that you cannot arrest but if you want to arrest, there must be special circumstances and you must record the reasons.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very good thing. I am saying what Nishikantji has stated that there is a need for a major change. In the High Court of my Allahabad constituency area, there are stays to the tune of at least in lakhs. At least, there should be 126 judges in that court, but there are only 73 judges as of now. The cases are in lakhs. The need of the hour is to ensure justice without delay to the common man. Vijay Bahugunaji has been stating the

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

same thing that there are a number of pending cases in which more than one generations pass while prosecuting the case.

I would like to say something about Gram Nayalaya. I am also in the Committee on Personnel and Public Grievance, Law and Justice. So far as I know, this has not been implemented as yet. Let it be implemented urgently. Hukmadeoji and our several old colleagues are sitting here. They must be knowing that earlier the Panchayats had the power to decide petty cases of disputes. Nowadays, stays are obtained from the High Court even on petty issues. That is why, decisions are not arrived at quickly nowadays and the right person does not get justice. As such, crimes are on a rise. I strongly support the amendments, which have been moved by the hon. Minister and which are urgently needed and I would like to submit that the whole sections of the Cr. P.C. should be reassessed for amendments, be it through a complete discussion in the House, through constitution of an expert committee or through constituting a committee of all our expert retired judges.

With these words, I conclude my speech supporting this bill.

487

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving me time to speak on the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, 2010. I was listening to the points made by the hon. Home Minister. He stated at the outset that he had brought this bill after consulting the legal luminaries and advocates. Definitely, the intention of the Government should be to make all happy and without any sort of constraints: 'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah, Sarve Santu Niramayah'. Some points have come up in the bill relating to incidents of dowry, rape and sexual exploitation etc. A number of such instances continue to come up in our society in which the rape victim is unable to get a case registered as the process is so complicated that leads to several difficulties. Similarly, the dowry law has also been misused and the person who should be punished under law goes

scot-free, while those who should not be punished get implicated under this procedure. However, I would like to draw your attention in this regard.

Just now, our hon. Member was stating about his case. I would like to contend in this regard that my younger brother was murdered during the last elections. It was a day-light murder. It was witnessed by the whole country and society. The murderer was prosecuted and the case witnessed a number of hearings in which the eye witness younger brother also gave his witness, but the judge declared the murderer innocent, getting swayed by reasons we do not understand. The case went to the High Court and is still pending. Hearings are not being held. At that time, it was the Government of the Samajwadi Party. The Government wants to give a new system to the society by amending these sections and to check the arbitrariness of the police in which it is steeped at large. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that along with the police, the judiciary should also be made accountable. Everyday we come across such incidents through newspapers, media and T.V. and the need to amend the Act is highlighted if justice is not meted out even after the occurrence of such incidents. The Government should pay attention towards it. If people like us who serve the society do not get justice even after such incidents take place with them, what will happen to the common persons of the society? I would like to submit that at the time when the Government is bringing about amendment in the Act, it should pay attention towards these points also. In case of day light murder and witnessès available, if the verdict did not ensure justice due to the influence of some aggrandizement, what sorts of arrangements the Government intends to make for such cases? After all these, the cases lie pending for years together in the High Courts and hearings are not being held and so the case is not coming up to the hearing stage, all these show that cases are being impacted by some ulterior reasons. As such, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the cases should be wound up in a time bound manner. There is the urgency to bring amendment to the law. I would like to request the hon. Minister in this regard and also a response thereto.

[English]

489

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010, I am going to make my submissions and statements.

Firstly, I would like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister who has really responded to the demands made by the Lawyers and the Bar Councils all over India in respect of existing Code of Criminal Procedure. Within a very short period of time, in just one year—in fact, the earlier amendment was in 2009—the corrective measures have taken place. If I remember correctly, on all India basis, there was cease work of the lawyers at the time when the earlier Act was there and the amendment was sought for.

The reason is the link between the mind and the Act, and it is a Constitutional obligation and implicit in Article 14 of the Constitution of India itself, which has been brought by this amendment. In fact, by this amendment, to certain extent, the uncanalised and unbridled power of the police has been restricted. It is really an aid to Section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which has been stated in Chapter XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Violation of law by the police in our country is countless. Everyone is having his experience. Police is violating the law. That is a normal practice of our country. No one can prevent them. No Government could have done it. It is the normal rule now. Non-registration of an FIR itself is a common phenomenon. It is known to everyone. It is not unknown.

My good friends have sought for bringing up one new Code of Criminal Procedure. Before that, what is needed in our country is a new Police Act that is required and not the old Police Act. Although all the duties and responsibilities have been given to the police, they are under the old Act of 1851 or 1861, if I correctly remember. New amendments are being brought but we have not yet amended the provisions of the Police Act which has given responsibilities and duties to them, which is very significantly required. Therefore, first I

support this Bill because this unbridled power of the police, to a certain extent, has been controlled by this Act itself.

Another part is that a mandatory provision has been made under Section 3A of the new amendment Bill, which is Section 41A (i). Earlier it was a directory. It has been made mandatory. This is needed. Unfortunately, in our country, the police is having such a discretionary power which is required to be controlled. More amount of control is needed. Sir, today in our country that we are having this experience, irrespective of the places where we are, whether you are a poor man or a rich man, whether you are a politician or a non-politician, either police highhandedness or police inaction is a regular feature. Everyone is knocking the door. Unfortunately, it has not yet been decided as to which is the real forum where the people will go. Which is the forum? Is it under Article 226? Or, is it complaint under Section 190 or 200? Under what forum affected citizen of this country get the relief?

I would request the hon. Home Minister, who is an erudite lawyer, who is really a model to us—as a lawyer I am requesting to apply his own mind to this extent. Section 190 and Section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are not sufficient for getting protection. When one after another criminal is committing crime preventing you from entering into places or harassing your family, you can lodge a complaint under Section 190 or Section 200. Whether cognizable offence is there or not, it is for the investigation authorities to make out. But to prevent them, where is the power? Even a civil court passes an injunction, who will execute it?

Everyday, police has a tremendous role in our everyday's life but, unfortunately, these powers are being exercised incorrectly, I am not saying anything on political line. It has been thoroughly abused. It has been done in the interest of so many persons. Therefore, today a new Police Act is needed, before the amendment of the new Code of Criminal Procedure. New Police Act is essentially needed. It was pointed out also. Judges are really needed. So many criminal

[Shri Kalyan Banerjee]

courts are there. Fast track courts have been created, and this is only done by the Central Government.

The Central Government is spending money for fast track courts. We are aware that much time is taken to dispose of the criminal cases.

I am giving my heartfelt thanks to the hon. Home Minister for bringing about this type of a legislation which will really control the power of the police. I will be waiting for the day when a real law will come which will control the entire police system of the country and they will be answerable in any place. We are waiting for the day.

491  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me to take part in the discussion on the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010. This Bill aims to improve the administration of the criminal justice system. I rise to support the Bill. At the same time, I feel it is my bounden-duty to express my views on this Amending Bill before this august House.

Sir, the provisions which existed before the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1973 were subsequently expanded and liberalized in certain class of cases by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008. Now a days, police officers are misusing the power of arrest in cognizable cases. Hence, the new provision provides the power to the investigating officer or Station House Officer to issue notice inviting the persons concerned to cooperate with the investigating agency in finding out the truth. In certain cases due to innocence, ill-advice or fear some people used to avoid such notices from the police. The present amendment which is now proposed gives the power of arrest in two circumstances. Firstly, where such a person at any time fails to comply with the terms of the notice, and secondly, is unwilling to identify himself, the police officer may, subject to orders as may have been passed by the competent court in this behalf, arrest him for the offence mentioned in the notice.

In both the cases, the police officers are vested

with more powers as against innocent citizens. These powers were earlier given to a Magistrate; now it is shifted to the prosecution side. Hence, as a lawyer, I would like to say that some people fear that this may be used as a tool to compel an individual or a group of persons to abide by the dictate of the police officers; otherwise, he will be sent to jail. We cannot understand whether the police officers are mature enough to understand the liberal provisions of this law, by training and experience. Therefore, I can only submit at this stage that the superior officers of the Police Department should oversee in such cases and try to implement the law to the need of the modern society and this law should not be misused by the authorities concerned.

With this, I conclude my speech and support the Bill.

492  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for positively responding to the concerns raised by the legal fraternity and various sections of our society. At the same time, I do agree with some other hon. Members that instead of piecemeal amendments, the Cr. PC has to be reformed and amended comprehensively.

This Bill states that if police officers are not required to arrest under the provisions of the Act, they have to record reasons in writing not making the arrests. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one very important aspect. In a number of cases related to the harassment of women, the imprisonment is not up to seven years.

Sir, for example take the cases registered under Sections 354 and 498(A) of IPC, the accused are not arrested. Even this Bill is not enough to ensure that those accused in cases against women, especially in which imprisonment is below seven years, will be arrested. I urge upon the hon. Minister to take special note of this aspect also.

I do agree that the law has to be amended from time to time in order to make the law more effective with changing times. However, not only the law but the law enforcement agencies also have to be strengthened

and improved. I feel that we have to be cautious in giving more powers to the police. Giving more powers to the police and merely amending those will not prevent crimes. Along with changes in the laws, police reforms are also to be brought in. There has to be some mechanism to monitor how the police is using the powers they are exercising and also to ensure that police is not misusing its powers. In this regard, the police authorities, at the State and the District levels, can deal with complaints against police excesses.

I would like to cite this example from our Kerala experience. In Kerala we have already formed this Police Complaint Authority with a High Court Judge as Chairman and the ADGP and Home Secretary as Members at the State level and at the district level, a retired District Judge is the Chairman and the District Collector and the Superintendent of Police are the Members. In addition to this, Kerala has also set up a Security Commission as per the directions of the hon. Supreme Court in Prakash Singh vs. the Union of India case. The Leader of the Opposition, the Home Minister, the Minister of Law and three members nominated by the Government are included in this Security Commission.

Sir, I am concluding. I will take one more minute. Further, strengthening of community policing can also, to a great extent, prevent the misuse of powers by police. Community policing can also ensure that the law is implemented in a more efficient manner and crimes are prevented in a better way. In Kerala we have also implemented student policing.

Before concluding, I just want to say that parallel to the changes in the law, the police system has also to be reformed and reformed such a manner that the police is made more accountable to the people and also transformed into a modern, efficient and civilised force. I would like to reiterate that a comprehensive reform of the Code of Criminal Procedure is crucial in making the law enforcement agencies more effective, judicial system more efficient and in providing speedy justice to the people of our country.

<sup>403</sup>  
SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you Mr. Chairman. The much awaited provisions which seek to

curb the power of police to make arrests are once again before us, once again open to debate in this House. This new amendment owes its existence to certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 which were vehemently opposed by certain sections of our country.

Except for Sections 5, 6 and 21(b), the Cr.P.C. (Amendment) Act, 2008 had come into force on 31st December, 2009. There are three, as the hon. Minister has said, major amendments proposed in this Bill and they are to make the police officer duty-bound to not only record his reasons for making an arrest but also for not making an arrest under Section 41.

The second amendment is to substitute the word 'may' in section 41A by the word 'shall'. The third one is to add a proviso in section 41A whereby police could arrest a person if he fails to comply with the terms of notice or is unwilling to identify himself during issuance of a notice of appearance of police. I shall deal with these three sections very limitedly.

This amendment sounds a death-knell on the arbitrariness of police to make arrests. There is no doubt about it. But we all know how the police work. The very fact that reasons shall have to be recorded in writing fixes responsibility and makes the police officers accountable for justifying the arrest, but there is every chance that less number of cases will be registered to avoid the paper work. Recording an arbitrary reason would be difficult since it would need to be substantiated and will also be open to judicial scrutiny. As a matter of fact, to have the power to arrest is one thing but to justify that arrest is something completely different.

If this amendment actually bridges the gap, then it should be welcomed, but the reality is quite different. Many of us have visited police stations and we know how the police work in the *thana*. The amendment lays considerable stress on the importance of investigation before an arrest is made or not made. This further means that the officer must be convinced about the *bona fide* of the case. A mere complaint would not be sufficient enough to exercise the power of arrest.



[Shri B. Mahtab]

Insertion of section 41A pertaining to issue of notice of appearance is in line with the right to life and liberty for every Indian citizen. This would help bring down the number of arrests which would in turn decongest the crowded jails of India. Simultaneously, the innocents too can feel secured in case they stand a chance of exposure to implication in false cases. I hope by this amendment, system of administration of law and justice would become more transparent. This amended Cr PC Act together with the Right to Information Act would be able to inject necessary checks and balances in the process of administration of law in India. This is the thought behind this Act, but a lot depends on how awakened the citizens are to their right to information.

Perhaps after a long time, one sees the Government and this House determined to bring about policy changes whereby innocents could be protected in its quest to apprehend the guilty. What seemed like succumbing to pressure from a section of the society has actually turned out a better methodology to reaching consensus. This deserves appreciation, but what remains to be seen is that while refraining the police to make unwarranted arrests, police will restrict itself to arrest the culprits at all or not. The women NGOs have come out vociferously in relation to this clause and they have expressed their concerns, which need to be addressed too. Kalyan *babu* had mentioned those apprehensions in a different way, but I think, it needs to be deliberated again.

The Act requires police officers to state the reasons in writing for arrest in case of offences punishable with imprisonment up to seven years, and the police officer is satisfied that the arrest is necessary to prevent further offences or for proper investigation.

This Bill states that if police officers are not required to arrest under the provisions of the Act, then they have to record the reasons in writing for not making the arrest. Does this provision solve the ticklish issue of Ruchika Talwar's case and rectify the anomaly in the law? As far as I understand, it does not.

The Act states that instead of arresting a person, the police officer may issue a "notice of appearance" to the person, requiring him to present himself as specified in the notice. This Bill makes it mandatory for the police officers to issue notices in all cases where arrest is not required. The question is this. How will it be complied with, and at what level will it be monitored?

Under Section 41, as it originally stood before the 2008 amendment, a police officer may—without an order of a Magistrate and without a warrant—arrest any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence. Now, radical changes have occurred and are being further improved upon. Here, I would like to remind the Government about what is often being said by the conscious citizen of this country. It was Lord Macaulay who had framed the Indian Penal Code, which was just a re-translation of the Irish Penal Code in the mid 19th Century. The Cr.PC is a part of it. There is an imperative need to reform and rationalise the criminal law of the country. I would like to repeat this as many Members have done. Why not introduce a comprehensive legislation in the Parliament instead of bringing amendments in bits and pieces? It seems *ad hocism* is the rule of the day.

I would urge upon the Minister to set in motion a debate on this subject both inside and outside the Parliament to formulate a national policy. There is an urgent need to have a National Criminal Justice Policy.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

496  
DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am highly thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue. I will take short time and sender 2-3 suggestions. First of all, I would welcome Cr.P.C. (Amendment) Bill, 2010 brought by hon. Chidambaram ji. It is quite timely and essential. So far as people's apprehension that giving more power to the police is likely to be misused is concerned, I would give some suggestions for checking it. First of all, as and when some matter is being interrcgated or investigated, its audio/video recording should be made

and regular videography of persons in police lock up should also be done so that the use of third degree methods etc. can be minimized or checked totally. We should evolve a new system for ensuring transparency in functioning of police.

My second suggestion is—we expect that criminals should be nabbed and punished. Since Cr. P.C. and IPC have become outdated. Similar is the condition of our police stations. Our police stations as well as police force trace their origin to British era. We expect our unarmed police personnel to control terrorists and criminals. People raise several issues against the police action but none is othered about its pitiable condition.

Sir, my submission is that as the government is working on opening more courts and appointing more number of judges for fast disposal of cases, it should act on the same lines for opening more police stations and recruiting more police personnel for strengthening the force. They should be well equipped, given more mobility and provided sophisticated and modern weapons so that they can fight against culprits. Inadequate number of police personnel and lack of good weapons discourage them, be it Jammu and Kashmir, Porvanchal, Vananchal or elsewhere, everywhere we blame police force. It is demoralising them. Therefore, as Advaniji has been repeatedly demanding, they should be strengthened, provided sophisticated weapons. Only then they can protect our lives and property. The hon. Minister should pay attention to the amendments brought and new IPC and Cr.P.C. should be implemented keeping our country's needs in mind. With it I conclude.

[English]

497

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010. First of all, I would like to state that Cr.P.C. which is a procedural law which authorizes the judiciary and the courts to deal with crimes and criminals. This law was enacted in the year 1973. When we talk about offences, briefly the offences can be divided into two cognizable and non-cognizable offences. Cognizable offences are those offences which are

serious in nature wherein the police officer does not require the permission of the Magistrate to arrest a person who is accused of a criminal activity. Non-cognizable offences are those offences wherein the police officer requires the prior permission of the Magistrate to arrest a person who is accused of a criminal activity. Therefore, these are the two basic offences which have been described in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Schedule I which is attached to the Code of Criminal Procedure deals with the offences which have been given and which are mentioned.

Coming to Section 41 of the Cr. P.C., it clearly states that a police officer may arrest a person for a cognizable offence. Now, the person may be arrested if the police officer has suspicion or has credible information or a written complaint has been filed against a person, and other than that, if the police officer in his presence witnesses the commission of an offence, if any of these conditions are satisfied, the police officer has the right to arrest the person. But the best part about this amendment is that the word 'may' has been substituted with 'shall'. Now, any police officer who arrests an accused person for a cognizable offence has to mention, has to record the reasons in writing if he is arresting and if he is not arresting, that also he has to exclusively mention in writing. He has to give the reasons in writing. So, this is the best part about the Cr. P.C. Amendment Bill, 2010.

Section 41(a) of the Cr. P.C. which was inserted in the year 2008 gives the authority to the police officer to summon, to issue notice to a person who is accused and if the person has been asked to come before the police station or appear before the SHO, and if he fails to come and comply with the conditions, the police officer has the authority to arrest the person. This is again a commendable amendment that has been brought about.

Therefore, Section 41(a) and Section 41, both these Sections in this Cr. P.C. which is going to be amended are commendable. I would like to also state that article 21 of the Constitution gives the right to life. Right to life does not only mean mere right to live, but

[Shri Hamdullah Sayeed]

also means right to life with liberty, with dignity and with self-respect. There have been instances wherein innocent persons have been booked and they have been detained by the police, and filing of the charge-sheets have been delayed resulting in their being detained as under-trials. If we see the period of incarceration that they have completed behind the bars, it is more than the punishment that has been prescribed by law.

Therefore, taking all these conditions into account, I would congratulate our hon. Home Minister, who has taken the initiative to amend the law. I would also request and urge him to take further steps to amend the IPC, the Indian Evidence Act and also the Cr. PC.

499  
**SHRI PRABODH PANDA** (Midnapore): Sir, I must welcome the hon. Minister for bringing this type of Bill and his attempt to restrict the arbitrary power of the police. It is a welcome step.

The Bill seeks to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 1973. The Act allows any police officer to arrest a person without an order of the Magistrate and a warrant in certain specific circumstances. That is why, the Act requires police officers to state the reasons in writing for arrest in case of offences punishable with imprisonment up to seven years. So, it is limited to seven years. So, the arbitrary power has not been removed totally. Even if the police officers do not arrest, then they have to record the reason in writing for not taking the action. They have the right to arrest or no arrest. Only one thing is there that they have to give the reason in writing. This is good that they have to give the reason in writing, but arrest or no arrest would depend on the judgment of the police officer himself. How should we substantiate his judgment or his decision? Still there is a scope of abuse of arbitrary method.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has to give the reasons.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Yes, but that will be assessed, that will be scrutinized by the Court at a later stage. Secondly, the Act says that instead of arresting a person, the police officer may use a notice of

appearance to the person. It is good. But my question is if any crime has occurred before the police officer, even then they will issue first the notice of appearance. And if the person does not comply with it, then the police will go for arrest. If any offence has occurred in the presence of police, this is to be defined. It should not be implemented in all cases. There are so many cases where police are becoming passive. Excess of police acquisition, of misusing the power of the police is there. This type of acquisition is also there. But even then, the police has become inactive in different cases. They are becoming passive. In front of police, several crimes are occurring and the police has become inactive. My question is that even in those cases, police will not arrest them for committing the crime. They will first issue the notice of appearance with a specific notice. And if the person does not comply the notice, then police will go for arrest. I would request the hon. Minister to explain this.

I think, it is a welcome step. All other Members have already said, I do agree with them, that this should not be done in a piecemeal manner. We should have a re-look at the Cr. PC and a comprehensive legislation should be brought before this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only two more speakers. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended by one hour. There is 'Zero Hour' also.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

18.00 hrs.

[Translation]

500  
**SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR** (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, I want to congratulate Hon. Minister of Home Affairs for introducing this Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2010. He must be praised for not only bringing this very important Bill but also for some other Bills which have been passed in this House earlier.

We must remember that once we were under the

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

British regime. Therefore the policemen have been extremely powerful from the very beginning. The CRPC and Indian Penal Code are all fruits of that period of subordination. The concepts are very much similar to the British ideals. Therefore, things cannot be changed in a jiffy; it will take some time to change—a process needs to be followed to bring about any major transformation.

Section 41(A) of the said Act has curbed the power of the police to a great extent. They now cannot arrest or detain a person as and when they deem fit—they have to follow a certain procedure. In this manner, the high-handedness of the police can be drastically curtailed. For this reason too I thank Hon. Minister.

Another point is that IPC and CRPC should be revamped and refurbished. If that is not done then they will fail to keep pace with the democratic tenets of our society. There is a saying in Bengali—if a tiger pounces upon you, that will be less harmful than if a policeman comes in your way. People actually fear the police. They do not know when and where the police will come across them or under which sections they will be booked. This attitude of the people as well as the police have to be changed. This is the responsibility of the citizens and the administration, both.

The rule for providing anticipatory bail should be similar everywhere. It should not differ from place to place. This aspect must be taken care of.

Moreover, you all know that the lawyers fleece the common people who go to courts to fight various cases and as such court proceedings have become very costly. Therefore to help the poor people more and more lawyers should be appointed by the Government. The question is that in what manner the judicial system can be reformed. We have seen what happened in case of the Bhopal Gas tragedy. After 26 long years the verdict was given and justice was denied. If this happens, people will no longer have faith in the judiciary of the country. There are a number of vacancies in so far as the posts of judges are concerned. As a result, the ordinary citizens suffer; they are harassed for no fault of theirs. This must be looked into seriously.

Once again I congratulate and thank Hon. Minister for introducing such an effective Bill which is a commendable step on his part.

[English]

<sup>502</sup>  
DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find no reason not to support this amendment. Almost all the speakers before me have supported it. However, I equally want a comprehensive reform of the Cr. P.C. because many of these codes are remnants of the British period who used to treat Indians not as civilized people but as natives and it was for oppressive and exploitative reasons only they used it. We used to get the IPS Officers Association journals in our houses. In several articles they have also criticized many of the criminal procedure codes.

As far as I know, perhaps some Commission was formed earlier to reform the Cr. P.C. I request the hon. Home Minister that if he desires he should take some initiative to form an independent Commission to reform the CrPC comprehensively.

My second point is not to stress to form or frame an Act or rule in this regard. But the main point of a good Government is not to frame or formulate only but to ensure its implementation and application for all the citizens. We know that without connivance with the police people, no major crime in this land can happen. We can see the discrimination like the dreaded criminals and murderers like Anderson are kept in guest houses but our innocent people are treated as dreaded criminals. I believe that it is the work of a good Government to implement the essence and contention of any good Acts or rules.

Regarding the women's chapter, the women particularly of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis, and the Minorities very much come under the police excesses and oppressions and malpractices. It is equally true from Lalgah to Manipur to Jammu and Kashmir and everywhere. I want to get some enlightenment from our revered lawyer, Home Minister that some High Courts of our land wanted to withdraw the women's protection, that they would not

[Dr. Tarun Mandal]

be arrested at night time and particularly without accompaniment of women constable. I can remember that Nagpur Bench of Mumbai High Court withdrew it. One of the Women's Organisations, All India Mahila Sanskritik Sangathan also met the Prime Minister in this regard to extend protection to the womenfolk of our country. I do not know the fate of this presently. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister on this.

I want not only this kind of reforms but also total reforms and I demand the same. Thanking the hon. Home Minister, I support this amendment.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): On behalf of my Party, I also welcome the Bill moved by our hon. Home Minister. It may be recorded.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I thank hon. Members for supporting the Bill. Under the existing Criminal Procedure Code, arrest of a person is dealt within Chapter V. It starts with Section 41 and there are a number 5 of Sections. Section 41 (1)(a) and (b) are the subject matter of the amendment we made earlier and the amendments we are making today. A police officer can arrest a person with a warrant and with an order of a Magistrate. That does not require any explanation. This deals with the arrest of a person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant. That is where society feels that police officers have absolute discretion. In fact, they exercise that power arbitrarily. Section 41 is intended to reduce the arbitrariness. Existing Cr. P.C. says under (a) and (b)—you may arrest without an order of a Magistrate and without a warrant if the person is concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, etc. of his having been so concerned. This is about a cognizable offence. Sub-Section (b) says that who has in his possession without excuse the burden of proving which excuse lie in such person, any implement for housebreaking. From (c) to (h), there is no problem. Those are self-contained provisions which contain some restriction. In the name of (a) and (b), people were being arrested indiscriminately. What we did by the earlier Bill

was, replace (a) and (b) and said, this will be the new (a) and (b) of Section 41(1).

It says:

"You may arrest a person without a warrant or without an order, if the person commits an offence in the presence of the police officer."

Then, you can arrest him. Obviously the police officer will not see an offence being committed; he has to be arrested; then, bail and others will follow.

In (b) we say:

"...against whom a reasonable complaint has been made...that he has committed a cognizable offence, punishable with imprisonment for a term which may be less than seven years, which may extend to seven years, whether with or without fine, if the following conditions are satisfied."

So, we have drafted the conditions under which, for a cognizable offence, punishable with less than seven years, these conditions must be present. They are:

"The police officer has the reason to believe that the person has committed the offence;

that the police officer is satisfied that such arrest is necessary;

- (a) to prevent him from committing any further offence;
- (b) for proper investigation;
- (c) for preventing such person for causing the evidence to disappear;
- (d) for preventing the person from making any inducement, threat or promise to any person who may be a witness; and
- (e) unless the person is arrested, his presence in the court cannot be ensured."

If these conditions are satisfied, then the police officer shall arrest. Then, we added a further safeguard,

'record the reasons which are the conditions under which you have arrested'.

Now, representations were received saying that it is all right, you have said "Record the reasons for arresting." But what about the cases of which we know where the police officer colludes with the person or with someone interested and does not arrest him, even if the conditions are attracted.

Therefore, the Law Commission called this consultation at my instance and they said, "All right, record reasons, if you are arresting, if these reasons are present; and record reasons, if you are not arresting despite the fact that these reasons are present."

If reasons are recorded, the accused can go to court and say, "Give me bail, look at the reason; it is such a shoddy reason; he should not have arrested me." It is for arresting. If reasons are recorded for not arresting, the complainant can go to court and say, "Look at the reasons; he should have been arrested; he is not being arrested; poor reasons are recorded." So, either way, the arbitrariness is reduced; or rather, the scope of arbitrariness is reduced. The accused can go to court and complain about his arrest and the complainant can go to court and complain about the non-arrest. That is what we are doing. This is balancing the D.K. Basu guidelines.

Sub-section 2, which was already passed by Parliament last time says, "Subject to the provisions of Section 42, no person concerned in a non-cognizable offence can be arrested except with a warrant or an order. So, there is a clear division now. For cognizable offence, you must have reasons for arresting and for not arresting. For non-cognizable offence, you can only arrest with a warrant or an order.

We think that we must give it a fair trial. I know that the police enjoy huge powers in this country. If you ask 100 people as to what do they think of the police, they would say that yes, we want the police, but the police act arbitrarily. It is not that they say, they do not want the police. They will say that they want the police, but please restrain the police from

acting arbitrarily. So, we are making an effort to restrict the arbitrariness.

But then, when you do not arrest a person, the earlier Section says,

"The police officer, may in all cases, where the arrest of a person is not required, issue a notice, directing him to appear before him at such place and at such time. Where such a notice is issued, it shall be the duty of the person to comply. Where the person complies and continues to comply, he shall not be arrested; where such person fails to comply, then the officer may arrest him."

What we are now saying is, "...if you do not arrest a person and you may issue a notice." Then, that gives great room for persons who have committed offences to avoid investigation and to avoid interrogation. The whole idea of giving notice is that the person must join the investigation. But what happens is that he is not arrested; you may issue a notice to him; then, the fear is that the person will delay the investigation; he will not join the investigation.

Therefore, what we are saying is this. If the situation is such that he is not arrested, the police officer shall give him notice so that he will join the investigation and the investigation can be completed. Otherwise, there is a danger that the person who is not arrested—even for reasons to be recorded—will not join the investigation; he will drag the investigation for a year or two and the whole case will go into cold storage. Therefore, we are amending 'may' to replace it by the word 'shall'.

Now, I think, we have got a fair balance. In a non-cognisable offence, you shall have an order. In a cognisable offence punishable above seven years, you shall arrest. In a cognisable offence punishable with less than seven years, you may arrest but you must record reasons; you may not arrest but you must record reasons but if you do not arrest you shall give notice so that the person joins the investigation. Let us see how this new scheme works. We will have to give it a fair trial for about six months or a year and let us see how the new scheme works.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Now, of course, the police officer have pointed out that when he does not arrest but give notice to a person, if that person does not identify himself how can he give notice? Therefore, we are now saying that if a person refuses to identify himself, he can be arrested straightaway. Otherwise, if he does not identify himself how do you give him notice? Those are all the amendments that we are making and I am grateful to you for the support you have given.

I entirely agree with Shri Nishikant. My favourite muse, favourite poet Thiruvalluvar, 2000 years ago said:

*"Idipparai illatha emara mannan  
Kedupar illanung kedum"*

A king without critics will face his ruin even if he has no enemies. Therefore, I welcome critics. I do not like enemies but I welcome critics. I am grateful for criticism. Please criticise us because if you do not criticise us we will face our ruin even if we have no enemies in the field. Therefore, please criticise us. I welcome criticism. I have no problem about criticism.

On the model Police Act, I think Shri Kalyan Banerjee has mentioned it, we have framed a model Police Act in 2006. This has been circulated to all the States. I am repeatedly pressing the States to adopt the model Police Act or to amend their Police Acts to bring it in line with the model Police Act. The model Police Act contains 16 chapters. It is in the library. It talks about primary ranks in civil police; armed police units, the structure of the district police, policing in metropolitan urban areas, criminal investigation, training research and development, regulation, control and discipline, police accountability—a Board has to be set up—welfare and grievance redressal for police personnel and all this is contained in the model Police Act. Unfortunately, the States are not very forthcoming in adopting the model Police Act. It is my intention to continue to press the States for a model Police Act.

Finally, there were recommendations that we should have a comprehensive Criminal Procedure Code.

I have on July 7, 2010 written to the Law Minister saying:

"The Departmentally related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs has recommended that there should be a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system, an introduction of composite draft legislation for revamping the criminal justice system in its 146th Report.

Earlier also, in its 111th and 128th Reports recommended that there is an imperative need to reform and rationalise criminal law."

In view of the recommendations, I requested the Law Minister to request the Law Commission to examine and give a comprehensive Report covering all aspects of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments can be made to the IPC, CrPC and Evidence Act. The Law Commission may also take into account the recommendations made by the Justice Malimath Committee and the Madhava Menon Committee and other Commissions and Committees in this regard. The Law Commission may be given a time frame of one year.

The Law Minister replied to me on 13th July saying:

"I have received your letter. I am in agreement with your view regarding the need for such a comprehensive legislation. I have asked my Ministry to immediately look into the concerns and take necessary steps to bring about a comprehensive legislation."

So, I hope this will be followed up. In about a year, I hope we can have a comprehensive Report. With these words, I request that the Bill be passed.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister one question. As the hon. Minister has said that if any one is arrested he will be served with the causes for his arrest in writing. If he is not satisfied he can move court. It will further burden the courts with number of cases as everyone would claim that he has been arrested with

wrong reasons and he would go to court. The courts are already flooded with cases. I would like to know whether the government proposes to open fast track courts for disposal of such cases.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think you have misunderstood it. You see when a Police Officer is, obliged to record reasons for arresting and for not arresting, that increases transparency of his action. When I am arrested, I will normally apply for bail. Today, if the Police Officer records the reason for arresting, when I go to the Magistrate and say, see why has he arrested me, this is the reason he has given and for this reason should he arrest me? Therefore, it is not a new case and when he seeks bail, he can argue his case better citing the reasons why the Police Officer has arrested him. The prosecutor also cannot then invent reasons. He has to justify the arrest based on the reasons already recorded and the prosecutor has to oppose bail or agree to bail. The converse is when a person is not arrested and he is asked only to join the investigation. The complainant then can go and say that this man should have been arrested; look at the reasons recorded and that it is such a hopeless reason and he should have been arrested. I think this increases transparency. It does not increase the work load of courts. It simply brings about greater transparency when bail is applied for and bail is either opposed or not opposed and bail is granted or not granted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 1973, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a cloud burst has damaged Leh in Jammu and Kashmir very badly. Yesterday, Sindh state in Pakistan also faced the fury of flood. Satluj and major rivers are flowing above danger mark. Flood, drought, heavy rains, scanty rainfall, national calamities, global warming, conservation of environment are issues of very serious concerns for the whole world. If glaciers get melted, it would endanger the very existence of Ganga and other major rivers. As there is snowfall, trees, then we get oxygen from trees, electricity, sun, cloud, moisture, it is one kind of cycle and we have to save it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are 10,000 glaciers in our hilly states covering an area of 37,000 sq. km. Today, if we want to save the world, we have to save these glaciers, as these are in danger. If these glaciers melt, it would lead to a disaster and acute problem of drinking water. With a view to conserve environment, I would like to say that snow clad states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Poorvanchal, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, which have plenty of natural beauty are facing negligence today and their internal strength is on the verge of extinction. Since most of the areas are snow clad, they can neither cultivate nor can take up horticulture. Consequently, they are jobless and are facing starvation. Though the central government has provided them trifling relief in the form of royalty for power and water but it is inadequate in meeting their requirements. In view of it, I strongly urge



[Dr. Rajan Sushant]

upon the government to give a package of special royalty to the states of Himachal, Poorvanchal, Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Govind Prasad Mishraji are being associated with the matter raised by Dr. Rajan Sushant.

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a specific problem. SAIL is under the Ministry of Steel and Bhilai Steel is under SAIL. Bhilai Steel plant has been set up in joint venture in collaboration with JP cement in Bhilai. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that since the cement plant has started commercial production, it has become greatly troublesome for the local population. SAIL has set up the cement plant near a residential area and not at a place where it was actually sought to be set up. Consequently, it has become problematic for local people, the plant was given permission on 21-6-2006 to start production. After the production was started local administration issued a notice to JP Group on 8 July, 2010, the notice states that the plant has been set up at a place other than the originally identified one and the plant is located near green belt. Plant has been set up without obtaining change in land use and as such it is a gross violation of rules and the efforts of SAIL and the local administration for extending benefits to a particular private person are highly condemnable. My submission is that the people living in residential areas near it should get relief.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I represent Surat and I request everyone to accept my invitation to visit Surat since all those associated with textiles and diamond industry would surely love Surat. While coming to Surat one will realize how difficult it is to come here? After being elected to Lok Sabha, I have put up several questions both starred and unstarred during one and a half year period and raised matter under Rule-377. I have raised this issue during Zero Hour also and on last Thursday I had asked a supplementary question also on this issue. There is one

domestic airport in Surat. From here, there is only one flight daily to Delhi. Surat has been famous for textiles and diamond since Puranic era. Its population is 45 lakh and one sari out of five saris produced in India is produced here. Surat is a great hub for synthetic and man-made fibre. There are approximately 6550 diamond units in Surat providing employment to approximately seven lakh people.

Biggest jewellery park in the world is being set up here. 8 out of 10 polished diamonds are produced here. Entrepreneurs of Surat have established trade relation in India as well as abroad. All big corporate houses such as Kribhco, NTPC, GAIL India, Reliance have set up their plants in Surat. All the corporate houses have been demanding that Surat should emerge as a new economic power on India's industrial map. Despite all this, industrialists coming to Surat have to catch a flight from Ahmedabad or Mumbai for Surat wasting their 6-7 hours aboard. If Air India starts flights for Surat from other cities or from abroad then there is enough scope of getting adequate number of passengers. In furtherance of my demand, I would like to know—the total number of air passengers have who have flown to Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Baroda from Surat or other parts of Gujarat during last one year. I feel, if other commercial airlines start services on this route, they will get good response. I urge you to act urgently in this regard.

[English]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I would like to raise a very important subject regarding the tea garden labourers and like to draw the attention of the Government towards them.

The Supreme Court directed the Government on 6th August, 2010 to take over the management of ailing tea gardens across the country within six months by invoking the Tea Act, 1953. In these six tea gardens, over 30,000 workers are living a pathetic condition. More than 100 tea garden workers had died and their dues such as gratuity and provident fund have not been cleared. The tea garden owners owe a hefty Rs. 300 crore to the workers.

A bench headed by Chief Justice S.H. Kapadia passed the order directing the Government to deal with the problems according to the provisions of the Tea Act, 1953 under Section 16 (b), (c) and (e). The Act entitles it to investigate the affairs of tea gardens and even take it over in case it fails to pay workers' dues.

Hence, I urge upon the Government for implementation of Tea Act, 1953 within six months and also provide the benefit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme to the workers of tea gardens who have not been paid the wages and gratuity for almost ten years and also extend the benefits under ICDS scheme and the Public Distribution System to the workers of sick tea gardens failing which the Government must take over the sick tea gardens.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, this issue had already been raised in the House by a member elected from Mumbai Parliamentary Constituency. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the country towards its another aspect. Two ships collided off the Mumbai coast causing an oil spill from one of the vessels which resulted in pollution of sea water and affected the lives and livelihood of fishermen. Besides this, due to the oil spill in the sea water the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre discontinued using sea water. A threat has arisen due to oil spill. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that though the owners and managers of those ships were in Mumbai at that time yet they did not make any effort to save the sinking ships. Whether the owners of both the ships have been involved with any such terrorist organisation or anti-Indian organisation who led this accident occur intentionally. The collision has led to closure of two of the well known Indian ports—Mumbai Port trust and JNPT, which have come to a halt due to the spillage of containers. Similarly they might have planned to bring to halt the work of Bhaba Atomic Power Plant in the manner in which plane crashed at the Pentagon in America. Hence a high level investigation should be conducted through Intelligence

or Parliament committee to find out as to whether any foreign power has a hand in this. Hence, the owners and managers of both the ships should be arrested and case may be filed against them for hatching conspiracy to ruin our ports and atomic power plant. The Government should pay attention towards this also.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important subject in the House. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards flood being caused every year by river Ghagra of my parliamentary constituency region and like to tell that three main blocks of Barabanki district i.e. Suratganj, Ram Nagar and Shivali Baspur get affected from this flood and besides this some regions of Sitapur, Faizabad and Bahraich districts also get affected due to flood. The condition is such that there is not even a single 'Pucca' house in the entire region. Every year 'Kuchha' houses or huts get damaged due to flood and these houses are reconstructed after flood. The boys in these areas are not getting married as the people from other areas desist from marrying off their daughters in these regions. There is neither hospital for sick people nor means of education. There is no means of transportation. The roads which have been constructed there are of "Coal-tar" however every year these roads get damaged due to flood. I had demanded earlier also that metalled roads should be constructed in these flood affected regions. Therefore there is a need to pay special attention towards this issue. The flood being caused in these regions is not necessarily due to rain in these regions rather it is due to heavy rain in hilly regions of Nepal which results in overflowing of dams constructed at these places. The excess water of these dams is released in river Ghagra which results in loss of lives and properties on large scale. The Union Government has asked the Uttar Pradesh Government to send proposals for constructing bridges and dams in this region, however, despite elapse of more than one year proposals has not been sent to the Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna after conducting survey in this regard. Hence my demand is that dam should be constructed at the earliest. ...*(Interruptions)* This region has problems so please don't play politics with it. You

[Shri P.L. Punia]

have already scored enough points over it, still you seek to score more. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very objectionable that whenever I speak, You interrupt though whenever you speak, we never disturb.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what he is saying is not true. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very objectionable. I never interrupt whenever he speaks. Let me speak. Now, it's my turn. ...*(Interruption)* My demand is that dam should be constructed at the earliest and while conducting the survey it should be ensured that no village may ever get deluged by the river waters, Safety of each village should be ensured by constructing strong Pushtas wherever required. If the State government adopts very lax attitude in this regard then the Union Government should take further action after conducting the survey at its own level.

\*SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): Tiruvannamalai is an ancient pilgrimage town famous in Tamil Nadu and the Railways have currently undertaken the gauge conversion work in the section near Tiruvannamalai which is between Villupuram-Katpadi. Completion of this work will take a long time because the work progresses at a snail's pace. This work has been delayed beyond measure and at least four years behind the schedule. Several newspapers have reported about it and this is being highlighted by media often. At least now the work is being carried out near Tiruvannamalai. This needs to be speeded up as this traditional pilgrim town draws thousands of people not only from Tamil Nadu but from several parts of the country and also from different parts of the world. Thousands of people throng only for the Karthigai Deepam but also for the monthly pournami (full moon) Giri Valam. For this monthly girivalam, lakhs of people gather in Tiruvannamalai and hence connectivity both by road and rail must be improved. As such the connectivity by train stands disrupted. Hence there is a

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

need to hasten the completion of gauge conversion work between Villupuram-Katpadi sections that ensures better rail connectivity to Tiruvannamalai. Considering the fact that this pilgrim center is famous for Ramana Maharishi Ashram, Arunagirinathar Swami Sthal, Seshdri Swamigal Mutt where these saints attained Mukthi thereby drawing devotees through out the year. Hare Rama Hare Krishna Bhakts also come to this town in big way. Hence you must improve railway connectivity and facility by way of completing gauge conversion work and resuming the rail service and also by modernizing Tiruvannamalai railway station. The Railway platform in Tiruvannamalai station of which length is about 500 metres must get platform shelter roof at least to the tune of about 250 metres instead of the proposed 80 metres. The Computerized Advance Reservation Centre in Tiruvannamalai must be functional through out the day from 8 AM to 8 PM instead of 8 AM to 2 PM as at present. This will help the pilgrims in big way. Hence I urge upon the Railway Minister to provide the needed facilities in Tiruvannamalai Railway Station.

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem of railway passengers of Bellary region of Karnataka. Industrialization is taking place rapidly in Bellary and it is emerging in the form of steel city. However railway facilities are lacking in that region.

There is no train between 4.00 am and 11.15 am and between 2.00 pm to 9.00 pm to go from Guntakal to Hospet. There is a need to introduce push-pull trains between these two stations immediately. Besides, there is an urgent need to extend some trains running at present.

Train No. 1329/1330 running between Bijapur and Mumbai should be extended upto Bellary or Guntakal.

Train No. 525/526 running between Kachiguda and Guntakal should be extended upto Hospet.

Train No. 583/584 running between Hospet and Bangalore via Raidurg bellary should be linked with train no. 7301/7302 running between Dharwad-Mysore after extending it upto Arsikere railway station for the facility of passengers going to mysore directly.

Vasava express train no. 7307 should be run via Gadag, Bellary, Raidurg, Challakere, Arsikere after diverting its route.

My request to the Union Government and the Minister of Railways is that these demands should be fulfilled at the earliest keeping in view the problems of people of Bellary Region. It would not only solve the problems of people but also result in rapid development of this region.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Bihar always gets affected either by flood or by drought. The Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Nitish Kumarji. after meeting the Hon'ble Prime Minister has demanded 5000 crore rupees for relief fund for the drought affected region. Through you, I request the Government to provide 5000 crore rupees at the earliest. There is no difference between the rich and the poor as all are equally affected. Relief should be provided in the form of foodgrains to each family. Flood waters from rivers originating in Nepal create flood situation in Bihar. Therefore, my request to the Government of India is that it should hold talks with the Nepal Government so that high dams could be constructed there by entering into agreement with it. It would help in generation of electricity. Not only Bihar will get electricity but electricity can be sold to Nepal government also. I demand the Union Government to release 5000 crore rupees to Bihar Government immediately. The condition of farmers is such that the handpumps installed in their houses have gone dry, the borings have dried up and their crops are getting damaged. Therefore, I demand the Union Government that tubewells may be installed through the members of parliament and arrangement of handpumps may be made.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful that you have given me an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been elected from Balaghat-Seoni Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh, which are the two most backward districts. In the Railway Budget 2010-11, approval had been given to convert Chhindwara-Seoni-Nainpur-Mandal Fort, which is a 182 Kms long narrow gauge railway line, into a

broad gauge line. It's estimated cost is 556 crore rupees however only 5 crore rupees had been given in the budget for this purpose. It's a backward district, Mandla district is a tribal dominated district and our Seoni District is a backward district. This district is deprived of industries in the absence of broad gauge line. The Department of Railways should have started the work of converting the said railway line into broad gauge line after it got approval for 5 crore rupees in the Budget. Through you, I would like to request the Ministry of Railways to immediately start the work of conversion of this narrow gauge line into a broad gauge line, which I expect.

[English]

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak about the sufferings of the Indians, particularly the Tamilians in Myanmar.

The silent influx of Han Chinese, a group of tribals, into the border towns of Myanmar adjoining India such as Tamu, Minthar, Shaelabo and Kawngkanwn has made the security establishment in Delhi wary of China's understated expansionist policy.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government of India that intelligence inputs suggest that the steady push of Han Chinese, who are getting into business along the Indo-Myanmar border towns in a big way, has out-dazzled thousands of people belonging to traditional Tamil trading community involved in smaller businesses in the border towns.

The relations between Myanmar and Tamils go back a long way to the times of the advent of maritime activities in the Bay of Bengal, as trade winds and currents were particularly conducive for the swift and direct communications between Myanmar, which was known in Sanskrit as "Swarnabhoomi", The Land of Gold.

The Chinese scheme to change the demography is fast outnumbering Tamil businessmen in Myanmar, especially in the border towns. The contrast is visible clearly in Mandalay and Tamu. These are the border towns close to Moreh in Manipur on the Indian side.

[Dr. P. Venugopal]

China, supported by Burmese Military Junta, is helping Han Chinese to invest in Myanmar and in the take-over of businesses controlled so far by the Tamils by improvising both products and methods. As a result, these towns thronged by Tamil business families not long ago, have given a way to the Hans and about 12 per cent of Myanmar's population now speaks Mandarin.

Aware of serious implications, I would like to warn the Government of India to awake from its slumber. Delhi should convey its concerns to the Myanmar Military Ruler Gen. Than-Shwe and take steps on war footing to safeguard the interests of Indians, particularly Tamilians in Myanmar.

**SHRI G.M SIDDESHWARA (Davangere):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government, through you, to the problems being faced by the people of Chitradurga District in Karnataka due to excess mining activities in the District.

The IBM and Karnataka Pollution Control Board have recently issued a public notification to conduct a public hearing call on 19-8-2010 to enhance the capacity from 6 million tonnes per annum to 10 million tonnes per annum of M/s Sesa Goa Mining Company Limited, which is running its mining activities in Chitradurga and Holakere Taluks in Chitradurga District of Karnataka since several years. I would like to mention that M/s Sesa Goa Mining Company Limited is not a local mining company but only the exporting company. When the observation is made on this company's mining, it has increased drastically in recent years. For example, the company had transported 1.6 million tonnes per annum in 2004-05 and it has reached 6 million tonnes per annum in 2009-10 and they are now proposing to increase it to 10 million tonnes per annum. As such, the allocation is enhanced year by year. But the infrastructure facility remains the same as in the year 2004-05. Due to such drastic increase in mining activities, we have lost trees and forests in the mining areas. Now, again, Mis Sesa Goa Mining Company Limited has proposed to expand the existing mining

capacity from 6 million tonnes per annum to 10 million tonnes per annum. As per the rules, after the proposal is submitted by the company for capacity enhancement, the mining area must be inspected by higher officers of IBM and Environment Ministry, but till now no IBM or Environment Ministry higher officers visited the area to find out the factual position in this region.

Sir, in this connection, I would also like to mention that the companies, which are mainly engaged in mining export activities, failed to provide even the basic infrastructure facilities to the public and environmental facilities like growing of trees etc. in the mining region. Due to the loss of trees, plants and other natural resources, the rainfall in this region is also drastically reduced and the people are facing drought-like situation every year. This has caused great inconvenience to the public at large which made public to protest against these companies.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is not a debate. Please conclude now.

**SHRI G.M SIDDESHWARA:** Sir, if the Sesa Goa company Limited would get the order to extract 10 million tonnes per annum, it requires to transport more than 33,000 tonnes iron ore per day. Ten wheeled one truck is supposed to carry up to 16 tonnes and to transport 33,000 tonnes iron ore per day, it would require more than 2,000 trucks per day.

Due to heavy mining activities and truck movements a lot of accidents are taking place in this region and more number of people have lost their lives and in some cases serious injuries have also occurred to the accident victims. If the present proposal of the company is accepted then the truck movements in this region would be increased very much and the chances of accidents would also increase subsequently, which puts the life of the common man at the mercy of truck drivers and which I think we should not allow.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please wind up now.

**SHRI G.M SIDDESHWARA:** Sir, one more important point that is to be considered is that

Bheemasamudra is a well known arecanut market in Karnataka and daily a considerable number of vehicles from various districts arrive at Bheemasamudra to sell the agricultural products. Due to these agricultural businesses, there is always a heavy intensity of traffic on this road. But because of the heavy mining transport on this road, the farmers are compelled to sell their products through middlemen at their places only instead of bringing the agricultural produces to the market for higher prices. This causes huge losses to the farmers.

When the roads are not specially designed to withstand the heavy loads of iron ore, the capacity enhancement of M/s Sesa Goa Company's proposal will adversely affect the conditions of these roads in the District.

Keeping all these things in view, I would urge upon the Union Government to obtain factual position report of this region from the higher IBM and Environment Department officers. After obtaining the factual position only the capacity of M/s Sesa Goa Company Limited or any other company should be taken. I would request the Union Government to restrict the mining of M/s Sesa Goa Limited and other companies to 1.6 million tonnes per annum till then. This was the level in 2004-05 and this is for the benefit of the farmers, school going children and other general public in the region.

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to bring to your notice that the death toll due to swine flue has gone up to ten in the city hospitals of Burla, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. The West-Eastern Orissa region is severely affected by the swine flue disease. There is an acute shortage of medicines, mouth masks and other preventive materials in the State. The death toll will go up if timely preventive steps are not taken on war-footing. The medicines, mouth masks and other necessary kits may be provided free of cost to the affected patients.

So, I would request the Union Health Minister to send a Central health team to Orissa immediately to assist the doctors in different hospitals to treat swine flue patients.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *alias* KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a question of urgent public importance. A foot over-bridge has been built at Maghar in Eastern Uttar Pradesh which is the place of 'Nirwan' of Sant Kabir. As this foot over-bridge is lying incomplete, the Maghar town has been divided into two parts leading to difficulties to the children in commuting to their schools and also to other people. This has also led to a number of accidents and deaths. The Government has not paid attention to the demand of the public in regard to their right. I have given written request to the hon. Minister of Railways a number of times; however, no action has been taken thereon till date. The completion of that foot over bridge is urgently required so as to save the children of the area from accidents. An underpass has also been built there and the officers of the Railways had stated to commission that underpass after the conversion of the railway line into broad gauge. Traffic has immensely increased in the area. The foot over bridge should be completed. Secondly, the underpass of the Railways which had to be made operational, as per the officers of the Railways, by the time the broad gauge conversion work was completed, has still not been made operational even after ten years of the completion of gauge conversion work. Due to water-logging in the underpass, traffic jams are witnessed and the town gets divided into two parts. A number of diseases also generate due to water-logging and there are acute traffic jams. I demand that an over-bridge be built up over there and the construction work of the foot over-bridge be urgently got completed.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government and the country a point pertaining to the arrangement that has been made in regard to providing mid-day meal in almost all the states across the country by the Union Government. This arrangement is quite good and it is rendering much benefit to the poor, dalit and the lower class children. However, when I attended the meetings of the mid-day

[Shri Virender Kashyap]

meal monitoring committee set up in this regard, the selected representatives brought before me the fact that the food items being provided under this scheme is more than often not made available to the schools in time.

**19.00 hrs.**

Consequently, the teachers are forced to purchase these items from market from their own resources to ensure that the children are served mid-day meal. This is not the situation of a particular state; rather the same situation is prevailing across the country in a big or small way. You very well know that it has been becoming difficult for the teachers to eke out a living for their family nowadays due to price rise. Added to it, purchasing foodgrains from the market for mid-day meal for the students is all the more difficult. As such, I request that the supplying agencies should be given such instructions that at least a month of foodgrain storages may be ensured in the schools. Before the first consignment of the foodgrains gets over, next consignment should reach the school so that such difficulties could be averted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that low quality meal is served under this scheme and at times poisonous servings are also offered leading the students to sickness and hospitalisation a number of times. To avoid this situation, it should be made compulsory that medical investigation of the prepared food be carried out before it is served to the children so as to ascertain whether the meal is healthy or not for the children.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would also like to state that the children are the future of the country. As such, it may be ensured that the food served to

the children is nutritious and replete with minerals and vitamins so that the children could remain healthy and play their important part in nation building.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, National Highway 2 is a very big and busy National Highway. It runs through different States, namely, Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. During the late sixties, a stretch of special road was constructed between Bally in Howrah district and Mogra in Hooghly district at the junction of the GT Road. Due to development in general, the vehicular movement has increased many-fold causing huge congestion especially at the entrance and exit of the capital of West Bengal, Kolkata. The number of road accidents is also increasing. Maintenance of the road is virtually stopped.

In order to avoid this acute congestion, and for smooth vehicular movement, safety and security and to avoid road accidents, I would request the hon. Minister to take some action to make it from four-lane to six-lane and ensure proper maintenance of the road.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 13th August, 2010 at 11 a.m.

**19.02 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 13, 2010/ Sravana 22, 1932 (Saka).*

**Annexure-I****Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Agarwal Jai Prakash	269
2.	Anant Kumar, Hegde	271
3.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	268
4.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	266
5.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	274
6.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	278
7.	Dr. Jagannath Manda	262
8.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	270
9.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	265
10.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	280
11.	Shri Munda Arjun	279
12.	Shri Munda Gopinath	263
13.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	272
14.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	273
15.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	264
16.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	261
17.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	276
18.	Dr. Ratna De	272
19.	Shri Roy Arjun	269
20.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	265
21.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	264
22.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	278
23.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	267

1	2	3
24.	Shri Suresh Kodikunnil	270
25.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	275
26.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	277
27.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	271
28.	Shri Venugopal K.C.	275

**Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	3170, 3207
2.	Shri Adhi Shankar	3010, 3085, 3130
3.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	3046, 3140, 3157, 3201
4.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	3150, 3206
5.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	3017, 3143, 3176
6.	Shri Anandan M.	3010, 3058, 3073, 3181
7.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	3072, 3166
8.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	3028, 3182
9.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	3132
10.	Shri Babar Gajanand D.	3046, 3140, 3157, 3201
11.	Smt. Badal Harsimrat Kaur	3038
12.	Shri Bajwa Partap Singh	2989
13.	Dr. Baliram	3099
14.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	3098



1	2	3
15.	Shri Bhaiya Shivraj	3039
16.	Shri Biju P.K.	3055, 3070
17.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	3024
18.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	3136, 3199
19.	Shri Choudhary Harish	3019
20.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	3021, 3052, 3161
21.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	3053, 3148
22.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	3008, 3115
23.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	3056, 3145, 3203
24.	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	3062, 3148, 3160
25.	Shri Deora Milind	3025, 3125
26.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	3105
27.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	3138
28.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	2999, 3134
29.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	3087
30.	Smt. Dutt Priya	3064
31.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavdanji	3073, 3167, 3211
32.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	3054, 3149, 3205
33.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	3071, 3214
34.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	2998
35.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	3042
36.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	2996, 3178

1	2	3
37.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	3143
38.	Shri Gowda, D.V. Sadananda	3043
39.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	3019, 3050
40.	Shri Hooda Deepender Singh	3097
41.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	3087
42.	Dr. Jagannath Manda	3130
43.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	3031, 3057
44.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	3051
45.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	3012, 3116, 3208
46.	Smt. Jayaprada	3040, 3070, 3206
47.	Shri Joshi, Kailash	3152
48.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	3080, 3196
49.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2987
50.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	3003
51.	Shri K. Shivakumar alias J.K. Ritheesh	3083, 3170, 3207
52.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	3000, 3110
53.	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	3141
54.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	3043
55.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	3059
56.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	3133
57.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	3045
58.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	2995
59.	Shri Koda Madhu	3037, 3172
60.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	3009, 3156, 3207

1	2	3
61.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	3131
62.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	3089, 3141, 3173
63.	Shri Kumar P.	3015, 3052
64.	Shri Laguri, Yashbant	3031
65.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	3001, 3111
66.	Smt. Mahajan Sumitra	3106, 3185
67.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	3100
68.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	3213
69.	Shri Mahtab B.	3090, 3166
70.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	2990, 3120, 3149, 3191, 3205
71.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	3139
72.	Shri Malik, Sakti Mohan	3051
73.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	3088
74.	Shri Mani Jose K.	3004, 3022, 3123, 3187
75.	Shri Meena Raghuvir Singh	3079, 3169
76.	Shri Meghe, Datta	3078
77.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	3076
78.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	3033, 3158
79.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	3061, 3207
80.	Shri Mitra, Somen	3200
81.	Shri Mohan P.C.	3127
82.	Shri Munda Arjun	3215
83.	Shri Munde Gopinath	3127, 3194
84.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	3068, 3151, 3165

1	2	3
85.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	3074, 3148
86.	Shri Namdhari Inder Singh	3034
87.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	3119, 3197
88.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	3095
89.	Nishad Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	3006
90.	Shri Owaisi Asauddin	3031, 3156
91.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	3023
92.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	3146, 3204
93.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	3032, 3145, 3203
94.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	3031, 3035, 3141
95.	Shri Pranjpe Anand Prakash	3087, 3096, 3180
96.	Shri Patel C.R.	3027, 3135, 3198
97.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	3107
98.	Shri Patel Devji M.	3067
99.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	3067, 3164, 3210
100.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	3200
101.	Shri Patil Raosaheb Danve	3018, 3159
102.	Shri Patil Baskarrao Bapurao Khatgaonkar	3054, 3149, 3205
103.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	2997
104.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	3007
105.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	3204
106.	Shri Purkayastha Kabindra	3092

1	2	3	1	2	3
107.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	3081	129.	Shri Sachan, Rakesh	3077, 3168
108.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	3129, 3193	130.	Shri Sanjoy Takam	3206
109.	Shri Ramkishun	3065	131.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	3040, 3140, 3183
110.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	2991, 3122, 3192, 3207	132.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	3128, 3195
111.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	3075	133.	Shri Sethi, Arjun Charan	3066, 3163
112.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	3041, 3175	134.	Smt. Shantha J.	2993, 3108, 3187
113.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	3137, 3200	135.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	3196
114.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	3030, 3177	136.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	3007
115.	Shri Roy Arjun	3126, 3196	137.	Shri Shetti Raju	3026, 3174
116.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	3029, 3146, 3177	138.	Shri Anto Antony	3141
117.	Shri Reddy K.R.G.	2988, 3031, 3124	139.	Shri Shukla Balakrishna Khanderao	3089, 3211
118.	Shri Reddy M. Raja Mohan	3060	140.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	3056
119.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	3011, 3055, 3162, 3209	141.	Dr. Singh Bhola	3048, 3143, 3202
120.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	3003, 3016, 3147, 3207	142.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	3015, 3047, 3142, 3212
121.	Shri Reddy K.J.S.P.	3013, 3117	143.	Shri Singh Dushyant	3058, 3155
122.	Shri Reddy M. Venugopala	3091	144.	Shri Singh Ganesh	2987
123.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	3213	145.	Shri Singh Ilyaraj	3094, 3161
124.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	3051, 3102	146.	Smt. Singh Meena	3069
125.	Shri Ruala, C.L.	3002	147.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	3104
126.	Shri S. Alagiri	3130	148.	Shri Singh Rakesh	2986, 3141
127.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	3005, 3051, 3113	149.	Shri Singh Ravneet	3036, 3171
128.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	3004, 3078, 3112, 3175, 3188	150.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	3052
			151.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	3086
			152.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>alias</i> Lalan Singh	3080

1	2	3
153.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	3083, 3094, 3196, 3085
154.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	2994
155.	Shri Sinha Yashwant	3093
156.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	3007
157.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	3051, 3103, 3141, 3184
158.	Shri sugavanam E.G.	3044, 3095
159.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	3114, 3154, 3189
160.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	3121
161.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	3056
162.	Shri Tewari Manish	3049, 3141
163.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	3031, 3141
164.	Shri Thomas P.T.	3063
165.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	3101
166.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	3207

1	2	3
167.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	3196
168.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	3052
169.	Shri Venugopal K.C.	3179
170.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	3014, 3052, 3072, 3118, 3190
171.	Shri Viswanathan P.	2992, 3088, 3109, 3151, 3186
172.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausaheb Rajaram	3140
173.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	3055, 3151,
174.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	2994
175.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	3020, 3046, 3140, 3157
176.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	3141
177.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	3141
178.	Yadav Prof. Ranjan Prasad	3084
179.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	3058, 3082

**Annexure-II****Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	266, 271
Civil Aviation	:	263, 267, 270, 273, 277, 279
Corporate Affairs	:	
Food Processing Industries	:	
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	
Law and Justice	:	268, 275, 276
Minority Affairs	:	272
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	261
Railways	:	262, 264, 265, 274
Steel	:	
Textiles	:	269, 278, 280

**Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**

Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	2986, 2988, 2999, 3926, 3036, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3042, 3079, 3087, 3094, 3108, 3123, 3160, 3166, 3169, 3174
Civil Aviation	:	2993, 2994, 3004, 3005, 3007, 3011, 3016, 3025, 3043, 3062, 3068, 3084, 3100, 3104, 3115, 3125, 3140, 3143, 3146, 3161, 3170, 3173, 3186, 3189, 3200, 3202, 3213
Corporate Affairs	:	3008, 3045, 3119, 3191
Food Processing Industries	:	3010, 3058, 3063, 3067, 3071, 3122, 3137, 3201, 3204, 3212
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	2996, 3003, 3050, 3113, 3145, 3162
Law and Justice	:	2987, 2989, 3017, 3031, 3033, 3034, 3041, 3144, 3080, 3187, 3206
Minority Affairs	:	3027, 3059
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	3009, 3014, 3015, 3019, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3056, 3061, 3073, 3075, 3078, 3082, 3085, 3086, 3092, 3093, 3095, 3096, 3098, 3118, 3120, 3121, 3124, 3130, 3133, 3136, 3148, 3149, 3153, 3156, 3157, 3159, 3164, 3175, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3190, 3193, 3196, 3209, 3210

Railways	:	2991, 2995, 2997, 2998, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3006, 3012, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3032, 3044, 3052, 3054, 3057, 3060, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3069, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076, 3081, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3099, 3101, 3102, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3114, 3116, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3132, 3134, 3135, 3155, 3158, 3167, 3171, 3172, 3176, 3182, 3184, 3185, 3188, 3192, 3194, 3195, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3203, 3207, 3208, 3211, 3214, 3215
Steel	:	2992, 3013, 3018, 3029, 3030, 3035, 3037, 3097, 3103, 3106, 3117, 3128, 3147, 3165, 3250
Textiles	:	2990, 3028, 3055, 3077, 3080, 3083, 3126, 3138, 3163, 3168, 3177, 3178.

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