

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 25, 2011/Bhadra 3, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour; Q. 321.

...(Interruptions)

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

MADAM SPEAKER: I have disallowed all the notices. Let us go on with the Question Hour; Shri Bhoopendra Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The Government should make it clear. We have given notice for adjournment and suspension of Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Manohar Tirkey, Sk. Saidul Haque and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Leader of the Opposition wants to say.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you an opportunity to speak. Basu Deb Acharia Ji take your seat please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You go back please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma ji, you speak please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Karunakaran ji, please go back.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called Shrimati Sushma Swaraj; nothing else will go in record.

(Interruptions)...*

11.04 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Situation arising out of fast staged by Shri Anna Hazare on Lok Pal Bill

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, the situation arising out of fast staged by Shri Anna Hazare in the country. ...(Interruptions) In order to find out a solution the hon. Prime Minister had called an all party meeting at his residence yesterday. The said all-party meeting had only two objectives. Firstly, to get the fast broken by Anna ji and secondly, to bring an effective and powerful Lok Pal in the country. The proposal was passed unanimously in the meeting, wherein Anna Ji was requested to break his fast and an assurance was given that a final draft will be prepared by giving due consideration to the Jan Lok Pal Bill so that an effective and powerful Lok Pal Bill may be brought. We were wondering that the Government would take steps in this direction so that Anna Ji break his fast. But we were astonished when the representatives of Anna Ji came

*Not recorded.

out after discussion with the Government's representatives, they said that the Government is not concerned about the fast staged by Anna Ji. The representatives of Anna Ji informed the views of the Government that, let Anna Ji continue the fast as, that is his problem. ...*(Interruptions)* Late in the night Pranab Ji made the statement and Salman Khurshid ji said in an interview that it was not fair that their statements had been distorted. Salman Ji informed that discussion is going on and it will continue. I would like to request the leader of the House to make the House aware of the real situation so that the country, through the House may come to know the reality because the situation has unnecessary flared-up. The distorted version by the representatives of Anna Ji has flared-up the situation. ...*(Interruptions)* We would like to know the stand of the leader of House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I am grateful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition that she has brought to my attention a distorted version of what I said. ...*(Interruptions)* In fact, at the end of the meeting, when all of them left, I came out of my office and told the waiting journalists that we request Shri Anna Hazare to break his fast. The nation requires robust, healthy Shri Anna Hazare in the service of the nation. ...*(Interruptions)* We are in the midst of discussion and naturally these distortions should not take place. I did not say a word and I do not know how it appeared. Even at late night, at 12.30 a.m., when I came to know, I corrected the position. ...*(Interruptions)*

Unfortunately, my friends are not allowing me to make my voice being heard by others. But I would like to place it on record that what appeared was totally distorted. No word was said in the meeting itself. I did not have an iota of it until somebody told me that this distortion was coming. I thought I should clarify the position. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will proceed with the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the Question Hour. We have not had the Question Hour for a long time.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 321, Shri Bhoopendra Singh.

[Translation]

Compulsory Retirement of Judges

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

(a) the details of the institutionalized mechanism in place to inquire into cases of alleged misconduct, irregularities and corruption charges levelled against judges of various courts in the country;

(b) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters including the Law Commission to amend/review the aforesaid mechanism/statute in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the follow-up action taken thereon;

(d) the number of judges compulsorily retired as well as dismissed on account of misconduct, during the last three years;

(e) whether instances of compulsorily retired/dismissed judges undertaking practice in various courts have been reported; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts can be removed on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity only by following the process of impeachment as provided under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution respectively and after following the procedure prescribed under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

As regards mechanism to deal with cases of misconduct etc of District and subordinate courts, the administrative control over such courts vests with the respective High Courts under article 235 of the Constitution.

The issue of judicial accountability in the higher judiciary was discussed at the Conference of Chief Justices held in 1990 and on the basis of the broad consensus emerging out of the deliberations, the Chief Justice of India summed up the position as follows:

“The Chief Justice of the High Court has the competence to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of his court and when he receives any he would look into it for finding out if it deserves to be closely looked into. Where he is satisfied that the matter requires to be examined, he shall have facts ascertained in such manner as he considers appropriate keeping the nature of allegations in view and if he is of the opinion that the matter is such that it should be reported to the Chief Justice of India, he shall do so. The Chief Justice of India shall act in a similar manner in regard to complaints relating to conduct of Judges of the Supreme Court and in regard to conduct of Chief Justices of the High Courts. On the basis of the facts ascertained, the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Supreme Court, as the case may be, shall take such appropriate action as may be considered proper, keeping the interests of the judiciary as the paramount consideration.”

The Government had prepared Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2005 to devise a suitable legislative frame work to deal with complaints against Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts and to repeal the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968. The draft Bill was sent to Law Commission of India for examination and report. The Commission in its 195th Report examined the draft Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2005. Based on the recommendations of the Law Commission, the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2006. The Bill was referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee based on whose suggestions a new Bill titled “The Judges (Inquiry) Amendment Bill, 2008” was drafted which sought to retain the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 and amend its provisions by adding a Chapter. It was decided to withdraw the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2006 and introduce this new Bill. This could not be done due to dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha. Based on the attempts made so far and various suggestions received, a revised and comprehensive “The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010” which incorporates a mechanism for enquiring

into complaints against the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, lays down judicial standards and requires Judges to declare their assets and liabilities has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 01.12.2010.

There is no Constitutional provision for compulsory retirement and dismissal of judges of higher judiciary. Information regarding dismissal and compulsory retirement of judges of District/subordinate courts is not maintained by the Central Government as it is the concern of respective High Courts and State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Madam Speaker, how can I speak, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You go back to your seats please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.30 a.m.

11.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

11.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will proceed with the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

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

11.30¹/₂ hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Railway Projects in N.E. Region

*322. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inaccessibility, difficult terrain and lack of connectivity in the North-Eastern Region are some of the reasons for the slow progress of railway projects;

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

(c) the number of railway projects sanctioned and under implementation in the North-Eastern Region during the 11th Five Year Plan alongwith the physical and financial progress of such projects against the targeted date of completion;

(d) whether the Railways propose to undertake survey work/laying of new railway lines including conversion of M.G. line to B.G. line from Rangai to Lakhimpur in different places of Assam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith other steps taken to step up investment and implementation of project on faster mode in the North-Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Madam. Poor connectivity, bad road conditions, frequent road blockages and adverse law and order situation are adversely affecting progress of the projects.

(b) Railway is maintaining close coordination with State Governments for providing adequate security at the project sites and with Border Roads Organization/State Governments for improvement in road/bridge infrastructure.

(c) During 11th Five Year Plan, 5 New Line projects covering a length of 344.8 Km at an estimated cost of Rs. 7349 Crore and 2 doubling projects covering a length of 65.5 Km at an estimated cost of Rs. 448 Crore have been sanctioned in North Eastern Region. These projects are in various stages of execution and expenditure of Rs. 380 Crore has been incurred on these projects upto 31.03.2011. Projects are progressing as per availability of resources and targets for their completion have not been fixed.

(d) Rangiya-Lakhimpur gauge conversion is a part of already sanctioned Rangiya-Murkongselek (510 Km) gauge

conversion project. The project is in progress. Rangiya-Rangpara North section is expected to be completed by March, 2012 and Rangpara North-North Lakhimpur section is expected to be completed by March, 2013. For other sections, target dates are under finalization depending upon progress achieved and likely availability of funds.

(e) To step-up investment and implementation of railway project in North East Region, a dedicated North East Region Rail Development Fund (NERRDF) has been created. NERRDF is a non-lapsable fund with 25% amount from Railway's Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and 75% from Ministry of Finance as an additionality and it will be utilized for funding of National Projects of North Eastern Region.

Rainwater Harvesting

*323. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to assess the quantum of rainwater being harvested and utilized vis-a-vis the total annual rainfall, in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(c) the details of the schemes/projects undertaken to encourage States/UTs to implement rainwater harvesting during the current Five Year Plan, project-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has assessed/reviewed the implementation of the rainwater harvesting projects; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per report of the National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD-1999), the mean annual rainfall, taking the country as a whole is 1170 mm with wide regional variation. Rain water is harvested through surface storages and recharge of ground water. The total storage capacity created through major and medium projects is around 225 BCM as detailed in enclosed Statement-I. The data on quantum of rainwater harvested through groundwater recharging is 433 BCM as detailed in enclosed Statement-II. Ministry of Water Resources does not maintain the data on quantum of water harvested through manmade structures other than those mentioned in Statement-I.

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

- During the XI Plan, demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge has been implemented by Central Ground Water Board under the central sector scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation in priority areas viz., over-exploited and critical areas, urban areas and areas affected by water quality problems for replication by the State Governments under similar hydrogeological environments. As on 31st July 2011, State-wise and year-wise details of projects sanctioned are given in Statement-III.
- Institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars and National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation.
- Circulation of 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development, which provides for making roof top rain water harvesting mandatory. So far as 11 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.
- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- Issuance of directions by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to Chief Secretaries in 12 States and Administrators in 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/ adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.

(d) The Government has carried out the impact assessment of demonstrative projects implemented during the X Plan.

(e) The outcome of the impact assessment is enclosed as Statement-IV.

Statement I

State-wise Storages in India

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Live Storage Capacities Under Completed Projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27305.13
2.	Assam	12.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Bihar	1842.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	6217.24
6.	Goa	44.3
7.	Gujarat	16137.8
8.	Haryana	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13917.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
11.	Jharkhand	2472.07
12.	Karnataka	33631.21
13.	Kerala	5384.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26906.28
15.	Maharashtra	25523.01
16.	Manipur	396.5
17.	Meghalaya	697.96
18.	Mizoram	-
19.	Nagaland	1220
20.	Odisha	17224.61
21.	Punjab	2368.75
22.	Rajasthan	8284.85
23.	Sikkim	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	6500.47
25.	Tripura	312
26.	Uttarakhand	5671.08
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15345.01

1	2	3
28.	West Bengal	1475.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
30.	Chandigarh	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
32.	Delhi	-
33.	Lakshadweep	-
34.	Puducherry	13.79
Total in M Cum		218903.31
In BCM		218.90

Note: Projects having a live storage capacity of 10 M.Cum and above only are included. An additional live storage capacity of 6.241 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) (approx.) is estimated to be created through medium projects each having a capacity of less than 10 M.Cum thus making a total live storage capacity of 225.14 (BCM) in completed Projects.

MCM: MILLION CUBIC METRE BCM: BILLION CUBIC METRE

Statement II

State-wise Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resources (Assessment Year 2004) Bcm/Yr

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource
1	2	3
States		
1.	Delhi	0.30
2.	Punjab	23.78
3.	Rajasthan	11.56
4.	Haryana	9.31
5.	Tamil Nadu	23.07
6.	Gujarat	15.81
7.	Karnataka	15.93
8.	Uttar Pradesh	76.35
9.	Uttarakhand	2.27
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37.19

1	2	3
11.	Maharashtra	32.96
12.	Kerala	6.84
13.	Andhra Pradesh	36.50
14.	West Bengal	30.36
15.	Bihar	29.19
16.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43
17.	Goa	0.28
18.	Assam	27.23
19.	Jharkhand	5.58
20.	Chhattisgarh	14.93
21.	Odisha	23.09
22.	Sikkim	0.08
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70
24.	Tripura	2.19
25.	Nagaland	0.36
26.	Mizoram	0.04
27.	Manipur	0.38
28.	Meghalaya	1.15
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.56
Total States		432.42
Union Territories		
1.	Daman and Diu	0.009
2.	Puducherry	0.160
3.	Lakshadweep	0.012
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.063
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.330
6.	Chandigarh	0.023
Total UTs		0.597
Grand Total		433.02

Statement III

Details of projects sanctioned to State Governments under Central Sector Scheme for Demonstrative Artificial Recharge to Ground Water during XI Plan

(Cost in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	Projects approved during 2008-09		Projects approved during 2009-10		Projects approved during 2010-11		Projects approved during 2011-12		Total Projects approved	
		No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
1.	Andhra Pradesh			1	1.30	1	0.75	2	3.49	4	5.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.60							1	2.60
3.	Bihar							2	0.96	2	0.96
4.	Chandigarh					1	7.76			1	7.76
5.	Delhi							1	0.43	1	0.43
6.	Gujarat					2	3.17			2	3.17
7.	Himachal Pradesh							9	1.80	9	1.80
8.	Jammu and Kashmir							3	0.78	3	0.78
9.	Jharkhand					1	0.16			1	0.16
10.	Karnataka			1	1.10	1	0.97	2	1.95	4	4.02
11.	Kerala	4	0.39					2	0.13	6	0.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh					2	4.32			2	4.32
13.	Maharashtra					1	0.15			1	0.15
14.	Nagaland							1	1.13	1	1.13
15.	Odisha							14	4.64	14	4.64
16.	Punjab	1	1.79					2	0.81	3	2.60
17.	Rajasthan							3	0.34	3	0.34
18.	Tamil Nadu	1	1.11	3	4.15					4	5.26
19.	Uttar Pradesh			1	7.20	1	10.60	1	9.91	3	27.71
20.	West Bengal	1	1.11							1	1.11
Total		8	7.00	6	13.75	10	27.88	42	26.37	66	75.00

Note : No project was approved during 2007-08.

Statement IV*Impact Assessment of Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects implemented during X Plan*

Impact assessment was done by Central Ground Water Board through its Regional Offices in four States with the outcome as detailed below:

Sl.No.	State	Location	Recharge structures constructed	Outcome of impact assessment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lingala, Pulivendla Vemula and Vemalli blocks in Kadapa district	Percolation tanks and check dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in irrigated crop area of about 5 to 6 hectares and crop production. • Increase in yield of borewells in influence area of recharge. • Dried up dugwells also revived.
2.	Karnataka	Malurталuk, Kola district	Check dams Percolation tanks Subsurface dykes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise in water levels in dugwells and bore wells ranging from 0.53 to 4.58 metres. • Revival of dried up dugwells. • Increase in yield of in the range of 0.25 to 6.0 litres per second. • Increase in cropped area in the range of 0.52 to 6.0 acres.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bel watershed, Amla & Multai blocks in Betul district and upper reaches of Choti Kali Sindh river in parts of Sonkatch & Bagli blocks of Dewas district	Check dams Recharge shaft Percolation tank Gabion structures Subsurface dykes Roof top rain water harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground water levels in piezometers have shown rise in successive years during pre-monsoon (0.16 to 4.05 m) and during post - monsoon (0.10 to 3.52 metres) in Betul district. • In Dewas district, hand pumps which had been dried up have started yielding. • Water levels have shown rising trend ranging from 1.97 to 23.82 metres during pre-monsoon period.
4.	Tamil Nadu	Gangavalli block, Salem district	Check dams Percolation tanks Desiltation of tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise in water levels (average 1.16 m during May, 2007-08). • Marginal increase in cropped area and an appreciable change from non paddy to paddy cultivation. • Increase in discharge and pumping hours etc.

Solar Photovoltaic Plant

*324. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has forayed into harnessing of non-conventional energy projects including solar projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ONGC has conducted any feasibility study of setting up of 5 to 10 MW grid connected solar photovoltaic plant under the National Solar Mission;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith locations identified for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which each of the projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) ONGC has initiated actions in harnessing of non-conventional energy projects including solar projects.

(b) ONGC has set up a 51 Mega Watt (MW) wind power project in the State of Gujarat which is presently operational.

(c) to (e) ONGC has carried out a preliminary feasibility study by exploring some of its own installations for setting up a 10 MW grid-connected solar power project with suitable technology. The feasibility study started prior to the launch of National Solar Mission (NSM). Based on the feasibility study report, ONGC has identified Solar Photovoltaic as a suitable technology. ONGC made serious effort and submitted its bid for a 5 Mega Watt (MW) Photovoltaic (PV) project for Bharuch in Gujarat under National Solar Mission (NSM). However, ONGC did not succeed in obtaining the Solar PV project as the project allocation to a prospective developer under NSM is based on tariff based competitive bidding.

[*Translation*]

Electrification of Railway Lines

*325. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway lines in the country which are yet to be electrified, zone-wise and section-wise;

(b) the details of the action plan outlined or steps being taken by the Railways for electrification of these lines in a time-bound manner;

(c) whether the Railways propose electrification of the Katni-Itarsi line and Thakkolam-Arakkonam line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Zone-wise and section-wise details of Railway lines which are yet to be electrified are given below:-

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	RKMs yet to be electrified	Major sections yet to be electrified (works not sanctioned)	Major sections yet to be electrified (works sanctioned)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central	2073	1. Amla-Chhindwara 2. Pune-Miraj-Kolhapur 3. Achalpur-Murtajapur-Yavatmal 4. Panvel-Pen-Roha 5. Latur-Kurduwadi	1. Daund-Manmad 2. Pune-Daund-Wadi
2.	Eastern	1081	1. Pakur-Barharwa-New Farakka-Malda Town 2. Barharwa-Sahibganj-Bhagalpur-Kiul 3. Azimganj-New Farakka.	1. Pandabeswar-Sainthia-Pakur including Khana-Sainthia 2. Barddhaman-Katwa
3	East Central	1927	1. Kiul-Gaya 2. Paniahwa-Narkatiaganj-Sugauli-Muzaffarpur 3. Samastipur-Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Raxaul-Narkatiaganj 4. Darbhanga-Jhanghaipur-Forbesganj 5. Mansi-Saharsa-Purnia 6. Garhwa Road-Chupan-Singrauli	1. Chhapra-Barauni-Katihar
4.	East Coast	1050	1. Titlagarh-Sambalpur-Jharsuguda 2. Talcher-Sambalpur 3. Damanjodi-Rayagada	1. Vizianagaram-Rayagada-Titlagarh-Raipur

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Northern	5020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hisar-Jakhal-Dhuri-Ludhiana including Bhatinda-Sriganganagar 2. Rajpura-Dhuri-Bhatinda 3. Bhatinda-Firozpur-Jalandhar Cantt. 4. Firozpur Cantt.-Fazilka-Kotakpur 5. Delhi Shahdara-Shamli-Saharanpur 6. Narwana-Kurukshetra and Jind-Panipat 7. Sitapur-Balamau-Unnao-Unchahar 8. Barabanki-Faizabad-Zafrabad-Janghai 9. Faizabad-Sultanpur-Phaphamau 10. Unchahar-Raebareli-Utratia 11. Raebareli-Chilbila & Pratapgarh-Janghai 12. Pathankot-Attari 13. Qazigund-Baramulla 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ghaziabad-Moradabad 2. Rohtak-Jind-Jakhal-Bhatinda 3. Jammu Tawi-Udhampur 4. Rosa-Sitapur 5. Varanasi-Janghai-Unchahar
6.	North Central	1663	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jhansi-Banda-Manikpur-Allahabad 2. Bhind-Gwalior-Sheopurkalan 3. Agra (Idgah)-Achnera-Bandikui 4. Shikohabad-Farrukhabad 5. Chunar-Chopan 6. Bhimsen-Khairar 7. Barhan-Etah 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mathura-Alwar
7.	North Eastern	3465	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chhapra Kacheri-Phaphamau-Varanasi-Allahabad 2. Bhatni-Mau-Aunrihar 3. Phephna-Indara-Shahganj 4. Kalyanpur-Farukhabad-Kasganj 5. Moradabad-Kashipur-Ramnagar and Kashipur-Lalkuan 6. Rampur-Lalkuan-Kathgodam 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sitapur-Burhwal 2. Gonda-Siwan
8.	Northeast Frontier	3907	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guwahati-Lumding-Tinsukia-Lekhapani 2. Makum-Tirap 3. Sivsagar-Moranhat-Tinsukia 4. Chaparmukhi-Silghat Town 5. Makum-Dangari 6. Malda-Kumedpur 7. Katihar-Jogpani 8. Barsoi-Radhikapur 9. Eklakhi-Balurghat 10. Old Malda-Singhabad 11. Silliguri-New Mal-Alipurduar 12. New Bongaigaon-Rangiya-Guwahati 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Katihar-Guwahati
9.	North Western	5459	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rewari-Ringus-Phulera-Ajmer-Marwar-Palampur 2. Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alwar-Rewari-Manheru

1	2	3	4	5
			3. Munabao-Barmer-Jodhpur 4. Sriganganagar-Suratgarh-Bikaner-Merta Road-Jodhpur 5. Alwar-Bandikui-Jaipur 6. Rewari-Bhiwani-Hisar-Bhatinda 7. Ajmer-Bhikaner-Udhaipur-Himatnagar	
10.	Southern	2910	1. Salem-Vriddhachalam-Cuddalore 2. Erode-Karur-Tiruchchirappalli-Thiruvarur 3. Bodinayakkanur-Madurai-Manamadurai-Rameshwaram 4. Manamadurai-Karaikkudi-Tiruchchirappalli 5. Karaikkudi-Tiruturaipundi-Karaikal 6. Cuddalore-Mayiladuturai-Agastiyampalli & Mayiladuturai-Thanjavur 7. Kolam-Tenkasi-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur 8. Virudhunagar-Tenkasi 9. Salem-Karur-Dindigul 10. Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	1. Shoranur-Mangalore 2. Vellore-Villupuram
11.	South Central	3723	1. Secunderabad-Mudkhed-Parbani-Manmad 2. Wadi-Vikarabad-Parbani 3. Nallapadu-Guntakal 4. Akola-Purna 5. Mukhed-Adilabad 6. Nallapadu-Pagidipalli 7. Pakala-Madanapalle	1. Guntakal-Wadi 2. Vijayawada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narasapur, Gudivada-Machilipatnam & Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu 3. Pandekallu-Gooty
12.	South Eastern	474	1. Ranchi-Lohardaga 2. Tatanagar-Badampahar 3. Rupsa-Bangposi 4. Bankura-Meshagram	1. Tamluk-Digha
13.	South East Central	1202	1. Gondia-Balaghat-Jabalpur including Balaghat-Katang 2. Nagpur-Chhindwara-Nainpur-Mandla Fort 3. Marauda-Dallirajhara 4. Tumsar Road-Tirodi	1. Gondia-Ballaharshah
14.	South Western	2956	1. Bangalore-Omalur 2. Chikbanavar-Tumkur-Birur-Talguppa 3. Arsikere-Hassan-Mangalore 4. Hassan-Mysore-Chamraja Nagar 5. Birur-Hubli-Vasco de gama 6. Londa-Miraj 7. Guntakal-Bellary-Hospet-Hubli 8. Hotgi-Bagalkot-Gadag	1. Yelahanka-Dharmavaram-Gooty 2. Kengeri-Mysore

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Western	4618	1. Ratlam-Chittaurgarh 2. Okha-Rajkot-Surendranagar-Ahmedabad 3. Ahmedabad-Palanpur-Samkhiali-New Bhuj 4. Mundra Port-Adipur 5. Samkhiali-Dhrangadhra-Viramgam-Mehesana 6. Porbandar-Kanalus 7. Somnath-Jetpur-Rajkot & Wansjaliya-Jetpur 8. Pipavav Port-Dhola-Botad-Surendranagar & Dhola-Bhavnagar 9. Nadiad-Modasa	1. Miyagaon-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samlaya
16.	West Central	1412	1. Itarsi-Jabalpur-Katni-Manikpur 2. Katni-Singrauli 3. Satna-Rewa 4. Gwalior-Guna-Maksi 5. Kota-Bundi-Chittaurgarh	
17.	Metro Railway Kolkatta	0	NIL	NIL
Total		42940	36447	6493

(b) Electrification projects are being progressively got sanctioned. At present, the work of electrification is sanctioned on 6493 Route Kilometers and the same is under different stages of execution.

(c) and (d) The proposal for electrification of Katni-Itarsi rail line is under examination. Electrification of Thakkolam-Arakkonam rail line is sanctioned and the work is under progress.

Land Acquisition

*326. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch an awareness programme amongst the farmers, land owners and other stakeholders regarding the various aspects of Land Acquisition Act/Policy and rules thereto, in order to protect their interest as well as the public interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide alternative employment to the farmers whose land are being acquired;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers/land owners are adequately compensated for their acquired land?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Land Acquisition (Companies) Rules 1963 and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 have been placed in the public domain on the website of this Department, *i.e.* www.dolr.nic.in for the information of farmers, land owners and other stakeholders.

(c) and (d) Regarding alternative employment, para 7.13.1 of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 provides that:-

(i) the requiring body shall give preference to the affected families—at least one person per

nuclear family—in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of vacancies and suitably of the affected person for the employment,

- (ii) wherever necessary, the requiring body shall arrange for training of the affected persons, so as to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs,
- (iii) the requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed by the appropriate Government,
- (iv) the requiring body shall give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site; and
- (v) the requiring body shall give preference to willing landless labourers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase.

(e) To address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation & resettlement comprehensively, a draft Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill, 2011 has been prepared and placed in the public domain on 29th July, 2011 as a part of pre-legislative consultation process. Comments/Suggestions have been invited from the stakeholders up to 31st August, 2011.

Funds under PMGSY

*327. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the pace of development work under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of delay in release of funds under the PMGSY have been reported during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the delay in release of funds have led to cost and time overruns in construction of roads; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being reviewed at regular intervals. This review is undertaken through Performance Review Committee Meetings, Regional Review Meetings (with a group of States) and during the meetings of the Empowered Committee held for one or more States. PMGSY is being monitored and assessed through monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual progress reports received from the States. Under PMGSY, till June 2011, a total of 3,28,139 km length (New Connectivity and Up-gradation) has been completed and expenditure of Rs. 83,788 Crore has been incurred.

(c) to (f) The funds under PMGSY are released to the States as per PMGSY guidelines, keeping in view of pace of implementation, level of spending and the unspent balance available with the State.

[English]

R&D in Wagons

*328. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research Design and Standards Organization (RDSO) and other departmental agencies/institutions have undertaken R&D works for improving the design, standardization and increasing capacity/efficiency/efficacy of wagons;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon during the last two years;

(c) whether the Railways have received proposals from various State Governments with regard to redesigning of wagons in order to increase their carrying capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by the Railways thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Madam. R&D works for improvement in design of wagons for increasing load carrying capacity,

enhancing speed potential etc. are undertaken regularly by Research Design and Standards Organization (RDSO) and such efforts have yielded several more efficient wagon designs for transportation of commodities like Food grains, Coal, Steel coils, Automobiles, LPG, etc.

(b) Details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) A reference was received from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat in the month of February, 2010 which was followed up by a reference from the Principal

Secretary to Government of Gujarat in April, 2011 suggesting Railways to develop lighter wagons with higher carrying capacity for salt and other commodities. Railways constantly endeavour to improve carrying capacity of wagons by reducing the tare weight. During recent years, new BCNHL type covered wagon has been introduced by Railways which has a reduced tare weight of 20.80 tonnes against 27.20 tonnes for the earlier BCN design, thereby increasing permissible carrying capacity for different commodities by 5 to 7 tonnes. Such design and development efforts are being made on a continuing basis to improve the loadability of wagons.

Statement

Sl.No.	Description of work	Sanctioned Cost (in thousands of rupees)	Total expenditure upto July 2011 (in thousands of rupees)	Expenditure in 2009-10 and 2010-11 (in thousands of rupees)
1.	Design and development of 32.5 tonne axle load wagon for Dedicated Freight Corridor	144034	1119	980
2.	Design and development of 25 tonne axle load wagon for existing system	251825	17646	286
3.	Estimation of Kinematic gauge of double stack container and also for other wagon as per existing Maximum Moving Dimensions	35360	0	0
4.	To estimate maximum permissible centre of gravity for freight stocks on broad gauge of Indian Railways using parametric simulations	3843	58	58
5.	Study and design improvement in Cartridge Taper Roller Bearings of freight stock of Indian Railways	2453	0	0
6.	Improvement in bottom discharge system of BOBRN Hopper wagon	2475	1238	1238
7.	Consultancy work of design of critical weld joints of coal wagon of 25 tonne axle load BOXN25 (new design with stainless steel) with IIT/Roorkee	928	420	420
8.	Design and improvement and procurement of prototype side doors for open coal wagon	656	0	0

KVIC Outlets

*329. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retail outlets of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under operation, State-wise;

(b) whether many retail outlets of KVIC are in a dilapidated condition;

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

(d) the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Presently, 23 retail outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are in operation.

These outlets include nine (09) Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) also known as Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans and 14 branches operated under these DSOs. State-wise number of these Bhawans as well as the retail outlets (including the ones housed in the Bhawans themselves) is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Bhawans of KVIC	Total number of retail outlets
1.	Delhi	2	8
2.	Kerala	1	3
3.	Bihar	1	1
4.	West Bengal	1	4
5.	Maharashtra	1	2
6.	Goa	1	2
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2
8.	Tripura	1	1
Total		9	23

(b) and (c) According to KVIC, some of these outlets are not in good condition as these are 20-50 years old and are located in old buildings. These include outlets/branches located at New Delhi, Kolkata, Ernakulam, Mumbai, Goa, Agartala and Bhopal.

(d) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through KVIC has taken several steps to further improve the conditions of retail outlets including outlets of KVIC. These include: (i) introduction of a scheme named 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' which inter alia, provides for renovation of 30 khadi sales outlets including some of those owned by KVIC, during XI plan period, (ii) Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme on production of khadi in place of the erstwhile system of Rebate on sales under which flexibility is available to selling institutions to utilize their share of 45% of MDA available under the scheme for, *inter alia*, renovation of outlets, training of sales persons, computerizations, designing, publicity, providing discount etc. and (iii) implementing a comprehensive 'Khadi Reform and Development Programme' with assistance to the tune of US \$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 300 selected khadi institutions over a period of three years from 2009-10, which inter alia, provides for opening of new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and state capitals and renovation and modernization of sales outlets, besides setting up of a Marketing Organization under Public Private Partnership.

New Railway Production Units

*330. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Production Units of Railways alongwith capacity utilization thereof, during the last two years and the current year, unit-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose to modernise these units;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways have received proposals/requests from various State Governments including Odisha and Kerala for setting up Rail Coach Factories in their respective States;

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

(f) whether these projects are proposed to be set up under Joint Venture with the State Governments or under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time frame set for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The production capacity and capacity

utilization of production units of Indian Railways are as indicated below:

Production Units	Installed Production capacity (on completion of on going works)	Actual Production 2009-10	Capacity utilisation in 2009-10	Actual Production 2010-11	Capacity utilisation in 2010-11	Actual Production 2010-11 (April-July, 2011)
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), Chittaranjan	200	220	110%	230	115%	72
Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Varanasi	200	257	129%	267	133.5%	77
Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Chennai	1500	1433	95.5%	1503	100 %	421
Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	1500	1568	104.5%	1576	105 %	499
Diesel Loco Modernisation Works (DMW), Patiala Rebuilding New locomotive	72	112	155.5%	110	152.7%	361
Rail Wheel Factory, Bangalore Wheels Axles	200000 52000	187450 65302	93.7% 125.6%	180810 83353	90.4% 160.3%	73028 27137

(b) Modernisation of Railway production units is a continuous process. Investments in these units for their upgradation are made periodically as per Railways requirement.

(c) Following further works have been sanctioned for modernisation and augmentation of production units, which have been taken up:

- (i) Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan - Capacity from 200 to 275 electric locos per annum.
- (ii) Integral Coach Factory, Perambur - Modernization and expansion to manufacture technologically upgraded coaches with increased production capacity from 1500-1700 coaches per annum.
- (iii) Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi - Transfer of technology & manufacture of 4000/3000 horse power General Motors' locomotives (Phase-I & Phase-II).
- (iv) Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi - Change of product mix from 100 High Horsepower + 100 Conventional to 150 High Horsepower + 50 Conventional.

(v) Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala - Complete switch over to LHB stainless steel coach production & enhancement of capacity from 1400 to 1500 coaches per annum (Phase-I & Phase-II).

(d) Yes, Madam. Requests have been received from the state governments of Odisha, Kerala and Assam for setting up of coach manufacturing units.

(e) A coach manufacturing factory at Palakkad in Kerala has been announced in the Railway Budget. Existing and recently planned coach manufacturing units are considered adequate to meet the Railways requirement and there is no new plan to set up any other coach manufacturing unit at present.

(f) The Rail Coach manufacturing factory at Palakkad has been announced in the Railway Budget to be set up in JV/PPP mode.

(g) Subsequent to announcement of this factory in Railway Budget speech for 2008-09, Planning Commission had accorded 'in principle' approval and had appraised

the project. Expanded Board for Railways had also commended the project. The land for this factory was to be given free of cost as per the earlier commitment by Government of Kerala. Government of Kerala later requested to consider the cost of land as State Governments equity and indicated preference for formation of Public Sector Undertaking for this unit. Government of Kerala have also intimated terms & conditions of land lease if a Pvt. Sector/PSU Joint Venture partner is selected. These issues are under consideration and the process for obtaining necessary approvals of the Government is underway.

Infrastructure in Meteorological Department

*331. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to upgrade the working of the scientists engaged in weather research and forecasting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government feels that the existing infrastructure provided for the purpose is not adequate;

(d) if so, the measures proposed by the Government to upgrade the infrastructure of the India Meteorological Department;

(e) whether the manpower engaged for the work has not acquired the required skill; and

(f) if so, whether the Government proposes to take steps for higher training of the scientists of the department and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) No exclusive scheme has been launched Madam. However, the Flexible Complementing Scheme (FCS) has been implemented for the scientific services including those engaged in weather research and forecasting.

FCS implementation was based on the Third Central Pay Commission Recommendations of 1973 that allows

award of promotion from one grade to another after a prescribed period of service for scientists of proven merit and ability irrespective of the availability of any vacancy. The FCS provisions have been amended from time to time by the Government following the recommendations of the subsequent pay commissions. Recently, Government has modified FCS for Scientists based on the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission in September, 2010.

However, anomalies, what so ever existed, in the implementation of the FCS across the institutions of the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) of the Ministry have been removed and are now made totally uniform.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Madam. However, Government feels that the upgradation of the observational, high end computing, communication, forecast/warning dissemination infrastructure should become a continuous process by which the state-of-the-art science and technology tools can be made accessible to the scientists engaged in weather research and forecasting for enhancing the service quality.

During the XI plan, phase-I of the modernization programme of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) is implemented by the Government with an allocated grant of Rs. 920crores.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) With the commissioning of the state-of-the-art observing, monitoring/early warning and data visualization/information processing and communication technologies under the Phase-I of the modernization of IMD, several manual operations have been fully automated. All the manpower, that was engaged earlier for such manual operations, have been provided due orientation, training and skill development opportunities not only to attain appropriate operating skills of advanced technological platforms but also contribute efficiently to the quality enhancement through customization of sector specific warning and forecasting services.

(f) Despite the above, as per the needs of the various R & D initiatives, higher level training opportunities are being provided appropriately to scientists of ESSO under various bilateral and multi-lateral technical cooperation arrangements.

[Translation]

Compulsory Voting System

*332. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the details of the democratic countries across the world which have introduced compulsory voting system;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any action to introduce the aforesaid system in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether State Governments have given their proposals in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) The exact details of the democratic countries of the world where system of compulsory voting has been introduced is not maintained.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Depletion of Ground Water Level

*333. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the rapidly declining ground water level in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the average ground water level in different States, State-wise and UT-wise;

(d) whether schemes/projects have been initiated for the development and regulation of ground water including suitable legislations by the States in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Ground water levels are declining in certain parts of the country which has indicated by analysis of data of ground water level monitored regularly (four times in a year) by Central Ground Water Board through a network of 15640 observation wells.

(c) Water level data collected during May, 2011 has shown that water levels in majority of observation wells range from 2 to 20 metres below ground level. The state wise details of depth to water level as measured during May, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) 'Water' is a State subject therefore, States are primarily responsible for undertaking various schemes/projects for development of ground water. For enabling the States/ UTs to enact suitable ground water legislation, Ministry of Water Resources has circulated the Model Bill to regulate and control the development of ground water. So far as 11 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation:

- The Government has also constituted Central Ground Water Authority, under Section 3(3) of Environment (Protection) Act of 1986, to regulate and control the ground water development and management in the country.
- Government of Gujarat through a resolution vide reference No. GWR/1095/6/1.1/Ja-1 dated 19.9.2001 has constituted Gujarat Ground Water Authority under the administrative control of Narmada and Water Resources Authority for systematic administration of ground water management, its development, control and regulation.
- Government of NCT, Delhi vide Order No. F8(348)/EA/Env/09 dated 31.3.2009 has notified all the districts of NCT, Delhi for regulation of ground water development.

Statement*State-wise Depth to water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of Pre Monsoon-2011*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Depth to Water wells Level (mbgl) Analysed Min Max		Number & Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of												
				0-2		2-5		5-10		10-20		20-40		>40		
				No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	679	0.05	41.80	84	12.37	250	36.82	248	36.52	92	13.55	4	0.59	1	0.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1.59	11.01	2	16.67	5	41.67	3	25.00	2	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam	209	0.05	19.58	40	19.14	122	58.37	42	20.10	5	2.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	269	1.16	15.00	8	2.97	90	33.46	150	55.76	21	7.81	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	18	2.65	37.67	0	0.00	3	16.67	6	33.33	5	27.78	4	22.22	0	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	360	0.53	24.90	12	3.33	78	21.67	200	55.56	69	19.17	1	0.28	0	0.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2.35	9.95	0	0.00	3	50.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Delhi	142	0.96	66.45	8	5.63	35	24.65	38	26.76	33	23.24	18	12.68	10	7.04
9.	Goa	44	1.21	26.09	3	6.82	20	45.45	14	31.82	6	13.64	1	2.27	0	0.00
10.	Gujarat & Daman-Diu	665	0.34	64.58	27	4.06	141	21.20	239	35.94	199	29.92	53	7.97	6	0.90
11.	Haryana	315	0.53	63.30	22	6.98	80	25.40	79	25.08	90	28.57	41	13.02	3	0.95
12.	Himachal Pradesh	77	0.38	29.95	8	10.39	24	31.17	23	29.87	19	24.68	3	3.90	0	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	134	0.82	37.40	17	12.69	68	50.75	27	20.15	12	8.96	10	7.46	0	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	180	1.61	19.80	2	1.11	16	8.89	106	58.89	56	31.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Karataka	901	0.38	30.68	79	8.77	259	28.75	374	41.51	186	20.64	3	0.33	0	0.00
16.	Kerala	700	0.12	41.20	68	9.71	200	28.57	310	44.29	109	15.57	12	1.71	1	0.14
17.	Madhya Pradesh	857	1.75	47.00	1	0.12	69	8.05	364	42.47	385	44.92	36	4.20	2	0.23
18.	Maharashtra	812	0.10	62.58	40	4.93	192	23.65	423	52.09	141	17.36	13	1.60	3	0.37
19.	Meghalaya	27	1.03	8.09	4	14.81	21	77.78	2	7.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Odisha	873	0.00	16.55	85	9.74	359	41.12	390	44.67	39	4.47	0	0.00	0	0.00
21.	Puducherry	7	2.04	3.66	0	0.00	7	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Punjab	193	0.67	33.00	8	4.15	32	16.58	53	27.46	70	36.27	30	15.54	0	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	824	0.65	11.70	14	1.70	57	6.92	179	21.72	246	29.85	174	21.12	154	18.69
24.	Tamil Nadu	654	0.55	50.40	64	9.79	258	39.45	228	34.86	79	12.08	18	2.75	7	1.07
25.	Tripura	27	1.39	6.60	3	11.11	16	59.26	8	29.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	723	0.51	40.51	9	1.24	261	36.10	295	40.80	136	18.81	21	2.90	1	0.14
27.	Uttarakhand	46	2.03	18.29	0	0.00	19	41.30	15	32.61	12	26.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	West Bengal	520	0.32	24.90	12	2.31	154	29.62	220	42.31	122	23.46	12	2.31	0	0.00
Total		10274			620	6.03	2839	27.63	4039	39.31	2134	20.77	454	4.42	188	1.83

Note: About 700 wells could not be monitored due to naxalite problems in States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Jharkhand. About 4000 piezometers pertain to deeper aquifers and not considered for present analysis. For remaining wells validation of data has not been completed.

Production of Locomotives and Wagons

*334. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of locomotives and wagons/coaches manufacturing capacity of various such factories in the country, factory-wise;

(b) the number of locomotives, wagons/coaches manufactured *vis-a-vis* their capacity during the last three years, year-wise, factory-wise;

(c) the details of shortage of locomotives and wagons/coaches in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to augment the production capacity of these factories in order to meet the ever increasing requirements of locomotives/wagons/coaches?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The details of manufacturing capacity, number of locomotives and coaches manufactured by Indian Railways, during last three years, is indicated below:-

Production Units	Installed Production capacity (on completion of on going works)	Production		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), Chittaranjan	200 Electric locos	220	220	230
Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Varanasi	200 Diesel locos	257	258	267
Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Chennai	1500	1337	1433	1503
Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	1500	1558	1568	1576

M/S. Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) and private industries also supplement the production of coaches. In addition, M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) also supplies electric locomotive to Indian Railways. Wagons are predominantly manufactured by private and public sector units. Railway workshops at Amritsar, Samastipur, Jamalpur, Golden Rock and Hubli also supplement with a combined manufacture of about 1500 wagons per annum at present. The production of wagons in the country during the last three years is as under:-

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Wagons	15261	15597	16638

(c) Taking into account the unfulfilled demands for introduction of more trains, there is a shortage of coaches and locomotives on Indian Railways. Additional coaches and wagons are required to meet the growing demand for transportation in the long term and to better address pockets of unsatisfied demand in the short term *i.e.* in the busy season from November to March every financial year.

(d) Regarding coach manufacture, the capacity of Integral Coach Factory is being further augmented from existing capacity of 1500 to 1700 coaches per annum. At Rail Coach factory, Kapurthala, work for complete switch over to LHB stainless steel coach production & enhancement of capacity from 1400 to 1500 coaches per annum is underway in two phases.

Production capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is also being further augmented from 200 to 275 electric locomotives per annum. At Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, work for Transfer of Technology & manufacture of 4000/3000 horse power General Motors' locomotives (Phase-I & Phase-II) is being executed alongwith the work of Change of product mix from 100 High Horsepower + 100 Conventional to 150 High Horsepower + 50 Conventional locomotives.

A new rail coach factory is being set up at Rae Bareilly, and two factories for manufacturing Electric Multiple Unit/Mainline Electric Multiple Unit & Diesel Multiple Unit are planned to be set up at Kancharapara and Haldia respectively. Setting up of a new coach factory at Palghat has also been announced. Setting up of locomotive

factories at Marhowra and Madhepura is in process. New wagon factories through Joint Venture/Public Private Participation modes have been sanctioned at Guwahati, Kazipet and Haldia. Wagon factories have also been planned and announced in Railway Budget at Bhubaneswar/Kalahandi, Kolar and Alappuzha.

Budget Hotels

*335. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have assessed the potential of revenue likely to be generated from the Railway stations of tourist and religious destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the location of such places;

(c) whether the Railways propose to set up Budget Hotels at important Railway stations of tourist and religious destinations;

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof alongwith the locations identified therefor, State-wise, including at Shirdi in Maharashtra; and

(e) the time by which these hotels are likely to be set up/made operational?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Budget hotels, subject to its market potential, may be set up as a part of Multi-functional Complex (MFC) and World Class Station (WCS). Where the work has been taken up for setting up of MFC, Budget hotels are planned to be provided at 24 stations. The details of such stations, State-wise, alongwith present status and tentative date of commissioning are given in the enclosed Statement. MFC at Sainagar Shirdi station has been completed. It does not have a Budget hotel.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Station	Present Status	Tentative Date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Work in progress.	31.12.2012
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Preliminary work taken up.	31.12.2012
3.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Finishing work in progress.	31.05.2012
4.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Work in progress.	31.12.2012
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Tawi	Work stopped by railways due to notice of Local bodies for approval of drawings.	31.03.2013
6.	Karnataka	Hubli	Work in progress.	30.06.2012
7.	Kerala	Kannur	Work in progress.	30.06.2012
8.	Kerala	Kozhikkode	Work in progress.	31.12.2012
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	The permission of tree cutting still awaited despite constant persuasion with Udyan Vibagh, Nagar palika Nigam, Indore.	31.03.2013
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Work in progress.	30.06.2012
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Finishing work in progress.	31.05.2012
12.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Finishing work in progress.	30.06.2012

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Work in progress.	30.06.2012
14.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Finishing work in progress.	30.06.2012
15.	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram	Preliminary work taken up.	31.12.2012
16.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchchira- ppalli	Site being finalised.	31.12.2012
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Work in progress.	30.06.2012
18.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Finishing work in progress.	30.06.2012
19.	West Bengal	Siliguri	Completed. Leasing of complex is under process.	31.12.2011
20.	West Bengal	Digha	Work in progress.	31.10.2012
21.	West Bengal	New Alipore	Completed. Leasing of complex is under process.	31.12.2012
22.	West Bengal	Haldia	All civil works of building completed. Power connection being followed up. Leasing of complex is under process.	31.12.2012
23.	West Bengal	Alipurduar Jn.	Work in progress.	31.12.2012
24.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	Tender re-invited, opened 22.07.11, evaluated and discharged. To be re-invited.	31.12.2012

Reduction in Kerosene Quota

*336. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demand and supply of kerosene in various States including NCT of Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether the quota of kerosene in many States including NCT of Delhi has been reduced in the current year vis-à-vis last year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Allocation of Public Distribution

System (PDS) Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is made by the Government of India for cooking and illumination purposes. Further distribution of PDS kerosene within the State to the ration card holders, through ration shops/retailers, is controlled by the State Government. State-wise details of allocation of PDS Kerosene during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I and State-wise details of upliftment of PDS Kerosene during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) The Government of India provides subsidy for cooking fuels - PDS Kerosene as well Domestic LPG. In the past few years, considerable expansion of domestic LPG in the country has taken place. While making PDS Kerosene allocation for 2011-12, factors such as the expansion in domestic LPG penetration, lapse of PDS Kerosene quota due to non-upliftment and per capita allocation (PCA) for States/UTs during 2010-11 were kept in view, and consequently the PDS Kerosene quota was reduced for several states, including the State of Delhi.

Statement I*PDS SKO Allocation to States/UTs in MTs*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5640	5640	5659	5816
2.	Andhra Pradesh	413080	463658	517102	517158
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9049	9133	9170	9257
4.	Assam	257360	257725	257893	258007
5.	Bihar	638381	641837	643786	647430
6.	Chandigarh	5706	7135	7181	9999
7.	Chhattisgarh	145214	145504	145822	146938
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1933	2363	2785	2782
9.	Daman and Diu	1569	1812	2073	2118
10.	Delhi	47767	108093	135235	160935
11.	Goa	15390	17650	19209	19212
12.	Gujarat	524190	716386	742668	743759
13.	Haryana	122381	134344	144830	145619
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25270	31331	45466	49409
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	73994	73994	75326	76044
16.	Jharkhand	210332	210780	210964	211175
17.	Karnataka	419879	437986	461340	461478
18.	Kerala	153404	175172	216310	216308
19.	Lakshadweep	794	794	795	795
20.	Madhya Pradesh	487480	487480	487845	488609
21.	Maharashtra	979620	1217258	1276588	1276876
22.	Manipur	19723	19723	19743	19907
23.	Meghalaya	20283	20339	20359	20401
24.	Mizoram	6098	6163	6181	6217
25.	Nagaland	13307	13307	13318	13312
26.	Odisha	312019	313728	314334	314977
27.	Puducherry	8125	12243	12249	12257
28.	Punjab	212106	222098	234700	237192

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Rajasthan	397980	398167	398431	398913
30.	Sikkim	5127	5136	5566	5582
31.	Tamil Nadu	429068	493111	558428	558929
32.	Tripura	30556	30584	30740	30832
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1239455	1240286	1240789	1241772
34.	Uttarakhand	83673	86428	89845	89849
35.	West Bengal	750761	751275	751536	752103
Total Allocation		8066713	8758660	9104266	9151967

Note: Allocation of J&K include 4626 KL for Laddakh Region allocated on yearly basis Effective 2011-12 - Allocation for Lakshadweep is for full year

Statement II

PDS SKO Upliftments (Including Additional) in MTs

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5640	5628	6094
2.	Andhra Pradesh	463532	518368	516991
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9040	9046	9212
4.	Assam	257671	257612	257889
5.	Bihar	637643	640503	652585
6.	Chandigarh	6683	6730	8401
7.	Chhattisgarh	145075	144648	145981
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2352	2745	2756
9.	Daman and Diu	1704	1951	2058
10.	Delhi	105515	130725	140530
11.	Goa	17640	19186	19190
12.	Gujarat	716170	742717	743717
13.	Haryana	133817	144705	143901
14.	Himachal Pradesh	31181	44695	45941
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	70281	70938	71467
16.	Jharkhand	209072	210527	210843

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	437945	465075	461256
18.	Kerala	175167	216293	216312
19.	Lakshadweep	794	794	710
20.	Madhya Pradesh	474779	499835	487500
21.	Maharashtra	1216127	1276388	1276257
22.	Manipur	10611	19716	19648
23.	Meghalaya	20243	20314	20322
24.	Mizoram	6096	6137	6194
25.	Nagaland	13298	13310	13308
26.	Odisha	311639	312129	323768
27.	Puducherry	12214	12252	12382
28.	Punjab	221112	230650	233823
29.	Rajasthan	397593	398022	398263
30.	Sikkim	5127	5554	5559
31.	Tamil Nadu	496562	558247	563722
32.	Tripura	30530	30460	30694
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1238991	1240255	1242002
34.	Uttarakhand	86725	90316	88833
35.	West Bengal	750977	754058	751636
Total Allocation		8719546	9100529	9129745

Note: Upliftment includes additional allocations made to the States/UTs.

Utilisation of River Water

*337. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to assess the irrigation potential and utilization of river water in the States/UTs of Himalayan region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the water of Himalayan rivers and the rivers flowing through Haryana and Punjab is not being fully utilized and a large number of areas of Punjab and Haryana are ravaged by the floods caused by these rivers;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the region-wise and the river-wise details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to utilize the water from these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission had assessed the irrigation potential in the entire country as 139.89 million hectares. The irrigation potential in various States/UTs including the States/UTs of Himalayan region are given in enclosed Statement-I.

The National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, has assessed net surface water utilization requirement for the entire country as 680 billion cubic meters (BCM). The net surface water utilization requirement for various States/UTs including the States/UTs of Himalayan region is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Due to seasonal and temporal variations in rainfall/river flow and inadequate storage capacity, the river waters are not being fully utilized. During monsoon, some of the areas of Punjab and Haryana are ravaged by floods caused by the rivers.

(d) 'Rashtriya Barh Ayog' (1980) has assessed the flood prone area in Punjab and Haryana as 3.70 and 2.35 million hectares respectively. As per available information, the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana has reported that the area affected by floods in 2010 were 0.016 and 0.221 million hectares respectively.

(e) Various schemes for utilization of river waters are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programme. Assistance is provided to the States by Ministry of Water Resources under various schemes/programme namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" "Flood Management", etc. The details of assistance provided to various State Governments during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statements-II to V.

Statement I

States/UTs	Irrigation Potential (Mha)	Net Surface Water Requirement (km ³) BCM
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	11.26	73.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.17	11.2

1	2	3
Assam	2.87	31.8
Bihar (Including Jharkhand)	13.35	68.5
Goa	0.12	0.5
Gujarat	6.10	32.5
Haryana	4.51	19.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.35	5.2
Jammu and Kashmir	1.36	8.4
Karnataka	5.97	33.3
Kerala	2.68	20.9
Madhya Pradesh (Including Chhattisgarh)	17.93	58.1
Maharashtra	8.95	62.7
Manipur	0.60	2.4
Meghalaya	0.17	1.3
Mizoram	0.07	0.8
Nagaland	0.09	5.7
Odisha	8.80	28.1
Punjab	5.97	20.2
Rajasthan	5.13	31.2
Sikkim	0.07	0.6
Tamil Nadu	5.53	31.5
Tripura	0.28	5.9
Uttar Pradesh (Including Uttarakhand)	30.50	86.4
West Bengal	6.92	37.9
UTs	0.14	2.5
Total	139.89	680.5

Statement II*State-wise details of Central Assistance Released under AIBP*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	987.77	855.18	1300.728	22.792
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.18	33.96	30.780	48.635
3.	Assam	77.34	405.95	589.973	406.403
4.	Bihar	62.24	109.70	77.913	55.754
5.	Chhattisgarh	96.96	193.04	60.885	174.811
6.	Goa	32.48	39.23	20.250	20.000
7.	Gujarat	585.72	258.61	6.080	361.420
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	114.05	119.32	90.680	43.521
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	199.23	393.07	171.728	156.034
11.	Jharkhand	9.22	3.72	0.00	242.887
12.	Karnataka	349.90	442.42	823.828	567.759
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.90	3.812	10.017
14.	Madhya Pradesh	500.35	473.78	758.746	658.692
15.	Maharashtra	972.25	2257.83	1395.395	2069.056
16.	Manipur	103.99	221.67	42.540	249.997
17.	Meghalaya	1.16	24.80	22.502	110.195
18.	Mizoram	34.34	50.72	36.450	51.092
19.	Nagaland	40.51	48.60	57.286	70.000
20.	Odisha	624.36	724.44	871.572	591.681
21.	Punjab	13.50	9.54	22.050	140.476
22.	Rajasthan	156.53	178.62	157.577	41.920
23.	Sikkim	3.24	0.00	2.605	14.364
24.	Tripura	8.10	43.18	36.209	48.000
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	150.69	315.47	238.082	432.538
27.	Uttarakhand	265.65	371.66	127.006	160.060
28.	West Bengal	8.95	22.81	0.914	89.100

Statement III*State-wise Central Assistance Released under the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Central assistance released (Rs. Lakh)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	238.59	250.00	0.00	40.98
3.	Assam	0.00	594.61	0.00	226.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	6095.19	2669.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	8285.09
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.56
7.	Gujarat	3057.66	0.00	0.00	893.86
8.	Haryana	2332.22	4411.19	5451.28	4767.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	777.61	1292.83	1432.35	2250.19
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12.	Karnataka	5771.29	1500.00	3170.04	5341.51
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	490.07	0.00	589.67	1000.00
15.	Maharashtra	622.27	2623.63	3404.79	
16.	Manipur	184.07	554.47	938.77	1200.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	3.56	25.52
18.	Mizoram	6.43	0.00	0.00	
19.	Nagaland	19.43	0.00	0.00	
20.	Odisha	1101.91	2976.25	1577.80	3563.07
21.	Punjab	3589.24	6091.13	0.00	6000.00
22.	Rajasthan	1804.38	4630.31	2980.85	
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	1740.48	0.00	4650.00	1500.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5746.30	7094.76	9475.99	7000.00
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	409.92	0.00	
28.	West Bengal	231.58	0.00	1600.00	690.95
	Total	27713.52	32429.10	41370.29	45640.31

Statement IV

Fund released to States under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies (RRR) schemes

(in Rs. Crores)

Name of State	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11
1	2	3
Odisha	72.12	75.00
Karnataka	74.04	47.47

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		189
Bihar		25.00
U.P. (Budelkhand)		29.08
M.P. (Bundelkhand)		7.33
Meghalaya Unimam Lake		1.78
Total	146.16	250.41

Note: funding started under this scheme w.e.f. 2009-10.

Statement V

State-wise funds released under central sector scheme for demonstrative artificial recharge to ground water

(in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Fund released 2008-09	Fund released 2009-10	Fund released 2010-11	Fund released 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	91.014	52.64	283.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.9	0	103.867	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	0	67.21
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	543.221	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	30.41
6.	Gujarat	0	0	221.368	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	125.66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	54.68
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	11.543	0
10.	Karnataka	0	76.41	67.61	135.91
11.	Kerala	11.715	0	10.815	9.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	302.302	0
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	10.605	0
14.	Nagaland	0	0	0	79.14
15.	Odisha	0	0	0	325.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Punjab	53.836	0	0	56.62
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	24.01
18.	Tamil Nadu	33.3	368.445	0	30.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	504.44	728.5	909.24
20.	West Bengal	33.327	0	44.436	33.33
Total		210.078	1040.309	2096.907	2163.88

Note: No amount was released in the year 2007-08.

MGNREGS

*338. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched an awareness campaign in the electronic/print media for the successful implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the salient features of the awareness campaign;

(c) whether the number of beneficiaries have increased after the launch of this campaign;

(d) if so, the extent of increase in each State/U.T. during each of the last three years;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to create more transparency under the Scheme; and

(f) the number of cases under investigation of CBI during each of the last three years State/U.T.-wise and number of officials charge sheeted/prosecuted so far under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development administers several schemes/programmes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for rural areas.

Information, Education and Communication activities for all the programmes of the Ministry are done in a holistic manner both in electronic and print media out of the budget allocation for each year for generating awareness across the country for effective implementation of these programmes.

(c) and (d) The details of total number of households provided employment under MGNREGA during each of the last three years and current year as reported by the States/Union Territories are given in the enclosed Statement. There has been an increase in the number of households provided employment during the last 3 years.

(e) Major steps taken by the Government to create more transparency under the Scheme in the recent past are given below:

(i) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.

(ii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

(iii) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

(iv) State Governments have been advised to make use of ICT enabled models like Business Correspondent, Rural ATM, handheld devices,

smart cards, bio-metrics, mobile banking etc., for easy wage payments to MGNREGA workers.

- (v) In consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 has been notified on 30th June, 2011.

(f) During the last 3 years in one case an investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been ordered in April 2011 into allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA in Odisha. CBI has not completed its investigation and has not submitted its report.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Total Number of Households provided employment			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto June, 11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	6158493	6200423	643881
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	68157	134527	NR
3.	Assam	1877393	2137270	1798372	353450
4.	Bihar	3822484	4127330	4738464	121730
5.	Chhattisgarh	2270415	2025845	2485581	1763395
6.	Gujarat	850691	1596402	1096223	291555
7.	Haryana	162932	156406	235281	84058
8.	Himachal Pradesh	445713	497336	444247	146004
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	199166	336036	492277	10102
10.	Jharkhand	1576348	1702599	1987360	764122
11.	Karnataka	896212	3535281	2224468	113796
12.	Kerala	692015	955976	1175816	429073
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	4714591	4407643	819588
14.	Maharashtra	906297	591547	451169	148711
15.	Manipur	381109	418564	433856	36540
16.	Meghalaya	224263	300482	346149	10568
17.	Mizoram	172775	180140	170894	16347
18.	Nagaland	296689	325242	350815	NR
19.	Odisha	1199006	1398300	2004815	477029
20.	Punjab	147336	271934	278134	97953
21.	Rajasthan	6373093	6522264	5859667	2605022
22.	Sikkim	52006	54156	56401	6214
23.	Tamil Nadu	3345648	4373257	4969140	3147150

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tripura	549022	576487	557055	397255
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4336466	5483434	6431213	2678437
26.	Uttarakhand	298741	522304	542391	67210
27.	West Bengal	3025854	3479915	4998239	1053121
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5975	20337	17636	1906
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1919	3741	2290	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	NR	6604	13897	4557
32.	Lakshadweep	3024	5192	4507	NR
33.	Puducherry	12264	40377	38118	1260
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		45112792	52585999	54947068	16290034

[English]

Irrigation for Tribal Areas

*339. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects completed and under construction under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), State-wise, so far;

(b) the details of the additional irrigation capacity generated and the additional land brought under irrigation due to implementation of AIBP, State-wise, so far;

(c) the details of fund sharing between the Union and the State Governments with regards to the said irrigation projects;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the achievements of the programme and the level of cooperation provided by the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The details of the major/medium irrigation projects and surface minor irrigation schemes completed as reported by the State Government and ongoing under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, State-wise, so far is at enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) The details of target irrigation potential creation under AIBP and the potential created under AIBP up to March 2010 is at enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The Central Government provides central assistance at the rate of 90% of cost of the project benefitting drought prone/tribal areas, undivided Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha and to Special Category States (North Eastern States, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand) and 25 % to the other projects. The balance amount is shared by the respective State Government. The details of fund sharing between the Union and the State Governments with regards to major and medium irrigation projects under AIBP is given at enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme has been overseen by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI). The projects under AIBP are covered under three tier monitoring mechanism

i.e. at project level, State level and Central level, for which the monitoring cells have been constituted by the States. Monitoring at the Central level is conducted by Central Water Commission through its regional field officers. Apart from the monitoring mechanism, the progress of the projects is also been monitored on selected basis through satellite imagery taken by National Remote Sensing Centre

(NRSC), Hyderabad, using CARTOSAT satellite data for assessment of irrigation potential creation under AIBP for projects in the country. So far the studies for 53 projects have been completed by the NRSC. In the second phase work for similar study in respect of 50 AIBP funding projects have been recently assigned to NRSC, Hyderabad.

Statement I

AIBP: Details of Major/Medium Irrigation projects (Completed & Ongoing)

State	Sl.No.	Project Name	Year of Inclusion in AIBP	Status (completed/ ongoing) Actual Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	C1.	Sriramsagar St. I	1996-97	2005-06
	C2.	Cheyzeru (Annamaya)	1996-97	2003-04
	C3.	Priyadarshini Jurala	1997-98	2006-07
	C4.	Somasia	1997-98	2006-07
	C5.	Nagarjunsagar	1998-99	2005-06
	C6.	Madduvstasa	1998-99	2005-06
	C7.	Gundalavagu	2000-01	2006-07
	C8.	Maddigedda	2000-01	2006-07
	x9.	Kanupur Canal	2000-01	Differed
	10.	Yarrakalva Res.	2000-01	Ongoing
	C11.	Vamsdhara St-II Ph I	2003-04	2008-09
	12.	FFC of SRSP	2005-06	Ongoing
	13.	SRSP St. II	2005-06	Ongoing
	14.	Tadipudi US	2006-07	Ongoing
	15.	Pushkara US	2006-07	Ongoing
	16.	Ralivagu	2006-07	Ongoing
	17.	Gollavagu	2006-07	Ongoing
	18.	Mathadivagu	2006-07	Ongoing
	19.	Peddavagu	2006-07	Ongoing
	20.	Gundlakdamma	2005-06	Ongoing
	C21.	Veligallu	2006-07	2008-09

1	2	3	4	5
	C22.	Alisagar LIS	2006-07	2006-07
	23.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	2006-07	Ongoing
	C24.	Guthpa US	2006-07	2008-09
	25.	Neelwai	2006-07	Ongoing
	26.	Sri Komaram Bheem	2006-07	Ongoing
	27.	Thotapaly Barrage	2005-06	Ongoing
	28.	Tarakarama thirtha Sagaram	2005-06	Ongoing
	C29.	Swarnamukhl	2005-06	2008-09
	30.	Palemvagu	2005-06	Ongoing
	31.	Musurumiili	2007-08	Ongoing
	32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	2007-08	Ongoing
	33.	Indira Sagar (Poiavaram)	2008-09	Ongoing
Assam	C1.	Pahumara	1996-97	2008-09
	C2.	Hawaipur lift	1996-97	2006-07
	C3.	Rupahi	1996-97	2001-02
	4.	Dhansiri	1996-97	Ongoing
	5.	Champamatl	1996-97	Ongoing
	6.	Borolia	1996-97	Ongoing
	C7.	Kolonga @	1996-97	2006-07
	8.	Burhi Dihing lift	1997-98	Ongoing
	C9.	Bordikarai	1997-98	2004-05
	C10.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr.	2001-02	2008-09
	C11.	Intg. Irr. Scheme In Kollong Basin	1997-98	2006-07
Bihar	1.	Western Kosi	1996-97	Ongoing
	C2.	Upper Kiul	1996-97	2006-07
	3.	Durgawati	1996-97	Ongoing
		Bansagar	1997-98	Ongoing
	C4.	Omi Reservoir	1997-98	2006-07
	C5.	Bilasi Reservoir	1997-98	2000-01
	C6.	Sone Modernisation	1998-99	2008-09
	7.	Batane	2000-01	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5
	8.	Punpun	2007-08	Ongoing
	9.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage and its appurtenants for sustaining created irrigation Potential (ERM)	2008-09	Ongoing
Chhattisgarh	C1.	Hasdeo Bango	1997-98	2006-07
	C2.	Shivnath Diversion	1997-98	2002-03
	C3.	Jonk Diversion	1999-00	2006-07
	4.	Koserteda	2002-03	Ongoing
	C5.	Mahanadi Res Project	2005-06	2010-11
	C6.	Barnai	2002-03	2006-07
	C7.	MInimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph. IV)	2007-08	2010-11
	8.	Kelo Project	2008-09	Ongoing
	9.	Kharung (ERM)	2010-11	Ongoing
	10.	Sutiapat	2010-11	Ongoing
Goa	C1.	Salaul PM	1997-98	2006-07
	2.	Tillari	2000-01	Ongoing
Gujarat	1.	Sardar Sarovar	1996-97	Ongoing
	C2.	Jhuj	1996-97	1999-2000
	C3.	Sipu	1996-97	1999-2000
	C4.	Mukteshwar	1996-97	2006-07
	C5.	Hamav-II	1996-97	1997-98
	C6.	Umaria	1996-97	1996-97
	C7.	Damanganga	1997-98	1999-2000
	C8.	Karjan	1997-98	1999-2000
	C9.	Sukhi	1997-98	1999-2000
	C10.	Dep	1997-98	1997-98
	C11.	Watrak	1997-98	1999-2000
	C12.	AJMV	2000-01	2009-10
	C13.	Orat-M	2000-01	2009-10
	14.	Brahmini-II	2000-01	Ongoing
	C15.	Bhadar-II	2002-03	2010-11
Haryana	C1.	Gurgaon canal #	1996-97	2003-04

1	2	3	4	5
	02.	WRCP	1996-97	2006-07
	x3.	J.L.N. Lift. Irr.	1997-98	Deffered
Himachal Pradesh	1.	Shahnehar Irr. project	1997-98	Ongoing
	2.	Sidhata	2000-01	Ongoing
	3.	Changer Lift	2000-01	Ongoing
	4.	Balh Vally (Left Bank)	2009-10	Ongoing
Jammu and Kashmir	C1.	Marwal Lift*	1996-97	2006-07
	C2.	Lethpora Lift*	1996-97	2006-07
	C3.	Koil Lift*	1996-97	2006-07
	4.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal*	1999-2000	Ongoing
	C5	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	1999-2000	2006-07
	C6	Mod. of Kathua Canal	1999-2000	2006-07
	7.	Rajpora Lift	2000-01	Ongoing
	8.	Tral Lift	2000-01	Ongoing
	C9.	Igophey	2000-01	2006-07
	10.	Rafiabad High Lift Irr.	2001-02	Ongoing
	C11.	Mod. of Zaingir Canal	2001-02	2006-07
	12.	Mod. of Dadi Canal	2006-07	Ongoing
	C13.	Mod. of Martand Canal	2006-07	2009-10
	C14.	Mod. of Mav Khul	2006-07	2009-10
	15.	Mod. of Babul Canal	2007-08	Ongoing
	16.	Mod. Kandi Canal	2007*08	Ongoing
	17.	Prakachlk Knows Canal	2007-08	Ongoing
	18.	Mod. of Ahji Canal	2008-09	Ongoing
Jharkhand	1.	Gumani	1997-98	Ongoing
	x2.	Torai +	1997-98	Deffered
	C3.	Latratu	1997-98	2002-03
	4.	Kansjors	1997-98	Ongoing
	5.	Sonua	1997-98	Ongoing
	6.	Surangi	1997-98	Ongoing
	C7.	Tapkara Rsservoir	1997-98	2002-03

1	2	3	4	5
	8.	Upper Sankh	2004-05	Ongoing
	9.	Panchkhero	2004-05	Ongoing
Karnataka	1.	Upper Krishna St. I	1996-97	Ongoing
	2.	Mataprabha	1996-97	Ongoing
	C3.	Hirehalia	1996-97	2006-07
	4.	Ghataprabha Still	1997-98	Ongoing
	6.	Karanja	1997-98	Ongoing
	6.	Upper Krishna St. II	2001-02	Ongoing
	7.	Gandori Nala	2001-02	Ongoing
	C8.	Maskinallah	2002-03	2003-04
	C9.	Votehole	2007-08	2008-09
	10.	Varahi	2007-08	Ongoing
	11.	Dudhganga	2008-09	Ongoing
	12.	Mod. Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Canal System (ERM)	2008-09	Ongoing
	13.	Hipparagi LIS	2008-09	Ongoing
	14.	Restoration Bhimasamundra Tank	2009-10	Ongoing
	15.	Bhlma US	2009-10	Ongoing
	16.	Guddada Malapura Lift	2009-10	Ongoing
Kerala	C1.	Kallada	1996-97	2004-05
	2.	Muvattupuzha	2000-01	Ongoing
	3.	Karepuzha	2006-07	Ongoing
	4.	Kanhirapuzha	2008-09	Ongoing
	5.	Chitturpuzha	2010-11	Ongoing
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Indira Sagar Unit-I	1996-97	Ongoing
		Indira Sagar Unit-II (CCA)	1996-97	Ongoing
	C2.	Bansagar Unit-I	1996-97	2007-08
		Bansagar Unit-II (CCA)	2003-04	Ongoing
	C3.	Upper Wainganga	1996-97	2002-03
	C	Rajghat Dam	1998-99	2004-05
	4.	Sindh Phase II	1998-99	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5
	C5.	Sindh Phase I	1999-2000	2007-08
	6.	Mahi	2000-01	Ongoing
	7.	Bariarpur LBC	2000-01	Ongoing
	C8.	Urmil R.B.C.	2000-01	2002-03
	C9.	Banjar	2000-01	2002-03
	10.	Baswanthadi	2003-04	Ongoing
	11.	Mahan	2003-04	Ongoing
	12.	Omkareshwar Phase I (CCA)	2003-04	Ongoing
	13.	Bargi Diversion Ph-I	2001-02	Ongoing
		Bargi Diversion Ph-II	2002-03	Ongoing
		Bargi Diversion Ph-III	2007-08	Ongoing
	14.	Pench Div-i	2007-08	Ongoing
		Omkareshwar, Ph.-II	2007-08	Ongoing
		Omkareshwar, Ph.-III	2007-08	Ongoing
		Indira Sagar Canal Ph. III	2007-08	Ongoing
	15.	Upper Beda	2008-09	Ongoing
	16.	Punasa US	2008-09	Ongoing
	17.	Lower Goi	2008-09	Ongoing
		Indira Sagar Unit IV	2008-09	Ongoing
		Bargi Diversion Ph-IV	2008-09	Ongoing
	18.	Jobat	2010-11	Ongoing
Maharashtra	1.	Gosikhurd	1996-97	Ongoing
	C2.	Surya	1996-97	2006-07
	3.	Waghur	1996-97	Ongoing
	C4.	Bhlma	1997-98	2006-07
	C5.	Upper Tapi #	1997-98	2004-05
	C6.	Upper Wardha	1997-98	2009-10
	C7.	Wan	1998-99	2005-06
	C8.	Jayakwadi Stage-II	2000-01	2004-05
	C9.	Vishnupuri	2000-01	2005-06
	C10.	Bahula	2000-01	2006-07

1	2	3	4	5
	C11.	Krishna	2002-03	2009-10
	C12.	Kukadi (CCA)	2002-03	2009-10
	13.	Upper Manar (W)	2002-03	Ongoing
	C14.	Hetwane	2002-03	2009-10
	C16	Chaskaman	2002-03	2009-10
	16.	Upper Penganga	2004-05	Ongoing
		Bawanthadl	2004-05	Ongoing
	17.	Lower Dudhna (W)	2005-06	Ongoing
		Tillari (Maharashtra Portion (W))	2005-06	Ongoing
	18.	Warna	2006-06	Ongoing
	19.	Wan-II	2006-07	Ongoing
	20.	Punad	2006-07	Ongoing
	C21.	Pothra Nalla	2006-07	2009-10
	C22.	Utawali	2006-07	2009-10
	C23.	Purna (W)	2006-07	2009-10
	24.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	2006-07	Ongoing
	C25.	Kar (W)	2006-07	2009-10
	26.	Lower Wardha (W)	2006-07	Ongoing
	C27	Lal Nalla (W)	2006-07	2009-10
	28.	Khadakpurna (W))	2006-07	Ongoing
	C29.	Arunavati (W)	2006-07	2009-10
	C30.	Tajnapur LIS	2006-07	2009-10
	C31.	Khadakwasla	2002-03	2004-05
	C32.	Kadvi	2002-03	2004-06
	C33.	Kasarsai	2002-03	2004-05
	C34.	Jawalgaon @	2002-03	2004-05
	C35.	Kumbhi	2002-03	2006-07
	C36.	Kasari	2002-03	2004-05
	C37.	Patgoan	2004-05	2006-07
	C38.	Madan Tank	2005-08	2008-09
	39.	Dongargaon Tank	2005-08	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5
	C40.	Shivna Takli	2005-08	2006-09
	C41.	Amravati	2006-08	2008-09
	42.	Gul	2005-06	Ongoing
	43.	Bembla	2007-08	Ongoing
	C44.	Chandrabhaga	2007-08	2009-10
	C48.	Sapan	2007-08	2009-10
	46.	Uttermand	2007-08	Ongoing
	47.	Sangola Branch Canal	2007-08	Ongoing
	C48.	Pentakil	2007-08	2009-10
	49.	Tarali	2007-08	Ongoing
	50.	Dhom Balakwadi	2007-08	Ongoing
	51.	Morna (Gureghar)	2007-08	Ongoing
	52.	Arjuna	2007-08	Ongoing
	C53.	Prakasha Barrage	2007-08	2008-09
	C54.	Sulwade Barrage	2007-08	2008-09
	C55.	Sarangkheda	2007-08	2008-09
	56.	Lower Pedhi	2008-09	Ongoing
	57.	Upper Kundalika	2008-09	Ongoing
	58.	Wang Project	2008-09	Ongoing
	59.	Lower Panzara	2009-10	Ongoing
	60.	Aruna	2009-10	Ongoing
	61.	Krishna Koyana Lift	2009-10	Ongoing
	62.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	2009-10	Ongoing
	63.	Gadnadi	2009-10	Ongoing
	64.	Kudali	2009-10	Ongoing
		Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	2009-10	Ongoing
Manipur	1.	Khuga	1996-97	Ongoing
	2.	Thoubal	1997-98	Ongoing
	3.	Dolaithabi Barrage	2002-03	Ongoing
Meghalaya	x1.	Rangal Valley	2000-01	Defferod
Odisha	1.	Upper Indravati (KBK)	1996-97	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5
	2.	Subernarekha	1996-97	Ongoing
	3.	Rengali	1996-97	Ongoing
	4.	Anandpur Barr. Ph.-I/Integrated. Anandpur Barr.	1996-97	Ongoing
	C5.	Upper Kolab (KBK)	1997-98	2004-05
	6.	Titlagarh St-II (KBK)	1996-99	Ongoing
	7.	Lower Indira (KBK)		Ongoing
	8.	Lower Suktel (KBK)		Ongoing
	C9.	Potteru (KBK)	2001-02	2004-05
	C10.	Naraj Barrage	2001-02	2005-06
	11.	Telengiri (KBK)	2003-04	Ongoing
	12.	RET Irrigation (KBK)	2003-04	Ongoing
	13.	Kanupur	2003-04	Ongoing
	14.	Chhellgada Dam	2003-04	Ongoing
	C15.	Improvement to Sason Canal System	2002-03	2004-05
	C16.	Salandi Left Main Canal-6.84 km- 14.33 km (Ambahata Canal)	2002-03	2005-06
	C17.	Improvement to Salki Irrigation	2003-04	2004-05
	18.	Rukura-Tribal	2009-10	Ongoing
Punjab	C1.	Ranjit Sagar Dam	1996-97	2000-01
	C2.	Remodelling of UBDC \$	2000-01	2006-07
	3.	Irr. to H.P. below Talwara	2000-01	Ongoing
	4.	Shahpur Kandi Dam	2001-02	Ongoing
	5.	Kandl Canal Extension (Ph.II) \$	2002-03	Ongoing
	6.	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	2007-08	Ongoing
	7.	RF- SF Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Canal & Sirhind Feeder Canal [RD 179000 to RD 496000]	2009-10	Ongoing
Rajasthan	C1.	Jaisamand (Modernisation)	1996-97	2001-02
	C2.	Chhapl	1996-97	2004-05
	C3.	Panchana	1997-98	2004-05
	4.	IGNP Stage-II	1997-98	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5
	C5.	Bisalpur	1997-98	2006-07
	6.	Narmada Canal	1998-99	Ongoing
	C7.	Gambhiri (Modernisation)	1998-99	2000-01
	C8.	Chauli	1998-99	2006-07
	C9.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	1999-2000	2006-07
	10.	Mod. of Gang Canal	2000-01	Ongoing
Tripura	1.	Gumti	1996-97	Ongoing
	2.	Manu	1996-97	Ongoing
	3.	Khowal	1998-97	Ongoing
Tamil Nadu	C1.	WRCP	1996-97	2006-07
U.P./Uttarakhand	C1.	Upper Ganga including Madhya Ganga Canal	1996-97	2003-04
	C2.	Sarda Sahayak	1996-97	2000-01
	C3.	Saryu Nahar	1995-97	2009-10
	C4.	Providing Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab	1996-97	2004-05
	C5.	Rajghat Dam	1996-97	1996-97
	C6.	Gunta Mala Dam	1996-97	1999-2000
	7.	Bansagar Canal	1997-96	Ongoing
	X8.	Lakhwar Vyasi	1997-98	Deffered
	C9.	Tehri	1999-2000	2006-07
	C10.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	1999-2000	2001-02
	C11.	Eastern Ganga Canal	1999-2000	2010-11
	C12.	Rajghat Canal	2000-01	2009-10
	C13.	Mod. of Agra Canal	2002-03	2009-10
	C14.	Jarauli Pump Canal	2003-04	2006-07
	15.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	2005-06	Ongoing
	16.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	2006-07	Ongoing
	17.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II	2007-08	Ongoing
	18.	Kachnoda Dam	2009-10	Ongoing
	19.	Arjun Shyak	2009-10	Ongoing
	20.	Restoring Cap. of Sarda Sahayak	2009-10	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	1.	Teesta Barrage	1996-97	Ongoing
	C2.	Kangsabati	1997-98	2001-02
	C3.	Mod. of Barrage and Irri. System of DVC	1997-98	2007-08
	4.	Tatko	2000-01	Ongoing
	5.	Patloi	2000-01	Ongoing
	C6.	Hanumata	2000-01	2009-10
	7.	Subarnarekha Barrage	2001-02	Ongoing
	287.			

C: COMPLETED

Statement II*Details of MI schemes included, completed and ongoing under AIBP (As on 23.8.2011)*

Sl.No.	State	Total Nos. of Schemes included	Nos. of schemes completed upto 30.06.2011	No. of ongoing MI Schemes
1	2	3	4	5
A. Special category States				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1960	1829	131
2.	Assam	1114	453	661
3.	Manipur	843	697	146
4.	Meghalaya	198	106	92
5.	Mizoram	317	269	48
6.	Nagaland	1308	1235	73
7.	Sikkim	658	433	225
8.	Tripura	1204	1180	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	447	228	219
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	532	344	188
11.	Odisha (KBK)	81	20	61
12.	Uttarakhand	2482	1662	820
A.	Total	11144	8456	2688
B. Non-Special Category States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105	17	88

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chhattisgarh	238	125	113
3.	Madhya Pradesh	242	94	148
4.	Maharashtra	186	90	96
5.	Bihar	92	60	32
6.	West Bengal	66	23	43
7.	Rajasthan	7	1	6
8.	Karnataka	305	33	272
9.	Jharkhand	285	0	285
B.	Total	1526	443	1083
Grand Total		12670	8899	3771

Statement III*Potential Created under AIBP upto 2009-10*

(Thousand hectare)

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Target potential under AIBP	Cumulative potential created upto March 2009
1	2	3	4

Major & Medium Irrigation Projects**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1.	Sriram Sagar (Stage-I) (III) (C)	1224630	117.8100
2.	Cheyzeru (Annamaya) (V) (C)	64610	6.2810
3.	Jurala (VI) (C)	40.1600	40.1600
4.	Somasilla (V) (C)	32.2600	23.0070
5.	Nagarjunsagar (II) (C)	27.8440	284880
6.	Madduvalasa (V) (C)	8.3820	8.3820
7.	Gundalavagu (V) (C)	1.0480	1.0460
8.	Maddigedda (V) (C)	0.8080	0.0000
9.	Kanupur Canal (III)	0.8810	0.0000
10.	Yerrakalva (V)	8.8880	3.8400
11.	Vamsedhera Ph. I	17.1030	10.0260
12.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP	89.0330	0.0000

1	2	3	4
13.	Sriramsagar Project-II	178.0880	84.7610
14.	Tadipudi LIS	83.8080	34.4030
15.	Pushkara LIS	78.2400	34.8410
16.	Ralivagu	2.4280	1.0120
17.	Gollavagu	3.8480	0.4060
18.	Mathadivagu	3.4400	2.0240
19.	Peddavagu	5.2600	0.0000
20.	Gundalkamma Reservoir	32.4000	24.2760
21.	Valligallu (C)	8.7310	18.4280
22.	Alisagar (C)	21.7700	21.7880
23.	J. Chokkarao LIS	286.2310	8.0840
24.	Guthpa LIS (C)	18.8880	18.8880
25.	Nilwai	6.2800	0.0000
26.	Komaram Bhim	8.8180	0.0000
27.	Thotapalli Barrage	48.5630	4.0470
28.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	10.0000	0.0000
29.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project	4.8880	3.8820
30.	Palemvagu	4.1000	0.0000
31.	Musurimilli Project	8.1800	0.0000
32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	82.1800	0.0000
33.	Indra Sagar (Polavaram)	281.0000	0.0000
	(Andhra Pradesh)-Total	1618.4480	470.8380
	ASSAM		
34.	Pahumara (A.P. 1878-80) Cc)	11.7660	11.7610
35.	Hawaipur LIS (VI) (C)	3.0400	3.0400
36.	Rupahi US (A.P. 1878-80) (C)	0.2000	0.2000
37.	Dhansiri (V)	88.3880	31.1000
38.	Champamati (VI)	244840	3.8060
39.	Borolia (A.P. 1878-80)	13.6620	1.8000
40.	Kolonga (V) (C)	2.6800	0.0000
41.	Burhi Dihang LIS (A.P. 1878-80)	4*4800	1.8280

1	2	3	4
42.	Bordikaral (V) (C)	8.5800	7.2030
43.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Project (IX)	13.7680	12.7000
44.	Integrated Irri. Scheme in Kollong Basin (V) (C)	64870	4.4150
	(Assam)-Total	160.7320	78.0390
	BIHAR		
45.	Western Kosi Canal (III)	212.0500	150.0020
46.	Upper Kiul (V) (C)	12.1800	12.1800
47.	Durgawati (V)	20.2970	3.3000
-	Bansagar (V)	0.0000	0.0000
48.	Orni Reservoir (V) (C)	9.5570	9.4590
49.	Bilasi Reservoir (V) (C)	4.0000	4.0000
50.	Sone canal modernisation (VII)	314.6800	308.0000
51.	Batane (V)	2.4900	0.8300
52.	Punpun Barrage	13.8800	0.0000
53.	Restor of Kosi Barrage		0.0000
	(Bihar)-Total	688.8340	487.7710
	CHHATTISGARH		
54.	Hasdeo Bango (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	88.6000	88.5000
55.	Shivnath Diversion (V) (C)	5.2380	5.2360
56.	Jonk Diversion (IV) (C)	9.6600	7.7800
57.	Koserteda	11.1200	3.0000
58.	Mahanadi Reservoir	13.8830	13.0600
59.	Barnal (C)	1.5080	1.1350
60.	Kelo	22.8100	0.0000
61.	Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph. IV)	38.4000	18.0700
	(Chhattisgarh)-Total	189.1280	134.7830
	GOA		
62.	Salauli Phase-1 (IV) (C)	6.4390	6.2900
63.	Tillari (V)	14.8210	8.0600
	(Goa)-Total	20.9600	14.3800

1	2	3	4
GUJARAT			
64.	Sardar Sarovar 0/1)	1792.0000	484.9800
66.	Jhuj CA.P. 1979-80) (C)	2.9070	2.9070
66.	Sipu (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	1.0160	1.0160
67.	Mukteshwar (VI) (C)	8.0660	4.9660
68.	Harnav-II (V) (C)	0.0000	0.0000
69.	Umaria (V) (C)	0.1620	0.1620
70.	Damanganga (IV) (C)	6.6660	6.6860
71.	Karjan (V) (C)	6.9890	6.9890
72.	Sukhi (V) (C)	3.4680	3.4880
73.	Deo (V) (C)	0.1030	0.1030
74.	Watrak Kadana RB Canal (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	3.7140	3.7140
75.	Aji-IV (IX)	3.7800	0.9300
76.	Ozat-II (VIII)	1.8000	2.0600
77.	Brahamini-II (IX)	1.0000	0.0000
78.	Bhadar-II	1.9000	0.8000
	Sub-Total 1	1829.1810	517.1010
HARYANA			
79.	Gurgaon Canal (III) (C)	20.0000	0.0000
80.	WRCP (VIII) (C)	131.9700	109.0860
81.	JLN Lift Irri. (V) (D)	69.0000	0.0000
	(Haryana)-Total	220.9700	109.0860
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
82.	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project (VIII)	24.7600	11.5016
83.	Sidhata (IX)	6.3480	0.6140
84.	Changer Lift (IX)	3.0410	1.7480
	(Himachal Pradesh)-Total	33.1490	13.8608
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
85.	Marwal Lift @ (IV) (C)	11.3900	0.0000
86.	Lethpora Lift @ (IV) (C)	3.1980	3.1980

1	2	3	4
87.	Koil Lift @ (V) (C)	2.1800	0.0000
88.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal (VII)	13.6660	9.9090
89.	Mod. of Pratap Canal (VII) (C)	1.2300	1.3910
	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	1.2190	1.2190
90.	Mod. of Kathua Canal (VII) (C)	3.2070	3.2070
91.	Rajpora Lift (A.P. 1976-60)	2.4300	0.0000
92.	Tral Lift (A.P. 1976-80)	6.0000	0.0000
93.	Igophey (IX) (C)	3.4730	3.4730
94.	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation (IX)	2.9320	0.8000
95.	Zaingir Canal (IX) (C)	2.1400	2.1400
96.	Mod. of Dadi Canal Project	2.8733	2.0730
97.	Mod. of Martand Canal	6.4980	3.8000
96.	Mod. of Mav Khul	9.3820	3.7300
99.	Mod. of Babul Canal	3.0770	2.3600
100.	Mod. of Kandi Canal	3.2300	0.0000
101.	Perchik Khows Project	2.3600	0.0000
102.	Mod. of Ahji Canal-XI	1.4196	0.0000
	(Jammu and Kashmir)-Total	81.8381	36.9900
	JHARKHAND		
103.	Gumani (V)	16.1940	0.0000
104.	Toral (V) (D)	6.0000	0.0000
105.	Latratu (VII) (C)	6.1000	6.1000
106.	Kansjore (VII)	6.2900	4.8000
107.	Sonua (VI)	8.0100	0.0000
108.	Surangl (VN)	2.6010	0.0000
109.	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)	1.8190	1.8200
110.	Upper Sankh	7.0690	1.6600
111.	Panchkhero	3.0880	0.0000
	(Jharkhand)-Total	89.1680	13.9800
	KARNATAKA		
112.	UKP Stage-I (IV)	169.0080	147.2960

1	2	3	4
113.	Malprabha (III)	86.6340	41.9680
114.	Hirehalla (VI) (C)	6.3300	4.4210
115.	Ghatprabha (V)	139.9620	109.3030
116.	Karanja (V)	30.9400	18.1220
117.	UKP Stage-II (IX)	178.3210	119.3870
118.	Gandorinala (VIII)	8.9040	9.9790
	UKP Stage-I Phase-III	148.5080	0.4880
119.	Maskinala (C)	3.0010	3.0010
120.	Votehole	0.0000	0.0000
121.	Varahi Project	31.4000	0.0000
122.	Dudhganga Project	11.3670	0.0000
123.	Modernization of Bhadra	24.3720	0.0000
124.	Hippargi	67.4970	0.0000
	Karnataka (Total)	877.4310	453.9640
	KERALA		
125.	Kallada Project (III) (C)	9.2760	9.2760
126.	Muvattupuzha (V)	28.2340	24.5520
127.	Karapuzha	8.7210	0.0000
128.	Kanhirapuzha-ERM	1.2470	0.0000
	(Kerala)-Total	47.4780	33.8280
	MADHYA PRADESH		
129.	Indira Sagar (VI)	62.2000	22.2360
130.	Bansagar (Unit-I) (V) (C)	0.0000	0.0000
-	Bansagar (Unit-II) (V)	123.6340	65.9340
131.	Upper Weinganga (V) (C)	38.2530	30.5000
-	Rajghat Dam (V)	0.0000	0.0000
132.	Sindh Phase-II (VI)	83.2880	72.9310
133.	Sindh Phaaa-I (IV) (C)	10.5800	5.2120
134.	Mahi (VI)	26.4290	19.6710
135.	Bariarpur (V)	43.8500	8.1000
136.	Urmil (V) (C)	1.6920	1.6920

1	2	3	4
137.	Banjar (V) (C)	1.0950	1.0950
138.	Bawanthadi (VI)	29.4120	0.0000
139.	Mahan (VI)	19.7400	0.0000
140.	Omkareshwar (VIII)	28.3210	5.4000
141.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km. (V)	21.1940	10.2480
-	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km to 104 Km)	31.8990	18.2840
	Bargi Diversion Phase-III	26.0000	0.0000
	Bargi Diversion Phase-IV	34.0000	0.0000
142.	Pench Diversion Ph. I	28.2700	0.0000
	Omkareshwar (Phas-II)	19.5800	0.0000
	Omkareshwar (Phase-III)	48.5900	0.0000
	Indira Sagar Canal (Phase-III)	20.7000	0.0000
	Indira Sagar Canal (Phase-IV)		0.0000
	Indira Saoar UifMI (Ph-I & Ph-II)		114940
143.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Protect (Xi) 2008-09	36.0080	0.0000
144.	Lower Go!	15.6880	0.0000
146.	Upper Beda (XI)	9.9170	0.0000
	Sub-Total 1	788.3380	272.8670
MAHARASHTRA			
146.	Gosikhurd (VI)	18.9050	20.6400
	Gosikhurd-National Protect	231.08000	24000
147.	Surya (A.P. 197840) (C)	2.9680	2.9500
148.	Waghur (V)	26.3250	7.1900
149.	Bhima (III) (C)	58.7580	58.7600
150.	Upper Tapi (IV) (C)	1.3980	1.3980
151.	Upper Wardha (V)	37.2580	37.2600
152.	Wan (VI) (C)	15.2750	14.9210
153.	Jayakwadi (V) (C)	7.2730	7.2730
154.	Vishnupuri (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	2.6360	2.6360
155.	Bahula (V) (C)	4.3020	4.3000
156.	Krishna (III)	19.5880	17.5000

1	2	3	4
157.	Kukadl (AP 66-69)	53.1430	51.7880
158.	Upper Manar	8.2800	0.7000
159.	Hetwane	6.1680	1.4640
160.	Chaskman	26.1890	24.9960
161.	Upper Pen Ganga	24.6220	20.6810
-	Bawanthadi	27.7080	4.9000
162.	Lower Dudhana	29.1230	0.000
-	Tillari	6.5000	2.4330
163.	Warna	54.7490	5.6030
164.	Wan Phaae II	0.3540	0.3500
165.	Punad	10.8460	0.8100
166.	Pothra Nalla	5.9600	3.4500
167.	Utawall	5.0700	3.8980
168.	Purna	7.5100	7.5260
169.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	24.6230	17.0000
170.	Kar	3.2440	1.5920
171.	Lower Wardha	21.1190	12.2900
172.	Lal Nalla	7.1440	4.0280
173.	Khadakpurna	9.6400	5.2000
174.	Arunawati	0.7690	0.7690
175.	Tajanpur	3.6220	1.9600
176.	Khadakwasla (II) (C)	0.6240	0.6240
177.	Kadvi (C)	0.3650	0.3650
178.	Kasarsal (C)	3.0360	3.0360
179.	Jawal Gaon (C)	1.8070	1.8070
180.	Kumbhi (C)	5.4340	5.4340
181.	Kasari (C)	1.2350	1.2350
182.	Patgaon (C)	1.9920	1.9920
183.	Madan Tank (C)	3.2800	3.2700
184.	Dongaragaon	2.7660	1.6760
185.	Shivna Takli (C)	6.3890	6.3900

1	2	3	4
186.	Amravati (C)	2.6060	2.6060
187.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project	3.0250	0.4710
188.	Bembla	52.5430	19.2920
189.	Chandrabhaga	1.9200	1.9240
190.	Sapan	4.4260	3.9950
191.	Uttarmand Project	4.7300	0.1200
192.	Sangola Branch Canal Project	11.2900	3.7760
193.	Pentakli Project	3.2200	2.4000
194.	Tarali Project	14.2800	0.0000
195.	Dhom Balakwadi	18.1000	1.7310
196.	Morna Gureghar	3.0800	0.1000
197.	Arjuna	5.7000	0.0000
198.	Prakasha Barrage	10.3100	10.3070
199.	Sulwade Barrage	8.5800	8.5820
200.	Sarangkheda Barrage	11.5200	11.5190
201.	Lower Pedhi Project (PMP) (XI)	17.0230	0.0000
202.	Wang (XI) 2008-09	7.0680	0.0000
203.	Upper Kundika Project (XI) 2008-09	2.8000	0.0000
	(Maharashtra)-Total	971.2980	441.3100
	MANIPUR		
204.	Khuga (VI)	15.0000	5.0000
205.	Thoubal (A.P. 1978-80)	29.4000	6.1400
206.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	7.5450	0.0000
	(Manipur)-Total	61.9450	11.1400
	MEGHALAYA		
207.	Gongai Valley (VIII)	4.7750	0.0000
	(Meghalaya)-Total	4.7750	0.0000
	ODISHA		
208.	Upper Indravati (RBC) (A.P. 1978-80)	86.3900	51.0900
209.	Subernrekha Multipurpose (VII)	105.7600	20.2310
210.	Rengali (IV)	35.0200	7.2800

1	2	3	4
211.	Anandpur Barrage (IV)	5.8770	5.8770
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage	60.0000	0.0000
212.	Upper Kolab (V) (C)	17.9500	17.9500
213.	Titlagarh (VIII)	2.2000	0.0000
214.	Lower Indira (IX)	38.8700	0.0000
215.	Lower Suktel (IX)	40.4240	0.0000
216.	Potteru (IV) (C)	4.0300	4.0300
217.	Naraj Barrage (IX) (C)	0.0000	0.0000
218.	Telengiri Irr. Project (KBK)	13.8300	0.0000
219.	Ret Irr. Project (KBK)	9.7800	0.0000
220.	Kanupur (VIII)	47.7100	0.0000
221.	Chheligada Dam	3.1200	0.0000
222.	Improvement of Sasan Canal (C)	16.2820	16.2820
223.	Salandi Left Main Canal (C)	3.6500	3.8500
224.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project (C)	19.8910	19.1910
	(Odisha)-Total	810.7840	148.2810
	PUNJAB		
225.	Ranjit Sagar Dam (VI) (C)	0.0000	0.0000
226.	Remodelling of UBDC (IX) (C)	100.9900	100.9000
227.	Irr. to H.P. below Talwara (IX)	0.0000	0.0000
228.	Shahpur Kandi (IX)	0.0000	0.0000
229.	Kandi Canal Extension St. II	23.3260	2.8420
230.	Rehabilitation of Patiala Feeder and Kotia Br.	68.6200	24.6000
	Remodelling of UBDC (IX)	17.0100	10.5000
	Extension of Kandi Canal St. II		4.6660
	(RD 59.50 km to 130.00 km)		0.0000
	(Punjab)-Total	209.9460	143.5980
	RAJASTHAN		
231.	Jaismand (Modernisation) (VI) (C)	2.3980	2.3980
232.	Chhapi (C)	1.7020	1.7020
233.	Panchana (V) (C)	2.3850	2.3850

1	2	3	4
234.	IGNP Stage-II (V)	964.0000	391.6000
235.	Bisalpur (VII) (C)	1.8000	1.8000
236.	Narmada Canal (VI)	246.0000	100.4600
237.	Gambhiri (Modernisation) (VI) (C)	0.9250	0.9250
238.	Chauli Bajaj Sagar (IV) (C)	8.9630	8.9630
239.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IV) (C)	27.2000	27.2000
240.	Mod. of Ganga Canal (VI) (C)	69.6900	75.1900
	Sub Total 1	1325.0630	612.0230
	TRIPURA		
241.	Gumti (V)	5.3300	4.9600
242.	Manu (VI)	7.6000	4.5620
243.	Khowal (VI)	9.3200	4.3600
	(Tripura)-Total	22.2900	13.8820
	TAMIL NADU		
244.	WRCP (VIII) (C)	0.0000	0.0000
	(Tamil Nadu)-Total	0.0000	0.0000
	UTTAR PRADESH		
245.	Upper Ganga I/c Madhya Ganga	17.2700	17.2700
	Madhya Ganga Canal St-II	146.5320	0.0000
246.	Sharda Sahayak (III) (C)	388.4600	366.6800
247.	Saryu Nahar (V)	545.0000	545.5600
248.	Kharif Channel in K.K. Doab (VII)(C)	11.0400	11.0380
249.	Rajghat Dam (V) (C)	0.0000	0.0000
250.	Gunta Nala Dam (VI) (C)	3.8800	3.8800
251.	Bansagar (V)	150.1320	0.0000
252.	Lakhwar Vyasi (V) (D)	0.0000	0.0000
253.	Tehri (VII) (C)	270.0000	162.0000
254.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (VII) (C)	1.5000	1.5000
255.	Eastern Ganga Canal (V)	72.2860	72.2830
256.	Rajghat Canal (V)	43.3530	42.3450
257.	Mod. of Agra Canal (V) (C)	35.0000	35.0000

1	2	3	4
258.	Jarauli Pump Canal (1990-91) (C)	39.7480	10.0000
259.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	14.5750	0.0000
260.	Improv. of Hardoi Branch	306.0000	71.3480
261.	Kachhnoda Dam		
	Sub-Total 1	2044.7760	1338.9040
WEST BENGAL			
262.	Teesta Barrage (V)*	174.3900	71.2100
263.	Kangsabati (II) (C)	82.0600	17.8000
264.	Modernisation of Barrage & Irrg. System of DVC (VI) (C)	8.0000	4.8960
265.	Tatko (V)	1.1980	0.5760
266.	Patloi (V)	2.1580	0.1230
267.	Hanumata (VII) (C)	1.2540	1.1840
268.	Subernarekha Barrage (VII)+	136.0140	0.0000
	(West Bengal)-Total	405.0740	95.7890
	Grand Total	11929.2611	5485.9128
	Potential creation in surface MI schemes		454.0000
Grand Total			5939.9128

Potential created during 2009-10 = 9.82 lakh ha.*

*under reconsilitation

Statement IV

Funding Pattern of AIBP Projects under Central & State share

Sl.No.	State/Project Name	Year of Inclusion	Funding Pattern %	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Sriramsagar St. I	1996-97	L	
2.	Cheyzeru (Annamaya)	1996-97	L	
3.	Priyadarshini Jurala	1997-98	*	
4.	Somasila	1997-98	I	
5.	Nagarjunasagar	1998-99	L	
6.	Madduvalasa	1998-99	L	

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gundalavagu	2000-01	L	
8.	Maddigedda	2000-01	L	
9.	Kanupur Canal	200001	D	
10.	Yerrakalva Res.	2000-01	L	
11.	Vamsdhara St-II Ph I	2003-04	*	
12.	FFC of SRSP	2005-06	25	
13.	SRSP St. II	2005-06	33.78	
14.	Tadipudi LIS	2006-07	25	
15.	Pushkara LIS	200647	25	
16.	Ralivagu	200647	25	
17.	Goliavagu	200647	90	
18.	Mathadivagu	2006-07	90	
19.	Peddavagu	2006-07	90	
20.	Gundlakdamma	2005-06	25	
21.	Veligallu	2006-07	90	
22.	Alisagar LIS	200647	25	
23.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	2006-07	25	
24.	Guthpa LIS	2006-07	25	
25.	Nilwal	2006-07	25	
26.	Sri Komaram Bheem	2006-07	90	
27.	Thotapally Barrage	2005-06	25	
28.	Tarakarama Thirtha Sagaram	2005-06	25	
29.	Swarnamukhi	2005-06	*	
30.	Palemvagu	2005-06	25	
31.	Musurumilli	2007-08	57.5	
32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	2007-08	90	
33.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram)	2008-09	25	
	Total			
	ASSAM			
1.	Pahumara	1996-97	90	
2.	Hawaipur Lift	1996-97	L	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Rupahi Lift	1996-97	L	
4.	Dhansiri	1996-97	90	
5.	Champamati	1996-97	90	
6.	Borolia	1996-97	90	
7.	Kallonga @	1996-97	L	
8.	Burhi Dihing Lift	1997-96	90	
9.	Boradikarai	1997-98	L	
10.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Mod. of Jamuna Irr.	2001-02	90	
11.	Intg. Irr. Scheme in Kallong Basin	1997-98	L	
BIHAR				
1.	Western Kosi	1996-97	90	
2.	Upper Kiul	1996-97	25	
3.	Durgawati	1996-97	25	
	Bansagar	1997-98	25	
4.	Orni Reservoir	1997-98	25	
5.	Bilasi Reservoir	1997-98	L	
6.	Sone Modernisation	1998-99	25	
7.	Batane	2000-01	25	
8.	Punpun	2007-08	25	
9.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage and its appurtenants for sustaining created irrigation Potential	2008-09	82	
Total				
CHHATTISGARH				
1.	Hasdeo Bango	1997-98	L	
2.	Shivnath Diversion	1997-98	L	
3.	Jonk Diversion	1999-2000	L	
4.	Kosarteda	2002-03	90	
5.	Mahanadi Res. Pr.	2005-06	25	
6.	Barnai	2002-03	L	
7.	Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph. IV)	2007-08	61	
8.	Kelo Project	2008-09	25	

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kharung (ERM)	2010-11	25	
10.	Sutiapat	2010-11	90	
	Total			
	GOA			
1.	Salauli	1997-98	25	
2.	Tillari	2000-01	25	
	Total			
	GUJARAT			
1.	Sardar Sarovar	1996-97	41	
2.	Jhuj	1996-97	L	
3.	Sipu	1996-97	L	
4.	Mukteshwar	1996-97	L	
5.	Harnav-II	1996-97	L	
6.	Umaria	1996-97	L	
7.	Damanganga	1997-98	L	
8.	Karjan	1997-98	L	
9.	Sukhi	1997-98	L	
10.	Deo	1997-98	L	
11.	Watrak	1997-98	L	
12.	Aji-IV	2000-01	25	
13.	Ozat-II	2000-01	25	
14.	Brahmini-II	2000-01	L	
15.	Bhadar-H	2002-01	25	
	Total			
	HARYANA			
1.	Gurgaon Canal	1996-97	L	
2.	WRCP	1996-97	25	
3.	J. L. N. Lift Irr.	1997-98	D	
	Total			
	HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	Shahnehar Irr. Project	1997-98	90	

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Sidhata	2000-01	90	
3.	Changer Lift Irr. Project	2000-01	90	
4.	Balh Vally (Left Bank)	2010-11	90	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR				
1.	Marwal Lift*	1996-97	90	
2.	Lethpora Lift*	1996-97	90	
3.	Koil Lift*	1996-97	90	
4.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal*	1999-2000	90	
5.	Mod. of New Pratap Canal*	1999-2000	90	
6.	Mod. of Kathua Canal	1999-2000	90	
7.	Rajpora Lift	2000-01	90	
8.	Tral Lift	2060-01	90	
9.	Igophery Irr. Pr.	2000-01	90	
10.	Rafiabad High Lift. Irr.	2001-02	90	
11.	Mod. of Zaingir Canal	2001-02	90	
12.	Mod. of Dadi Canal	2006-07	90	
13.	Mod. of Martand Canal	2006-07	90	
14.	Mod. of Mav Khul	2006-07	90	
15.	Mod. of Babul Canal	2007-08	90	
16.	Mod. Kandi Canal	2007-08	90	
17.	Prakachik Khows Canal	2007-08	90	
18.	Mod. of Ajhi Canal	2008-09	90	
	Total			
JHARKHAND				
1.	Gumani	1997-98	90	
2.	Toral+	1997-98	D	
3.	Latratu	1997-98	L	
4.	Kansjore	1997-98	25	
5.	Sonua	1997-98	25	
6.	Surangi	1997-98	25	
7.	Tapkara Reservoir	1997-98	L	

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Uper Sankh	2004-05	90	
9.	Panchkhero	2004-05	38	
KARNATAKA				
1.	Upper Krishna St. I	1996-97	90	
2.	Malaprabha	1996-97	90	
3.	Hirehalla	1996-97	L	
4.	Ghataprabha St. III	199748	73	
5.	Karanja	1997-98	90	
6.	Upper Krishna St. II	2001-02	90	
7.	Gandori Nala	2001-02	90	
8.	Maskinallah	2002-03	L	
9.	Votehole	2007-08	90	
10.	Varahi	2007-08	25	
11.	Dudhganga	2008-09	90	
12.	Mod. Canal System of Bhadra Res. Pr.	2008-09	28	
13.	Hipparagi	2008-09	85	
14.	Restoration Bhimasamundra Tank	2009-10	90	
15.	Bhima LIS	2009-10	90	
16.	Guddada Malapura Lift	2009-10	90	
KERALA				
1.	Kallada	1996-97	L	
2.	Muvattupuzha	2000-01	25	
3.	Karapuzha	2006-07	25	
4.	Kanhirapuzha	2008-09	25	
5.	Chitturpuzha	2010-11	25	
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Indira Sagar Unit I	1996-97	90	
	Indira Sagar Unit II		90	
2.	Bansagar Unit-I	1996-97	25	
	Bansagar Unit-II	2003-04	39	
3.	Upper Wainganga	1996-97	L	

1	2	3	4	5
	Rajghat Dam	1998-99	L	
4.	Sindh Phase II	1998-99	25	
5.	Sindh Phase I	1999-2000	L	
6.	Mahi	2000-01	86	
7.	Bariarpur LBC	2000-01	25	
8.	Urmil RBC	2000-01	L	
9.	Banjar	2000-01	L	
10.	Bawanthadi	2003-04	25	
11.	Mahan	2003-04	90	
12.	Omkareshwar Ph-I	2003-04	90	
13.	Bargi Diversion Ph-I	2001-02	25	
	Bargi Diversion Ph-II	2002-03	25	
	Bargi Diversion Ph-III	2007-08	25	
14.	Pench Div-I	2007-08	25	
	Omkareshwar, Ph.-II	2007-08	85	
	Omkareshwar, Ph.-III	2007-08	90	
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph. III	2007-08	90	
15.	Upper Beda	2008-09	90	
16.	Punasa lift	2008-09	90	
17.	Lower Gol	2008-09	90	
	Indira Sagar Unit IV	2008-09	90	
	Bargi Diversion Ph-4V	2008-09	25	
18.	Jobat	2010-11	90	
	MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Gosikhurd	1996-97	25	Now 90% as National Project
2.	Surya	1996-97	L	
3.	Waghur	1990-97	80	
4.	Bhima	1997-98	L	
5.	Upper Tapi	1997-98	L	
6.	Upper Wardha	1997-98	90	
7.	Wan	1998-99	L	

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jayakwadi Stage-II	2000-01	L	
9.	Vishnupuri	2000-01	*	
10.	Bahula	2000-01	25	
11.	Krishna	2002-03	90	
12.	Kukadi	2002-03	90	
13.	Upper Manar	2002-03	25	
14.	Hetwane	2002-03	L	
15.	Chaskaman	2002-03	90	
16.	Upper Pen Ganga	2004-05	44	
	Bawanthadi [IS]	2004-05	25	
17.	Lower Dudhna	2005-06	25	
	Tillari	2005-08	25	
18.	Warna	2005-06	25	
19.	Wan-II	2006-07	*	
20.	Punad	2006-07	90	
21.	Pothra Nalla	2006-07	90	
22.	Utawali	2006-07	90	
23.	Purna	2006-07	90	
24.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	2006-07	90	
25.	Kar	2006-07	25	
26.	Lower Wardha	2006-07	25	
27.	Lal Nalla	2006-07	85.9	
28.	Khadakpurna	2006-07	83.8	
29.	Arunavati	2006-07	90	
30.	Tajnapur LIS	2006-07	90	
31.	Khadakwasla	2002-03	L	
32.	Kadvi	2002-03	L	
33.	Kasarsai	2002-03	L	
34.				
35.				
36.	Kasari	2002-03	L	

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Patgaon	2004-05	*	
38.	Madan Tank	2005-06	*	
39.	Dongragaon Tank	2005-06	90	
40.	Shivna Takli	2005-06	90	
41.	Amravati	2005-06	90	
42.	Gul	2005-06	25	
43.	Bembla	2007-08	80	
44.	Chandrabhaga	2007-08	90	
45.	Sapan	2007-08	90	
46.	Uttermand	2007-08	25	
47.	Sangola Branch Canal	2007-08	90	
48.	Pentakli	2007-08	90	
49.	Tarali	2007-08	65.3	
50.	Dhom Balakwadi	2007-08	44.5	
51.	Morna (Gureghar)	2007-08	25	
52.	Arjuna	2007-08	25	
53.	Prakasha Barrage	2007-08	68.5	
54.	Sulwade Barrage	2007-08	78.8	
55.	Sarangkheda	2007-08	80.8	
56.	Lower Pedhi	2008-09	90	
57.	Upper Kundalika	2006-09	90	
58.	Wang Project	2008-09	25	
59.	Lower Panzara	2009-10	90	
60.	Aruna	2009-10	25	
61.	Krishna Koyana Lift	2009-10	89.6	
62.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	2009-10	25	
63.	Gadnadi	2009-10	25	
64.	Kudali	2009-10	25	
	Nandur Madhmeshwar	2009-10	90	
	MANIPUR			
1.	Khuga	1996-97	90	

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Thoubal	1997-98	90	
3.	Doalthbai Barrage	2002-03	90	
	Total			
	MEGHALAYA			
1.	Rangai Valley	1996-97	90	
	Total			
	ODISHA			
1.	Upper Indravati (KBK)	1996-97	90	
2.	Subernrekha	1996-97	81.1	
3.	Bengali	1996-97	25	
4.	Anandpur Barr./Integrated Anandpur Barr.	1996-97	25	
5.	Upper Kolab (KBK)	1997-98	L	
6.	Titlagarh St-II (KBK)	1998-99	90	
7.	Lower Indra (KBK)	1999-2000	90	
8.	Lower Suktel (KBK)	1999-2000	90	
9.	Potteru (KBK)	2001-02	L	
10.	Naral Barrage	2001-02	L	
11.	Telengiri (KBK)	2003-04	90	
12.	RET Irrigation (KBK)	2003-04	90	
13.	Kanupur	2003-04	90	
14.	Chheligada Dam	2003-04	25	
15.	Improvement to Sason Canal System*	2002-03	L	
16.	Salandi Left Main Canal-Ambahata*	2002-03	L	
17.	Improvement to Salki Irrigation*	2003-04	L	
18.	Rukura-Tribal	2009-10	90	
	PUNJAB			
1.	Ranjit Sagar Dam	1996-97	L	
2.	Remodelling of UBDC	2000-01	L	
3.	Irr. to H.P. below Talwara	2000-01	25	Now Merged with Shahnahar @ 90% in HP
4.	Shahpur Kandi dam (N.P.)	2001-02	25	Now 90% as National Project

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph. II)	2002-03	25	
6.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	2007-08	25	
7.	Refining of Rajasthan Feeder Canal RD 179000 to RD 496000	2009-10	90	
RAJASTHAN				
1.	Jaisamand (Modernisation)	1996-97	L	
2.	Chhapi	1996-97	L	
3.	Panchena	1997-98	L	
4.	IGNP Stage-II	1997-98	*	No CA sought by State Since 2006-07
5.	Bislapur	1998-99	L	
6.	Narmada Canal	1998-99	90	
7.	Gambhiri (Modernisation)	1998-99	L	
8.	Chauli	1998-99	*	
9.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	1999-2000	*	
10.	Mod. of Gang Canal	2000-01	25	
	Total			
TRIPURA				
1.	Gumti	1996-97	90	
2.	Manu	1998-97	90	
3.	Khowal	1996-97	90	
	Total			
TAMIL NADU				
1.	WRCP	1996-97	L	
	Total			
UTTAR PRADESH/UTTARAKHAND				
1.	Upper Ganga Including Madhya Ganga Canal	1996-97	L	
2.	Sarda Sahayak	1996-97	L	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Saryu Nahar	1996-97	25	
4.	Providing Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab	1996-97	L	
5.	Rajghat Dam	1996-97	L	
6.	Gunta Nala Dam	1996-97	L	
7.	Bansagar Canal	1997-98	36	
8.	Lakhwar Vysal	1997-98	D	
9.	Tehri	1999-2000	25	
10.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	1989-2000	L	
11.	Eastern Ganga Canal	1999-2000	25	
12.	Rajghat Canal	2000-01	25	
13.	Mod. Agra Canal	2002-03	25	
14.	Jarauli Pump Canal	2003-04	25	
15.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	2005-06	33	
16.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	2006-07	25	
17.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II	2007-08	25	
18.	Kachnoda Dam	2008-09	25	
19.	Arjun Shyak	2009-10	90	
20.	Restoring Cap of Sarda Sahayak	2009-10	25	
WEST BENGAL				
1.	Teesta Barrage [N.P]	1898-97	25	Now 90% as National Project
2.	Kangsabati	1997-98	L	
3.	Mod. Barrage and Irrigation System of DVC	1997-98	L	
4.	Tatko	2000-01	90	
5.	Patloi	2000-01	90	
6.	Hanumata	2000-01	90	
7.	Subernrekha Barrage ++	2001-02	L	

* CA/CLA released upto 2006-07 after which December 2006 guidelines fixed percentage of 25 and 90

L Loan up to 2004-05 after which loan was stopped

D Deferred by the State

Launching of Nano Mission

*340. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nano technology has varied applications and far reaching impact and implications in prominent sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched Nano Mission to promote Research and Development in Nano Science and Technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof including funds allocated, R&D projects undertaken and their output during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether there is urgent need to formulate national level regulatory framework for Nano-technology; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for the development of Nano-technology and physical and human infrastructure in this sector?

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

(b) Applications of nano technology are expected to have significant impact on a large number of sectors. For example, nano-membranes and nano silver have already led to newer water purification technologies. Nano silver also finds applications in anti-microbial bandages, textiles and other anti-microbial applications. Carbon nanotubes and other nano-sized materials have shown promising properties as hydrogen storage materials which will lead to use of hydrogen as a fuel for energy. Nano-sized particles of different materials are able to carry drugs to

specific diseased sites, thereby reducing the drug intake and adverse side effects on non-diseased parts. Nanomaterials mixed with other materials form composites which have considerably greater strength and these will find applications in sectors ranging from civil construction to aircraft manufacturing. Nanosensors will lead to cheaper and easier-to-use diagnostic kits for diseases in plants, animals as well as human beings. Nanomaterials are very effective catalysts which lead to improved catalytic converters for curbing air Electronic devices on computer chips have been in the nano domain for quite some time. The list of possible applications of nano technology is very long. It is truly a multi-disciplinary and 'enabling' technology which will impact large number of products and processes.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government launched a Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) on 3rd May, 2007 with an allocation of Rs. 1000 crore for 5 years. Nano Mission is an umbrella programme to promote R&D in this emerging and highly competitive field of research. The objectives of Nano Mission are:

- > Basic Research Promotion.
- > Infrastructure Development for Nano Science & Technology Research.
- > Nano Applications & Technology Development Programmes.
- > Human Resource Development.
- > International Collaborations.

The details of funds allocated, R & D projects undertaken and their outputs during the last three years and the current year (till 31st July, 2011) are given below:

Financial year	Funds allocated (Rs. Crore)	Number of R&D projects sanctioned	No. of Research Papers published/ submitted in Journals	No. of Conference Papers	No. of PhDs Produced/ ongoing	No. of other Man power trained	No. of patents granted/ filed
2008-09	130.00	21	72	31	25	66	8
2009-10	70.00	31	134	81	48	79	19
2010-11	99.00	40	5	3	3	5	-
2011-12	100.00	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	399.00	97	211	115	76	150	27

(e) Yes, Madam. With large-scale active research in nano science and technology being carried out in laboratories in the country and increase in the number of nano-enabled products entering the market, it has become important to have a national-level regulatory framework for nano technology. As nano technology finds wide-ranging applications in a large number of sectors, development of an appropriate regulatory framework is quite challenging. Countries all over the world are working on this. In India also, the Nano Mission has undertaken a national-level inter-agency exercise to lay down a road-map for a regulatory framework for nano technology in India.

(f) The Government has taken, and is continuously taking, a number of steps for development of nano technology and physical and human infrastructure in this sector.

Initiatives of Nano Mission

- Establishment of 12 Units on Nano Science.
- Establishment of 7 Centres for Nano Technology besides a Centre for Computational Materials Science.
- Setting-up of an Institute of Nano Science & Technology at Mohali.
- Setting-up of an Ultra High Resolution Aberration-Corrected Transmission Electron Microscope as a National Facility at the International Centre for Materials Science, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bangalore.
- Setting-up of India-Japan beam line at Photon Factory, Tsukuba, Japan.
- Setting-up of a beam line, and access to all the beam lines, at PETRA III Synchrotron Radiation Source at Hamburg, Germany.
- Establishment of 3 Accelerator-based Research Facilities at IIT-Kanpur, Kurukshetra University and University of Allahabad.
- Setting-up of 8 Thematic Units of Excellence on specific themes in different institutions across the country.
- Enabling Scientists to carry out experiments at various Synchrotron Radiation Sources and Neutron Sources abroad.

- Establishment of a Centre for Knowledge Management of Nano Science and Technology (CKMNT) at the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad.
- Augmentation of computing resources for simulation and data analysis at Inter University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi.
- Support to M.Sc./M.Tech. programmes in Nano Science and Technology in 17 institutions across the country.
- Grant of Post-Doctoral fellowships through JNCASR, Bangalore.
- Funding of 249 Individual scientist-centric research projects.
- Funding of 5 application-oriented Industry-Institute collaborative projects.
- Launch of Indo-Canada Scientist Exchange and Training Programme.
- Organization of 5 Advanced Schools.
- Support to International/National Conferences, Seminars, Workshops etc.
- Institution of Annual National Research Award in Nano Science and Technology.

Initiatives of other Ministries/Departments/Agencies:

In addition to the above activities of the Nano Mission, other agencies have also been taking steps to develop nano technology and physical and human infrastructure in this sector. For example, the Department of Information Technology (DIT) has set up Nano Electronics Centres at IIT-Bombay and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to embark upon R&D activities in the area of nanoelectronics including materials, devices, sensors, etc. and their characterization. A Nanometrology Laboratory has been set up at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi which provides a variety of calibration facilities. Some other major research facilities have also been set up at IIT-Kharagpur, IIT-Delhi and IIT-Madras. These facilities are being used by large number of scientists from 40 other institutions under the Indian nanoelectronics Users Programme (INUP). These efforts have led to the development of some novel and useful sensors and training of manpower. The Laboratories of CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) are carrying out wide-ranging research on nano technology thereby producing

intellectual capital and valuable human resource. Department of Biotechnology is carrying out R&D on nanobiotechnology, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) on applications of nano technology in agriculture and health. Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Department of Space (DOS) have well-orchestrated and focused nanotechnology programmes in relevant sectors.

Commerce Benches

3681. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up commerce benches in all the High Courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 90 per cent of the population in the country still has no access to legal help;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Survey for Railway Line

3682. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of surveys that have been conducted so far for Korba-Lohardaga railway line;

(b) the funds spent thereon so far, survey-wise; and

(c) the reasons for not laying railway line on the said route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Reconnaissance Engineering cum Traffic Survey for Korba-Lohardaga new B.G. line was done in the year 2001-02 at a cost of Rs. 13.05 lakh only. Further, an updating

survey was done in the year 2010-11 at a cost of Rs. 8.4 lakh. As per the updated survey report, the estimated cost of the project has been assessed as Rs. 2443.74 crore with Rate of Return of (-) 7.37%. The report is under examination.

Rural Employment Programme

3683. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently advanced a loan of one million dollars for creation of rural employment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State/UTs identified for launching this employment programme; and

(d) the funds allocated to these States/ UTs so far under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government of India and the World Bank have signed a Credit Agreement of US \$1 billion (approximately Rs.4,600 crores) for the National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) with a view to strengthen the implementation of NRLM by supporting specific additional investments in 12 States with high incidence of poverty.

(c) The states proposed to be covered under NRLP are Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(d) For receiving funds under NRLM, the States have to comply with the following conditions specified in the Framework for implementation of NRLM.

(i) Establishing State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) as an autonomous body or designating an existing society as SRLM.

(ii) Appointing a State Mission Director, from State Government.

(iii) Plan for inducting multi-disciplinary professional staff at State and District levels.

(iv) Submitting State Perspective and Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plan (AAP) to Ministry of Rural Development for appraisal and approval.

As no State has fully complied with these conditions so far, no fund has been released to any of the States.

Reservation for Domicile Students in National Law Universities

3684. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Law Universities have reserved seats for domicile students of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such universities;

(c) whether the Jodhpur Law University has not reserved seats for Rajasthan domicile students; and

(d) if so, the time by which the provisions for reservation of seats for domicile students is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recruitment for PRS

3685. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Zone-wise and Division-wise details of such Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters for which recruitment have not been done resulting in such PRS counters getting dysfunctional; and

(b) the time by which such PRS counters are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present no computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counter is non- functional due to non-recruitment of Enquiry-cum- Reservation Clerks (ECRCs).

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited

3686. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL) and its subsidiaries are running into losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to revive BBUNL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be revived?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. (BBUNL) at present has only one operational subsidiary, the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd. (BBJ). Both BBUNL and BBJ have reported profit during the financial year 2010-11,

(b) Not applicable.

(c) to (e) Government has no proposal to revive BBUNL. However, Govt. on 06.08.2010 has approved merger of BBUNL and BBJ.

[Translation]

Micro Watershed Scheme

3687. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposal for lift irrigation projects under the Micro Watershed Scheme from the Government of Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in approving the project; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be approved and the amount is likely to be released to the State Government?

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

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the question does the arise.

Pokharan Railway Station

3688. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction work of Pokharan railway station;

(b) the reasons for delay in this regard;

(c) the steps for timely completion of the work on the said station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A work of raising of rail level passenger platform to high level with one bay platform shelter at Pokharan Railway Station has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 37 lacs. At present, work of platform wall has been completed and earth filling done and levelled.

(b) to (d) The work is being progressed as per availability of funds and is planned for completion by July, 2012.

[English]

New Trains

3689. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are considering to introduce Express Trains on Nagore-Mysore; Nagore-Chennai; Nagore-Kollam; Nagore-Goa and Nagore-Mumbai routes; and

(b) if so, 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) At present, there is no proposal for introduction of trains on Nagore-Mysore, Nagore-Chennai, Nagore-Kollam, Nagore-Mumbai and Nagore-Goa routes. However Vasco-da-gama-Velankanni Express, announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12, shall serve the passengers of Nagore-Goa route who can avail this service on its introduction, upto Nagapattinam (which is about 7 kms away from Nagore).

(b) Trains announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 are introduced in the same financial year.

Export of Petroleum Products

3690. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of petroleum products exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any steps were taken to improve the refining capacity and to boost the export of petroleum products in the coming years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of major petroleum products exported during the last three years is given below:

(in Thousand Metric Tonne)

Products	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (P)
1	2	3	4
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	109.0	131.0	158.0
Naphtha	7601.0	9911.0	10667.0
Petrol	5433.0	9762.0	13581.0
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	3701.0	4588.0	4478.0
Kerosene	77.0	46.0	34.0
Diesel	14693.0	18419.0	20354.0

1	2	3	4
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	0.4	41.0	125.6
Lubes	140.0	24.0	8.0
Fuel Oil	6201.0	5173.0	6734.0
Bitumen	45.0	39.0	21.0
Others	902.0	2839.0	2973.0
Total Exports	38,902.4	50,974.0	59,133.6

P = Provisional

(b) to (d) Consequent on de-licensing of refinery sector since June, 1998, a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a Private or Public Sector Enterprise depending on its techno-commercial viability. Refining capacity has increased from 148.968 MMTPA in April, 2008 to 193.386 in June, 2011. In view of India's emerging position as an exporter of petroleum products and with the envisaged refining capacity of 234 MMTPA at the end of the Eleventh Plan for exceeding the domestic demand, export of petroleum products will get boost in the coming years.

Allocation for Forest Areas

3691. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is not allocating funds for treatment of forest areas which are prioritized as integral part of watershed projects based on the criteria defined by the department itself;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether non-allocation of funds in this regard would lead to denial of livelihood to the forest dwellers;

(d) if so, the strategy devised to tackle the issue;

(e) whether this exclusion would lead to collapse of guiding principle of Common Guidelines, 2008 issued by the Government and result in fragmented, limited and flawed outcomes of watershed programmes;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the department proposes to reconsider its decision and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) No, Madam. The Department of Land Resources is allocating funds for treatment of forest areas which are integral part of the selected watershed project area.

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

Appointment of Kerosene Wholesalers

3692. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether against 314 rural blocks of Odisha, only 189 kerosene wholesalers have been appointed by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs); and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the OMCs to open sub-depots in the un-served blocks, pending appointment of wholesalers for the remaining un-served blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There are 177 kerosene wholesalers of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the State of Odisha. These kerosene wholesalers are located in 113 blocks, and supplying kerosene to sub-wholesalers appointed by the state Government in all the blocks. Historically, the wholesalers are concentrated in District/Block Headquarter and major towns. Supply to the blocks is made through the sub-wholesalers. Based on the logistics and local requirements, the State Government of Odisha tags sub-wholesaler/retailers to the wholesalers.

Shimoga Harihar Railway Line

3693. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the work on new railway line on Shimoga-Harihar section; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Shimoga-Harihar new line project has been included in the Budget 2011-12 and preliminary activities like, Final Location Survey, preparation of detailed estimate, etc. are in progress prior to taking up work on this project.

(b) No target date for completion of this project has been fixed.

Acquiring Oil and Gas Assets Overseas

3694. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has urged the Finance Ministry to consider setting up a fund that will aid domestic public sector companies in acquiring oil and gas assets overseas;

(b) if so, whether it has been pointed out that as competition in the overseas market is tough and to establish a strong footing apart from quick decisions, huge investments are required;

(c) whether as a strategy, a focal point is required to pursue such acquisition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As per Presidential Address to Parliament on 04.06.2009, the Government is committed to pursue India's oil diplomacy aggressively which includes consultations with the concerned agencies/stakeholders. Keeping in view requirements of Energy Security for the country, it has been suggested to consider the idea of creation of a sovereign fund focused on resource asset acquisition abroad. Presently, the

acquisition of overseas Exploration and Production (E&P) assets by oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and funding thereof is based on commercial considerations based on strategy adopted by the respective oil PSUs.

[Translation]

Flood Control in Ghagra River

3695. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of embankments and other constructions relating to flood control are being carried out on both the banks of the Ghagra river in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the said project; and

(d) the amount spent on the same so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes Madam. A combined flood protection scheme on river Ghaghra namely "Construction of Marginal Embankments & Flood Protection Works along left & right bank of river Ghaghra in districts Bahraich, Barabanki, Gonda, Basti, Faizabad & Mau" with an estimated cost of Rs. 110.00 Crore comprising 25 sub-schemes has been taken up during the year 2009-10 by the Irrigation Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh with central assistance under Flood Management Programme (FMP) of Government of India.

(b) As reported by the state government, almost entire works of the combined scheme have been completed in January, 2011. However, completion report of the scheme has not yet been submitted by the state government to Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC).

(c) The estimated cost of the aforesaid scheme is Rs. 110.00 Crore.

(d) As per information available in GFCC, an amount of Rs. 81.52 crore has been spent on the scheme.

[English]

Companies Act

3696. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to repeal the Companies Act, 1956 by bringing in a new Companies Act;

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

(c) the extent to which the replacement of the Companies Act is likely to help in checking frauds committed by companies against investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the developments taking place nationally as well as internationally and with a view to modernize the structure for corporate sector through enlightened regulation, a decision was taken to revise the existing Companies Act, 1956. On coming into force of the new Companies Bill, the existing Companies Act, 1956 will be repealed.

(c) The Companies Bill, 2009 seeks to provide stricter provisions for more effective enforcement action against companies involved in fraud. Provisions like initiating investigation by Central Government suo moto, allowing search and seizure during investigation without obtaining an order from Special Court, provision for freezing of assets of a company under investigation on the order of Tribunal have been provided. Besides, the Bill emphasizes disclosures, deterrent penalties and has extensive enforcement provisions.

Subsidy to Fertilizer Units

3697. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer units availing the subsidy and the amount of subsidy given to each of them during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to rationalize the subsidy structure and increase competition among them, so as to achieve higher levels of efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) There are 130 units including 80 units for SSP availing the subsidy. Subsidy given to each of them during each of last three years and current year are shown in enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) The Government is trying to rationalize the subsidy structure by introduction of the Nutrient Based subsidy (NBS). The NBS has been in operation for P&K fertilizers since April, 2010. Briefly, the scheme envisages fixation of subsidy on the basis of nutrient content of N, P, K, S and micro nutrients in respect of Potassic and Phosphatic fertilizers (NPK). While the subsidy is fixed, with the Government retaining the option to intervene in case the prices fluctuate beyond reasonable value. This is the first step in ensuring competitive pricing by companies.

Statement I

Company-wise payment released in r/o Indigenous P&K Fertilizers

(In Crores of Rupees)

Sl.No.	Company Name	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 31.7.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indigenous DAP/Complex					
1.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	7176.89	2929.14	3977.64	1075.87
2.	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Corp.	119.66	66.81	135.28	73.89
3.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	1215.92	653.44	1185.37	246.93
4.	Godavari Fertilisers & Chemical Ltd.	175.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co. Ltd.	699.98	160.24	180.37	99.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat State Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd.	3347.48	1185.31	1943.43	529.44
7.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	564.09	259.53	400.37	126.68
8.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd.	10007.45	5142.21	5935.22	2594.12
9.	Indian Potash Ltd.	0.00	0.00	34.44	8.09
10.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.	692.85	316.51	351.82	118.96
11.	Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Oswal Chemicals and Fertiliser Ltd.	7.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	2961.93	1526.84	1860.77	659.67
14.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.	740.93	560.38	716.59	242.71
15.	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corp. Ltd.	50.88	97.52	206.31	126.31
16.	ZIL Industries Ltd.	1840.07	993.90	1190.77	349.28
17.	Tata Chemicals Ltd. (HLL)	2311.85	984.33	1024.35	291.61
	Total	31914.13	14876.16	19142.73	6542.92
18.	Total Payment to SSP	1040.73	1122.98	1498.95	482.23
19.	Exp. Pre-Oct., 2000	0.00	0.00	8.32	13.56
20.	Exp. on Special Freight	2.24	0.86	0.00	0.00
	Gross Total	32957.10	16000.00	20650.00	7038.71

Statement II*Unit-wise/Year-wise subsidy payment on Indigenous Urea*

(Rupees in crores)

Sl.No.	Unit	2008-09*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto July 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Brahmaputra valley fertilizers Co. Ltd.-Namrup II	33.38	21.81	68.10	86.03
2.	Brahmaputra valley fertilizers Co. Ltd.-Namrup III	42.83	26.37	114.13	43.26
3.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.-I	561.28	441.77	545.59	314.15
4.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.-II	842.34	769.33	753.72	336.24
5.	Gujarat Narmada valley fertilizers Co. Ltd.	664.13	964.59	489.55	264.92
6.	Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation	121.37	181.13	88.85	109.55
7.	Indian farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. Aonla I	721.41	593.16	376.49	195.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Indian farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. Aonla II	764.19	624.56	380.32	226.13
9.	Indian farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. Kalol	1483.21	670.91	315.28	161.86
10.	Indian farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. Phulpur I	604.96	692.09	626.30	260.03
11.	Indian farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. Phulpur II	702.84	1144.54	764.96	377.43
12.	Indogulf Fertilizers	598.30	700.43	453.20	224.46
13.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	1050.35	649.81	460.80	374.19
14.	Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd.	1188.80	448.82	410.32	232.35
15.	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	988.59	916.98	837.63	270.45
16.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	1045.66	1147.82	1290.71	597.09
17.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.-I	352.80	208.78	260.16	213.77
18.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.-II	879.12	666.14	393.47	189.35
19.	National Fertilizers Ltd.-Panipat	873.00	846.27	801.39	480.21
20.	National Fertilizers Ltd.-Vijaypur I	384.97	255.68	288.41	190.76
21.	National Fertilizers Ltd.-Vijaypur II	508.52	324.18	443.14	204.57
22.	National Fertilizers Ltd.-Bhatinda	892.12	983.62	923.88	463.44
23.	National Fertilizers Ltd.-Nangal	839.58	930.77	748.96	392.72
24.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers-Thal	2217.27	1227.65	705.35	433.42
25.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers-Trombay		66.02	313.94	110.78
26.	Shriram Fertilisers & Chemicals	649.46	466.76	223.40	108.18
27.	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation	19.87		637.67	752.69
28.	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	817.62	573.78	595.76	285.85
29.	Zuari Industries Ltd.	1088.19	1036.68	780.25	293.52
	Total	20914.76	17580.25	15080.73	8193.34

*excluding SBFA Interest.

[Translation]

Minority Status to Castes Communities

3698. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals from various castes and communities lying pending with the Government to accord minority status;

(b) the names of such castes and communities and the time since when their proposals/demands are lying pending with the Government; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken on such proposals/demands?

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

PALA): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) in their Annual Report 1998- 1999 had made a reference to the issue of settling minority status for Jains in India.

(c) The matter of giving minority status to Jains is presently under review of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and hence no time frame can be given at this stage.

[English]

Poll Expenses of MLAs

3699. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many elected MLAs in the newly constituted Assemblies have reported their poll expenses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some MLAs filed a zero expense statement with the Election Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Election Commission to verify the correctness of their statement?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of section 78 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, every contesting candidate at an election shall, within thirty days from the date of election of the returned candidate or, if there are more than one returned candidate at the election and the dates of their election are different, the later of those two dates, lodge with the District Election Officer an account of his election expenses which shall be a true copy of the account kept by him or by his election agent under section 77 of the said Act. After the expiration of the time specified in the said section 78 for the lodging of the accounts of election expenses, as soon as may be, the District Election Officer has to furnish a report on lodging of accounts of election expenses by each contesting candidate, whether the candidate has lodged his account of election expenses and if so, whether within the time and in the manner required by the said Act and the Rules. After receipt of the reports from all the District Election Officers, relating to the submission of accounts of election expenses in respect of the General elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Assam, Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu

and Puducherry-2011, the Election Commission will decide whether the account of election expenses have been lodged in time or in the manner prescribed.

(c) and (d) The Election Commission of India has stated that no information regarding filing of zero expense account by any newly elected MLA is available with them.

(e) After the receipt of the District Election Officer's report, if the Election Commission decides that any contesting candidate has failed to lodge the account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the aforesaid Act and the rules, it shall by notice in writing call upon the candidate to show cause why he or she should not be disqualified under section 10A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Canal Rehabilitation

3700. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 'The One-at-a-Time' rule of canal rehabilitation under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) is adversely affecting the rehabilitation of canal infrastructure in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the Government of Punjab in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes in order to revise the rules adversely affecting canal infrastructure in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) No Madam. Irrigation is a state subject and irrigation projects are formulated, executed and funded by the State Governments from their own resources and as per their priority. The Union Government has been providing Central Assistance under AIBP to the projects eligible as per guidelines. However, the irrigation projects, including ERM projects in advance stage of construction can be considered for inclusion in Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per the eligibility conditions under which the central assistance to irrigation projects in Punjab can be provided as per the norms.

(c) and (d) The Relining of Rajasthan Feeder from RD-179000 to 496000 project of Punjab has been included in the AIBP in relaxation to one to one criteria of inclusion of new project under AIBP and grant amounting to Rs. 105.84 crore has been released for the project during 2010-11.

Study of Earthquakes

3701. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a policy for setting-up of a laboratory in Maharashtra for studying earthquakes; and

(b) if so, the time by which the laboratory is expected to become operational?

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

(b) Efforts are underway to build a new scientific initiative especially to understand the seismic activity of Koyna region of Maharashtra in more detail by drilling deep-bore holes below the ground to place a network of seismic sensors. For this purpose, MoU has been signed on 7th January, 2011 with German Research Centre for Geosciences (GFZ) on behalf of the International Continental Scientific Drilling Programme (ICDP) for an initial period of 5 years. An international workshop was held at Hyderabad and Koyna during 21-25 March, 2011 to develop a science plan to take up studies related to seismicity of the Koyna region.

Fuel Subsidy

3702. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) seeks exemption from payment of fuel subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the burden sharing mechanism being followed for compensation of the under-recoveries of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies on sale of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, the under-recoveries are shared by all the stakeholders in the following manner:

- (i) Government through cash assistance;
- (ii) Public sector upstream oil companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) by way of price discount on Crude oil and products. GAIL bears the burden of under-recovery on sale of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG only;
- (iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.

GAIL (India) Limited has requested to review the burden sharing mechanism and keeping it outside the category of "Upstream Oil Companies" so that it is not considered for subsidy sharing, on the ground that unlike upstream Exploration & Production Companies such as ONGC & OIL, it is not benefited by rising crude and petroleum prices.

Railway Crossing at Dadri Bye Pass

3703. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal to accord approval to the C-Class manned Railway level crossing (new) at Km. 57.565 on RE-BTI Section in lieu of closing L-Xing No. C-36 unmanned Km 57/9-10 to complete the Dadri bye-pass in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State government has proposed surface crossing for their 4 lane bye pass road to link state highway at km 57.565 on Rewari-Bhatinda section. Provision of a level crossing on road having high traffic is not desirable from the point of view of safety of road users and train operation. However, a grade separator can be considered

at the demanded location, for which, State government has been advised to sponsor the proposal for Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge on deposit terms. Response from the State Government is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Scooters India Limited

3704. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to end its 95 per cent share holding in Scooters India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Scooters India Limited is a leading manufacturing unit in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government has identified strategic participation and decided the terms and conditions in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for revamping Scooters India Limited so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government on 19.5.2011 has approved the revival of Scooters India Limited (SIL) by transfer of entire Government equity to a suitable strategic partner through Department of Disinvestment.

(b) The company had not been performing well for quite some time and incurring operating losses from 2002-03 and net losses from 2006-07. The main reasons for poor performance of SIL are many and includes factors such as old and obsolete plant and machinery, extremely competitive market, adverse product portfolio of SIL, lack of skilled manpower, inadequate competencies, extremely low productivity, non-availability of technical know-how, poor marketing set up and lack of modern manufacturing processes. In view of these factors, it was difficult for the company to survive against the stiff competition in the industry on its own. Against the above backdrop, the BRPSE (Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises) considered the revival proposal of the company on 28.7.2010 and recommended that a last serious effort should be made to identify a possible joint venture partner for revival of the company, alternatively company may be closed.

(c) No, Madam. SIL has a very small overall market share in three wheeler market.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) Since 2001-02 to 2010-11, a total of Rs. 10412.86 lakh has been provided as budgetary support to the company. This includes Rs. 2893.00 lakhs as plan loan and Rs. 7519.86 lakh as non-plan loan. A short term business plan coined as JAGRITI project was approved in 2006 at a cost of Rs. 18.63 crore for taking up various initiatives to improve product, quality, production, supply chain and Human Resources. The Government has also been providing non plan budgetary support for meeting the salary/wages and statutory dues for the employees of the company from 2009 onwards.

LPG Distributorship

3705. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study to allot LPG Distributorship in the Secunderabad district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that a feasibility study for opening of LPG distributorship in Secunderabad District of Andhra Pradesh has been carried out, and 6 regular LPG distributorship at various locations have been found feasible. The locations are as under:-

1. Cherlapally/Chengicherla.
2. Sheikpet/Manikonda.
3. Habsiguda.
4. Noorkhan Bazar/Darrushifa.
5. Santoshnagar.
6. Afzalganj.

The OMCs have initiated the process of considering inclusion of these sites in the next Marketing Plan.

Railway Lines in SEC Railway

3706. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of laying of new railway line on Tirodi-Kantagi and Amagon-Lauzi-Kiranpur section under South East Central (SEC) Railway;

(b) the reasons for delay in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Katangi-Tirodi new line has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 119.64 crore in 2011-12. Preliminary activities including Final Location Survey work has been taken up.

There is no sanctioned survey for the stretch from Amagon-Lauzi-Kiranpur. However, survey from Laji to Kirnapur has been sanctioned in 2011-12.

(b) There is no delay in execution of project.

(c) Target date for completion has not been fixed.

[English]

Railway Lines

3707. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new lines constructed and opened for traffic in the country during the last three years;

(b) the expected/actual rate of return on investment made on each of these lines;

(c) the steps being taken to make these lines remunerative;

(d) the details of the uneconomic lines in the country; and

(e) the steps taken to close these lines or make them remunerative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) 357 Km, 258 Km and 709 Km of new lines were added during

2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 respectively. Most of the new lines are completed and commissioned in phases so that return on investment can start at the earliest. Since rate of return is assessed for the whole project prior to sanction of the project, the returns of these new lines can be assessed only after these have become fully operational.

(d) The details of uneconomic branch lines in the country during the year 2009-10 is given in Statement.

(e) As per the RRC recommendations for the closure of Uneconomic Branch Lines, the then Minister for Railways wrote a letter to the Chief Ministers of the States and Union Territories to agree to the closure of the Unremunerative Branch lines, alternatively share the losses on 50:50 basis. The main problem in closing the identified Uneconomic branches is the resistance from the concerned State Government despite various incentives being offered to them.

To reduce working expenses, the following measures have been taken, wherever required, by the concerned Zonal Railways:-

(a) Down-gradation of stations into contractor-operator halts.

(b) Introduction of 'One Engine Only' system whereby only one train can be in the section at any time. This obviates the need for block working and hence reduces the staff requirement.

(c) To introduce tourist packages on the pattern of Kalka-Shimla section to make it viable.

(d) Curtailment of train services including running of trains only during day time, cancellation of trains on Sundays and other holidays etc.

(e) Issue of passenger tickets by Travelling/Booking Clerks on the trains running on the section.

(f) Dismantling of sidings.

(g) Dismantling of signaling equipments.

To explore the possibility of improving earnings on some of the branch lines, it has been considered to:

(a) Introduce rail car service with reduced loads.

(b) Increase frequencies of trains.

The dialogue with the State Governments concerned is being continued to persuade them to agree to the closure of the Uneconomic Branch Lines where the above steps may not be helpful.

Statement		1	2
Sl.No.	Name of the branch lines		
1	2		
	Central Railway		
1.	Neral-Matheran (NG-21 Kms)	25.	Daryapur-Dalmau (BG 24.78 Kms)
2.	Karjat-Khopali (BG-15 Kms)	26.	Rohtak-Gohana (BG-31.88 Kms)
3.	Pachora-Jamner (NG-56 Kms)	27.	Jullunder-Hoshiarpur (BG-38.22 Kms)
4.	Kurduwadi-Miraj-Latur (NG-327 Kms)	28.	Amritsar-Attari (BG-25.21 Kms)
5.	Jalamb-Khamgaon (BG-13 Kms)	29.	Phagwara-Nawashahar-Doaba (BG-35 Kms)
6.	Chalisgaon-Dhule (BG-S7 Kms)	30.	Batla-Quadian (BG-19.44 Kms)
7.	Dhaund-Baramati (BG-44 Kms)	31.	Verka-Derabab Nanak (BG-43 Kms)
	Eastern Railway	32.	Amritsar-Khemkaran (BG-77.27 Kms)
8.	Sheoraphuli-Tarakeswar (BG-35 Kms)	33.	Ambala-Kalka (BG-69.97 Kms)
9.	Baruipur-Lakshmikantpur (BG-37 Kms)	34.	Kalka-Shimla (NG-96.54 Kms)
10.	Santipur-Nabadwipghat NG-27.5 Kms)	35.	Pathankot-Joginder Nagar (NG-165.92 Kms)
11.	Kalyani-Kalyani Simanta (BG-4 Kms)	36.	Sirhind-Nangaldam (BG-103.95 Kms)
12.	Sonarpur-Canning (BG-29 Kms)	37.	Shamli-Saharanpur (BG-63.80 Kms)
13.	Jamalpur-Monghyr (BG-10 Kms)	38.	Delhi Shahdara-Shamli (BG-87.45 Kms)
14.	Bhagalpur-Mandarhill (BG-50 Kms)	39.	Gohana-Panipat (BG-29.26 Kms)
15.	Bhimgarh-Palasthali (BG-27 Kms)	40.	Tughlakabad-Shakurbasti (BG-26.60 Kms)
16.	Burdhman-Katwa (NG-53 Kms)		North Central Railway
	East Central Railway	41.	Dhaulpur-Tantpur-Sirmutra (NG-88.91 Kms)
17.	Narkatiagang-Bhikhnatori (MG 47 Km)	42.	Gwalior-Bhind (BG-81.93 Kms)
18.	Dildar Nagar-Tarighat (BG 19 Km)	43.	Gwalior-Sheopur Kailan (NG-199.8 Kms)
19.	Jhanjharpur-Laukha Bazar (MG-43 Kms)	44.	Ait-Konch (BG-13.68 Kms)
20.	Fatuha-Ishlampur (BG-43 Kms)	45.	Mathura-Brindavan (MG-12.48 Kms)
21.	Patna-Digha (BG-9 Kms)		North Eastern Railway
22.	Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir (BG-54 Kms)	46.	Salempur-Barhaj Bazar (BG-31 Kms)
23.	Banmankhi-Biharigaunj (MG-27 Kms)	47.	Mandhana-Brahmavart (MG 8 Kms)
	East Coast Railway	48.	Kashipur-Ramnagar (BG-27 km.)
24.	Bobbli-Salur (BG-18 Kms)		Northeast Frontier Railway
		49.	New Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling (NG)
		50.	Katihar-Maniharighat (MG)
		51.	Katihar-Jogbani (BG)

1	2
52.	Singabad-Old Malda (BG)
53.	Barsoi-Radhikapur (BG)
54.	Alipurduar-Bamanhat (MG)
55.	Tezpur-RangaparaMiorth (MG)
56.	Fakiragram-Dhubri (MG)
57.	Karimganj-Mahishashan (MG)
58.	Baoigram-Dulloxcher (MG)
59.	Katakhal-Laalbazar (MG)
60.	Chaparmakh-Haiboirgaon (BG)
61.	Simulguri-Naginimara (MG)
62.	Simulaghri-Moranhat (BG)
63.	Makum-Dangari (BG)
	North Western Railway
64.	Mavli Jn.-Bari Sadri (MG-82 Kms)
65.	Merta RoadJn.-Merta City (MG-14.5 Kms)
66.	Ratan Garh-Sardar Sahar (MG-43.13 Kms)
67.	Pipar Road Jn.-Bilara (BG-41 Kms)
	Southern Railway
68.	Shoranur-Nilambur (BG-66 Kms)
69.	Tiruthuraipoondi-Kodikkarai (MG-46 Kms)
70.	Mettupalayam-Udhagamandalam (MG-46 Kms)
71.	Madurai-Bodinayakkkanur (MG-90 Kms)
72.	Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur (BG-62 Kms)
	South Eastern Railway
73.	Santragachi-Baragachia-Amta (BG-52 Kms)
74.	Rupsa-Bangriposi (BG-88.7 KMs.)
75.	Tamluk DighaGhat (BG-89.3 Kms)
	South Central Railway
76.	Bhimavaram-Narsapur (BG-29.48 Kms)
77.	Nadikude-Macherla (BG-35 Kms)

1	2
	South East Central Railway
78.	Raipur-Dhamtari (NG)
79.	Satpura Railway (NG)
	South Western Railway
80.	Yelahaka Jn.-Chik ISallapur (BG-47 Kms)
81.	Bangerpet-Marikuppam (BG-16.57 Kms)
	Western Railway
82.	Billimora-Waghai (NG)
83.	Chhuchhapura-Tenkhal (NG)
84.	Choranda-Motikonil (NG)
85.	Samni-Dahej (NG)
86.	Broach Jabmusar-Kavi (NG)
87.	Chota Udaipur-Jannbusar (NG)
88.	Chandod-Malsar (MG)
89.	Nadiad-Bhadran (NG)
90.	Ankleshwar-Rajpipla (NG)
91.	Kosamba Jn.-Umerpada (NG)
92.	Ranju-Patan (MG)
93.	Mehsana-Taranga Hill (MG)
94.	Himmatnagar-Khed Brahma (MG)
95.	Pranchi Rd.-Kodinar (MG)
96.	Talala-Dalvada (MG)
97.	Gandhidham-Kandla Port (BG)
98.	Gandhidham-New Bhuj (BG)
99.	Boriyavi-Vadtal-Swaminarayan (BG)
100.	Anand-Khambat (BG)
101.	Nadiad-Kapadvanj (BG)
102.	Sihor-Palitana (BG)

Facilities for Labourers

3708. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of labourers are working in the godowns and sheds of the Railways and no facilities are being provided to them;

(b) if so, whether the Railways propose to provide them facilities on the lines of those provided to the Railway employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A large number of labourers, arranged by consignors/consignees or their handling contractors work in the Railway godowns/goods sheds and basic necessary facilities are being provided for them at these locations.

(c) Instructions have been issued to Zonal Railways to provide basic facilities like drinking water, toilets,

Ban on Sedition Law

3709. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for complete ban on sedition law in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Labourers Engaged in BHEL

3710. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any plan for regularising all the contract labourers engaged in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Not applicable in view of response at (a) above.

(c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), being a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU), adheres to the recruitment guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) from time to time. As per the DPE O.M. No. 24(11)/96(GL-010)/GM dated 02.11.1998, all the CPSEs are required to notify all vacancies meant for recruitment to the post carrying specified pay scale on an All India basis. However, the contract labour fulfilling eligibility criteria are allowed age relaxation of up to 84 months.

Amenities at Sarai Rohilla Station

3711. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all basic amenities are not made available to passengers at Delhi-Sarai Rohilla station;

(b) if so, the time by which the above station will be developed with all the basic amenities;

(c) the number of trains operating from the station on daily basis;

(d) whether operation of some of the trains has been shifted from this station;

(e) if so, whether any alternative arrangements have been made to overcome the hardship being faced by the passengers in this regard; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) All basic passenger amenities are available at Delhi Sarai Rohilla station.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, 12 pairs of trains are originating/terminating from this station.

(d) No trains have been shifted recently.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

*[English]***Gasoline Exporting Companies**

3712. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of the gasoline exporting companies alongwith the names of countries to whom they are supplying gasoline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): The details of the gasoline exporting companies alongwith the names of countries to whom they are supplying gasoline during the year 2010-11 are given below:

Name of Company	Quantity (TMT*)	Name of Country
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	20	Indonesia
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	225.0	Mauritius, Oman, UAE and Singapore
Reliance Industries Ltd.	11426.0	Bahamas, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Netherland, Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, USA and UAE
Essar Oil Ltd.	1763.0	Indonesia and Singapore.

*TMT - Thousand Metric Tonne

Establishment of New Urea Plants

3713. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish some new urea plants in the country with a view to increase the production capacity of urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount to be invested to establish the above plants and their production capacity;

(d) whether the country will be self reliant in demand and supply of urea after these plants starts producing urea; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Cabinet approved, in principle, the proposal for revival of closed units of HFCL and FCIL April 2007. In October 2008, the Cabinet approved the constitution of an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) with the mandate to evaluate all options for revival of closed units

of HFCL and FCIL and make suitable recommendations for consideration of CCEA. ECOS has considered the various options and finalized its recommendations. Based on the recommendation of the ECOS, a note for consideration of CCEA has been finalised and forwarded to Cabinet Secretariat on 10th June 2011 for placing it before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. The Cabinet has approved the proposal on 8th August 2011 with the stipulation that BIFR proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision. The capacity of each of the proposed urea plant is 1.15 MTPA each and is estimated to cost Rs. 4500 crores each.

(d) and (e) Presently there is demand supply gas of approximately 75 Lakh MT per annum. The country will be self reliant in urea once the proposed projects of revival, revamp, expansion and Greenfield projects are commissioned.

Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme

3714. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nutrient Based Subsidy scheme has not been tested before its implementation;

(b) if so, the reasons for implementing such an untested scheme; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) In the context of the Nation's food security, the declining response of agricultural productivity to increased fertilizer usage in the country and ensure the balanced application of fertilizers, the Government introduced the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic fertilizers. The NBS policy has been introduced by the Government based on the recommendation of the Group of Ministers and after consultations with the State Governments and the fertilizer industry and after the Inter Ministerial Consultations. The Government has introduced this policy after considering all the issues relating to agriculture productivity, balanced fertilization and growth of indigenous fertilizer industry and examining all options for rationalization of existing fertilizer subsidy regime.

ROB in Ernakulam Kayamkulam Section

3715. 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 Over Bridges (ROBs) in Caritas Junction, Kumaranalloor and Mooledam in Ernakulam-Kayamkulam BG section in the State of Kerala as well as doubling work of rail lines in the said section;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of fund allotted for each ROB in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Regular meetings are being held with State Govt. Authorities to expedite land availability and sort out other issues for expeditious completion of the ongoing projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala.

The works of Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Kumaranalloor and Mooledam in Ernakulam-Kayamkulam

BG section in the State of Kerala have been sanctioned in the year 2005-06. The works are held up for want of land for the approaches. The work of ROB at Caritas Junction is also sanctioned in Railway Works Programme 2010-11. Submission of General Arrangement Drawing is awaited from the State Government.

Doubling works have been commissioned in Ernakulam-Mulanthuruthi and Kayankulam-Mavelikkara sections. Works are in progress in Mavelikkara-Chengannur section. Doubling works in Chengannur-Mulanthuruthi and Mulanthuruthi-Priravam Road sections will be taken up as and when land is made available.

(c) and (d) Land is yet to be acquired for the above ROBs by the State Government of Kerala.

(e) Details of funds (Rs. in Lakhs) allotted are given below:

Year	LC No. 30	LC No. 33	LC No. 36
2011-12	25	50	25
2010-11	-	50	25
2009-10	-	45	45

[*Translation*]

Adarsh Stations in Uttar Pradesh

3716. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of Adarsh Stations in Uttar Pradesh alongwith details of funds allocated and spent thereon, station-wise, year-wise; and

(b) the time by which work on these stations is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) 63 railway stations have been identified for development as Adarsh Station in the State of Uttar Pradesh, out of which 20 stations have been developed as Adarsh Station so far. Works of development of Adarsh Station are undertaken under Plan Head "Passenger Amenities". Funds are sanctioned Railway-wise. The territories of the State of Uttar Pradesh fall on 5 (five) Zonal Railways for which fund allocation in the year 2011-12 and expenditure upto June, 2011 are as under:

(in Rs. Crore)

Railway	Budget allotment	Expenditure (upto June, 2011)
East Central	83.93	08.82
North Central	80.68	13.81
North Eastern	25.12	06.29
Northern	85.25	31.66
West Central	38.99	06.85

(b) Out of remaining 43 stations to be developed as Adarsh Station, 30 stations are planned for completion during 2011-12.

[English]

Taxes/Duties

3717. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are charging service tax on its catering and advertisement services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the taxes so collected are not being paid to the Government exchequer;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Ministry of Finance has asked the Railways to deposit service tax and excise duty on rolling stocks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Salaries of Chief Executives

3718. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Companies Act, 1956 has prescribed any ceiling on the remuneration of chief executive officers (CEOs) of companies;

(b) if so, the details of the upper limit of the remuneration of CEOs;

(c) whether some companies are paying more than the prescribed ceiling to its CEOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against such companies?

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

(b) The total managerial remuneration to be paid to a Board level CEO of a company having only one Whole Time Director or a Manager is 5% of the net profit of the company and the total remuneration to be paid to all the Board level Directors together of a company, having more than one Whole Time Director or Manager, is 10% of the net profit of the company under Section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956. In case of companies having inadequate profit or making losses the remuneration is determined in accordance with the directions under Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) to (e) The companies may pay more than the prescribed ceiling to their CEOs who are holding Board level positions with the approval of the Central Government as per provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Translation]

Recognition to Live-in-Relationship

3719. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given recognition to live-in-relationship;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the court has recognized the need for legal support, in case any disharmony/dispute arises between couples living in live-in-relationship. for women;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to make a law in view of providing legal social security and support to the persons living in such relationship;

(e) if so, the time by which such a law is likely to be introduced; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India while allowing Criminal Appeal No.'s 2028 - 2029 of 2010 in the case of D. Velusamy Vs. D. Patchaiammal, has *inter alia* held as under:-

"33. In our opinion a 'relationship in the nature of marriage' is akin to a common law marriage. Common law marriages require that although not being formally married:-

- (a) The couple must hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses.
- (b) They must be of legal age to marry.
- (c) They must be otherwise qualified to enter into a legal marriage, including being unmarried.
- (d) They must have voluntarily cohabited and held themselves out to the world as being akin to spouses for a significant period of time.

In our opinion a 'relationship in the nature of marriage' under the 2005 Act must also fulfill the above requirements, and in addition the parties must have lived together in a 'shared household' as defined in Section 2 (s) of the Act. Merely spending weekends together or a one night stand would not make it a 'domestic relationship'.

34, In our opinion not all live in relationships will amount to a relationship in the nature of marriage to get the benefit of the Act of 2005. To get such benefit the conditions mentioned by us above must be satisfied, and this has to be proved by evidence. If a man has a 'keep' whom he maintains financially and uses mainly for sexual purpose and/or as a servant it would not, in our opinion, be a relationship in the nature of marriage".

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Under the present social conditions it is not considered appropriate to make any legislative changes.

[English]

Practice by Lawyers

3720. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified the Section 30 of the Advocates Act, 1961 recently, enabling the lawyers to practice in courts across the country irrespective of their enrolment in any bar council without the need to transfer licence to their desired States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the date from which this section will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Subject to provision of the Advocates Act, 1961, every advocate whose name is entered in the State roll shall be entitled as of right to practice throughout the territories to which this Act extends.

(c) This section has come into force with effect from the 15th June, 2011,

[Translation]

Running Petrol Pumps on Contract

3721. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether petrol pumps at many places are being run on contract in connivance with officers of public sector oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said petrol pumps are involved in selling adulterated oil, underweighing and other irregularities;

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

(e) if so, the details of the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

(HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) operate some of the Retail Outlets (ROs) in the country on Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) basis. The staff on the forecourt are provided by the service provider, who is on contract with the Corporation for providing the staff for such services. The operation of such COCO ROs is carried out under the supervision of a designated officer of the concerned OMC.

(c) to (e) The three OMCs have reported that no incident of irregularities including adulteration, short delivery, etc. have come to light/detected at COCO ROs.

[English]

Chief Justice of High Court

3722. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than one Chief Justice has been appointed in any High Court during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint two Chief Justice for Punjab and Haryana High Courts, it being one of the largest High Courts in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) As per Article 216 of the Constitution of India, every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint.

Model Landlord-Tenant Agreement

3723. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has laid guidelines for a model Landlord-Tenant Agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to implement the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Preservation of Biological Samples

3724. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps for the preservation of biological samples in criminal cases, so as to prevent their decaying before they are sent for forensic tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Law Commission Report on Advocate Act

3725. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government agreed with the recommendation of the 184 Law Commission Report on the 'problem method' being sought to be introduced in the examination system to an extent of about 75 per cent in each paper, apart from 25 per cent for theory, given its obvious advantages of promoting more analytical thinking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the 184th Law Commission Report on 'The Legal Education & Professional Training and Proposals for Amendments to the Advocates Act, 1961 and the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(d) the number of permissions granted by the Bar Council of India (BCI) to start law college across the country which had to be withdrawn during the last three years; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that permission are granted by the BCI to only those law colleges that have sufficient wherewithal and resources in terms of teachers, support staff and infrastructure to provide quality legal education to its prospective students?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The recommendations made in the 184th Report of the Law Commission on 'The Legal Education & Professional Training and Proposals for Amendments to the Advocates Act, 1961 and the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 are being examined in consultation with the Department of Higher Education and the Bar Council of India.

(d) The Bar Council of India has informed that after due inspection and opportunity given for improvement, the colleges were directed by them to discontinue admission of students. The number of law colleges which were having approval of affiliation from the Bar Council of India but subsequently their request for extension of approval of affiliation were refused by them during last three years are-

2008-09	8
2009-10	1
2010-11	21

(e) The Bar Council of India has informed that every effort is being made to ensure that each college follows the Bar Council of India Rules, 2008 which deal with minimum standards of legal education to be adopted by all institutions in the country.

SKO Dealers

3726. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) dealers have not maintained the kerosene oil quota for distribution to retailers which is allotted to them in Delhi region;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from Delhi SC/ST SKO dealers for providing any alternate oil business schemes like CNG pump/retail outlet/petrol pump etc;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is made by the Government of India for cooking and illumination purposes. Further distribution of PDS kerosene within the State to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is controlled by the State Government. However, in the past few years, considerable expansion of domestic LPG in the country has taken place. While making PDS Kerosene allocation for 2011-12, factors such as the expansion in domestic LPG penetration, lapse of PDS Kerosene quota due to non-uptilment and higher per capita allocation (PCA) for States/UTs during 2010-11 were kept in view, and consequently the PDS Kerosene quota was reduced for several states, including the State of Delhi.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. This Ministry has received representations from the various Kerosene Dealers Associations including from the Delhi SC/ST SKO Dealer Association for providing any alternate oil business schemes like LPG Distributorship/CNG pump/retail outlet. The Government has not taken a decision in the matter.

SFIO

3727. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give more powers to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and create public awareness about companies with get rich quick schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to bring an awareness among general public about online or offline fraudulent methods adopted by unregistered companies which defraud innocent public by making tall claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Keeping in view the recommendations made by Vepa Kamesam

committee, it is proposed to give statutory recognition to SFIO. Besides, powers such as treating its investigation report as a report filed by a Police Officer, giving SFIO power to issue letter of requests (letter Rogatory) in cases involving companies having business/interests outside the country and definition of the term 'fraud' alongwith its punishment are also proposed to be included, subject to due approvals, in the revised Companies Bill for strengthening its enforcement framework. The Ministry has been organizing Investor awareness workshops and seminars in partnership with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) and institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) and trade chambers throughout the country to bring awareness amongst the general public for assisting in taking appropriate investment decisions. It has also been taking up print media campaigns and issue of advertisements in leading national and regional vernacular newspapers in form of advisory to the potential investors to be careful before making any deposit/investment in collective schemes of any entity either through online or offline.

Protection of Journalists

3728. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to enact a law aimed at protecting journalists from criminals and other elements inimical to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the salient features of the proposed legislation; and

(d) the time by which such an act is likely to be enacted?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Opening of Jan Aushadhi Outlets

3729. DR. TARUN MANDAL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to open more Jan Aushadhi Outlets in the country in order to provide the medicines to the people at the affordable prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Jan Aushadhi Outlets are being opened to make quality medicines available at affordable prices to the people wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in Government Hospitals, identifying the agency to manage such stores and supporting prescription of unbranded generic drugs by concerned doctors. Therefore, opening of stores in fact actually depends upon the support and cooperation the State Government extends in allotting the space, identifying the agency to manage such stores and prescription of unbranded generic drugs.

PSUs Joint Venture Agreements

3730. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been empowered to supervise or conduct audit of Joint Venture agreements between Public Sector Undertakings and Private Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the audited accounts of such agreements are placed before the Parliament; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Joint Ventures incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 1956 in which Government Companies hold not less than 51 percent of the paid up capital of the Joint Venture fall under the audit purview of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) under the provisions of Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956. The CAG appoints the auditors and conducts the supplementary/test audit of the accounts of such companies.

(c) and (d) As per section 619(A) (1) the Central Government shall cause to lay the annual report on the working and affairs of such companies as mentioned above, before the Parliament together with a copy of the audit report and any comments there upon, or supplement to, the audit report, made by the CAG.

[*Translation*]

Drought Prone Area Development Programme

3731. SHRI SOHAN POTAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount released under Drought Prone Area Development Programme to various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether some States/UTs have not been released the amount under the Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons for delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Details of amount released under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) during each of the last three years and the current year State and UT-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) DPAP is under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States. The States covered under DPAP are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Under this programme, project-wise funds are released by the Department of Land Resources in 7 installments for the projects sanctioned upto 2002-03 and 5 installments for the projects sanctioned from 2003-04 to 2006-07.

The programme being demand driven, subsequent installments are released on receipt of project-wise claim proposal from the State Governments alongwith requisite supporting documents as per norms prescribed in the Guidelines. As such, receipt of proposals and sanction of funds is a continuous process. In case the proposals that are found incomplete for one or the other reason, the same are referred back to the State Government for compliance.

Statement

Central Funds Released under DPAP during the Last Three Years & Current Year (As on 31.07.2011)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Year-wise central fund released				Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.87	37.38	44.27	1.96	139.48
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	24.38	20.76	14.92	0.49	60.55
4.	Gujarat	39.33	51.31	18.65	0.67	109.96
5.	Himachal Pradesh	8.59	4.04	19.36	1.06	33.05
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.40	3.87	9.61	3.22	23.10
7.	Jharkhand	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90
8.	Karnataka	57.76	54.06	40.39	2.18	154.39
9.	Madhya Pradesh	56.97	47.56	37.48	0.86	142.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Maharashtra	64.03	79.79	80.93	1.42	226.17
11.	Odisha	25.13	43.29	27.45	0.51	96.38
12.	Rajasthan	18.10	18.71	21.93	4.98	63.72
13.	Tamil Nadu	35.49	14.48	16.18	2.91	69.06
14.	Uttar Pradesh	39.72	25.11	12.52	0.00	77.35
15.	Uttarakhand	7.07	4.11	15.01	0.00	26.19
16.	West Bengal	6.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.57
	Total	448.31	404.47	358.70	20.26	1231.74

Note: DPAP is implemented in 16 States only.

[English]

Availability of Cheaper Medicines

3732. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the long standing demands of public disclosure of every medicine patented in the country to bring more transparency and availability of cheaper medicines particularly expensive cancer and HIV drugs in the Indian market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent generic drugmakers from launching a cheaper version of drug by patent holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of patents granted in India can be obtained from the website www.ipindia.nic.in of Controller General of Patents Designs and Trademarks.

At present, the prices of medicines including Cancer and HIV Drugs in the country is regulated as per the provision of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. All the manufacturers are required to follow the price fixed by NPPA for the scheduled drugs. As for non-scheduled drug no person can sell any formulation (medicines) of price controlled category to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government. In

respect of drugs-not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities /packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc.

As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS (now renamed as IMS Health) and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, subject to prescribed conditions, the manufacturers is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

(b) As per Section 48 of the Indian Patent Act, 1970 (as amended from time to time), it confers upon the patentee:

(a) where the subject matter of the patent is a product, the exclusive right to prevent third parties, who do not have his consent, from the act of making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing for those purposes that product in India;

- (b) where the subject matter of the patent is a process, the exclusive right to prevent third parties, who do not have his consent, from the act of using that process, and from the act of using, offering for sale, selling or importing for those purposes the product obtained directly by that process in India.

[*Translation*]

Cap on Subsidised Kerosene Oil

3733. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for putting a cap on the use of subsidised kerosene oil is under consideration of the Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban the use of subsidised kerosene oil for fisheries, mango cultivation, special cultivation, aanganwadi etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to put a cap on the use of subsidized kerosene. In the past few years, considerable expansion of domestic LPG in the country has taken place. While making PDS Kerosene allocation for 2011-12, factors such as the expansion in domestic LPG penetration, lapse of PDS Kerosene quota due to non-upliftment and higher per capita allocation (PCA) for States/UTs during 2010-11 were kept in view, and consequently the PDS Kerosene quota was rationalized for several States/UTs.

(c) and (d) Allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is made by the Government of India for cooking and illumination purposes. However, as per clause 3(1) of PDS Kerosene Control Order, 1993 the Central Government or the State Government, may by order, permit any person to use kerosene for such other purposes as it may specify in that order. At present there is no proposal to change this position.

Allotment of Houses under IAY

3734. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to allot houses under Indira Awas Yojana on priority basis to families having income less than one lakh and who are affected by natural calamities and fire by abolishing the compulsory condition of enrolment in BPL list;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam. As per Guidelines for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), 5% of the total funds allocated under IAY are kept apart to meet exigencies arising out of the natural calamities and other emergent situations like riot, arsons, fire, rehabilitation etc. At the district level, 10% of the district's annual allocation or Rs. 70 lakh whichever is higher, can be utilized for this purpose. The target group for houses under the IAY are Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the rural areas. Non-BPL households are not eligible for unit assistance under the scheme.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Punishment to Guilty Persons in Bhopal Gas Tragedy Case

3735. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the number of persons found guilty in connection with the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, so far, alongwith the nature of punishment accorded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): The details of persons/company found guilty and the nature of punishment accorded to them by the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal in criminal case No. 8460/1995, vide its judgment dated 7.6.2011, are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the accused	Sections of law	Sentence awarded (Punishment, fine)
1	Mr. Keshub Mahindra	304-A/35 IPC 336 IPC 337/35 IPC 338/35 IPC	02 years, ₹ 1 lac 03 months, ₹ 250/- 06 months, ₹ 500/- 01 year, ₹ 1000/-
2.	Mr. V.P. Gokhale	-do-	-do-
3.	Mr. Kishore Kamdar	-do-	-do-
4.	Mr. J. Mukund	-do-	-do-
5.	Mr. S.P. Choudhary	-do-	-do-
6.	Mr. K.V. Shetty	-do-	-do-
7	Mr. S.I. Qureshi	-do-	-do-
8.	UCIL India	304 A IPC 336 IPC 337/35 IPC 338/35 IPC	₹ 5 lacs ₹ 250/- ₹ 500/- ₹ 1000/-

Also, in default of fine each of the accused persons shall undergo six months of imprisonment in addition.

Prices of Fertilizers

3736. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI RAKESH PANDEY:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI RADHEY MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the prices of fertilizers:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the subsidy on fertilizers as well;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the justification for providing the subsidy by increasing the prices of fertilizers;

(f) the subsidy provided by the Government on fertilizers during each of the last three years and the current years;

(g) whether the production of fertilizers have not increased even after spending the huge amount of funds for providing the subsidy on fertilizers; and

(h) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Government of India is implementing New Pricing Scheme-III for Urea and Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for 22 grades of decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers namely DAP, MAP, TSP, DAP Lite, MOP, SSP, Ammonium Sulphate (caprolactum grade produced by FACT and GSFC) and 15 grades of complex fertilizers to make fertilizers available to the farmers at affordable prices. Urea is provided to farmers at subsidized Maximum Retail Price of Rs. 5310/- Per MT whereas Maximum

Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers has been left open and manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level. Under the NBS scheme, subsidy on P&K fertilizers is fixed annually on the basis of its nutrients content (*i.e.* Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur). NBS is fixed taking into consideration the affordability of the farmers and prices of fertilizers in the international market.

(f) The subsidy provided by the Government on fertilizers during the last three years and the current years is as under:

(Fig. in Rs. crore)

Periods/ fertilizers	P&K fertilizers	Urea	Total for all fertilizers
2008-09	65554.79	33939.92	99494.71
2009-10	39452.06	24580.23	64032.29
2010-11	41500.00	24336.68	65836.68
2011-12(B.E.)	29706.87	23883.00	53589.87

(g) and (h) Production of fertilizers during the last three years is as under:

(Fig. in Lakh Metric Tonne)

Year/Fertilizers	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Urea	199.22	211.12	218.80
DAP	29.93	42.46	35.37
Complex Fertilizers	68.48	80.39	87.27
SSP	25.34	30.93	37.07

The production of P&K fertilizers is dependent on availability of Rock Phosphate (RP) and Potash. India is totally import dependent in case of Potash as there is no known reserve of Potash in the Country. There is very less reserve of RP in the country and that too of not good quality which can be utilized only for production of SSP. The quantity of RP available in India is not even sufficient to meet the demand of SSP industries. Therefore, due to unavailability of indigenous raw materials for P&K fertilizers, the production of these fertilizers is increasing only marginally. The subsidy on Urea has increased due to increase in the cost of inputs (fuel & feed stock) used for production. Except for some revamp project no new capacity addition in the form of Greenfield, Brownfield and Expansion Project has taken place resulting in no substantial increase in production of Urea.

[English]

Kerosene Quota other than PDS

3737. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has approved special Kerosene Quota other than PDS for the operation of outboard mechanised engine vessel for fishing to weaker sections of the fishermen community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to grant kerosene quota other than the PDS; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An additional allocation of 3200 KL Kerosene per month was sanctioned to the State of Tamil Nadu for use by fishermen in their boats, at a non-subsidized rate, which was excluding the component of fiscal subsidy and the under-recovery to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

(c) and (d) A request from the state Government of Maharashtra was received in this Ministry for grant of kerosene quota other than PDS for distribution to the fisheries co-operative societies. In response to this, the State Government was requested to submit a formal proposal to this Ministry indicating the quantity of non-subsidized kerosene required.

NSSO Report

3738. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) has released report on "Some Characteristics of Urban Slum 2008-2009" in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a Committee to look into the aspects of Slum Statistics/Census etc. as reported in the said report;

(d) if so, whether the said Committee has submit their report;

(e) the details of the recommendations made by the said Committee; and

(f) the details of recommendations on which action has been initiated by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The report was released in May, 2010.

(b) The main highlights of the report are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The above mentioned report does not mention about setting up of a Committee to look into the aspects of slum statistics/census. However, a Committee was set up by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to study the slum definition and to estimate urban slum population for the whole country on the basis of available data.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The summary of recommendations of the Committee is as follows:

(i) To count the slum population even in cities having less than 20000 population.

(ii) A contiguous area with 20-25 Households having following slum like characteristics to be considered as a slum area:

- Predominant roof material: any material other than concrete (RBC/RCC)
- Availability of drinking water source: not within premises of the census house
- Availability of latrine: not within premises of the census house
- Drainage facility: no drainage or open drainage

(f) As a follow up of the recommendations of the Committee, the slum population in all statutory cities/towns in the country irrespective of their size has been counted during census 2011.

Statement

Highlights of the NSSO report on Characteristics of Urban Slums (2008-09)

- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along nallahs and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tubewell.
- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.
- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by waterlogging during monsoon - 32% with inside of slum waterlogged as well as approach road to the slum, 7% where the slum was waterlogged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was waterlogged in the monsoon.
- Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums. At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums did not have any latrine facility at all.
- About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums and 24% non-notified slums.
- Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums and 19% non-notified slums.
- Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums.

Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.

Digital Mapping of Coastal Areas

3739. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has recently conducted a digital mapping of coastal areas especially in Gujarat for the purpose of gaining knowledge on resources available, forewarning in case of tsunamis, cyclones etc.;

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

(c) the other uses of this digital mapping of coastal areas in the country?

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

(b) Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) has initiated work on cutting edge research areas such as: (i) Multi-hazard Vulnerability Mapping, (ii) Real-time tsunami inundation modeling as well as (iii) 3-D GIS for street level inundation estimates within the near coastal most vulnerable zones purely for the purposes of quantifying depth and extent of coastal inundation due to tsunami and cyclone generated storm surges.

Tsunami inundation modelling for the areas of Mandvi and Dwaraka in Gujarat is currently being done by Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM) Project Directorate located at Chennai, by using topographic data obtained through Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS surveys.

National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) is carrying out Airborne Laser Terrain Mapper (ALTM) survey to generate digital topographic information for the near coastal zones, for use in inundation modelling. The data acquisition so far has been completed for Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. ALTM-based digital topographic mapping has so far been completed for near coastal areas between Nagapattinam (Tamil Nadu) to Puri (Odisha). The broad scientific methodologies for 3-D GIS have been established and pilot work over the Nagapattinam-Cuddalore area of Tamil Nadu has been successfully. Work is under way for the remaining near coastal most vulnerable zones of the country.

Survey of India (SOI) has completed preparatory work for generating micro-scale topographic data over Gujarat completed under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Program of the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

Coastal vulnerability mapping for multi-hazards has been completed by INCOIS at macro-scale for planning purposes for entire Indian coastline including Gujarat coast.

(c) The Ministry plans to develop micro-scale vulnerability maps for all the near coastal vulnerable areas of the country that can be used by administrators and risk managers for micro-level multi-hazard resilient development planning, ICZM, saving lives and property.

[*Translation*]

Old Age Pension Scheme

3740. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes run by the Government regarding old age pension at present;

(b) the total funds allocated and spent under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total number of beneficiaries under such schemes, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the same effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Schemes (IGNOAPS), old age pension is provided to persons who are 60 years or higher and belong to a household below poverty line as per criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of ₹ 200/- per month per beneficiary is provided to States under IGNOAPS for beneficiaries in the age group of 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- for beneficiaries who are 80 years or above. States have been urged to contribute at least an equal amount from their own resources. In addition, some State Governments have their own old age pension schemes with varying eligibility criteria.

(b) IGNOAPS is a Component Of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which was transferred to State plan in the year 2002-03. The funds under NSAP are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Ministry of Finance to the States and by Ministry of Home Affairs to UTs in combined manner for all the schemes under NSAP together. The funds allocated and utilized under NSAP during the last three years and current year is as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Allocation	Utilisation
2008-09	4500.00	3875.31
2009-10	5200.00	4718.83
2010-11	5162.00	5480.60
2011-12	6158.00	894.68*

*₹ 2100.60 crore released upto July 2011. Expenditure as per reports received from State Governments.

(c) The number of beneficiaries provided assistance under IGNOAPS, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Identification of beneficiaries and disbursement of pension under the scheme is responsibility of the State Governments. State Governments have been advised to disburse pension through Bank/Post Office accounts of beneficiaries, where feasible. Social Audit and Annual verification has also been introduced under NSAP. Further, State Governments have also been advised to prepare a database of beneficiaries and keep it in public domain to increase transparency and accountability.

Statement

Number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries provided central assistance under IGNOAPS as on 31.03.2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	971709
2.	Bihar	2341267
3.	Chhattisgarh	530193
4.	Goa	2734

1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	298519
6.	Haryana	130306
7.	Himachal Pradesh	90619
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	129000
9.	Jharkhand	650145
10.	Karnataka	782538
11.	Kerala	185316
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1166199
13.	Maharashtra	1072113
14.	Odisha	1193176
15.	Punjab	159792
16.	Rajasthan	574828
17.	Tamil Nadu	1014172
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3274780
19.	Uttarakhand	191168
20.	West Bengal	1271631
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	14500
22.	Assam	598965
23.	Manipur	50714
24.	Meghalaya	48112
25.	Mizoram	23747
26.	Nagaland	40462
27.	Sikkim	15169
28.	Tripura	136592
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1063
30.	Chandigarh	4094
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	944
32.	Daman and Diu	130
33.	NCT Delhi	94000
34.	Lakshadweep	36
35.	Puducherry	15523
Grand Total		17074256

[*English*]

Conversion of Coal-Based Fertilizers Unit

3741. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to convert the sick coal based fertilizer units into gas-based units.

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

(c) the time by which the Talcher fertilizer plant is likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) At present there is no sick PSU fertilizer unit running on coal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 4th August 2011 decided to revive the closed units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) including the Talcher Unit of FCIL. Since the process of revival involves clearance by Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR), submission of suitable tied up revival proposals by the nominated PSUs, final approval by CCEA to the revival proposals submitted by the nominated PSUs etc. it is not possible to give a time limit for operationalization of the Talcher fertilizer plant at this stage.

Sabarmati Railway Station

3742. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested for the development of Sabarmati Railway Station so as to reduce the vehicular traffic at the station; and

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

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

(b) Various works like provision of two high level platforms, foot over bridge connecting platform no. 1 & 2/3, widening of entry and exit of the station, paved circulating area, improvement to façade of station building and new waiting rooms for the development of Sabarmati have been completed.

Certain other works for further development of Sabarmati Railway station as a terminal station are under consideration at the Planning stage.

Fertilizer Policy

3743. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent reports have indicated that the Government's fertilizer policy has failed to increase the domestic production and to make available high quality product to the Indian farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The CAG report on performance audit of fertilizer subsidy has observed that the production of fertilizers has increased only marginally and the changes in the subsidy regime, including NPS stages I to III have failed to incentivize increase in domestic production of fertilizers and capacity addition.

The New Pricing Scheme (NPS) was introduced to encourage efficiency parameters, use of most efficient feedstock and state-of-art technology, ensure viable rate of return within the above parameters, introduce greater transparency/simplification and induce urea units to undertake cost-cutting measures on their own to be competitive. Therefore the aim of change in subsidy policy from RPS to NPS was not capacity addition and incentivize urea production. To increase domestic production of urea and capacity of urea units, the Government has announced a separate policy/scheme for new investment in urea sector and off take of urea from joint venture abroad on 4th September 2008 which is aimed at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield projects.

Complementary Passes

3744. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	11.93	10.30	12.65	2.30	7.24	4.08	6.84	1.84	6.30	5.82	6.04	0.68	0.00	0.00	3.52	1.04
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.26	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.03	1.15	0.85	0.99	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	0.73	0.89	2.09	0.10	2.48	2.20	2.35	0.35	2.17	2.10	2.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.09
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	1.00	0.54	0.71	0.31	1.20	1.20	1.13	0.28	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	7.03	5.54	7.84	2.10	4.06	2.05	3.58	0.98	2.24	2.83	1.85	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.02
Haryana	2.20	2.63	3.30	0.83	6.04	4.26	7.08	1.80	0.50	0.80	0.67	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.38	0.77	-0.22	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.05	0.19	0.14	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Karnataka	4.11	5.07	5.31	1.19	4.76	3.76	4.94	0.84	5.08	6.00	4.21	0.65	0.00	0.00	1.62	1.25
Kerala	0.95	0.99	0.74	0.36	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.08	1.50	1.55	1.54	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.11
Madhya Pradesh	1.86	3.54	4.73	1.21	7.02	7.43	9.34	1.72	1.14	1.39	1.12	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.05
Maharashtra	5.55	5.06	5.30	2.36	6.41	7.40	10.02	1.82	4.97	6.80	6.52	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.31	0.99
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.81	1.07	1.13	0.23	0.11	0.41	0.19	0.11	1.49	1.12	1.32	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
Puducherry	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	2.52	1.99	4.78	2.52	7.95	6.10	8.37	2.17	1.00	0.89	1.06	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	2.61	2.28	3.77	0.69	4.82	4.37	6.22	1.39	0.29	0.49	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
Tamil Nadu	5.65	4.27	3.42	0.67	3.13	2.55	2.18	0.38	5.87	5.07	4.69	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.24
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	8.98	5.72	7.62	2.61	10.94	11.10	12.09	1.87	2.67	3.15	2.16	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.26
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	2.01	1.17	1.40	0.52	1.23	1.65	1.46	0.24	4.79	4.79	3.29	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.11
Grand Total	58.25	51.20	64.98	18.12	68.61	59.66	77.45	16.27	42.70	45.13	39.05	5.43	0.00	0.00	10.94	4.45

*Figures are upto July 2011.

*DAP includes TSP and MAP.

Ernakulam Nagarcoil Memu Service

3746. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the trains announced in the Rail Budget 2011-12 are yet to be introduced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and target date if any, fixed in respect of each of the trains yet to be introduced; and

(c) the details of MEMU service on Ernakulam-Kollam-Nagarcoil section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The details of MEMU service on Ernakulam-Kollam-Nagarcoil section announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 are as under:

(i) Ernakulam-Kollam MEMU

(ii) Kollam-Nagercoil MEMU.

Out of 131 pairs of new trains announced in Railway Budget 2011-12, 33 pairs of new trains have been introduced. New trains announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12 are introduced during the financial year 2011-12.

Coaching Facilities to Minorities

3747. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the number of coaching centres where coaching is provided to such students; and

(c) the amount allocated by the Government to the coaching centres for this purpose during each of the last three years, and the current year?

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

(b) and (c) The details of coaching institutes in Mumbai including amount released to them during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. For the current year applications have been invited from the coaching institutes.

Statement*Details of coaching institutes funded during the year 2008-09 in Mumbai*

Sl.No.	Year	Name	Number of students sanctioned	Amount released (in rupees)
1.	2008-09	MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. 317, Corporate Centre, Nirmal Lifestyle, LBS Road, Mulund (W), Mumbai	730	8603500

Details of coaching institutes funded during the year 2009-10 in Mumbai

Sl.No.	Year	Name	Number of students sanctioned	Amount released (in rupees)
1.	2009-10	Maulana Azad Education Society, 3-Sealand, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Mumbai	50	675500

Details of coaching institutes funded during the year 2010-11 in Mumbai

Sl.No.	Year	Name	Number of students sanctioned	Amount released (in rupees)
1.	2010-11	C-Dac, Pune-Mumbai Centre	28	938000

[*Translation*]**Coastal Erosion**

3748. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to prevent erosion of the sea shores of Southern Gujarat;

(b) the funds allocated for the said purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the progress made during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Schemes for anti-sea erosion works are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. The assistance rendered by Central Government is technical, Catalytical and promotional in nature. During XI Plan, a State sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" has been approved by the Cabinet for providing central assistance to the State Governments under which the Grants-in-aid can be considered for undertaking flood control and river management works including anti-sea erosion works in critical reaches, on the specific requests from the concerned States.

(b) A scheme namely, "Providing coastal protection/ sea wall to combat erosion from Sangam Narayan temple to Gayatri temple at Taluka, Dwarka in district Jamnagar" with an estimated cost of Rs. 794.31 lakh has been included under FMP for which Rs. 200.00 lakh was released to the state government of Gujarat by Ministry of Finance in January, 2011.

(c) No proposal for seeking subsequent installment of central assistance towards the aforesaid scheme during

the current FY: 2011-12 has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources.

[*English*]**Allocation under TSC**

3749. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have not fully utilized the amount allocated under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines for utilization of funds in order to ensure effective implementation of TSC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. It is project based programme taking district as a unit operated in demand driven mode. The closing balance, *i.e.*, the funds not utilized during each of the last three years as on 31st March of the financial year, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under TSC, every district project has an approved project outlay. TSC guidelines stipulate that the next installment of funds shall be released to the States for the eligible districts only on utilization of at least 60% of the earlier released funds. The eligibility criteria for the release of final installment of the district project is utilization of 80% of the earlier released funds. The campaign therefore has an inbuilt provision of ensuring proper utilization of funds in order to ensure effective implementation of TSC by the project districts.

Statement

The closing balance, i.e., the funds not utilized during each of the last three years as on 31st March of the financial year, State-wise

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2721.42	9884.81	16925.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1434.34	1178.68	685.84

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	9431.43	6724.32	9449.60
4.	Bihar	9226.68	9258.77	7997.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2555.34	1135.77	4084.78
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.48	1.48	1.48
7.	Goa	22.39	22.39	22.39
8.	Gujarat	3524.87	1407.44	2766.82
9.	Haryana	1890.26	1388.32	2339.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1220.99	926.35	1735.93
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1995.35	945.10	2635.68
12.	Jharkhand	3432.99	3502.74	5316.06
13.	Karnataka	3436.60	4190.70	2408.42
14.	Kerala	953.74	583.00	2060.82
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8609.45	5864.80	7440.82
16.	Maharashtra	3373.13	1525.51	7173.71
17.	Manipur	450.35	1218.31	437.60
18.	Meghalaya	667.25	1060.57	2943.43
19.	Mizoram	492.75	486.46	858.05
20.	Nagaland	44.68	132.36	1096.85
21.	Odisha	11065.50	10838.08	12746.59
22.	Puducherry	23.87	18.68	15.77
23.	Punjab	1004.05	793.66	1489.41
24.	Rajasthan	3616.17	4751.23	6664.45
25.	Sikkim	258.95	0.00	112.86
26.	Tamil Nadu	1963.63	2722.95	5304.16
27.	Tripura	452.72	753.64	1104.70
28.	Uttar Pradesh	26785.30	4707.78	4562.86
29.	Uttarakhand	941.79	613.55	1161.59
30.	West Bengal	10019.57	5456.52	6129.45

[*Translation*]

Requirement of Rakes

3750. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand/request for rakes received by the Railways from various States for transportation of various materials *viz.* iron ore, fertilizers, chemicals etc. during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise/zone-wise/division-wise;

(b) the details of rakes made available to the respective States in lieu of their demands, year-wise, State-wise/zone-wise/division-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to meet such demands adequately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Railways have a system of having daily conferences at Railway Board level, Zonal Headquarter level and Division level wherein monitoring of demand and supply of rakes is done. In these conferences, rakes and locomotives are positioned in various Zones/Divisions to meet the demand. On a long term basis the Railways continuously upgrade their infrastructure, both fixed and rolling, to meet the demands adequately. Upgradation of track, bridges, signalling systems, construction of new line, Gauge conversion, doubling, etc. help to generate addition fixed capacity while increased procurement of better designed wagons and higher capacity locomotives help in increase the rolling stock infrastructure. These measures help the Railway to meet the demands adequately.

Condition of Coaches

3751. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coaches of Rajdhani Express in the country particularly Guwahati/Dibrugarh Express are very old and are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Railways propose to replace these with new coaches; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. New Delhi- Guwahati/Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express train is currently being serviced with new LHB design coaches, oldest of which are barely 5 years old.

Some other Rajdhani Services *viz.* Mumbai-New Delhi, Mumbai-Nizamuddin, Howrah-New Delhi, Sealdah-New Delhi, Bhubaneswar-New Delhi, New Delhi-Patna and Nizamuddin-Thiruvananthapuram are also with new LHB design coaches.

It is planned for conversion of other Rajdhani services, presently with conventional ICF design coaches, to new LHB rakes gradually.

[*English*]

Revival of Sick Units

3752. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick public sector units and their subsidiaries and the measures taken to revive them;

(b) the criteria, on which the public sector units are categorized as sick units;

(c) whether any of the above listed sick units have subsequently been revived successfully; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Based on the Public Enterprise Survey, 2009-10 laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2011, 69 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been identified as sick as on 31.3.2010. The Government have set up the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) vide Resolution in December 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, inter alia, on the revival and restructuring of sick CPSEs.

(b) As per the definition given in the BRPSE's Resolution, a CPSE will be considered 'sick' if it has accumulated losses in any financial year equal to 50% or more of its average net worth during 4 years immediately preceding such financial year and/or a CPSE which is a sick company within the meaning of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA).

(c) and (d) The Government have approved revival of 42 CPSEs based on the recommendations of BRPSE. Out of 42 CPSEs, 13 CPSEs (statement enclosed) have posted profits consecutively for 3 or more years till 2010-11 after the approval by the Government.

Statement

List of 13 CPSEs posted profit consecutively for 3 or more years

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE
1.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
2.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
3.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
4.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.
5.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.
6.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.
7.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
8.	MECON Ltd.
9.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.
10.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.
11.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.
12.	Central Electronics Ltd.
13.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.

[Translation]

Railway Connectivity amongst District Hqrs.

3753. CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to connect all the District Headquarters in the country by railway network as per the announcement made in the Rail Budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) the names of District Headquarters which are still not connected by railway network in the country, State-wise including Bihar; and

(d) the details and the present status of survey for connecting Shivhar District Hqrs. by railway network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present to provide rail connectivity to each district in the country. District-wise rail connectivity data is not maintained.

(d) The project for connecting Sitamarhi with Bapudham (Motihari) via Shivhar has already been sanctioned. Preliminary works have been taken up and are at various stages of progress.

[English]

Export of KVI Products

3754. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to provide special incentives to Khadi and Village industries to export more of their products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the value and quantity of the products exported during each of the last three years from various States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of steps to promote the export of khadi and village industries (KVI) products. These include: (i) providing incentives to institutions/KVI Units on direct export of KVI items @5% of the Free on Board (FOB) value to a maximum limit of ₹ 10.00 lakh and (ii) providing support through KVIC having the status of deemed Export Promotion Council (EPC) for promotion of international market for khadi products as per the guidelines of the Government (Ministry of Commerce & Industry). EPC provides trade information, professional advice, organizes visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities,

participate in trade fairs, exhibitions and Buyer Seller Meet in India and abroad, promotes interaction between the exporting community and builds a data base of exporters/importers.

(c) The major KVI products exported are handmade paper, papad, readymade garments, embroidery items, honey and silk & muslin khadi textiles. The value of KVI products exported during last three years is given below:

Sl.No.	Year	Value of KVI products exported (in ₹ lakh)
1.	2008-09	10484.23
2.	2009-10	8282.68
3.	2010-11 (Provisional)	7196.74

[*Translation*]

Rural Self Employment

3755. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only twenty per cent districts are benefited from the Rural Self Employment Scheme sponsored by Union Government for imparting training to rural youths and providing employment to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been formulated by the Government for smooth running of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under the Special Project component of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing placement linked skill development projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Under these projects, youth between the age group of 18-35 years are trained by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) to develop their skills in various trades with a view to get wage employment. Under the programme 75% placement is assured by the PIAs. Such projects are taken up in rural

areas of any district/districts in the country. District/area for implementation of the projects are selected by the Implementing Agencies and project proposals are formulated. Upto 31.3.2011, the Ministry had sanctioned 148 placement linked skill development projects covering more than 400 districts in the country.

(c) and (d) Ministry has formulated guidelines for smooth running of the placement linked skill development projects. These guidelines provide for the following:

- (i) Procedure for release of funds for implementation of the projects.
- (ii) Monitoring and review of the projects at State and Central level.
- (iii) Monitoring formats. Implementing authority is required to send quarterly progress report of the on going projects in prescribed formats.
- (iv) Audit. Financial audit of the project is to be carried out by Chartered Accountant of the PIA or any other authority appointed by the State Government/Coordinating Agency. The audit report together with action taken on the auditor's observations and physical progress under the project is required to be furnished at the time of release of 2nd and 3rd installment of Central funds.

New Trains in South Eastern Railway

3756. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating to introduce new express train service between Baripada and Puri as well as extending Howrah-Belda EMU services to Dantan Railway station falling under South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to take place in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce a new Express train between Baripada and Puri and to extend Howrah-Belda MEMU upto Dantan at present.

*[English]***Railway Quarters Colonies**

3757. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the railway quarters in the country are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether the All India Railwaymen's Federation has submitted any memoranda to the Railways in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon;

(d) the details of railway colonies in the country where the drinking water supplied is not safe, State-wise; and

(e) the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Railways have approximately 6.2 lakh number of quarters. Many of these quarters were built long time back as per the standards prevalent at that time. Subsequently, Railways have undertaken upgradation of basic amenities in old type quarters and replacement of old quarters which have outlived their lives. Replacement/improvement to quarters is a continuous process and works in this regard are taken up every year in phased manner based on availability of funds.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. All India Railwaymen's Federation has also raised the issue of improving the condition of Railway quarters and allied issues. These issues have been examined and instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways for according high priority towards improvement to quarters.

(d) and (e) Potable drinking water is made available in Railway colonies. Complaints, if any, received in this regard are attended and corrective action taken.

Implementation of Rajender Sachar Committee

3758. SHRI P. K. BIJU:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government review the implementation of Justice Rajender Sachar Committee recommendations on quarterly basis:

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has reviewed the progress made by the different Ministries/Departments during the last quarter of 2010-11 and first quarter of 2011-12;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent to which these Ministries have achieved the target set for implementation; and

(e) the further steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to encourage the said Ministries/Departments to implement these recommendations as per the target fixed?

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

(c) and (d) Achievements of various Ministries implementing the decisions taken on the recommendations of Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India (Justice Rajindar Sachar Committee) is enclosed at Statement.

(e) It has been recently decided by the Government to review the progress of implementation of the decisions taken as a follow-up action on the recommendations of Sachar Committee every six month by the Committee of Secretaries and the Cabinet as done in the case of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

Statement***Ministry/Department-wise status of implementation on the follow-up action on the major recommendations of the Sachar Committee***

The Government took decisions on the recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational status of the Muslim Community of India. The status of implementation of the decisions taken by Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee by different Ministries/Departments is as under:-

(i) Department of Financial Services:

(i) All public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a

substantial minority population. In 2007-08, 523 branches were opened in such districts. In 2008-09, 537 new branches were opened. In 2009-10, 743 new branches have been opened. During 2010-11, 645 bank branches have been opened up to September, 2010. A total of 2448 bank branches have been opened up to March, 2011 since 2007-08.

- (ii) RBI revised its Master Circular on 5th July, 2007 on priority sector lending (PSL) for improving credit facilities to minority communities. Since 2007-08, Rs. 1,43,396.70 crore up to March, 2011, which is 14.16% of total PSL were provided to minorities.
- (iii) District Consultative Committees (DCCs) of lead banks are regularly monitoring the disposal and rejection of loan applications for minorities.
- (iv) To promote micro-finance among women, 587088 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 3984.72 crore as micro-credit in 2010-11.
- (v) All public sector banks are organizing awareness campaigns in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population. In 2010-11, 1976 awareness campaigns were organized in such areas.
- (vi) Lead banks have organized 1219 entrepreneurial development programmes (EDPs) in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population.

(ii) Ministry of Human Resource Development:

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

Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, criteria of educationally backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy (53.67%: Census 2001). 490 KGBVs have been sanctioned for minority concentration districts.

- (a) Universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved.

The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.

- (b) One model college each would be set up in 374 educationally backward districts (EBDs) of the country. Of 374 EBDs, 67 are in identified minority concentration districts.
- (c) Under the sub-mission on polytechnics, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts. 57 districts out of 90 minority concentration districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. So far, 36 minority concentration districts have been covered for setting up polytechnics.
- (d) Preference is given by University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims. UGC has sanctioned 239 Women's hostels during 11th Plan in 90 minority concentration districts.
- (e) The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) has been launched with an allocation of Rs. 325 crore for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teachers' salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers, and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), has been launched with allocation of Rs. 125 crore for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.
- (f) For subsequent access to higher education and employment, the certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board.

- (g) Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up at three Central Universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Islamia University and Maulana Azad National Urdu University.
- (h) 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.
- (i) The States/UTs have been advised to undertake community based mobilization campaigns in areas having a substantial population of Muslims. In 2009-10, 19 districts having a substantial minority population were covered under Saakshar Bharat.
- (j) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are envisaged in the revised schemes. At present, JSSs are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.
- (k) The mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2008-09 and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with a concentration of Muslim population are being covered under this scheme.
- (l) All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised for using existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children.
- (m) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005.
- (n) Thirty five universities have started centers for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Besides, 1280 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 51 universities during 2009-10 and 1345 and 1367 such centres are proposed to be established during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(iii) Ministry of Minority Affairs:

- (a) An expert group, constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. This has been processed as per approved modalities, along with the report of the expert group on diversity index.
- (b) A Bill to amend Waqf Act, 1995 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2010 and passed on 7th May, 2010. It was then referred to the Rajya Sabha. The Bill has now been referred to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.
- (c) The Government has accorded in-principle approval for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). A consultancy firm has been appointed to work out the details for restructuring of NMDFC.
- (d) An Inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns, having substantial minority population, rapidly in a holistic manner submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in these 338 towns.
- (e) Three scholarship schemes for minority communities namely, pre-matric scholarship from class-I to X, post-matric scholarship from class XI to PhD and merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels have been launched. Under these schemes, since 2007-08, a total of 72.09 lakh scholarships have been awarded to the students belonging to minority communities. Further, a fellowship scheme called Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme for M.Phil and Ph.D. scholars has been launched and 757 fellowships have been awarded to fellows/students from minority communities during 2009-10.
- (f) The corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), which stood at Rs. 100 crore, was doubled to Rs. 200 crore in December, 2006. The corpus has been enhanced every year and now stands at Rs. 700.00 crore. The corpus will be further

increased by Rs. 50 crore which is available in the budget for 2011-12. Under the schemes of MAEF, since 2007-08, 280 NGOs have been given grants-in-aid for infrastructure development of educational institutions and 31145 scholarships were awarded to meritorious girls in classes-XI and XII.

- (g) A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07. 4725 students/candidates belonging to minority communities have benefited under this scheme in 2010-11 upto December, 2010.
- (h) A Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of 89 minority concentration districts in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have been approved and Rs. 2026.41 crores released to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations up to March, 2011 since launching of the programme.

(iv) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

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

(v) Planning Commission:

- (a) An autonomous Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA), to analyse data collected for taking appropriate and corrective policy decisions, has been set up in the Planning Commission.
- (b) A comprehensive institutional structure for fostering skill development has been set up in Planning Commission to address the skill development needs of the country including minorities. It includes National Council on Skill Development, National Skill Development Coordination Board and a National Skill Development Corporation.

(vi) Department of Personnel and Training:

- (a) A training module has been developed by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, for

sensitization of government officials. The module has been sent to the Central/State Training Institutes for implementation and it has been included in their training calendar. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) has prepared a module for sensitization of organized civil services and it has been incorporated in their training programme.

- (b) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by Department of Personnel & Training for posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas.
- (c) Guidelines for giving special consideration in the recruitment of minorities in Government, Railways, nationalized banks and public sector enterprises was issued by the Department of Personnel and Training on 8th January, 2007. Since then, the annual recruitment of minorities has been monitored regularly on annual basis.

(vii) Ministry of Home Affairs:

- (a) A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report and submitted its report.
- (b) Revised guidelines on Communal Harmony have been issued. A working group in National Advisory Council (NAC) has drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011. Comments of the MHA have been given already to NAC. (Ministry of Home Affairs).

(viii) Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation:

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

- (a) Under UIDSSMT, out of total project cost of Rs. 12928.93 crore, Rs. 2620.31 crore has been sanctioned for 108 towns, having a substantial minority population.

- (b) Under IHSDP, out of total projects cost of Rs. 9637.99 crore, 1817.38 crore has been sanctioned for 132 cities/towns having a substantial minority population.
- (c) Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Kerala have given exemption to Waqf Board properties from Rent Control Act.

(ix) Ministry of Labour and Employment:

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

(x) Ministry of Culture:

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

(xi) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

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

(xii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj:

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

(xiii) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting:

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting launched a multi-media campaign in 2008-09. In addition to this, for more effective dissemination of information to its target beneficiaries, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has undertaken multi-media campaign through print, radio and TV. To ensure greater transparency, the website of the Ministry has been made more users friendly. It contains detailed information about schemes, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), list of beneficiaries, photographs, physical and financial achievements etc.

[Translation]

New Zones in Railways

3759. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received proposals from various States for the creation of new railway zones in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of the criteria adopted by the Railways for the creation of new zones?

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

(b) During the last three years, proposals have been received for setting up of new zones with headquarters at the following locations:

State	Location for zonal headquarter
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
Gujarat	Ahmedabad; Gandhinagar
Jharkhand	Dhanbad; Ranchi
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram; Kozhikode
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
Maharashtra	Nagpur
Odisha	Sambalpur
West Bengal	Alipurduar; Malda; New Jalpaiguri

In addition, there was a proposal from Assam for creation of a new zone exclusively for the North Eastern region.

The proposals, when seen in the light of the criteria fixed for the creation of new zones, have not been considered feasible.

(c) New Railway Zones are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other administrative/operational requirements consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency, without any regional considerations.

[English]

Guidelines for Issue of Licenses

3760. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any new guidelines for the issue of licenses to private companies and research organisations for exploring oil and natural gas resources and other hydrocarbon resources in the country; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) for exploration of oil and gas and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy for exploration of CBM were approved by the Government in 1997 and no other guidelines have been issued for award of blocks for exploration of oil and gas resources in the country.

Job Card under MGNREGS

3761. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of person days generated and persons provided with 100 days of work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and UT-wise;

(b) whether it is mandatory to provide data in Management Information System for sanction of funds under the Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some problems have arisen in the software causing delayed submission of progress report by various States under the Scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of person days generated and households provided with 100 days of employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years and the current year as reported by the States and Union Territories are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of para 13, 15, 16 and 17 of Schedule I of MGNREG Act relating to transparency and proactive disclosures, reporting of expenditure on Management Information System (MIS) was prescribed as one of the pre-requisite sites for release of funds under MGNREGA. However, in view of difficulties expressed by the States, first installment of funds in 2011-12 was released even in cases where this pre-requisite was not complied with, subject to the condition that next/second installment of funds in 2011-12 would be released based on MIS data.

(d) No Madam.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement

MGNREGA: Persondays Generated and Households completed 100 days

Sl.No.	State	Persondays generated (in Lakhs)				Households completed 100 days (In Nos)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto June, 11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto June, 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2735.45	4044.3	3351.61	75.09	483058	1395537	964713	548
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.98	16.98	31.12	0	12788	276	602	0
3.	Assam	751.07	732.95	470.52	51.72	176778	130457	45490	465
4.	Bihar	991.75	1136.88	1602.62	30.44	102597	282797	284063	946
5.	Chhattisgarh	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35	497.54	251674	160851	184497	19522

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Gujarat	213.07	585.09	491.84	76.58	49160	103752	67653	3740
7.	Haryana	69.11	59.04	84.2	17.19	9855	8837	9077	448
8.	Himachal Pradesh	205.28	284.94	219.46	30.15	50193	48283	22052	127
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.8	128.71	210.68	2.24	7643	21360	60224	97
10.	Jharkhand	749.97	842.47	830.9	174.12	95473	133296	131149	2931
11.	Karnataka	287.64	2003.43	1097.85	25.84	27009	445930	131575	634
12.	Kerala	153.75	339.71	480.34	20.21	14344	43596	67970	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2946.97	2624	2198.18	185.93	979026	678717	467119	4505
14.	Maharashtra	419.85	274.35	200	35.53	32510	22630	28240	4407
15.	Manipur	285.62	306.18	295.61	3.88	137006	101	109339	0
16.	Meghalaya	86.31	148.48	199.81	1.35	26323	13453	19576	6
17.	Mizoram	125.82	170.33	165.98	3.83	91758	7059	131970	0
18.	Nagaland	202.7	284.27	334.34	0	34070	103436	190261	0
19.	Odisha	432.58	554.09	976.57	113.4	52459	82710	204229	2670
20.	Punjab	39.89	77.17	75.4	17.3	3970	7702	5243	154
21.	Rajasthan	4829.55	4498.1	3026.22	616.29	2631892	1514420	495830	9065
22.	Sikkim	26.34	43.27	48.14	1.68	2863	12633	25695	88
23.	Tamil Nadu	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93	460.53	508122	760689	1102070	708
24.	Tripura	351.12	460.22	374.51	47.18	56930	214218	81442	8
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2272.21	3559.23	3348.97	508.31	647525	796929	600559	4738
26.	Uttarakhand	104.33	182.41	230.2	13.29	12633	20664	25412	188
27.	West Bengal	786.61	1551.68	1553.08	116.5	23050	72123	104967	400
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5.83	4.03	0.26	12	657	174	0
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.48	0.7	0.47	0	66	24	0	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Goa	0	1.85	3.7	0.8	0	121	413	0
32.	Lakshadweep	1.82	1.41	1.34	0	481	20	71	0
33.	Puducherry	1.64	9.07	11.27	0.09	0	385	137	0
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		21632.48	28359.46	25715.24	3127.26	6521268	7083663	5561812	56398

[*Translation*]

Chhapra Express Accident

3762. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons were killed in accidents due to collision of Chhapra Express with a bus on the unmanned railway crossing between Patiyali-Dariaganj stations in Kashiram Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the above accident; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid by the Railways to the dependants of those killed in the accident and assistance provided to those injured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 07.07.2011 at 01.49 hours, while the Train No. 15108 Dn Mathura-Chhapra Express was on run between Patiyali-Daryaoganj stations of Kasganj-Kanpur Anwarganj Section of Izzatnagar Division of North Eastern Railway, it dashed with a bus at Unmanned Level Crossing No. 209/C. In this unfortunate incident, 39 persons travelling in the bus lost their lives and 33 persons were injured. No passenger of the train suffered any injury.

A statutory inquiry has been conducted into the above accident by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS)/ North Eastern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation based at Lucknow. In his preliminary report, he has provisionally concluded that the accident occurred due to negligent driving by the driver of the bus. Accordingly, he has attributed the cause of the accident to 'Failure of persons other than Railway staff'.

(c) Railway has no statutory liability under the Railways Act, 1989 or Claims Tribunal Act, 1987, for payment of compensation in case of accidents at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users in which railway passengers are not involved. As per Section 161 of the Railways Act, 1989, negligently crossing an unmanned level crossing is a punishable act. As per Section 131 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 also, the driver of motor vehicle has to follow certain precautions while crossing railway track. However, the victims or their dependents can claim compensation by

approaching Motor Vehicle Accident Tribunals and the compensation is payable only if any contributory negligence is proved on the part of the Railway Administration.

However, considering the severity of the incident, on humanitarian grounds, an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 2,00,000/- each to the next of the kin of deceased, Rs. 50,000/- to each grievously injured and Rs. 10,000/- to each simple injured person has been announced. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 84,80,000/- has been disbursed so far by the Railways.

Loan to MSME

3763. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently analysed the reasons for frequent hike of interest by financial institutions and sluggish flow of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to ensure these industries get adequate credit at a lower rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Since mid-March 2010, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has raised the repo rate eleven times by a cumulative of 325 basis points as inflation during most part of 2010-11 and the first quarter of 2011-12 had remained persistently above the comfort level of the RBI. Inflationary pressures have persisted due to a multitude of reasons.

As per information furnished by RBI, flow of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has increased and loans outstanding against MSMEs from public sector banks has gone up from Rs. 3,75,412 crore in March, 2010 to Rs. 4,85,771 crore in March, 2011 (provisional). (Source: RBI)

(c) Interest rates have been deregulated by RBI and Base Rate system has been introduced with effect from July 1, 2010 replacing the earlier Benchmark Prime

Lending Rate (BPLR) system with a view to enhancing transparency in lending rates of banks.

In terms of the recommendations of the Task Force on MSMEs under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, the RBI has advised the banks in June 2010 to achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) and a 10 per cent annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts. Further, banks have been advised to allocate 60 per cent of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises, to be achieved in stages *viz.*, 50 per cent in the year 2010-11, 55 per cent in the year 2011-12 and 60 per cent in the year 2012-13. The Government is implementing schemes like Credit Guarantee Scheme and Performance and Credit Rating Scheme to facilitate credit flow to the MSEs.

Proposals for New Trains

3764. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI J. RAMESH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received during last one year from various States for introduction of new trains pertaining to Express/inter-city/EMU/MEMU/Rajdhani/Garib Rath/Duranto/AC double decker trains, State-wise/zone-wise;

(b) the details of such proposals to which approvals have been accorded and the time-frame for the commencement of such trains, proposal-wise; and

(c) the details of such proposals received and denied approval alongwith the reasons therefor, proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Indian Railways do not introduce new train service on State-wise basis as railway network runs across State boundaries. A large number of proposals for introduction of new train services including Express/inter-city/EMU/MEMU/Rajdhani/Garib Rath/Duronto/AC double decker

trains, have been received at various levels of Railway administration and action as found feasible and justified is taken subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources and traffic justification. However, no compendium of statistics of these representations is maintained.

[English]

Foreign Companies in India

3765. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies operating in India at present, State-wise;

(b) the number of foreign companies registered during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has received revenue from the foreign companies by way of fees/charges for filing/registering various documents; and

(d) if so, the details of amount received from these companies during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per enclosed Statement.

(b) 820 foreign companies have been registered during the last three years.

(c) and (d) The Government has received Rs. 6.91 crore, Rs. 9.56 crore and Rs. 8.24 crore respectively, in the last three years (2008, 2009 and 2010) by way of filing/registration charges.

Statement

List of Foreign Companies Operating in India at Present, State-wise

State	Number of Foreign Companies (as on 18.08.2011)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	74
Assam	1
Chandigarh	3

1	2
Chhattisgarh	2
Delhi	1521
Goa	3
Gujarat	40
Haryana	179
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Jharkhand	2
Karnataka	248
Kerala	17
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	744
Odisha	10
Puducherry	1
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	187
Uttar Pradesh	40
West Bengal	54
Total	3138

Training to Minority Women

3766. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority women trained under the Leadership Development Programme since its inception in the country including Jharkhand, State-wise;

(b) whether this scheme is proving beneficial for the minority women; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Implementation of the scheme for

Leadership Development of Minority Women has not started.

PURA Scheme

3767. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted proposals to the Union Government under Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of such projects, State-wise and the current status thereof;

(c) the number of people benefited by way of employment as well as training from such projects; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to achieve the targets under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Central Government has approved PURA Scheme for implementation on pilot basis in 11th Five Year Plan. The scope of the scheme is to select private partners to develop livelihood opportunities, urban amenities and infrastructure facilities in select Gram Panchayat/cluster of Gram Panchayats. The private partner is given the flexibility to identify and select the Gram Panchayat for undertaking PURA projects based on their familiarity with the area or past experience of working at the grassroots level. However, the consent of the Gram Panchayats concerned and a no objection from the State Government is mandatory.

After a two-stage selection process for identification of the private sector partners, the Ministry has qualified 06 organisations to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 09 projects across the country, as per state wise details given in the enclosed Statement.

Currently, the DPRs are under preparation by different private developers. Final award of projects would be made after evaluation and approval of DPRs by the Ministry. The implementation phase would commence after the signing of different project-related agreements.

Statement*The Qualified organizations for preparation of DPRs (in alphabetical order)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Private Partners	Name of the District & State for the proposed PURA project
1.	IL&FS Limited	Jaipur District, Rajasthan
2.	IL&FS Limited	Rajsamand District, Rajasthan
3.	IL&FS Limited	Dehradun District, Uttarakhand
4.	Infrastructure Kerala Limited	Thrissur District, Kerala
5.	Infrastructure Kerala Limited	Mallapuram District, Kerala
6.	Marg Limited	Karaikal District, Puducherry
7.	Megha Engineering Infrastructure Limited	Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh
8.	Srei Infrastructure Finance Limited	Sangli District, Maharashtra
9.	SVEC Constructions Limited	Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh

Stock Position of Fertilizers

3768. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any details of the stock position of DAP, Complex, Urea, MOP in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof comparatively during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) if not, the time by which such data is likely to be ensured in each State to help the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The State-wise comparative stock position (availability) of Urea, DAP, MOP and complex fertilizers including Andhra Pradesh during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April, 2011 to July, 2011) is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise comparative stock position (Availability) of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex Fertilizers during the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April to July)

(Figures in LMT)

Name of State	Year	UREA Availability	DAP Availability	MOP Availability	COMPLEX Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2008-09	27.84	9.97	6.27	16.50
	2009-10	26.16	8.89	6.07	18.69
	2010-11	31.73	10.40	6.09	22.12
	2011-12*	7.26	3.86	0.72	6.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	2008-09	12.88	8.12	5.14	8.44
	2009-10	13.77	8.46	6.12	10.95
	2010-11	14.28	8.46	4.24	13.78
	2011-12*	5.13	3.79	0.74	7.18
Kerala	2008-09	1.68	0.24	1.53	1.85
	2009-10	1.53	0.30	1.57	2.12
	2010-11	1.44	0.42	1.58	2.28
	2011-12*	0.67	0.17	0.53	0.88
Tamil Nadu	2008-09	11.28	3.85	5.95	3.55
	2009-10	9.98	2.94	5.14	6.18
	2010-11	10.23	3.20	4.74	6.91
	2011-12*	2.81	1.32	0.95	2.25
Gujarat	2008-09	18.69	8.24	2.26	4.92
	2009-10	18.21	7.64	2.86	4.20
	2010-11	21.26	8.11	2.02	6.62
	2011-12*	6.37	3.54	0.62	2.40
Madhya Pradesh	2008-09	13.83	8.31	1.17	2.20
	2009-10	16.00	9.52	1.67	2.48
	2010-11	17.05	10.94	1.36	3.55
	2011-12*	4.26	3.87	0.22	1.50
Chhattisgarh	2008-09	5.23	2.31	0.95	1.23
	2009-10	5.27	2.65	0.96	1.04
	2010-11	5.56	2.41	0.96	1.32
	2011-12*	2.62	1.19	0.19	0.99
Maharashtra	2008-09	22.84	10.19	5.17	10.40
	2009-10	22.87	13.83	7.07	11.25
	2010-11	25.52	14.35	6.52	17.98
	2011-12*	9.87	4.84	0.65	7.96
Rajasthan	2008-09	13.21	5.90	0.32	0.67
	2009-10	13.37	5.86	0.55	0.78
	2010-11	15.73	7.20	0.35	1.40
	2011-12*	3.68	2.29	0.07	0.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	2008-09	17.59	6.69	0.47	0.31
	2009-10	18.05	6.66	0.90	0.48
	2010-11	18.75	7.40	0.66	0.69
	2011-12*	6.15	2.61	0.11	0.34
Punjab	2008-09	26.28	8.82	0.98	0.59
	2009-10	24.65	8.08	1.00	0.57
	2010-11	27.61	9.04	1.06	1.05
	2011-12*	10.71	2.48	0.19	0.50
Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	55.74	15.12	2.79	7.44
	2009-10	53.64	16.51	3.47	9.47
	2010-11	55.08	17.71	2.17	10.61
	2011-12*	17.04	3.76	0.46	4.82
Uttarakhand	2008-09	2.22	0.31	0.08	0.51
	2009-10	2.33	0.38	0.04	0.41
	2010-11	2.24	0.28	0.05	0.57
	2011-12*	1.00	0.12	0.01	0.17
Jammu and Kashmir	2008-09	1.28	0.59	0.14	0.07
	2009-10	1.22	0.48	0.18	0.00
	2010-11	1.28	0.81	0.19	0.00
	2011-12*	0.40	0.25	0.00	0.00
Bihar	2008-09	18.33	4.12	2.28	2.59
	2009-10	17.04	3.98	2.26	2.68
	2010-11	16.96	4.60	2.00	3.14
	2011-12*	4.37	0.95	0.15	0.90
Jharkhand	2008-09	1.57	0.80	0.16	0.38
	2009-10	1.50	0.82	0.17	0.69
	2010-11	1.36	0.66	0.08	0.36
	2011-12*	0.69	0.23	0.02	0.18
Odisha	2008-09	4.74	1.89	1.53	2.66
	2009-10	4.61	2.24	1.31	2.28
	2010-11	4.74	2.20	1.36	2.33
	2011-12*	1.68	0.80	0.25	1.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	2008-09	11.94	4.03	4.80	7.29
	2009-10	11.71	4.56	4.97	8.39
	2010-11	11.26	4.64	3.29	8.95
	2011-12*	3.24	1.31	0.31	2.17
Assam	2008-09	2.30	0.14	1.08	0.06
	2009-10	2.56	0.22	0.97	0.06
	2010-11	2.50	0.29	0.96	0.11
	2011-12*	0.77	0.13	0.11	0.09
All India	2008-09	270.88	99.78	43.34	72.26
	2009-10	265.97	104.09	47.60	83.38
	2010-11	284.62	113.09	39.83	104.39
	2011-12*	89.34	37.56	6.36	40.90

*Figures are upto July 2011.

[*Translation*]

Plantation on Railway Land

3769. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to accord special emphasis to the plantation programme on railway land;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of land earmarked for the purpose, zone-wise/State-wise;and

(c) the target/objectives set for the purpose alongwith the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) In pursuance of Railways commitment towards environmental improvement through afforestation and also with a view to safeguard railway land against unauthorized occupation, Railways undertake tree plantation on a programmed basis. Vacant Railway land is generally in the form of thin strip along track. Railways undertake mass plantation on this vacant land, wherever feasible, in a manner so as to not affect the visibility of track and safe operations of trains.

About 94 lac saplings were planted each during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Target of plantation of saplings during 2011-12 is 100 lac.

Survey for Railway Lines

3770. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of survey for Bhind-Urai-Rath-Mahua and Sitapur-Lucknow route;

(b) the steps taken to link Bundelkhand with Bhind-Mahua route;

(c) the steps taken/being taken for laying of railway lines on the said routes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Survey for Bhind-Orai-Rath-Mahoba new line has been sanctioned and survey is being taken up. Lucknow is already connected to Sitapur through two alternative routes via Daliganj and via Balamau.

(b) to (d) Bhind is presently connected to Mahoba via Gwalior and Jhansi. No new line work has been sanctioned to link this rail route to Bundelkhand.

[English]

Collusion for Promotion of Drugs

3771. DR. BALI RAM:
DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether there is alleged collusion among doctors, medicine outlets and drug manufacturers for promoting certain drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the said issue with the drug manufacturers to check such unfair practices for promoting their drugs;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government has circulated a draft of uniform code of pharmaceutical marketing ethics;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the code prepared after receiving the comments and suggestions thereon; and

(g) the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (g) There were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggest that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, this Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/ Industry, this Department has prepared a draft 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical

Marketing Practices' (UCPMP) which is to be adopted voluntarily in the first instance. The UCPMP is put up on the Department's website for calling for the comments from all the stakeholders. The comments have been received and they are being examined.

Exploration Work undertaken by ONGC

3772. SHRI C.L. RUALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the exploration work undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and other public and private sector companies in the country particularly in Mizoram during the last three years;

(b) the details of survey completed by above companies in this regard;

(c) the total assessment in regard to oil and gas potential from these areas; and

(d) the quantum of share of profit for the concerned State ensured by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Public Sector and Private Oil Companies are carrying out exploration work in Eastern & Western Offshore, Andaman Offshore, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh. A total of 540 wells have been drilled during last three years in the country. Further, 324492 GLK of 2D and 172865 sq. km. of 3D survey has been carried out during last three years.

As far as Mizoram is concerned, under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, total three blocks have been awarded in this State under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy.

(c) The proved and probable reserves of oil and gas in the country is 728.3 Million Metric Ton (MMT) of oil and 1228.8 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) of gas.

(d) Under the PSC regime, the concerned State Governments receive royalty on oil and gas production from onland blocks, as per PSC provisions and royalty rates notified by Government of India from time to time and also other applicable statutory fees, levies and taxes.

Ichhamati River

3773. DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government to make the river Ichhamati perennial and navigable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Recently, in June 2011, the dredging of Ichhamati river in a common reach of about 20 Km. with Bangladesh from Barnaberia to Kalanchi Bridge has been completed by Government of West Bengal, however, the removal of excavated soil is in progress. The approved cost of dredging work is Rs. 38.23 crore. Government of India is providing 100% Central assistance. This work shall improve navigability and may also help in making river perennial besides, providing relief from flood congestion in the upstream areas of 24 North Pargana and Nadia districts of West Bengal. In addition to this, Government of West Bengal has also carried out de-siltation of the Ichhamati river from Kalanchi to Tentulia bridge in the Indian territory in July, 2006.

Purchase of IEC Oilfields in Russia

3774. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC Videsh Limited's purchase of Imperial Energy Corp (IEC) oilfields in Russia at the cost of over ₹ 10,320 crore has resulted in huge losses in the first two years of its operations;

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

(c) whether ONGC Videsh Limited has found that most of the oil wells drilled by them are dry in Russia;

(d) if so, whether opinion of any technical consultants were taken by the ONGC Videsh Limited to acquire such oilfields in Russia; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Imperial Energy Group during 2009-10 incurred after tax a book loss of US\$ 200.72 Million which came down during the year 2010-11 to US\$ 161.37 Million. However, during 2009-10, Imperial Energy Group earned an operating profit of US\$ 8.97 Million which increased to US\$ 43.37 Million during 2010-11.

The project has a life of over 20 years. The viability of a project is considered on cash flow basis over project life and not merely on the basis of first two years of operation.

(c) to (e) No Madam. Success ratio from the drilled wells is to the tune of 95%. Also, OVL had engaged M/s Pangea, an independent Russian Company, as technical consultant to carry out due diligence during acquisition process.

Wages under MGNREGS

3775. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether wages paid under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in some States are less than those fixed by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The wage rate fixed by the State Governments as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, the Government revised the wages in respect of all States and Union Territories under MGNREGA, by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour (CPIAL).

Since, all the states had fixed different minimum wages as on 01.12.2008 depending upon demand and supply of labour, their economic capacity and other state specific variations, the wage rate under MGNREGA vary from State to State. In accordance with the provisions in para 7, 8 and 8A of Schedule I of MGNREG Act, wages are paid according to the out turn of work and schedule of rates fixed by the State Governments for different types of works. All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the workers in accordance with the provisions of MGNREG Act.

[Translation]

Train Car for Kalka-Shimla Route

3776. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are preparing to procure four more passenger train cars keeping in view the heavy demand of tourists on historical Kalka-Shimla route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the train car manufacturing companies have now stopped manufacturing of these cars due to which difficulties are being faced in procuring of these cars;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have considered the alternative mode of procurement of these cars; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Railways are preparing to procure Train Cars (Rail Cars) for Kalka-Shimla route. Sanctions of 5 numbers of train cars have already been obtained. Options for outright procurement from trade or in house manufacturing are being explored.

(c) The existing train cars (Rail Car) on Kalka-Shimla Section were made by General Motors of USA in 1927. There are no manufacturers of train cars in India. Train Cars are not items of regular production, but are made to order, mostly to the specific needs of each customer.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Normal train services are running in the section.

[English]

Booking of LPG Cylinders

3777. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Gas agencies are not booking the request for refilling of gas cylinders before 21 days of the cylinder last supplied, particularly in Haryana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the average time taken in supplying the refilled gas cylinder;

(d) whether there is any proposal to supply piped gas in Gurgaon and other cities in National Capital Region; and

(e) if so, the time-frame by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) do not have any supply constraints, and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors. There are no restrictions imposed or time limit fixed for refill booking by the customers in the country, including Haryana.

In addition to the normal system of refill booking, customers can book their refills directly with the concerned OMCs through Short Messaging Service (SMS) booking and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) booking. These systems accept request for refill booking as and when done by the customers.

The State Government of Gujarat had issued instructions that the customer can book a refill only after 21 days of the last refill supply. Similarly, in various districts in Rajasthan, restrictions on refill booking have been imposed by the District Administration.

(c) OMCs have instructed all their distributors to effect the supply of LPG cylinder to genuine registered domestic

customers within 48 hours of refill booking under normal circumstances. However, at times due to product constraints, strikes, road breaches, floods, unplanned shutdown, natural calamities etc., there are delays in refill supplies.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The extension of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) facilities to Gurgaon and different towns and cities in the National Capital Region has been taken up; however, the implementation timeframe is subject to technical feasibility and availability of clearances from various authorities, such as digging permission from the civic authorities, etc.

[*Translation*]

MGNREGS in Remote Areas

3778. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the remote/hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently taken initiatives to provide special incentives under the MGNREGS in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated during the current Five Year Plan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry regularly reviews the performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The following mechanism has been put in place to monitor its performance across the country. Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers is carried out in cases of specific complaints. Central teams headed by senior officers of the Ministry are also deputed to look into serious issues. Visits are also undertaken by members of Central Employment Guarantee Council to review performance. Performance of all schemes of the Ministry including MGNREGA is reviewed in the meetings of the Performance Review Committee (PRC) held on quarterly basis. The last PRC was held on 6.6.2011.

(c) to (e) MGNREGA is demand based and is applicable in all notified rural areas including remote and hilly areas of the country. As per Section 3 (1) of the MGNREG Act, it is for the concerned State Government to provide to every household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work not less than one hundred days of such work in a financial year in accordance with the Scheme made under the Act. As per Section 4 of the Act, every State Government shall notify a Scheme for giving effect to the provisions of section 3 of the Act. All State Governments are required to provide employment and make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act. During the current five year plan, an outlay (Revised Estimate) of Rs. 1,21,861.19 crore was allocated for MGNREGA up to 31.3.2011. During 2011-12 outlay of Rs. 40000 crore has been provided for MGNREGA.

[*English*]

Import of Fertilizers

3779. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the import of fertilizers is likely to increase to meet its requirement in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the fertilizers and its quantity proposed to be imported during 2011-12 alongwith their quantum;

(c) the additional subsidy that would be needed on account of their imports;

(d) whether a number of applications are pending before the Government for setting up of new fertilizer projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price control and it is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. Besides this, Government is

also importing approximately 2 million MT of granular urea per annum from Oman India Fertiliser Company (OMIFCO), Sur, Oman under Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GOI & OMIFCO. Department of Fertilizers reviews demand supply position during each crop season *i.e.* Kharif & Rabi and decides the quantity of urea imports based on the gap. Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. However, Government is closely monitoring the availability of all major fertilizers to ensure adequate & timely availability of these fertilizers. Government is paying subsidy on imported P&K fertilizers like DAP, MAP, TSP, MOP and various grades of complex fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme.

(c) Government is making adequate allocation of funds in the Budget for payment of subsidy on fertilizers. The fund position is reviewed and necessary adjustments are made at the time of preparation of Revised Estimates every year.

(d) and (e) The companies are free to take their own decision to set up new Greenfield projects. Approval of Government to set up new urea projects is not required. The following companies have intent to set up new Greenfield projects:-

- (i) M/s Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, West Bengal
- (ii) M/s Duncan Industries Limited, Kanpur/JP Group
- (iii) GSFC Dahej
- (iv) Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited
- (v) IFFCO - Nellore Fertilizers Project

Marketing of Khadi Products

3780. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Corporation (KVIC) has entered into joint venture reputed marketing firms to set up 20 new khadi plazas in some of the commercial centres of the country;

(b) if so, the locations identified;

(c) whether this move will bail out the loss-making khadi units to self-sufficient units;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps proposed by the Government to have a better market opportunities for khadi products in the country?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) However, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing a comprehensive 'Khadi Reforms and Development Programme (KRDP)' through KVIC with assistance to the tune of US \$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 300 selected khadi institutions over a period of three years from 2009-10, which inter alia, provides for opening of 20 new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and state capitals and for assisting renovation and modernization of around 1200 institutional sales outlets, besides setting up of a Marketing Organization under joint venture with professional support in facilitating marketing, product development, rejuvenating sales outlets etc. KVIC has already invited Expression of Interest for selection of a suitable private partner to establish the Marketing Organization as a joint venture.

Mineral Water Refilling Machines

3781. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are going to install mineral water refilling machines on each station for passengers' benefit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of stations proposed in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Malfunctioning of New Web-Portal

3782. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly launched web-portal of the Railways issued tickets but did not debit necessary amount from the bank account in recent times; whether the newly launched web-portal of the Railways issued tickets but did not debit necessary amount from the bank account in recent times;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss caused to the Railways as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that such lapses do not take place in future again?

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

(b) Due to technical problem of payment gateway resulting in non-accountal of 5 tickets for a total amount of Rs. 1367.

(c) The facility of e-ticketing on web portal has been temporarily stopped for rectification of technical problems in the payment gateway.

[*English*]

Setting up of PCPIRs

3783. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and such regions identified and set up so far and the proposals pending for approval, State-wise; and

(c) the criteria laid down for setting up of such PCPIRs and the assistance provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Till now Government of India has approved the PCPIR proposals of Government(s) of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Odisha. The proposal of Government of Tamil Nadu is pending for approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

(c) As per the PCPIR Policy:

A Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) would be a specifically delineated investment region with an area of around 250 square kilometers planned for the establishment of manufacturing facilities for domestic and export led production in petroleum, chemicals & petrochemicals, alongwith the associated services and infrastructure.

The minimum processing area for the PCPIR will be about 40% of the total designated area, i.e., around 100 sq km. The processing area may or may not be contiguous.

The PCPIR may include one or more Special Economic Zones, Industrial Parks, Free Trade & Warehousing Zones, Export Oriented Units, or Growth Centres, duly notified under the relevant Central or state legislation or policy. All the benefits available under the relevant legislation or policy will continue to remain available to the said Zones or Parks, as the case may be, forming part of the PCPIR.

The concerned state government may not acquire the entire area comprising the PCPIR, but it will notify the same under the relevant Act for proper planning and zoning to ensure coordinated development.

Each PCPIR would have refinery/petrochemical feedstock company as an anchor tenant.

Government of India will ensure the availability of external physical infrastructure linkages to the PCPIR including Rail, Road (National Highways), Ports, Airports and Telecom, in a time bound manner. This infrastructure will be created/ upgraded through Public Private Partnerships to the extent possible. Central Government will provide the necessary viability gap funding through existing schemes. Wherever necessary, requisite budgetary provisions for creation of these linkage through the public sector will also be made.

Government of India will also support the state government concerned, and its agencies, in the dissemination of information, with a view to promoting domestic as well as global investment in the PCPIR.

Water Resource Management

3784. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to encourage private sector participation in planning, development and management of water resources projects in the country;

(b) if so, whether any feasibility study has been conducted by the Government regarding the costs of such participatory efforts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The National Water Policy 2002, adopted by the National Water Resources Council, *inter-alia* stipulates with regard to private sector participation in planning, development and management of water resources projects in the country as under:- 'Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for divers uses, wherever feasible. Private sector participation may help in introducing innovative ideas, generating financial resources and introducing corporate management and improving service efficiency and accountability to users. Depending upon the specific situations, various combinations of private sector participation, in building, owning, operating, leasing and transferring of water resources facilities, may be considered'.

(b) and (c) Water being a State subject, the State Governments take necessary action with regard to private sector participation in planning, development and management of water resources projects in their respective States.

[Translation]

Strength of Courts

3785. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the details of the total number of Village Courts, Lower Courts, Family Courts, tribunals functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to the States in this regard during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the total estimated number of courts required to be constituted for speedy disposal of pending cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) As per the information available in the Department, Statement-I indicating the number of Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas in the country is enclosed. Grants released in this regard State-wise is enclosed as Statement-II. Statement-III indicating the number of Lower Courts High Court-wise as per available information is enclosed. The lower courts are created by the concerned State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts.

As regards, tribunals, there are about 62 tribunals/authorities set up by the various Ministries/Department of the Central Government.

(c) No such assessment has been made by the Central Government as the lower courts are created by concerned State Governments in consultation with the respective High Court.

Statement I

Number of District and Subordinate Courts, Family Courts and Gram Nyayalayas

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Family Courts functional in the State	No. of Gram Nyayalayas	
			Notified	Functional
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	2	—	—
4.	Bihar	30	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	—	—
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
7.	Delhi	5	—	—
8.	Diu, Daman & Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
9.	Goa	—	—	—
10.	Gujarat	9	—	—
11.	Haryana	—	—	—
12.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
14.	Jharkhand	8	—	—
15.	Karnataka	10	—	—
16.	Kerala	16	—	—
17.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
18.	Madhya Pradesh	15	89	40
19.	Maharashtra	22	9	6
20.	Manipur	1	—	—
21.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
22.	Mizoram*	—	—	—
23.	Nagaland	2	—	—
24.	Odisha \$	5	8	1
25.	Punjab	—	—	—
26.	Puducherry	1	—	—
27.	Rajasthan #	6	45	0
28.	Sikkim	1	—	—
29.	Tamil Nadu	6	—	—
30.	Tripura	3	—	—
31.	Uttar Pradesh	15	—	—
32.	Uttarakhand	7	—	—
33.	West Bengal & A&N Islands	2	—	—
Total		212	151	47

* Four Family Courts notified.

Seven more Family Courts notified.

\$ Seven more Family Courts notified.

Statement II*Assistance to State Governments for establishing and operating Gram Nyayalayas*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Amount released			Total
	Year	Non-recurring	Recurring	
Madhya Pradesh	2009-10	504.00	128.00	632.00
	2010-11	745.00	0.00	745.00
Rajasthan	2009-10	567.00	0.00	567.00
Odisha	2009-10	12.60	3.20	15.80
	2011-12	88.20	0.00	88.20
Maharashtra	2009-10	113.40	19.20	132.60
Total		2030.20	150.40	2180.60

Allocation for 2011-12 — ₹ 1500 crore.

Details of funds released for setting up of Family Courts during the last three years

Year	Name of State	Grant released under Plan for meeting Non-recurring Expenditure	Grant released under Non-Plan for meeting recurring expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
2008-09	Bihar		100.00
	Total	Nil	100.00
2009-10	Maharashtra	—	90.00
	Mizoram	—	10.00
	Total	Nil	100.00
2010-11	Maharashtra	—	195.00
	Mizoram	40.00	10.00
	Odisha	80.00	25.00
	Rajasthan	70.00	—
	Uttarakhand	—	210.00
	Total	190.00	440.00

Statement III

*Number of District and Subordinate Courts as on
30th June 2010*

High Court	Total Courts (District+Taluka Courts)
Allahabad	2053
Andhra Pradesh	937
Bombay	1843
Calcutta	759
Chhattisgarh	313
Delhi	303
Gujarat	800
Gauhati	378
Madhya Pradesh	1018
Jammu and Kashmir	172
Jharkhand	532
Rajasthan	789
Karnataka	773
Kerala	402
Madras	779
Odisha	399
Patna	1060
Punjab & Haryana	589
Shimla	108
Sikkim	10
Uttarakhand	232
Total	14249

[English]

Groundwater Framework

3786. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of inter-ministerial consultation on the possibility of creating

a new groundwater law or groundwater frame work for better management, rational use and availability of the precious resource; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No such process of inter-ministerial consultation on possibility of creating new ground water law or framework for better management, rational use and availability of the precious resources has been taken up in the Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Demand of Water

3787. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of water from the Government of NCT Delhi from river Yamuna during the last three years as on date;

(b) the quantity of drinking water made available by the Union Government to the NCT during the above periods, year-wise;

(c) whether the supply is as per the demand;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that there has been a huge increase in the demand of water during the last three years due to heavy increase in the population of Delhi; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Union Government to provide adequate drinking water as per demand from river Yamuna to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As informed by Delhi Jal Board, the demand of water from the Government of NCT Delhi from river Yamuna during the last three years was about 330 million gallons per day.

(b) to (d) Water Supply to Delhi from river Yamuna is not made available by Union Government but is regulated through Memorandum of Understanding signed between the basin states in 1994. As informed by Delhi Jal Board, Delhi has generally been getting 330 million gallons of water per day and supply has been as per demand.

(e) As informed by Delhi Jal Board, it is a fact that there has been huge increase in demand of water because of increase in population of Delhi.

(f) Three storage projects-Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar-Vyasi have been identified on river Yamuna and its tributaries to store monsoon water and enhance the water availability for basin states including Delhi during lean season. Government of India has declared these upstream storage projects as national projects which will be entitled to 90% Central Assistance towards the cost of their irrigation and drinking water components.

[English]

Vanishing Companies

3788. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies which were identified as vanishing companies;

(b) whether the Government has identified the reasons for working of vanishing companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of vanished companies which were found working in the country at present, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken against the promoters/directors in these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) 238 Companies have been identified as vanishing companies.

(b) to (e) Yes, Madam. Companies which had raised funds through Initial Public Offer were identified as Vanishing Company for

- (i) non maintaining of their registered office;
- (ii) non-traceability of directors;
- (iii) non-filing of statutory returns/listing requirements with the concerned Registrar of Companies/Stock Exchange for a period of 2 years. Out of 238 companies identified as vanishing companies, 119 companies have now become regular in filing their returns with the concerned Registrar of Companies. In addition, 32 companies have gone into liquidation. Thus, as on date, there are 87 companies which still remain identified as vanishing companies. The State-wise list of 87 vanishing companies is enclosed as Statement. 86 Prosecutions under Section 63/68 and 628 of the Companies Act, 1956 for mis-statement in the prospectus, fraudulently inducing persons to invest money and for false statement etc were filed against the company and its directors. Besides, 82 FIRs were also lodged with the Police to trace out the whereabouts of the companies and their directors.

Statement

List of Vanishing Companies (State-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the Vanishing Company	State
1	2	3
1.	Aashi Industries Ltd. (Formerly known as Aashi Pharmachem Ltd.)	Gujarat
2.	Bhavna Steel Cast Ltd.	Gujarat
3.	Citizen Yarns Ltd.	Gujarat
4.	Cromakem Ltd	Gujarat

1	2	3
5.	Frontline Financial Services Ltd.	Gujarat
6.	Genuine Commodities Development Co. Ltd.	Gujarat
7.	Girish Hotels Resorts and Health Farms Ltd.	Gujarat
8.	Growth AgroIndustries Ltd.	Gujarat
9.	Kesar Greenfield International Ltd.	Gujarat
10.	Lyons Industrial Estate Enterprises Ltd. (formerly known as Lyons Range Finance Ltd.)	Gujarat
11.	Manav Pharma Ltd.	Gujarat
12.	Marine Cargo Company Ltd.	Gujarat
13.	Naisargik Agritech (India) Ltd.	Gujarat
14.	Naturo Pest Ltd.	Gujarat
15.	Nishu Fincap Ltd. (Formerly known as Medha Finance & Securities Ltd.)	Gujarat
16.	Pur Opale Creations Ltd [formerly known as Nuline Glassware (India) Ltd.]	Gujarat
17.	Protech Circuit Breakers Ltd.	Gujarat
18.	Protech Switchgears Ltd.	Gujarat
19.	Shree Yaax Pharma & Cosmetics Ltd.	Gujarat
20.	Shreeji Dyechem Ltd.	Gujarat
21.	Shri Mahalaxmi Agricultural Developments Co. Ltd.	Gujarat
22.	Spil Finance Ltd.	Gujarat
23.	Super Domestic Machines Ltd.	Gujarat
24.	Sushil Packagings (India) Ltd.	Gujarat
25.	Tirth Plastics Ltd.	Gujarat
26.	Topline Shoes Ltd	Gujarat
27.	Aditya Alkaloids Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
28.	Canara Credit Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
29.	Daisy Systems Limited	Andhra Pradesh
30.	Imap Technologies Limited	Andhra Pradesh
31.	Kamakshi Housing Finance Ltd. (Presently known as Kisha Impex Ltd.)	Andhra Pradesh
32.	Deccan Petroleum Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Orpine Systems Limited	Andhra Pradesh
34.	Chhakri Tyres & Tubes Ltd. or Rhino Tyres Ltd. (Presently known as Raam Tyres Ltd.)	Andhra Pradesh
35.	Sequel Soft India Limited	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
36.	Sibar Media & Entertainment Limited	Andhra Pradesh
37.	Sibar software services India Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
38.	Swal Computers Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
39.	Visie Cyber Tech Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
40.	Ambuja Zinc Ltd.	Bihar
41.	Bodh Gaya Ceramics Ltd.	Bihar
42.	Cilson Organics Ltd.	Bihar
43.	Shree Vaishnavi Printing and Dyeing Ltd.	Bihar
44.	Carewell Hygiene Products Ltd.	Chandigarh
45.	Sukhchain Cements Ltd. (formerly known as Ganapati Cements Pvt. Ltd.)	Chandigarh
46.	Kedia Infotech Ltd (formerly known as Grives Hotels Ltd.)	Delhi
47.	Hoffland Investments Ltd. (formerly known as Vadra Investments Ltd.)	Delhi
48.	Simplex Holdings Ltd.	Delhi
49.	Star Electronics Ltd.	Delhi
50.	Zed Investments Ltd.	Delhi
51.	Flora Wall Coverings Ltd.	Karnataka
52.	Ocean Knits Limited	Karnataka
53.	Hi-Tech Drugs Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
54.	Madhyavart Exxoil Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
55.	Rajadhiraj Industries Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
56.	South Asian Mushrooms Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
57.	Sterling Kalk Sand Bricks Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
58.	Caldyn Aircon Ltd.	Maharashtra
59.	Gobal Exhibitions Ltd. (Formerly known as Global Network Ltd.)	Maharashtra
60.	Hitesh Textile Mills Ltd.	Maharashtra
61.	Ichakalanji Soya Ltd.	Maharashtra
62.	Pashupati Cables Ltd.	Maharashtra
63.	Realtime Finlease Ltd.	Maharashtra
64.	Rusoday & Company Ltd.	Maharashtra
65.	Sparkle Foods Ltd.	Maharashtra
66.	Vipul Securities Ltd.	Maharashtra

1	2	3
67.	Universal Vita Alimentare Ltd.	Odisha
68.	Hallmark Drugs and Chemicals Ltd. (formerly known as Lifeline Drugs Ltd.)	Punjab
69.	Amigo Exports Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
70.	Crestworld Marines Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
71.	Ma Capital Market Services Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
72.	Nagarjuna Jiyo Industries Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
73.	PK Vaduvammal Finance & Investments Ltd.(Presently known as Novel Finance (I) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
74.	Panggo Exports Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
75.	Sai Graha Finance and Engineering Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
76.	Shyam Printers & Publishers Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
77.	AVR Securities Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
78.	Global Blooms India Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
79.	Rizvi Exports Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
80.	Shefali Papers Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
81.	Siddhartha Pharmachem Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
82.	Vidiani Agrotech Industries Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
83.	Asian Vegpro Industries Ltd	West Bengal
84.	Kiev Finance Ltd.	West Bengal
85.	Oriental Remedies and Herbals Ltd.	West Bengal
86.	SSK Fiscal Services Ltd.	West Bengal
87.	Saket Extrusions Ltd.	West Bengal

[*Translation*]

Setting up of CNG Filling Stations

3789. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

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

(a) whether 65 CNG filling stations were proposed to be set up in Delhi and NCR out of which 42 were scheduled to be operational before Commonwealth Game;

(b) if so, the reasons for not setting up or making the said stations operational till date;

(c) whether the operational CNG filling stations in Delhi do not function at full pressure; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) IGL had planned to construct and commission minimum 50 CNG stations before the commencement of Commonwealth Games 2010.

(b) IGL had completed and commissioned 60 CNG stations in Delhi & NCR in the financial year 2009-10, thereby taking the number of CNG stations from 181 in

March 2009 to 241 in March 2010. In the period April 2010 to October 2010 *i.e.* prior to Commonwealth Games, IGL commissioned 11 more CNG stations. Thereafter, till 31st March 2011, IGL commissioned another 27 stations.

Out of these 98 CNG stations set up in 2009-10 and 2010-11 only 44 stations have become operational as statutory clearances for the rest 54 of CNG stations, such as clearance from DCP (Licensing), NOC from District Magistrate and license from Office of Chief Controller of Explosives are awaited.

(c) IGL has informed that currently, 225 CNG stations are operational in Delhi & NCR, and they are functioning at full pressure.

(d) Does not arise.

Flashflood Streams

3790. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to channelise the flash flood streams emanating from the rivers;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for stopping the work of this scheme launched in the year 1977;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the irrigation capacity with river water; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) Water being a state subject, the schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their own priorities, out of their State plan funds.

(d) Information on any such scheme launched in the year 1977 is not available in the Ministry of Water Resources.

(e) and (f) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution, operation and maintenance of the irrigation projects is carried out by the respective state government. Continuous efforts are taken by the respective state government for use of available water resources by taking up storage projects and diversion schemes. Union government provides financial assistance to the state governments for expeditious completion of ongoing irrigation projects under Accelerated irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per guidelines of programme in force from time to time.

Besides above, a scheme "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" has also been taken up by the Government of India for increasing the irrigation capacity of existing water bodies.

Addition of General Class Coaches

3791. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Railways to ascertain the reasons behind attaching fewer number of general passenger coaches as compared to the number of people travelling through general class;

(b) if so, the details of the said study and the steps being taken to enhance the capacity of passenger coaches in accordance with the said study; and

(c) the time by which the number of general coaches are likely to be increased adequately in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Analysis of passenger traffic of all classes is done by the Railways from time to time to assess passenger demand taking into account the utilization of accommodation provided in the existing train services. This is a continuous process.

All new Mail/Express trains, except special type of trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto etc. are introduced with minimum six unreserved coaches in their composition. Also, certain long distance trains like Jan Sadharan Express, Janseva Express, Jannayak Express etc. & short distance Intercity and Passenger trains are run with only General Second Class accommodation. Attachment of coaches including General Class coaches in trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern of different class of passengers, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

*[English]***Target Fixed under IAY**

3792. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for providing houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and if so, the details of targets fixed for 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of persons waiting for houses under IAY, State/UT-wise;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated by the Government for IAY in the last budget and the amount released to the States/UTs so far;

(d) the details of complaints received by the Government concerning irregularities in the implementation of IAY and diversion of funds for other than IAY purposes and action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Ministry has received any representation for hike in allocation of Central share for houses under IAY and toilets covered under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), as there is steep hike in prices of cement, labour charges and other construction materials;

(f) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to stop irregularities in the construction of houses under IAY and toilets under TSC scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Statement-I showing the State/UT-wise details of targets fixed under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the year 2008-09 to 2011-12, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country is enclosed.

(c) In the budget of 2011-12, Rs. 10,000 crore has been provided for rural housing including IAY. Till

23.08.2011, Rs. 4044.28 crore has been released to the States/UTs.

(d) Statement-II showing the State-wise details of the complaints received during 2010-11 and in current year 2011-12 regarding irregularities or misappropriation of funds in the implementation of the scheme and the action taken thereon is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Representations to increase the amount of assistance under IAY have been received from several State Governments. The Ministry of Rural Development has requested the Planning Commission to increase the unit assistance under IAY. The issue has also been placed before the Working Group on Rural Housing for 12th Five year Plan. It may also be stated that in the recent years, Ministry has revised unit assistance from Rs. 25,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 27,500/- in hilly/difficult areas to Rs. 35,000/- and Rs. 37,500/- w.e.f. 1st April, 2008. It was again revised upwards to Rs. 45,000/- and Rs. 48,500/- w.e.f. 1st April, 2010.

In so far as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is concerned, no representation for hike in allocation of Central share for Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been received by the concerned Ministry namely Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. As such, TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit, there are no specific annual allocations of central share set under the programme to the States. Government has recognized the need for revision in the incentive amount from time to time to sufficiently motivate the BPL households to create and use sanitation facilities. Accordingly, the share of Center and State over the years in the incentives provided to the BPL households has been increased as follows:

Year	Incentive provided by	
	Center	State
2004	Rs. 375/-	Rs. 125/-
2006	Rs. 900/-	Rs. 300/-
2008	Rs. 1500/- (Rs. 2000/- for hilly and difficult area)	Rs. 700/-
2011	Rs. 2200/- (Rs. 2700/- for hilly and difficult area)	Rs. 700/-

(g) To stop the irregularities in the construction of houses under IAY, the Ministry of Rural Development

monitors the performance of the scheme through various mechanisms such as monthly and annual progress reports; financial returns & audit reports; periodical review meetings with the officers of the State Governments; field visits by Officers of the Ministry and visits of NLMs. The scheme is also monitored through State & District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees which have, *inter-alia*, public representatives as members. Management Information System (MIS) AWAAS soft has been launched to impart total transparency in the programme.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) also has a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the Programmes including utilization of

funds, through Periodical Progress Report. Performance Review Committee meetings. Video Conferencing with States, Area Officer's Scheme, District Level Monitoring and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/ District Level. Besides, the States have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) People's participation, (iv) accountability-social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels. Comprehensive web-based online monitoring system for TSC is also in place. The Department also involves the stakes of beneficiaries in creation of sanitation facilities so that the toilets constructed are put to use and is sustainable in the long run.

Statement I

State/UT-wise Housing Shortage and Target set for the year 2008-09 to 2011-12 under Indira Awaas Yojana

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Housing Shortage as per Census 2001 (In Numbers)	Target (Unit in Number)			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282	192132	371982	257104	249013
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728	6770	10873	7726	7548
3.	Assam	2241230	149699	240446	170849	166913
4.	Bihar	4210293	567125	1098001	758904	737486
5.	Chhattisgarh	115528	29712	57520	39759	37466
6.	Goa	6422	1183	2291	1584	1547
7.	Gujarat	674354	94226	182429	126090	123168
8.	Haryana	55572	13229	25611	17703	17293
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15928	4242	8212	5793	5659
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923	13176	25508	17995	17578
11.	Jharkhand	105867	50585	97926	167691	63477
12.	Karnataka	436638	74023	143311	99055	96760
13.	Kerala	261347	41164	79695	55084	53808
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207744	59091	114396	79073	76135
15.	Maharashtra	612441	115869	224323	155052	151063
16.	Manipur	69062	5877	9439	6707	6552

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya	148657	10235	16440	11681	11412
18.	Mizoram	30250	2181	3504	2489	2432
19.	Nagaland	97157	6773	10878	7730	7552
20.	Odisha	655617	111422	215715	149100	142082
21.	Punjab	75374	16361	31674	21893	21386
22.	Rajasthan	258634	47350	91670	63362	61894
23.	Sikkim	11944	1295	2080	1478	1444
24.	Tamil Nadu	431010	76925	148929	102939	100553
25.	Tripura	174835	13187	21182	15050	14704
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028	254729	493156	340868	332804
27.	Uttarakhand	53521	11610	22476	15856	15488
28.	West Bengal	974479	153697	297564	205671	199176
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890	1828	2750	2446	2389
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926	305	458	407	398
31.	Daman and Diu	787	136	205	182	178
32.	Lakhshadweep	190	118	229	158	154
33.	Puducherry	7778	910	1370	1218	1190
Total		14825436	2127165	4052243	2908697	2726702

Statement II

*List of complaints received on irregularities/
misappropriation of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana*

1. Bihar

- (a) A complaint was received from Shri Shashibhushan Hazari, MLA on 14.12.2010 regarding misuse of IAY grants in his Parliamentary constituency 78-Kusheshwasthan Purvi, Bihar

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 15.2.2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (b) A complaint of Shri Umesh Kumar Trivedi, General Secretary, Panahcy Samiti, Muzaffarpur, Bihar regarding irregularities reported in the

implementation of IAY was received through Shri Sagar Rayka, Secretary, All India Congress Committee on 6.1.2011.

Action Taken

The complaint alongwith the enclosures have been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 31.1.2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

2. Jharkhand

A complaint was received on 23.2.11 from Shri Julee Yadav, Councilor District-Dumka, Jharkhand regarding irregularities committed by the BDO, Jarmundi, Dumka by allotting the IAY houses to noneligible persons.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Jharkhand on 7.4.11 to enquire into the matter and for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

3. Uttar Pradesh

- (a) A complaint was received on 8.2.2011 from Shri Narender Kumar Singh, S/o Shri Rajbaksh Singh, Gram panchayat-Kaparwal Kayampur, Block-Mahasi, District-Behraich, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities. The report has been sent to State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21.7.2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (b) A complaint was received from Shri Bhopal urf Kalva, Gram panchayat-Ghakrauli, Block-Jahangirabad, District-Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 24.2.2011 to enquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

4. Assam

- (a) A complaint was received on 29.11.2010 from Shri Asab Uddinn, Village & Post-Bazarghat, and District-Karimganj, Assam leveling allegation of forgery in the allotment IAY house.

Action Taken

The complaint has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17.2.2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

5. Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)

- (a) A complaint was received on 6.7.2010 from Shri Bashir Ahmad, District Chief Organizer, Congress Sewa Dal, District-Kulgam, J&K regarding misappropriation of funds under IAY in District-Kulgam, J&K.

Action Taken

The complaint has been sent to State Government of Jammu & Kashmir on 5.8.2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

*[Translation]***Village Courts in UP**

3793. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh with regard to setting up of village courts in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest position of this proposal; and

(d) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for establishment of 1132 Gram Nyayalayas with 100% central assistance at a total cost of ₹ 452.80 crore with a provision of ₹ 15.00 lakh towards recurring expenditure per year per Gram Nyayalaya and ₹ 25.00 lakh towards non-recurring expenditure per Gram Nyayalaya. Similar requests for enhanced central assistance have also been received from some other States.

(c) and (d) As per the existing scheme, the Government is providing assistance to the States for meeting the non-recurring cost of setting up of Gram Nyayalayas @ ₹ 18.00 lakh per Gram Nyayalaya and recurring cost @ ₹ 3.20 lakh per annum per Gram Nyayalaya for the first three years of its operation. Thus it is not possible to consider the proposal under the existing scheme.

*[English]***Power Plants**

3794. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up various power plants viz. bio-diesel plants, solar power plants and wind power plants etc., across the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof with locations;
- (c) the details of the estimated cost and power generation capacity thereof, plant-wise; and
- (d) the time by which these plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railways have not decided to set up bio-diesel power-plants. However, it has been decided to set up four Bio-diesel esterification plants for production of bio-diesel. Further, solar photovoltaic (PV) modules and wind mill power plants are generally provided based on the availability of

adequate sunlight, required speed & density of wind, techno commercial considerations & availability of fund.

(b) and (c) The first two Bio-diesel esterification plants are being set up at Raipur and Tondiarpet. The locations for the remaining two plants are under finalization. Further, the details of locations, capacity & estimated cost for the works related to solar PV modules & wind mill power plants sanctioned on Indian Railways are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Solar PV modules & wind mill power plants are likely to be operational within next two-three years time subject to availability of fund.

Statement

Details of location, capacity and estimated cost of Solar PV modules & Wind mill power plants proposed to be provided on Indian Railways

I. Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) modules

Sl.No.	State	Location	Capacity of Solar Panel in KWp	Estimated Cost (Rs./lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	Central Railway, Mumbai CST HQ Office	10	32.72
2.	West Bengal	Eastern Railway, Kolkata HQ Office	10	32.72
3.	Delhi	Northern Railway, New Delhi HQ Office	10	32.72
4.	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway, Allahabad HQ Office	10	32.72
5.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur HQ Office	10	32.72
6.	Assam	Northeast Frontier Railway, Guwahati HQ Office	10	32.72
7.	Rajasthan	North Western Railway, Jaipur HQ Office	10	32.72
8.	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway, Chennai HQ Office	10	32.72
9.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway, Secunderabad HQ Office	10	32.72
10.	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway, Kolkata HQ Office	10	32.72
11.	Maharashtra	Western Railway, Mumbai HQ Office	10	32.72
12.	West Bengal	Chittranjan Locomotives Workshop, Chittranjan HQ Office	10	32.72
13.	Gujarat	Railway Staff College, Vadodara HQ Office	10	32.72
14.	Maharashtra	Solapur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
15.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
17.	West Bengal	Asansol Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
18.	West Bengal	Malda Divl. HQ office	10	32.72
19.	West Bengal	Howrah Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
20.	Haryana	Ambala Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
21.	Delhi	Delhi Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
23.	Punjab	Ferozpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow City Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Izzatnagar Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
28.	West Bengal	Alipur Duar Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
29.	Bihar	Kathiar Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
30.	Assam	Lumding Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
31.	Kerala	Tiruchhirapali Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
32.	Kerala	Palghat Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
33.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
34.	Kerala	Trivandrum Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntukal Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
38.	West Bengal	Adra Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
39.	Jharkhand	Chakradharpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
40.	West Bengal	Khargapur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
41.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
42.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
43.	Gujarat	Rajkot Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
44.	Gujarat	Ratlam Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
45.	Bihar	Sonpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Odisha	Khurda Road Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
50.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
51.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
52.	Rajasthan	Bikaner Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
53.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
54.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
55.	Karnataka	Hubli Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
57.	Rajasthan	Kota Divl. HQ Office	10	32.72
58.	Maharashtra	IRIEEN, Nasik HQ Office	30	98.12
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Oak Grove School, Jharipani	30	98.12
60.	Delhi	Rail Bhawan New Delhi	30	98.12
61.	West Bengal	Chittranjan Locomotives Worksop, Chittranjan HQ Office	100	214.00

II. Wind Mill Plants

Sl.No.	State	Location	Capacity	Cost
1.	Tamil Nadu	Trinuvelvi (Southern Railway)	10.5 MW	7307.13
2.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer (Under Public Private Partnership Mode)	10.5 MW	6650.00

Contribution in Employment Schemes

3795. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to devote 2 per cent of the funds allocated to them under rural employment scheme for providing easy banking services to the rural poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard;

(d) whether this move will ensure timely payment to beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Schedule II of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices a statutory requirement. To strengthen the institutional outreach for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage disbursement,

it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level on competitive bid basis from Banks by inviting Expression of Interest (EOI)/Request for Qualification (RFQ). The fee/remittance charges to be paid to Banks/Business Correspondents, etc by way of fixed charges per account or a percentage of the transaction value should not, however, exceed Rs. 80 per annum per active account through which transaction for MGNREGA works has been made during the year. In case the amount exceeds the limit of Rs. 80/- per annum per active account, it would be met by the State Government from its own budget. The service charges to be paid may be absorbed in the 6% administrative expenses admissible in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. All the State Governments has been advised to identify unserved areas where the BC model may be required and roll out the Business Correspondent Model as per procedure detailed above.

[Translation]

Production Cost of Fertilizers

3796. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of various kinds of fuels causes increase in the costs of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details of the production cost of various kinds of chemical fertilizers; and

(c) the various kinds of fuels used in production of chemical fertilizers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Various energy sources (Fuel) like Natural Gas, Naphtha, Fuel Oil and imported LNG are used as feed and fuel for the manufacture of fertilizers. Coal is used only as fuel for steam and power generation in some plants. Natural Gas is the cheapest as fuel/feed and naphtha is most expensive. Therefore, the cost of production of fertilizers using natural gas is the lowest. It is higher using fuel oil and further higher using naphtha. The exact cost of production varies with the price of fuel which changes from time to time. Further, cost of production also depends on the consumption level of these fuels in the individual plant.

Capacity of Reservoirs

3797. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of major reservoirs in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the water level in the reservoirs in the country including Maharashtra has been receding;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether water level in the Indus basin has been consistently receding for the last ten years; and

(e) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take to tackle this alarming situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) CWC is monitoring water storage status of 81 important reservoirs in the country- 14 in Karnataka, 11 in Maharashtra, 8 in Gujarat, 7 in Odisha, 6 in Tamil Nadu, 5 each in Andhra Pradesh Jharkhand, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh, 3 in Rajasthan, 2 each in Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal and one each in Punjab and Tripura.

(b) and (c) As informed by CWC, the live storage of the 81 reservoirs as on 18.8.2011 was 101.538 billion cubic metres as against 74 billion cubic metres of last year's storage and 77.811 billion cubic metres of last ten years average storage.

(d) and (e) As informed by CWC, the storage status of reservoirs in Indus basin as at the end of September for the last 10 years from 2001 to 2010 was 9.42, 8.028, 10.185, 5.781, 13.893, 13.704, 10.269, 13.582, 7.328 and 14.177 billion cubic metres respectively.

[English]

Violation of Companies Act

3798. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecution initiated by the Government on the errant companies which have violated the Companies Act, 1956 during each of the last three years;

- (b) the progress of the cases filed thereon;
- (c) whether the Government has approached the Company Law Board with regard to the pending cases of violation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Number of prosecutions filed for the violations of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and disposed of during last three years are as under:-

Year	No of cases	
	Filed	Disposed of
2007-08	17080	6993
2008-09	13971	10506
2009-10	9021	7647

The cases which are pending in various Magisterial Courts in the Country are at different stages, such as, filing of reply by the respondents, examination of witnesses etc. It is an ongoing process of the trials before the courts.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. The violations are in the nature of 'economic offences' which lie in the jurisdiction of Magisterial Courts and not the Company Law Board.

[*Translation*]

Recommendations by NAC on MGNREGS

3799. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Advisory Council (NAC) has made series of recommendations on working of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

- (b) if so, the details of each recommendation;
- (c) the recommendations accepted by the Government so far; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the effective implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) to (d) National Advisory Council (NAC) while examining policy reforms and implementation of flagship programmes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), recommended certain measures for effective implementation of MGNREGA. These included expeditious notification of Social Audit Rules, strengthening institutional and technical support in the Ministry and for Central Employment Council and providing technical support to States through resource groups on wage payment, transparency and accountability, grievance redressal, planning, natural resource management, convergence, expansion of permissible works, demand for work, capacity building, training, staff, management etc. The steps already taken by the Government on the above aspects for effective implementation of MGNREGA include the following:

- (i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.
- (ii) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
- (iii) For convergence of MGNREGA with other development programmes of the Government which have similar target groups, convergence guidelines have been developed and disseminated by the Ministry for several other development schemes.
- (iv) Amendments to para 1 of Schedule I of MGNREG Act have been carried out from time to time to enlarge the scope of works and activities that can be taken up.

- (v) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.
- (vi) State Governments have been advised to make use of ICT enabled models like Business Correspondent, Rural ATM, handheld devices, smart cards, bio-metrics, mobile banking etc., for easy wage payments to MGNREGA workers.
- (vii) In consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 has been notified on 30th June, 2011.
- (viii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

Bihar Sampark Kranti Express

3800. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are aware of the unhygienic conditions prevailing in the coaches and toilets of Bihar Sampark Kranti Express; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) It is endeavored to maintain high standards of cleanliness and hygiene in coaches and toilets of Bihar Sampark Kranti Express. To this end, following measures are already in place:

- (i) Intensive Mechanized cleaning of all the coaches in the base depot at Dharbhanga.
- (ii) On Board House Keeping Services (OBHS) in the reserved coaches of the train for frequent cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles & passenger compartments during run.
- (iii) Limited Mechanized cleaning attention to the reserved coaches of the train during its stoppage at 'Clean Train Stations'.
- (iv) Pest and Rodent control through professional agencies.

[English]

Pending Cases under NCM

3801. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints, representations and suggestions received by the National Commission for Minorities during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the number of cases out of them disposed off and the number of cases pending for disposal;

(c) the reasons for high pendency of these cases; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure speedy disposal of cases by the NCM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) During the last three years and the current year total number of complaints received in the National Commissions for Minorities as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of complaints received
1.	2008-09	2250
2.	2009-10	2268
3.	2010-11	2378
4.	1.4.2011 to 31.7.2011	942

(b) The complaints are taken up by the NCM for appropriate redressal of the grievances with the concerned authorities as per requirement. The details of number of cases disposed of and pending for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-2011 are not readily available and are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House. However, the number of cases disposed during the period 1.4.2011 to 31.7.2011 are as under:-

(i) Closed	-	152
(ii) Forwarded to concerned authorities and closed	-	384
(iii) Report called for from concerned authorities	-	180
(iv) Under process for action	-	306

(c) and (d) NCM takes up complaints for inquiry with concerned authorities on merit of the case. Disposal depends on the response of concerned authorities. Close monitoring is being done by the Commission to reduce pendency.

ROB in Chhattisgarh

3802. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of some Railway Over Bridges by the Railways are going on in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details of such ROB's under construction and likely date of completion of the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that construction work of some ROB's are not progressing as per schedule;

(d) whether the Railways have revised the completion cost for ROB's which could not be completed as per schedule;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the action that the Railways are going to take against the contractors who have not completed the work on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Details of ROB under construction	Tentative Date of Completion
1.	ROB at Akaltara in lieu of Level Crossing No. 355 at km 690/32-34 on Howrah-Nagpur main line.	March 2012
2.	Uslapur-Construction of ROB in lieu of Level Crossing No. BK-4 at km 726/1-2 between Bilaspur-Uslapur.	December 2011
3.	ROB at Level Crossing No. 288 in between Raigarh-Kotarlia stations (Near Sarangarh bus stand).	December 2011
4.	Construction of ROB and RUB at Level Crossing No. 370 at km 728/13-15 between Dadha-Para and Belha of Raipur.	March 2012

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) No such revision in completion costs (Detailed Estimate) have taken place in these ROB's.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Action has been taken against the defaulting contractors as per contract agreement conditions including termination of some of the contracts.

[*Translation*]

Tenders for LPG and Diesel Pumps

3803. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited the tenders to start LPG and diesel pumps in Muzaffarnagar, Bijnore, Kairana, Meerut and Shaharanpur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which new LPG and diesel pumps are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have issued notice inviting applications for selection of LPG distributors for establishing 15 LPG distributors under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) in Muzaffarnagar, Bijnore, Meerut and Shaharanpur Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Similarly, OMCs have planned to set up 192 Retail Outlets (ROs), including 71 Kisan Sewa Kendras (KSKs) in Muzaffarnagar (including Kairana), Bijnore, Meerut and Shaharanpur Districts of Uttar Pradesh. The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of RGGLVY distributor/ROs/KSKs
1	2	3
1.	Muzaffarnagar	2 (RGGLVY 52 (ROs) 25 (KSKs)

1	2	3
2.	Bijnore	2 (RGGLVY) 41 (ROs) 14 (KSKs)
3.	Meerut	5 (RGGLVY) 55 (ROs) 19 (KSKs)
4.	Shaharanpur	6 (RGGLVY) 44 (ROs) 13 (KSKs)

OMCs have not issued notice for selection of LPG distributors in Kairana. However, OMCs have planned to set up one RO and one KSK in Kairana Block, District Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh.

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

Subsidy to Khadi

3804. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) the details of schemes being implemented for promotion of khadi by Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC);

(b) the details of the subsidy provided under these schemes during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether some cases of fake companies taking subsidy in the name of khadi have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of these companies; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a)

Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a number of schemes for the promotion of khadi. These include: (i) 'Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certification (ISEC) scheme for providing bank loans to khadi units at subsidized rates of interest', (ii) Incentivizing production and sale of khadi and Polyvastra by introducing a new scheme named Market Development Assistance (MDA) with assistance to khadi institution @ 20% of the value of production to be shared among spinners/weavers, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45 (iii) 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment, (iv) 'Scheme for enhancing productivity & competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans' to assist khadi institutions to make khadi industry more competitive with more market driven production by replacement of obsolete old machinery and equipments', (v) 'Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' envisaging renovation of 30 khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing 100 weak selected institutions, (vi) a comprehensive Khadi Reforms and Development Programme (KRDP) under which Government of India has tied up funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to the tune of US \$ 150 million to re-vitalise the khadi sector. KRDP is being implemented through identified khadi institutions over a period of three years from 2009-10 (vii) 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for development of traditional industries clusters including khadi and (viii) 'Product Development, Design Intervention & Packaging (PRODIP) for improved design and packaging of khadi garments' for better market acceptability.

(b) The details of funds provided to KVIC for the promotion of khadi during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds provided to KVIC for the promotion of khadi (in ₹ crore)
1.	2008-09	244.45
2.	2009-10	250.60
3.	2010-11	481.09

(c) to (e) According to KVIC, societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1861, trust and other such bodies enlisted with KVIC/State KVI Board only are

allowed to produce and sell khadi products. Private or public limited companies are not eligible to undertake khadi activities, and therefore, the question of fake companies taking subsidies in the name of khadi does not arise. However, KVIC has also reported that instances of irregularities committed by the registered khadi institutions have come to their notice in which they have initiated action. Action has been taken against four khadi institutions as detailed below:-

- (i) Vinoba Seva Samiti, Jaipur: Further financial assistance to this institution was stopped for irregularities including supply of non-khadi cloth as Khadi;
- (ii) Adarsh Gramodyog Samiti, Delhi: Recovery was ordered from this institution on the basis of irregularities in the claim of Market Development Assistance as reported by audit.
- (iii) Debipur Resham Khadi Gramodyog Samity, Burdwan, West Bengal: Khadi certificate of this institution was cancelled in 2008-09 for irregularities in purchase of raw materials, etc.
- (iv) Khadi 'O' Gramin Shilpa Samity, Berhampur, Murshidabad: Khadi certificate of this institution was cancelled w.e.f. 2009 on the ground of producing spurious khadi.

[English]

Use of Chemicals in Production of Important Drugs

3805. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country is deficient in any particular chemicals that are used in production of various important drugs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the deficiency has been reported by the Government;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to import these chemicals; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the countries from where these are likely to be imported alongwith the cost of these chemicals and the details of drugs for which they are likely to be used?

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

instance of deficiency in production of any particular chemical required in production of various important drugs has been reported to the Government.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question as above.

Grant under AIBP

3806. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) only 25 per cent grant is provided for Desert Development Programme (DDP) districts as against 90 per cent for Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) districts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments to equalize the grants and irrigation facilities for both the DPAP and the DDP districts;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines of AIBP effective since December, 2006, the Central Assistance will be in form of central grant, which is 90% of the project cost in case of special category states as well as for the projects benefiting DPAP areas, Tribal areas, KBK districts and flood prone areas in other states and 25% in case of Non-Special category states. The balance cost of the project as the state's share is to be arranged by the State Government. From its own resources. There is no special provision for Desert Development Programme (DDP) districts under AIBP.

(c) to (e) Reference from state Governments have been received.

Three projects (2 from Punjab and 1 project from Karnataka) benefiting Desert Development Plan (DDP) area are eligible for receiving grant at par with the DPAP areas with the approval of Union Cabinet.

[Translation]

Private Security Agencies

3807. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to take the services of the private security agencies in the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof alongwith the provisions under which such services are availed by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal for engaging private security agencies for security duties in the Railways. However, some non core areas, in a selective and limited manner such, as Railway Hospitals, Cycle stands, Stadia etc. have been allowed for engagement of security guards of private security agencies. This limited local exercise is being under-taken by the zonal railways to ensure adequate availability of the Railway Protection Force personnel for protection and security of railway property, passenger area and passengers.

[English]

Formation of National Authority of Drugs

3808. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Authority of Drugs and Therapeutics has been formed;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the said Authority; and

(c) the details of the members of this Authority?

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

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

ROB at Tori Station

3809. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the construction of Railway Over Bridge (ROB) at Tori station in Jharkhand was slated to begin in the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, whether it is also true that nothing concrete has been done so far and the railway crossing remains closed most of the time; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the construction work is likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of level crossing No. 24/A/T in Tori-Mahumilan section has been sanctioned in Railway Works Programme 2011-12 on cost sharing basis between the Railways and State Government of Jharkhand. Being a new work, it is at planning and estimation stage.

Automatic Weather Stations

3810. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any modern automatic weather stations have been set up in the North Eastern States and Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to link these weather stations with micro insurance programmes for farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any Government programme to understand the nature of monsoon pattern in these areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Identified number of locations of modern automatic weather stations (AWSs) and Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs) over the North Eastern States and Sikkim are given below:

State/UT	AWS	Agro-AWS
Arunachal Pradesh	7	1
Assam	21	6
Manipur	10	1
Meghalaya	7	1
Mizoram	8	1
Nagaland	8	1
Sikkim	1	0
Tripura	6	1

State/UT	ARG
Arunachal Pradesh	14
Assam	43
Manipur	5
Meghalaya	12
Mizoram	14
Nagaland	5
Tripura	8
Sikkim	11

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise as the AWS and ARG networks are for weather monitoring and warning purposes only.

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) Launched a high-priority Programme to address the Science issues of Global and Regional Climate Change with a well equipped state-of-the-art Center for Climate Change Research (CCCR) at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune for inter-disciplinary research and training in the area of science of climate change. Prioritized R & D efforts are initiated to comprehensively understand the causes for the aforementioned changes in the southwest monsoon rainfall and to improve the rainfall predictions in all time scales.

Under the aegis of the Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA), a Report, entitled Climate Change & India: A 4X4 Assessment-A Sectoral and

Regional Assessment of Impact of Climate Change in 2030s, has been released by the Government during November, 2010. Studies were undertaken in four climate sensitive regions of the country, viz. Himalayan Region, Western Ghats, North Eastern Region, Coastal Areas, assessed impacts in the four sectors viz. agriculture, water, forests and health, have been analysed using regional climate model fields generated in India by the CCCR.

Price of Petroleum Products

3811. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the basis/methodology adopted for deciding the retail price of petroleum products by various public sector oil companies, company-wise; and

(b) the details of refining costs of crude petrol and diesel, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG to refineries. The IPP/TPP are determined based on prices prevailing in the international market. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and in view of the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the RSPs of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and the present RSPs of these petroleum products are below the required market price. As a result, as per the current refinery gate prices, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of ₹ 4.97 per litre on the sale of Diesel, ₹ 23.74 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 247 per cylinder of Domestic LPG. At these rates, the OMCs are incurring daily under-recovery of ₹ 235 crore.

The retail selling prices of petroleum products except Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are revised in the line with the international oil prices and market conditions by the Public Sector OMCs.

(b) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each

of these units produce intermediate products streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total costs to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

[Translation]

Development Expansion of Railway Network

3812. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways adopt the concept of development/expansion of the railway network in the country in proportion to the earnings from respective region/Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of Zones/Division which are earnings more revenues;

(c) whether the Railways propose to develop/expand its network in Satna, Reva, Katni and Singrauli regions of Western Central Railway in proportion to the earnings therefrom; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Based on traffic flows and future traffic potential the following works are in progress for development/expansion of rail network in the Satna, Rewa, Katni and Singrauli region of West Central Railways.

(1) New line between Rewa and Singrauli

(2) Upgradation of stations and signaling systems in Katni-Singrauli section.

In addition to the above the following surveys have been sanctioned for this region:

(1) Doubling of Katni - Singrauli section

(2) Doubling of Satna - Rewa section

(3) 3rd line between Katni - Bina

Setting up of Working Group

3813. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council has suggested to set up a fresh Working Group on Minority Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to set up the said Group in order to improve the living condition of minorities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission has constituted a Working Group on Empowerment of the Minorities for the formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan and one of the terms of reference, *inter-alia*, is to consider the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities which includes improving the conditions of living of minorities as one of the objectives.

Stoppage at Kamthi Railway Station

3814. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Railways has been drawn towards the demands of the people of Kamthi (Maharashtra) regarding stoppage of the Vilaspur-Nagpur Intercity train, Vidharbh Express and Gondwana Express at the said station;

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Railways are likely to take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) 12856 Nagpur-Bilaspur Intercity Express is already stopping at Kamptee station. Stoppage of 12855 Bilaspur-Nagpur Intercity Express, 12105/12106 Mumbai-Gondia Vidarbha Express and 12409/12410 Raigarh-Nizamuddin Gondwana Express at Kamptee has been examined but not found feasible at present.

Misuse/Diversion of Funds under PM's New 15 Point Programme

3815. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is being misappropriated and it is not being properly utilized in certain minority areas;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints/representations received regarding misuse/diversion of funds allocated under this programme during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to check such misuse/diversion of funds earmarked for the welfare of minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) A number of schemes under the "Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme" for the Welfare of Minorities are implemented by various Ministries/Departments of Government of India. This Ministry has not received any information regarding misappropriation or misutilization of funds under these schemes in the last three years.

(c) In order to streamline the implementation of various schemes taken up under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been taking various steps. At the local level, the progress of implementation of the programme is reviewed by the State and District Committees regularly where Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, representatives from the Panchayati Raj Institutions and also representatives from Non-governmental institutions dealing with minorities have been included. At the Central level, Ministry reviews the progress on quarterly basis. The Committee of Secretaries and the Government at the highest level also reviews it on half-yearly basis. Recently the Ministry has started monitoring the implementation through a special computerized programme called MIS-MsDP software for the Multi-sectoral Development Programme. In order to ensure transparency in selection of beneficiaries and scholarship awardees, the lists are displayed in the websites of the States/UTs and the Ministry. In order to facilitate under-graduate and post-graduate students for applying for scholarship, On-

line Scholarship Management System has been launched from this year for merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses. In order to help and guide the intended beneficiaries, a helpline for guidance has been set up by the Ministry. Information with regard to guidelines for various schemes, progress reports, photographs of work done etc. are also made available on the website of the Ministry.

[English]

PM Rail Vikas Fund

3816. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana fund for social schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of projects covered under the said fund alongwith the amount spent therefrom so far, project-wise and zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The scheme to set up Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana Fund is presently under formulation. Since projects to be covered under this scheme are yet to be decided, no amount has been spent so far.

Hike in MRP for Potash and Phosphatic Fertilizers

3817. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer industry has been conditionally allowed to hike maximum retail price for potash and phosphatic fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial for the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. At present, Government of India is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for 22 grades of decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K)

fertilizers namely DAP, MAP, TSP, DAP Lite, MOP, SSP, Ammonium Sulphate (caprolactum grade produced by FACT and GSFC) and 15 grades of complex fertilizers to make fertilizers available to the farmers at affordable prices. Under NBS scheme, Maximum Retail Price of fertilizers has been left open and manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level.

Under the NBS scheme, subsidy on P&K fertilizers is fixed annually on the basis of its nutrients content (i.e. Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur). NBS is fixed taking into consideration the affordability of the farmers and prices of fertilizers in the international market. It is seen that as per the present MRP of P&K fertilizers, farmers are paying only 27% to 58% of the estimated delivered cost of these fertilizers.

Halt Station

3818. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a halt station was established between Gokulpur and Medinipur under South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether it is also true that the said station has not been designated yet causing difficulties to rail users;

(c) the steps taken/being taken to make this station operational; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Opening of a passenger halt between Gokulpur and Midnapur stations has not been found feasible from operational point of view. Moreover, the proposed halt is also not commercially justified.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Transportation of Fertilizers

3819. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have drawn the attention of the Union Government towards the lack of transportation facilities for the transportation of Urea, DAP and other fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sufficient tankers/rakes are not available for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of other arrangements being made by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Railways have been providing sufficient number of rakes for transportation of fertilizers from ports/plants to all the State including Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. As a result, the cumulative availability of Urea, DAP/NPK during the current Kharif, 2011 season (April to July) has been maintained over and above the assessed demand as under:

<'000 MT>

MADHYA PRADESH

Kharif, 2011 (April, 11 to July, 11)

Product	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Urea	420.57	425.52	405.86
DAP/NPK	502.02	537.02#	515.47

KARNATAKA

Kharif, 2011 (April, 11 to July, 11)

Product	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Urea	410.00	512.69	498.84
DAP/NPK	763.80	1097.07#	1081.89

#including stock prepositioned

[English]

Stoppage at Raibag Railway Station

3820. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any representations from public as well as elected representatives for stoppage of Yasvantpur-Dadar Chalukya Express and Mysore-Dadar Sharavati Express trains at Raibag railway station in Belgaum district of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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 from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, have been received regarding stoppage of 11017/11018 Yesvantpur-Dadar Chalukya Express and 11035/11036 Mysore-Dadar Sharavati Express at Raybag. The same was examined but not found feasible.

Benches of High Court in North Eastern States

3821. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any plan to set up separate High Court in North Eastern States to expedite the pending cases in these States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the High Court is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The Government have decided to set up separate High Courts for each of the North Eastern States. Setting up of separate High Courts is subject to creation of necessary infrastructure facilities by the respective State Governments. At present, the Governments of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura have created necessary infrastructural facilities for establishment of separate High Courts in their States. Accordingly amendment to the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 is now required for the formal establishment and functioning of separate High Courts in these three States.

Dual Pricing Policy for Diesel

3822. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is bringing out a proposal to implement dual pricing policy for diesel in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for taking dual pricing policy; and

(d) the time by which it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal before the Government regarding dual pricing of Diesel, at present.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Development of Science and Technology

3823. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments including Government of Bihar have sent any proposal to the Union Government for development of science and technology in the States during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received by the Union Government during the said period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on each proposal; and

(d) the amount allocated and released to the States including Bihar for the said purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Railway Lines

3824. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new railway lines sanctioned in the country State-wise/zone-wise, including Jharkhand;

(b) whether approval has been given to new railway lines on Gaya-Daltonganj, Chandrapura-Rajbera, Arrah-Bhabhua Road and Gaya-Sherghati-Garhwa Road via Daltonganj section in Jharkhand; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work on these lines is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Details of ongoing railway projects are maintained Railway Zone-wise and not State-wise. Railway Zone-wise number of the ongoing new railway line projects on the Indian Railways is depicted in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Sanction for taking up the work on Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj and Ara-Bhabhua Road new line projects as also doubling work on Chandrapura-Rajbera have already been accorded. There is no separate proposal for construction of new line on Gaya-Sherghati-Garhwa Road via Daltonganj since Sherghati is covered within the 136 Km new line project from Gaya to Daltonganj and Garhwa Road is already connected with Daltonganj. Work on all the sanctioned projects have been taken up and is progressing according to availability of resources.

Statement

Railway Zone-wise number of the ongoing new railway line projects on the Indian Railways is as under

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	No. of ongoing projects
1	2	3
1.	Central	4
2.	East Coast	6
3.	East Central	26
4.	Eastern	10
5.	Northern	8
6.	North Central	4
7.	North Eastern	5
8.	Northeast Frontier	18

1	2	3
9.	North Western	2
10.	Southern	9
11.	South Central	16
12.	South Eastern	5
13.	South East Central	2
14.	South Western	10
15.	West Central	1
16.	Western	3
Total		129

[English]

Share of Water from Okhla Barrage

3825. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total availability of water in Yamuna at Okhla during July-Sept. 2010; and

(b) the share of Rajasthan during July-Sept. 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) has informed that as per its records, the total quantum of water that was available in Okhla Barrage of Yamuna River from July to September 2010 was 11.11 Billion Cubic Metre.

(b) As informed by UYRB, Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water from Okhla Barrage from July to September 2010 works out to 46.886 Million Cubic Metre.

Nedumbassery Railway Station

3826. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction of Nedumbassery railway station in Kerala;

(b) the funds allocated and released for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The work of Nedumbassery halt station has been included in the Divisional Works Programme 2010-11 of Thiruvananthapuram Division at a cost of Rs. 93 lakh. Tenders have been processed for executing the works for construction of this halt station.

The work will be funded out of the lump sum fund allotted under Passenger Amenities Plan Head for the works under Divisional Works Programme of Thiruvananthapuram Division.

(c) This work is expected to be completed during 2012-13 subject to availability of resources.

Expansion of Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals

3827. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for expansion of Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited has taken up the Refinery Expansion & Upgradation Project including setting up of a Polypropylene Unit with total investment outlay of Rs. 13,964 crore. The project will result in increase in refining capacity by 3 MMTPA, better distillate yield, increased flexibility to process high TAN (Total Acid Number) crudes and capability to produce value added products.

Use of Naphtha for Manufacturing Urea

3828. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) in Kerala uses naphtha as feedstock for manufacturing urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether naphtha is a cost effective feedstock for manufacturing urea in comparison to gas;

(d) if not, whether the Government has any plan to shift the FACT from naphtha to gas based urea manufacturing unit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government and the time-frame fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The production of urea by the FACT unit was stopped from the year 2003.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) The policy for New Pricing Scheme (Stage-III) for urea manufacturing units, notified by the Government on 8th March 2007 which has been extended provisionally till further orders state that all the non-gas based plants be converted to gas based plants within a period of three years.

Petrol Pumps set up by Private Companies

3829. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps set up by private companies in the country so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the petrol pump run by the private companies are being closed down due to incurring of losses;

(c) if so, the number of petrol pumps that have been closed down from 1st Feb., 2011 till date alongwith the details thereof, company-wise and State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As on 01.08.2011, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), M/s. Essar Oil Limited (EOL) and M/s. Shell India Marketing Pvt. Limited (SIMPL) have

set up 1400, 1381 and 99 Retail Outlets (ROs) respectively in the country.

(b) EOL and SIMPL have informed that they have not closed their ROs since 01.02.2011 till date. RIL has reported that after prolonged period of losses, they had temporarily suspended supplies to all ROs completely in April, 2008. Starting April 2009, RIL has recommissioned select ROs in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. ROs in other states are still in mothballed state and deliveries are still suspended. Revival in these states would be possible post deregulation of pricing of High Speed Diesel by the Government.

(c) RIL has informed that they have decommissioned 29 ROs in the country during the period from 01.02.2011 till date. The State-wise details of ROs closed by RIL are as under:-

State	Number of ROs
Andhra Pradesh	4
Chhattisgarh	1
Gujarat	20
Jharkhand	1
Maharashtra	2
West Bengal	1

(d) The private sector oil companies are free to take pricing decisions on commercial considerations and they are not covered under the subsidy sharing mechanism as per the Government Resolution of 8th March, 2002.

Ombudsman under MGNREGS

3830. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of announcement of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the provision of appointing Ombudsman to oversee the implementation of MGNREGS was also announced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any details with regard to appointment of any of the Ombudsman in any district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was launched in 200 identified districts in the country in the 1st phase on 2.2.2006 and was extended to 130 additional districts in the 2nd phase during 2007- 08. All the remaining rural areas of the country were covered under the Act in the 3rd and the final phase with effect from 1.4.2008. Based on recommendations of an expert group on redressal of grievances constituted in 2008 it was decided to establish an independent grievance redressal mechanism of Ombudsman for MGNREGA to ensure transparency and public accountability. The status of appointment of Ombudsmen under MGNREGA is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State	No. of districts	No. of districts having Ombudsman	Status of appointment of Ombudsman
1	2	3	4
Punjab	20	20	Ombudsman appointed
Sikkim	4	4	One Ombudsman appointed for the whole State
Manipur	9	9	One Ombudsman and one Deputy Ombudsman appointed for each district
Mizoram	8	8	Four Ombudsman appointed for 8 districts (one each for 2 districts)

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	12	12	Ombudsman appointed in all districts. In addition, one Deputy Ombudsman appointed in Chamba district. The Ombudsman for Kullu will also be in charge of Lahul Spiti District
Maharashtra	33	26	Ombudsman appointed in 26 districts
Odisha	30	16	Ombudsman appointed in eleven districts viz. Angul, Bolangir, Bargarh, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Deogarh, Khurda, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Bhadrak, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal, Rayagada, Ganjam and Subarnapur. Selection process in other districts is under way.
Chhattisgarh	18	18	Ombudsman appointed in 16 districts viz. Korba, Korea, Sarguja, Dhamtari, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Jashpur, Janjgir-Champa, Kanker, Dantewada, Durg, Raigarh, Bastar, Kabirdham, Mahasmand, Sarguja. Additional charge given to Ombudsman of Dantewada and Bastar in respect of Bijapur and Narayanpur districts respectively. Selection process in these districts is under way.
Andhra Pradesh	22	21	Ombudsman appointed in 21 districts (Srikakulam, Vizianagarm, Prakasham, Chittoor, Adilabad, Ananthapur, Kadappa, Guntur, Kurnool, Krishna, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nellore, Nizamabad, R.R. District, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Nalgonda). Selection process in other districts is under way.
Gujarat	26	19	Ombudsman appointed in 19 districts (Mehsana, Vadodara, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Amreli, Anand, Bhavnagar, Surat, Junagarh, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar, Narmada, Navsari, Bharuch, Valsad, Porbandar.) Re-advertisement done in respect of other districts
Karnataka	30	15	Ombudsman appointed in 15 districts [Bangalore (Rural), Belgaum, Bijapur, Chikkamagalore, Mangalore, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Raichur, Shimoga, Chikkaballapura]. Selection process in other districts is under way.
Rajasthan	33	20	Ombudsman appointed in 20 districts (Bharatpur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Udaipur, Banswara, Bundi, Dausa, Sriganaganagar, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pratapgarh and Tonk). Selection process in other districts is under way.
Jharkhand	24	24	Three Ombudsman appointed for 24 districts (one each for 8 districts)
Nagaland	11	11	Ombudsman appointed for all districts
West Bengal	19	19	Seven Ombudsman appointed for 19 districts

Natural Gas at APM Rate

3831. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Natural Gas at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate is allocated for providing CNG in the transportation sector in Delhi and Mumbai;

(b) whether the State Government have requested the Union Government for allocation of APM gas for the transportation sector in the State; and

(c) if so, the response of the Union Government on these requests, particularly from the Government of Gujarat?

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

(b) and (c) Requests from various States including Gujarat have been received from time to time for allocation of APM gas to various sectors including for transport sector. However, due to constraints on availability of APM gas, no APM gas has been allocated.

[Translation]

Foreign Tours by Officials

3832. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of offices of public sector oil companies set up abroad;

(b) the details of foreign trips undertaken by the official of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) separately during the period from 1st April, 2009 to July 2011, alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the purpose of the foreign visit in each case; and

(d) the benefits derived by these companies through these foreign visits?

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

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The details of offices of oil public sector undertakings abroad are given below:

Name of the company	Country	Number of offices
ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)	Russia	3
	Vietnam	1
	Iran	1
	Cuba	1
	Venezuela	1
	Kazakhstan	2
	Colombia	1
	Netherlands	1
	North Sudan	1
	South Sudan	1
	Brazil	1
	Libya	1
	Iraq	1
	Syria	1
Oil India Limited (OIL)	Gabon	1
	Libya	1
	Sri Lanka	1
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Mauritius	1
	United Arab Emirates	1
	Sweden	1
Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	Egypt	1

(b) The details of foreign trips undertaken by the official of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) during the period 1.04.2009 to 1.7.2011 alongwith expenditure incurred thereon are as under:

Name	Number of visits	Expenditure
GAIL	462	5.20 Crores
ONGC	1650	30.45 Crores

(c) and (d) These visits were undertaken for various business requirements like work associations and overseas operations; training for skill development, attending seminars/conferences and presenting papers. Besides achieving business objectives, these visits have also helped in achieving skill/knowledge enhancement of officers.

[*English*]

Oil Exploration in Kerala-Konkan Basin

3833. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of oil exploration at Kerala-Konkan basin;

(b) the number of blocks awarded for exploration and the details of operators; and

(c) the details of blocks that are presently operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, 19 exploration blocks were awarded in Kerala-Konkan basin in shallow and deepwater area as under:

- 11 Blocks were awarded to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) & its Consortium partners,
- 7 Blocks to Reliance Industries limited (RIL) and
- 1 Block to BHP Billiton & GVK Oil & Gas Ltd.

So far, about 47,657 Line Kilometer (LKM) of 2D seismic and 12,667 Sq. Km of 3D seismic data have been acquired and 7 exploratory wells have been drilled in the awarded blocks. No hydrocarbon discovery has been made so far.

Besides above, ONGC has acquired 98885 LKM of 2D and 222 Sq. Km of 3D seismic data in nominated areas in Kerala-Konkan basin.

(c) Out of the 19 awarded blocks, 12 blocks have so far been relinquished and 7 blocks are currently operational. The operational blocks are as under:

- 4 Blocks under ONGC & its Consortium Partners.
- 2 Blocks under Reliance Industries limited (RIL) and
- 1 Block under BHP Billiton and GVK Oil & Gas Ltd.

The details of 19 blocks are annexed as Statement.

Statement

Status of Blocks Awarded & Operational/Relinquished in Kerala-Konkan Basin under PSC Regime as on 31.03.11

Sl.No.	Basin	Type	Block	Operational/ Relinquished	Operator/Consortium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kerala-Konkan	Deepwater	KK-DWN-2000/2	Relinquished	ONGC 85%, GAIL 15%
2.			KK-DWN-2000/1	Relinquished	RIL 100%
3.			KK-DWN-2000/3	Relinquished	RIL 100%
4.			KK-DWN-2001/1	Operational	RIL 100%,
5.			KK-DWN-2001/2	Operational	RIL 100%,
6.			KK-DWN-2001/3	Relinquished	ONGC 100%
7.			KK-DWN-2002/2	Operational	ONGC-80, HPCL-20
8.			KK-DWN-2002/3	Operational	ONGC-80, HPCL-20

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.			KK-DWN-2003/1	Relinquished	RIL 100%
10.			KK-DWN-2003/2	Relinquished	RIL 100%
11.			KK-DWN-2000/4	Relinquished	ONGC 100%
12.			KK-DWN-2004/1	Operational	ONGC 45% CAIRN 40% TATA 15%
13			KK-DWN-2005/1	Operational	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Pvt. Ltd. 26% & GVK Oil and Gas Ltd. 74%
14.			KK-DWN-2005/2	Operational	ONGC 90%, GSPC 10%
15.		Shallow Water	KK-OSN-97/2	Relinquished	RIL-100%
16.			KK-OSN-97/3	Relinquished	ONGC-100%
17.			KK-OSN-2000/1	Relinquished	ONGC 100%
18.			KK-OSN-2001/2	Relinquished	ONGC 100%
19.			KK-OSN-2001/3	Relinquished	ONGC 100%

Note: Operators are indicated in bold.

Freight Terminal/DFC

3834. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freight terminals in the country are handling far higher number of rakes than the normal prescribed limit;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken for capacity augmentation and better maintenance for the purpose;

(d) whether the work on Dedicated Freight Corridor is progressing very slowly as the work on acquisition of land for the purpose is still pending since long; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Capacity augmentation/development of new freight terminals is a continuous process on the Indian Railway network based on traffic pattern and demand. At present upgradation works are in progress at 119 freight terminals on the Railways. These works include works such as improvement to loading/unloading area, better lighting facilities, improvements to circulating areas, approach road and user facilities in addition to creation of loading/unloading lines as required.

(d) No, Madam. The process of land acquisition is on and is making good progress.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Notary Public

3835. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the criteria for awarding notary public licence;
- (b) the details of number of State and Central Notaries licensed under the Notaries Act, State-wise;
- (c) the number of applications received and disposed off for notary public licences during 2010-11 and 2011-12 State/UT-wise;
- (d) the reasons for delay in taking appropriate decisions on the pending applications.
- (e) the time by which all the applications are likely to be disposed off; and
- (f) the details of quota for the advocates belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories for the appointment of Notary Public in various States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Notary Public license is awarded as per the provisions of the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956.

(b) Statement-I showing the Notaries appointed by Central Government in various States/U.Ts is enclosed. The information relating to number of Notaries appointed by the State Governments is not maintained.

(c) Statement-II showing the number of applications received and disposed off for notary public licenses during 2010-11 and 2011- 12 State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(d) Applications for appointment of Notary Public are pending for want of in-depth scrutiny as per provisions of the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956.

(e) No time limit can be indicated for disposal of applications. However, steps are being taken to dispose of the application expeditiously.

(f) There is no provision in the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956 providing for quota for the advocates belonging to SC/ST/OBC.

Statement I

State/U.T. Admn.	Number of Central Notaries licensed
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
Andhra Pradesh	262

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	—
Assam	02
Bihar	41
Chandigarh	60
Chhattisgarh	08
Delhi	460
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
Daman and Diu	—
Goa	12
Gujarat	725
Himachal Pradesh	04
Haryana	764
Jharkhand	08
Jammu and Kashmir	—
Kerala	492
Karnataka	523
Lakshadweep	—
Meghalaya	—
Maharashtra	1607
Manipur	—
Mizoram	—
Madhya Pradesh	60
Nagaland	—
Odisha	18
Punjab	728
Puducherry	91
Rajasthan	503
Sikkim	—
Tamil Nadu	552
Tripura	07
Uttar Pradesh	1298
Uttarakhand	27
West Bengal	168

Statement II

State/U.T. Admn.	Number of Applications 2010-11		Number of Applications 2011-12	
	Received	Disposed off	Received	Disposed off
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	216	136	54	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	—	—
Bihar	41	20	12	—
Chandigarh	11	07	12	—
Chhattisgarh	06	03	04	—
Delhi	61	40	20	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—
Goa	01	01	—	—
Gujarat	628	342	151	—
Himachal Pradesh	04	03	—	—
Haryana	189	123	51	—
Jharkhand	17	07	02	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—
Kerala	207	141	32	—
Karnataka	342	236	80	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	657	377	359	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	19	10	12	—
Nagaland	—	—	01	—
Odisha	11	08	02	—
Punjab	107	72	28	—
Puducherry	07	06	01	—
Rajasthan	210	156	112	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	564	399	108	—
Tripura	11	04	03	—
Uttar Pradesh	340	229	119	—
Uttarakhand	15	12	03	—
West Bengal	118	11	03	—

Job Card Holders under MGNREGS

3836. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of job card holders and the persons provided employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years and current year, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has identified the reasons for not providing employment to all the job card holders under the Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to debar those job card holders not demanding jobs over a long period of time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Details of the cumulative number of households issued

jobs cards and number of households provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last 3 years and current year as reported by States/UTs, are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to an overall ceiling of 100 days of employment per household in every financial year. Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. Therefore, the number of households having job cards and provided employment has to be seen against the number of households who demanded employment. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment depend on demand for employment.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Performance (Employment Generation)*

Sl.No.	State	Cumulative No. of Households issued job cards (In Nos)				No. of Households provided employment			
		(2011-12 upto June, 11)				(In Nos) (2011-12 upto June, 11)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11347815	11722646	11991323	11703122	5699557	6158493	6200423	643881
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	154957	135140	170350	35359	80714	68157	134527	NR
3.	Assam	2970522	3611714	4369561	3824432	1877393	2137270	1798372	353450
4.	Bihar	10284009	12403792	13044879	11433429	3822484	4127330	4738464	121730
5.	Chhattisgarh	3354795	3574607	3911126	4170939	2270415	2025845	2485581	1763395
6.	Gujarat	2877792	3570123	3955998	3908242	850691	1596402	1096223	291555
7.	Haryana	377568	459367	582737	592465	162932	156406	235281	84058
8.	Himachal Pradesh	849993	994969	1050602	1053259	445713	497336	444247	146004
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	497175	664494	1001681	459175	199166	336036	492277	10102
10.	Jharkhand	3375992	3697477	3920922	3953929	1576348	1702599	1987360	764122

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Karnataka	3420945	5220895	5294245	5271750	896212	3535281	2224468	113796
12.	Kerala	1897713	2599453	2915670	752208	692015	955976	1175816	429073
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11229547	11292252	11384370	11562701	5207665	4714591	4407643	819588
14.	Maharashtra	4814593	5699877	5832823	5864944	906297	591547	451169	148711
15.	Manipur	385836	426533	444886	338723	381109	418564	433856	36540
16.	Meghalaya	298755	372523	398226	416535	224263	300482	346149	10568
17.	Mizoram	172775	180803	170894	195309	172775	180140	170894	16347
18.	Nagaland	296738	325242	350815	364228	296689	325242	350815	NR
19.	Odisha	5267853	5802442	6025230	6042546	1199006	1398300	2004815	477029
20.	Punjab	524928	704874	821076	829525	147336	271934	278134	97953
21.	Rajasthan	8468740	8827935	9274312	9922664	6373093	6522264	5859667	2605022
22.	Sikkim	77112	70050	73575	75625	52006	54156	56401	6214
23.	Tamil Nadu	5512827	6535710	7347187	7876185	3345648	4373257	4969140	3147150
24.	Tripura	600615	607010	584900	586753	549022	576487	557055	397255
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10652018	11698780	13052850	13283486	4336466	5483434	6431213	2678437
26.	Uttarakhand	817753	893496	974529	975426	298741	522304	542391	67210
27.	West Bengal	9556067	10351948	10731538	10815829	3025854	3479915	4998239	1053121
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23313	12763	44406	51772	5975	20337	17636	1906
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8100	10923	11135	NR	1919	3741	2290	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	NR
31.	Goa	10244	14279	21032	23725	0	6604	13897	4557
32.	Lakshadweep	3313	6079	7787	6781	3024	5192	4507	NR
33.	Puducherry	15547	60780	63769	63427	12264	40377	38118	1260
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	NR
Total		100145950	112548976	119824434	116454493	45112792	52585999	54947068	16290034

[English]

Safety of Women Passengers

3837. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
 DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the recent incident wherein a sportswoman lost her legs after being thrown out of a running train;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cases of rising crimes against the women passengers reported during each of the last two years and the current year, zone-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have taken any step to book the offenders and any financial or other assistance provided to the sportswomen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken to curb the rising crimes against the women passengers in running trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) On 11.04.2011, between 4.10 hrs and 4.20 hrs, one lady passenger named Smt. Sonu alias Arunima Sinha wife of Robin Chitrawanshi resident of Alkapuri, Kurshi Road, P/ S Gudumba, District Lucknow was involved in an incident while travelling by train no. 14205 running between Faizabad and Delhi, after passing Chanethi railway station. She was run over by train no. 13010 Dehradun-Howrah Express, which was running on the adjoining track, as a result she lost her left leg. She was taken to Civil Hospital Bareilly by railway staff. The cause of the incident is being investigated by the Government Railway Police.

On the basis of complaint lodged by the above lady passenger, Government Railway Police/Bareilly has registered a case vide crime no. 121/2011 under section 307, 393 Indian Penal Code. No culprit has yet been identified. In addition to immediate relief, an amount of Rs 5 Lakhs has been paid to her towards interim compensation as per the orders of Hon'ble High Court Allahabad, Lucknow Bench. The payment was made vide Cheque No. 791618 dated 21.04.2011 through Registry of the Hon'ble High Court.

Statement showing the number of cases of crimes against women passengers in running train is attached.

(d) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police. However, RPF supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

The following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the passengers:-

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations and is under implementation.
3. Ladies special trains have been introduced in the Metro Politian Cities for lady commuters.
4. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
5. Regular drives against male persons travelling in ladies compartments are being conducted and the offenders are prosecuted under section 162 of the Railways Act.
6. An amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act to enable Railway Protection Force to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively is under active consideration.
7. Train escorting are being instructed to be more vigilant and keep watch on the ladies compartments whenever train stops at intermediate stations.

Statement

No. of cases of Crimes against Women Passengers in Running Trains

Railway	Year	No. of Cases of Crimes Against Women Passengers Reported in Running Trains			Arrest Made
		Throwing out from Running Trains	Murder & Rape	Other Minor Offences	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	1	0	0	1
	2011*	0	2	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	2009	1	0	4	8
	2010	0	0	12	12
	2011*	0	0	4	2
East Central	2009	0	0	4	8
	2010	0	1	15	13
	2011*	0	0	2	1
East Coast	2009	0	0	2	0
	2010	0	0	2	0
	2011*	0	0	2	2
Northern	2009	0	0	24	28
	2010	0	0	24	31
	2011*	1	1	15	35
North Central	2009	0	0	17	13
	2010	0	0	25	24
	2011*	0	0	21	15
North Eastern	2009	0	0	2	6
	2010	0	0	1	1
	2011*	0	0	0	0
Northeast Frontier	2009	0	0	3	2
	2010	0	0	2	2
	2011*	0	0	1	1
North Western	2009	0	0	32	10
	2010	0	0	27	16
	2011*	0	1	33	26
Southern	2009	0	1	19	27
	2010	0	0	20	20
	2011*	0	1	27	28
South Central	2009	0	0	1	5
	2010	0	1	4	6
	2011*	0	0	3	4
South Eastern	2009	0	0	1	2
	2010	0	0	1	3
	2011*	0	0	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
South East Central	2009	0	0	1	1
	2010	0	0	2	4
	2011*	0	0	0	0
South Western	2009	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011*	0	0	0	0
Western	2009	0	0	6	8
	2010	0	0	5	7
	2011*	0	0	0	0
West Central	2009	0	0	20	15
	2010	1	0	14	22
	2011*	0	0	8	3
Total	2009	1	1	136	133
	2010	2	2	154	162
	2011*	1	5	117	120

*Figures for the year 2011 is upto June.

Passenger Facilities and Basic Amenities

3838. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for providing different passenger facilities at railway stations and trains;

(b) the system of monitoring the passenger facilities and public amenities such as drinking water and clean toilets at railway stations and trains;

(c) the details of the complaints received by the Railways for the poor maintenance of services at railway stations and trains during the last three years, zone-wise; and

(d) the details of action taken by the Railways on the complaints received, zone-wise including those at Barabanki, Agra Cantt., Mangalore Junction and Mangalore Central stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railway stations have been classified into seven categories ('A-1' to 'F') based on the earnings from passenger traffic. Facilities at stations are provided as per norms laid down for each category of station.

Facilities and amenities in passenger coaches are provided in accordance with laid down norms for different classes of coaches on Indian Railways.

(b) Monitoring of provision and maintenance of amenities including drinking water and clean toilets at stations and trains is done by Additional General Managers (Zonal Level) and Additional Divisional Railway Managers (Divisional Level). Service Improvement Groups at various levels are formed to inspect amenities and take remedial measures for rectifying deficiencies/shortcomings in passenger amenities.

(c) A large number of requests/suggestions/complaints are received at various levels from the general public and people's representatives for provision of additional facilities at different stations and in trains. Action is taken on such requests at various levels. Details of complaints relating to poor maintenance of some of the passenger

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

(d) The following remedial action is taken on the complaints received by the zonal railways including those at Barabanki, Agra Cantt., Mangalore Junction and Mangalore Central stations.

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

Statement

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

Railway	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Central	738	780	592
Eastern	173	240	494
East Central	172	325	328

1	2	3	4
East Coast	481	700	611
Northern	2277	516	216
North Central	111	139	142
North Eastern	128	115	101
Northeast Frontier	98	173	293
North Western	135	187	92
Southern	352	348	310
South Central	135	171	243
South Eastern	187	254	184
Southeast Central	123	342	216
South Western	61	81	94
Western	775	765	513
West Central	92	156	92
Total	6038	5292	4521

Performance of MSMEs

3839. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
 SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
 SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered during each of the last three years and current year, State and UT-wise;

(b) the details of employment generated by these enterprises during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of share of MSMEs in total industrial production and export of the country, State and UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to these industries and initiated any employment generation programme; and

(e) if so, the details there of during the said period, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Information on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in various States and UTs is at present assessed through periodic conduct of All India census for the sector. The latest All India Census of MSMEs (4th All India Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07. As per 4th All India Census 2006-07, the details of registered MSMEs, States and UT-wise are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of employment generated, as per 4th All India Census 2006-07, are given in enclosed Statement-II

(c) Based on the data of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the contribution of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to total industrial production was estimated to be 44.86% during the year 2008-09. The estimated contribution of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in total exports of the country for the year 2007-08 (latest available), based on data obtained from Export Promotion Council, was 30.80%. State/UT-wise details are not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) Ministry provides financial assistance for promotion and development of MSMEs in the country

under various plan schemes. Funds allocated for this purpose under plan scheme during last three and current financial years are as under.

(Rs. Crores)	
Year	Allocations
2008-09	1794
2009-10	1794
2010-11	2400
2011-12	2700

The funds are allotted schemes-wise and not States/UT-wise. The government is implementing various schemes/programmes relating to entrepreneurial and skill development, credit, infrastructural development, technology up-gradation and marketing, for assisting MSME sector in the country, all of which aims to provide employment opportunities. Some of the major schemes/programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Market Development Assistance Scheme.

Statement I

State-wise Distribution of Registered Working Enterprises

State/UT Code	State/UT Name	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	14572	408	13	14993
2	Himachal Pradesh	11522	384	25	11931
3	Punjab	45345	2675	90	48110
4	Chandigarh	967	28	1	996
5	Uttarakhand	23349	389	27	23765
6	Haryana	30741	2329	80	33150
7	Delhi	3510	236	8	37540
8	Rajasthan	52241	2541	103	54885
9	Uttar Pradesh	184503	3089	150	187742
10	Bihar	49867	157	12	50036

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Sikkim	110	12	0	122
12	Arunachal Pradesh	399	16	2	417
13	Nagaland	1298	33	1	1332
14	Manipur	4480	12	0	4492
15	Mizoram	3663	51	1	3715
16	Tripura	1296	43	4	1343
17	Meghalaya	2972	37	1	3010
18	Assam	19238	599	27	19864
19	West Bengal	41420	1758	81	43259
20	Jharkhand	17699	471	20	18190
21	Odisha	18840	745	21	19606
22	Chhattisgarh	22402	356	10	22768
23	Madhya Pradesh	105998	950	49	106997
24	Gujarat	196894	31676	1260	229830
25	Daman and Diu	413	167	14	594
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1671	45	0	1716
27	Maharashtra	73936	12459	191	86586
28	Andhra Pradesh	42708	2949	35	45692
29	Karnataka	133524	2562	100	136186
30	Goa	2395	207	19	2621
31	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	2
32	Kerala	148497	1611	80	150188
33	Tamil Nadu	226285	7349	247	233881
34	Puducherry	1275	165	11	1451
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	736	14	0	750
	All India	1484768	76523	2683	1563974

Statement II*State-wise Distribution of Employment in Registered Enterprises*

State/UT Code	State/UT Name	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	Jammu and Kashmir	71438	16201	2519	90158
02	Himachal Pradesh	39673	20281	5194	65148

1	2	3	4	5	6
03	Punjab	279233	123636	12969	415838
04	Chandigarh	10045	985	675	11705
05	Uttarakhand	57189	20184	2568	79941
06	Haryana	214246	137399	30129	381774
07	Delhi	41200	15818	1105	58123
08	Rajasthan	244541	84673	12476	341690
09	Uttar Pradesh	603987	132071	18850	754908
10	Bihar	142473	4811	491	147775
11	Sikkim	792	367	0	1159
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2846	1903	662	5411
13	Nagaland	14506	1639	136	16281
14	Manipur	19862	98	0	19960
15	Mizoram	25491	538	3	26032
16	Tripura	17084	5878	204	23166
17	Meghalaya	12023	530	148	12701
18	Assam	115279	77452	17776	210507
19	West Bengal	261467	87210	11578	360255
20	Jharkhand	59999	12783	2352	75134
21	Odisha	138414	30919	3755	173088
22	Chhattisgarh	64160	10496	438	75094
23	Madhya Pradesh	251293	38643	8111	298047
24	Gujarat	730358	343740	170883	1244981
25	Daman and Diu	9730	13167	2621	25518
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23919	2557	0	26476
27	Maharashtra	656180	395544	37066	1088790
28	Andhra Pradesh	279485	95087	8405	382977
29	Karnataka	596621	172427	20311	789359
30	Goa	14896	16593	1841	33330
31	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	2
32	Kerala	545950	66530	8943	621423
33	Tamil Nadu	973240	403757	49059	1426056
34	Puducherry	11075	9013	998	21086
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5490	103	0	5593
	All India	6534187	2343033	432266	9309486

Market Development Assistance Scheme for Khadi

3840. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme for development of khadi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme is in continuation of the rebate system;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the amount fixed under MDA to be passed on to the spinners and weavers to increase the earnings of Khadi artisans;

(f) whether some amount under MDA is also earmarked for khadi institutions for production and marketing related activities; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) In order to promote market for khadi products, the Government had continued through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) a policy of rebate on sale of khadi and khadi products till 2009-10. Normal rebate @10% of sales used to be given throughout the year whereas a special rebate of additional 10% used to be given for 108 days in a year coinciding with Gandhi Jayanti and/or local festivals. However, on the recommendations of an Expert Committee and after trying pilot projects and extensive consultations with stakeholders, the Government has introduced with effect from 01 April 2010 a more flexible scheme, namely, Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme on production of khadi in place of existing scheme of Rebate on sales. The MDA scheme envisages financial assistance @ 20% of production value on khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45.

(e) The newly introduced MDA scheme has a provision of sharing 25% of the assistance (MDA) with the artisans as incentive or bonus in addition to their wages through their bank accounts or post office accounts.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) Under MDA scheme, producing institutions are entitled to retain 30% of the MDA, and pass on 45% of MDA to selling institutions who are given the flexibility to utilize their share of MDA, *inter alia*, on renovation of outlets, training of sales persons, computerizations, designing, publicity, providing discount to customers etc as per need.

Integration of Schemes

3841. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to integrate rural development schemes and agricultural activities to prevent the global slowdown from hitting the rural economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is taking action to boost the agricultural production through the Rural Development programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan prepared by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Ministry of Rural Development implements Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihood Mission (SGSY/NRLM) for wage-employment and self-employment in rural areas.

MGNREGA provides up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled

manual work. The primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses problems of agriculture like drought, deforestation and soil erosion so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis. In fact, MGNREGA may be seen moving towards its objective of food and livelihood security and long term sustainable development through ecological regeneration.

SGSY is a major on-going scheme to bring the assisted rural poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by assisting them to take up income generating economic activities including agriculture through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme involves selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and building their capacities through training and skill development, creation of infrastructure, technological and marketing support etc. The SGSY has been restructured as NRLM with the core belief that the poor have innate capabilities and strong desire to come out of poverty.

Child Marriage

3842. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has suggested that child marriage should be declared as illegal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to implement its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Law Commission of India vide its 205th report on 'Proposal to Amend the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and other Allied Laws' submitted in the year 2008 has recommended that child marriages below certain age *i.e.*, 16 years of age be made void and also recommended that all marriages between 16 and 18 years of age should be made voidable at the option of either party.

(c) Recommendations to declare marriages below 16 years of age as void reflects that the definition of child is to be restricted to 16 years which goes against the

provisions contained in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. Hence, it was decided that the existing provisions of these Acts are to be retained.

[*Translation*]

Medical Rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims

3843. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has demanded a corpus fund of Rs. 500 crore for the medical rehabilitation of Bhopal gas tragedy victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this amount is likely to be provided to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted an Action Plan for rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims involving an expenditure of ₹ 982.75 crore in June, 2008. The Plan included a corpus fund of ₹ 500 crore for meeting recurring expenditure. The Government of Madhya Pradesh resubmitted the detailed revised proposal on 21st December, 2010 on the requirement of funds for long term medical rehabilitation of the gas victims and creation of a Corpus Fund of ₹ 500 crore to meet the same. The said proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh was considered on 24.3.2011 in the meeting of the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to oversee the issues related to the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster. The GoM directed that Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals after examination of the proposal would refer the same to the Planning Commission, which will examine it afresh applying the standard parameters used for examination of such proposals. Thereafter, the matter will be brought to the GoM for a decision. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals after duly examining the proposal of the State Government for providing ₹ 500 crores for Corpus Fund, has forwarded the same to the Planning Commission on 7th April, 2011 for their examination and appropriate action.

*[English]***Grant of Mini Ratna Status**

3844. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted Miniratna status to Bridge and Roof Company and Bharat Pumps and Compressors;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the performance of both the companies during the last three years;

(c) whether it is proposed to further improve their performance in the coming years to attain maharatna/ Navratna status; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Bridge & Roof Company (India) Limited (B&R) and Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited (BPCL) were granted Mini Ratna-I and Mini Ratna-II status on 21.09.2010.

The performance of B&R and BPCL during the last 3 years is as under:-

Bridge & Roof Company (India) Limited

(Rs. in crore)

Performance Parameters	Financial Year		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Unaudited Provisional)
Turnover	940.32	1165.31	1327.70
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	33.26	64.11	85.30
Order Booking	947.81	1353.15	1331.73

Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.

(Rs. in crore)

Performance Parameters	Financial Year		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Unaudited Provisional)
Turnover	236.36	271.12	210.21
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	19.64	31.09	14.26
Order Booking	227.64	104.18	156.59

(c) and (d) If these companies were to fulfill the prescribed parameters for becoming eligible for Maharatna/ Navratna companies, then the status would be granted.

*[Translation]***Sale and Distribution of Spurious/Sub-Standard Fertilizers**

3845. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the sale and distribution of spurious/sub-standard fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that came in the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty during the said period in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether the relevant provisions of law are adequate and effective enough to curb this menace or any amendments in the law are contemplated; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Fertilizers have been declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, (ECA) 1955. In order to ensure adequate availability of good quality of fertilizers at reasonable price to the farmers, the Government of India under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act has promulgated the Fertilizer (Control) Order, (FCO) 1985. FCO empowers the Government to regulate the price; distribution and quality of fertilizers. Under clause 19 of FCO sale/manufacture of such fertilizers which are not of prescribed standard is strictly prohibited. Under clause 8 of FCO, it is mandatory to obtain the Authorization Letter from the notified Authority for sale of fertilizers.

No case of large scale manufacture/sale of adulterated and spurious fertilizers has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

The State Governments are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the sale of non-standard fertilizers. Violation of provisions of FCO can invite penal action, including prosecution of offenders. The offender who is convicted may be awarded the sentence upto seven years' imprisonment under ECA, besides cancellation of authorization certificate. There are 74 fertilizer testing laboratories including four laboratories of the Government of Indian at Faridabad, Kalyani, Mumbai

and Chennai with an annual analyzing capacity of 1.32 lakh samples. During the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, the percentages of samples of fertilizers declared non-standard at all India level were 5.5% and 5.2 respectively. State-wise number of samples declared non-standard during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are enclosed as Statements-I and II. Moreover state governments have been sensitized from time to time on the issue of sales, manufacture, distribution and quality of fertilizers conforming to FCO standards.

Statement I

State-wise/Product-wise details of Fertiliser samples analysed & found Non-Standard during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of State	Urea/VS&A/CI		CAN		SSP		DAP		MOP/SOP		NPK (C)		NPK (M)		MNF		Others		Total	
		An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS
1.	Assam	39	-	-	-	49	3	35	-	30	1	18	-	8	1	22	2	5	-	206	5
2.	Bihar	92	1	-	-	66	9	776	17	332	1	540	5	18	12	36	1	-	-	1860	46
3.	Jharkhand	354	-	-	-	12	1	302	-	95	-	115	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	880	4
4.	Odisha	1209	0	0	0	8	5	363	20	647	6	444	19	294	19	0	0	0	0	2965	69
5.	West Bengal	547	1	1	-	344	96	383	37	431	1	642	70	20	13	200	12	43	5	2611	235
6.	Mizoram	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
7.	Gujarat	1894	0	272	0	192	14	1722	2	513	01	992	61	243	4	147	13	247	4	6220	43
8.	Madhya Pradesh	639	11	7	1	1163	239	1279	112	307	9	853	178	9	51	19	5	-	-	4276	560
9.	Chhattisgarh	582	1	3	-	668	56	384	78	297	-	203	16	202	41	5	3	159	27	2503	222
10.	Maharashtra	1068	8	11	0	1150	255	943	15	573	37	1608	75	2327	861	-	-	1839	369	9519	1620
11.	Rajasthan	815	8	7	0	5237	272	972	23	158	2	203	17	-	-	532	76	178	8	8102	406
12.	Haryana	39	3	1	0	18	2	1240	5	105	1	109	0	-	-	255	91	320	7	2087	27
13.	Himachal Pradesh	676	0	31	0	82	0	0	0	31	01	378	0	0	0	7	0	60	39	1265	39
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	761	-	-	-	-	-	392	-	86	-	60	-	-	-	16	9	-	1315	1	9
15.	Punjab	38	-	-	-	2	-	1387	1	475	-	64	-	1	1	1047	13	131	1	3145	15
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	9	31	-	466	77	3781	124	1434	11	1390	80	124	44	-	-	1256	211	9454	556
17.	Uttarakhand	102	-	-	-	5	5	31	5	23	3	24	2	13	4	18	2	-	-	216	21
18.	Andhra Pradesh	2374	42	23	1	486	37	1840	37	2224	34	4524	141	307	46	1727	59	681	110	14186	507
19.	Karnataka	967	2	27	0	45	24	1177	87	752	13	1315	151	293	101	191	30	30	2	4697	410
20.	Kerala	1144	0	-	-	1	0	64	1	1101	8	377	11	838	124	-	-	760	72	4285	216
21.	Puducherry	204	-	-	-	23	-	78	-	123	-	114	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	549	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	4336	7	33	1	270	30	989	18	3134	7	1533	78	1651	191	295	3	246	44	12487	379
	Govt. of India	2638	3	9	5	344	96	2916	57	3102	2	1237	60	49	18	280	66	492	1	11667	336
	Grand Total	18880	96	419	8	10288	1221	21054	639	12871	136	16684	912	6418	1488	4501	294	6463	909	104498	5729
	% N.S.		0.5		2.2		11.9		3		1.1		5.5		23.2		6.5		14.1		5.5

Statement II*State-wise/Product-wise details of Fertiliser samples analysed & Found Non-Standard during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Urea/AS&A/CI		CAN		SSP		DAP		MOP/SOP		NPK (C)		NPK (M)		MNF		Others		Total	
		An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS	An.	NS
1.	Assam	61	-	-	-	83	6	19	-	47	-	4	1	10	2	6	-	2	-	232	9
2.	Bihar	95	-	-	-	100	23	762	22	386	-	693	8	15	8	92	6	-	-	2143	67
3.	Jharkhand	231	-	-	-	20	4	222	-	67	1	138	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	678	9
4.	Odisha	952	1	-	-	51	26	572	29	450	1	506	29	272	38	-	-	-	-	2803	124
5.	West Bengal	454	4	2	1	477	145	360	26	363	2	590	68	1	1	125	23	6	-	2378	270
6.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1275	1	180	-	796	11	1147	4	292	-	724	10	126	5	-	-	118	18	4658	49
8.	Madhya Pradesh	440	6	8	2	1615	372	1144	85	233	10	649	154	5	5	37	18	11	77	4142	659
9.	Chhattisgarh	345	5	3	-	859	89	444	20	233	-	146	9	51	12	115	8	110	6	2306	149
10.	Maharashtra	659	4	10	2	1644	403	799	26	333	47	843	40	7645	1278	-	-	1947	282	13880	2082
11.	Rajasthan	521	-	12	-	7961	117	704	14	131	1	89	3	-	-	280	25	129	1	9827	161
12.	Haryana	123	6	1	-	103	7	2439	5	399	14	116	6	-	-	528	15	390	32	4099	85
13.	Himachal Pradesh	843	-	41	-	49	-	36	0	55	-	531	-	-	-	9	-	54	44	1618	44
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	745	6	3	3	6	3	398	-	114	-	-	-	54	1	-	-	12	-	1332	13
15.	Punjab	11	0	-	-	18	4	1478	4	415	-	51	1	1	-	940	9	153	6	3067	24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	519	9	7	-	803	163	5028	151	1316	14	1439	52	134	31	1331	194	296	48	10873	662
17.	Uttarakhand	97	3	-	-	9	9	74	8	15	-	15	-	8	1	49	7	7	2	274	30
18.	Andhra Pradesh	2024	8	1	0	933	31	2692	13	1881	1	5017	135	271	58	1609	18	4	-	14432	264
19.	Karnataka	1242	3	21	-	90	28	1672	50	838	3	1906	172	315	119	188	17	33	3	6305	395
20.	Kerala	1027	0	0	0	4	0	62	3	918	0	365	4	733	58	-	-	751	40	3860	105
21.	Puducherry	151	-	-	-	27	-	62	-	116	-	126	1	8	2	-	-	1	-	491	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	4460	26	32	5	616	58	1039	20	3456	16	4054	148	3360	258	635	27	430	36	18082	594
	Govt. of India	2472	1	26	1	454	212	2104	19	3602	5	171	66	50	29	301	62	1652	10	10832	405
	Grand Total	18747	83	347	14	16718	1711	23257	499	15660	115	18173	911	13059	1906	6245	429	6106	535	118312	6203
	% N.S.		0.4		4.0		10.2		2.1		0.7		5.0		14.6		6.9		8.8		5.2

*[English]***Setting up of Unit of BHEL**

3846. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the people of Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu that an ancillary unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) be set up in Nagapattinam considering the importance of the Place;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have considered the demand;

(c) if so, the time by which the ancillary unit of BHEL is likely to be set up in Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu;

(d) the extent to which it will be beneficial to the people of the area; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Madam. No demand has been received from the people of Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu for setting up an ancillary unit of the Company in Nagapattinam.

(b) to (e) Not applicable in view of (a) above

Rajasthan on Wheels

3847. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Royal Rajasthan on Wheels has gained much popularity among the visiting tourists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of tourists who availed this facility during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether instances of losses incurred by this services has come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of steps being taken to further popularise the service among the visiting tourists and to make this tourist train profitable in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Royal Rajasthan on Wheels is gradually gaining popularity among the tourists visiting the country. The number of tourists availed this facility during last three seasons were 126 in 2008-09, 749 in 2009-10 and 890 in 2010-11.

(c) to (e) The profits/losses on the running of this train, reasons thereof and marketing efforts to popularise the train are within the purview of Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation which is a PSU under the State Government of Rajasthan.

[Translation]

Rail Engines

3848. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains being run on diesel engine and electric engines, separately;

(b) whether running the trains with diesel engines is more expensive than electric engines;

(c) if so, whether the Railways propose to equip all the remaining trains with electric engine;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this process is likely to be completed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Trains on diesel or electric traction are run as per operational necessity and no data on the subject is maintained. However, the Diesel train kilometres is 44.7% and Electric train kilometres is 55.3% on Indian Railways.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Introduction of electric traction requires electrification of tracks. Indian Railways is gradually electrifying its routes depending upon operational requirements and financial viability of electrification proposals and a target of electrifying 14000 route kilometres during the period 2010-2020 has been laid down in the Vision 2020 document. All out efforts are being made to meet the target which depends upon the availability of funds and resources.

(d) No specific time frame can be given for completion of electrification of entire Indian Railways as electrification of rail tracks depends upon operational requirements and financial viability of electrification proposals.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Self-reliance in Production of Fertilizers

3849. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated certain schemes to gain self-reliance in the production of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Government has announced a New Investment policy (Statement enclosed) in urea sector and offtake of urea from joint sector abroad in September 2008 to make the country self reliance in urea sector. The New Investment Policy aims at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield projects. The policy is based on IPP benchmark and has been finalized in consultation with the industry.

Statement

No. 12012/12/2007-FPP Government of India Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
Dated the 4th September, 2008.

To,

CMD/MDs

RCF/MFL/UBVFCL/NFL/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/GSFC/
GNVFC/SFC/NFCL/CFCL/TCL/ZIL/INDO-GULF/SPIC/
KSFL/MCFL/FACT/FCIL/HFCL/IPL

All Urea manufacturing units

**Subject: Policy for new investments in urea sector
and long-term offtake of urea from joint
ventures abroad**

Sir,

I am directed to convey the approval of the Government on policy for New Investments in Urea Sector both indigenous and abroad, in supersession of the existing policy for investment made in new and expansion projects of Urea issued vide letter No. 12019/11/2003-FPP(I) dated 29th January, 2004. The salient features of the New Investment policy are as under:

1. Import parity price: Import Parity Price for a month would be derived based on the prevailing prices in three months preceding the month under consideration as indicated below.

Import Parity Price (IPP): The import parity price (IPP) for a particular month will be the lower of the actual average CIF price of urea imported in India during preceding three months and the IPP reported in the fertilizer magazine for the same preceding three months, as detailed below:

$$\text{IPP } x = \text{FOB Arabian Gulf} + \text{Freight}$$

Where,

$$\text{IPP } x = \text{Import Parity Price for month } (x)$$

FOB Arabian Gulf = Average FOB reported price of urea for AG in the three magazines as listed below, during preceding three month (x-1) to (x-3).

Freight = Average freight for AG in the three magazines listed below, during preceding three month (x-1) to (x-3).

The exchange rate will be taken as the average of preceding three months for arriving at the price in INR. The three fertilizer magazines to be used for arriving at IPP prices will be as below:

- (a) Fertiliser Market Bulletin, UK;
- (b) Fertiliser Week by British Sulphur, UK; and
- (c) Fertecon Weekly Nitrogen Fax, UK.

2. Floor & Ceiling price: The floor for urea price be kept at USD 250 per MT. The ceiling for urea price is fixed at USD 425 per MT. The floor and ceiling prices are based on the feedstock price of USD 4.88 per MMBTU, which is the price of RIL gas plus estimated taxes. In case of any sharp increase (more than double the current price) in price of feedstock in future, the floor and ceiling will be adjusted to take care of increased cost of production. Further, the above will be reviewed after five years keeping in view the prevailing gas prices and the investment costs. In the event that Government guarantees an assured price (subsidized price) of gas to the fertilizer sector/unit, then for the period for which that the assured price prevails, the floor and ceiling will be accordingly recalculated.

3. Revamp projects: Any improvement in capacity of existing plants through investments upto Rs. 1000 crore, in the existing train of ammonia-urea production will be treated as revamp of existing units. The additional urea from the revamp of existing units will be recognised at 85% of Import Parity Price with the floor and ceiling price as indicated in para-2 above. The urea produced

from existing units beyond, their reassessed capacity under NPS or the maximum achieved capacity by a unit for 330 days in last four years (2003-07), whichever is higher (cut off quantity), will be recognised as the production under revamp of the existing unit. However, the urea produced under revamp quantity will only be eligible for the above dispensation once the total production of the unit crosses 105% of the cut off quantity or 110% of the reassessed capacity, whichever is higher. The cut off quantities for various units can be seen at Annexure.

4. Expansion projects: Setting up of a new ammonia-urea plant (a separate new ammonia-urea train) in the premises of the existing fertilizer plants, utilizing some of the common utilities will qualify for being treated as an expansion project. The investment should exceed a minimum limit of Rs. 3000 cr. The urea from the expansion of existing units will be recognised at 90% of IPP, with a floor and ceiling price as indicated in para-2 above.

5. Revival/Brownfield projects: The Urea from the revived units of HFCL and FCIL will be recognised at 95% of IPP, with floor and ceiling as indicated in para-2 above, if the revival of closed units takes place in public sector.

6. Greenfield projects: The price of Urea from the Greenfield projects will be determined through a bidding route. The following will be followed in case of Greenfield projects.

- (i) The Department will identify the location (deficit States) for setting up of Greenfield projects, or in coastal areas, encourage the urea units to add DAP/Complex fertilizers to their product lines.
- (ii) The Greenfield projects will be offered for bidding with a minimum floor price [of USD 250 per MT] and an appropriate ceiling price [of USD 425/MT], which will be decided at the time of bidding based on domestic gas prices and the IPP. A commitment to offtake a minimum of 50% of production of the unit in case of IPP falling below the floor price will be provided by the Government.
- (iii) The bidder will have to indicate the price as a percentage discount below the prevailing IPP for urea. The feedstock linkage and price has to be entirely on the account of the bidder.
- (iv) The detailed guidelines in the matter will be circulated separately.

7. Gas transportation charges: An additional gas transportation cost will be paid to units undertaking expansion and revival on the basis of actuals (upto 5.2 Gcal per MT of urea) as decided by the Regulator (Gas) subject to a maximum ceiling of USD 25 per MT of Urea. The cap will be subject to Composite Road Transport Index as applied in case of road transportation costs under the freight policy. However, in case of each revival project, the DPR should justify the higher gas transportation costs, if any, in terms of other savings accruing as a result of the location choice.

8. Allocation of gas: No APM gas will be allocated towards production from the new investments as discussed above. All APM gas will be allocated towards production in existing plants under the currently approved New Pricing Scheme Stage-III and its subsequent modifications. The actual mix excluding APM gas will be provided towards production under revamp.

9. Coal Gasification based Urea Projects: The same will be treated on par with a brownfield or a Greenfield project as the case may be. In addition, any other incentives or tax benefits as provided by Government for encouraging coal gasification technology will also be extended to these projects.

10. Joint Ventures abroad: The joint venture projects abroad in gas rich countries will be encouraged through firm offtake contracts with pricing decided on the basis of prevailing market conditions and in mutual consultation with the joint venture company. However, the principle for deciding upon the maximum price will be the price achieved under Greenfield projects or 95% of IPP as applicable to brownfield projects (in absence of any Greenfield project) with a cap of USD 405 CIF India per MT and a floor of USD 225 CIF India per MT (inclusive of handling and bagging costs). The offtake commitments from new JV projects abroad would be limited to a maximum of 5 million tonnes. However this ceiling can be reviewed, and additional committed offtake and any deviation of price principle thereof can be decided upon by Department of Fertilizers in consultation with the Department of Expenditure keeping in view that this does not constrain setting up of Greenfield projects in the country.

11. Time period for proposed investment policy: It is proposed that only those revamp projects which start production of additional capacities within four years of Notification of the new policy would qualify for the dispensation recommended above. Similarly, only production from expansion and revival (brownfield) units that comes about within five years of Notification of the new policy would qualify for dispensation provided in the policy. If the production does not come through within the stipulated time period, such brownfield projects will be

treated similar to a Greenfield project wherein price will be decided through limited bidding options. The time period for setting up of new JVs would also be five years under the new policy. Once the production under various projects start within the given time period, the pricing dispensation will be available till the continuance of the fertilizer subsidy regime and sale of urea under the same.

12. The policy will be effective from the date of notification. However, the additional production under revamp beyond cut-off quantities will be computed on an annual basis.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Rajesh Agrawal)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. No. 23381294

Copy to:-

1. Secretaries of the Department of Expenditure, Department of Revenue, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of commerce, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Planning Commission.
2. Director General, Fertilizer Association of India, 10, Shaheed Jit Singh Marg, New Delhi-110 067
3. All Officers/Sections in the Department of Fertilizers and Office of FICC.

Copy also to:

Smt. Vini Mahajan, Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.

Annexure

Unit-wise details of cut off for revamp capacity

Sl. No.	Name of fertilizer unit	Reassessed 8th PP urea capacity	Highest rate of production achieved	Maximum achieved production for 330 days 2003-07	Cut off for revamp capacity (2003-04 to 2006-07)	Target production for receiving IPP based price beyond cut off quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(MT/yr.)	(MTPD)	(MT/year)		
Group-I : Pre-1992 gas						
1.	BVFCL-Namrup-III	315000	855	256500	315000	346500
2.	IFFCO-Aonla-I	864600	2783	918390	918390	964310
3.	Indo-Gulf-Jagdishpur	864600	3000	990000	990000	1039500
4.	Kribhco-Hazira	1729200	5335	1760550	1760550	1902120
5.	NFL-Viaipur-I	864600	2731	901230	901230	951060
Group-II : Pre-1992 gas						
1.	NFCL-Kakinada-t	597300	2173	717090	717090	752945
2.	CFCL Gadepan-I	864600	2862	944460	944460	981683
3.	TCL-Babralla	864600	2901	957330	957330	1005197
4.	KSFL-Shahjahanpur	864600	2757	909810	909810	955301

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	NFCL-Kakinada-II	597300	2083	687390	687390	721760
6.	IFFCO-Aonla-II	864600	2776	916080	916080	961884
7.	NFL-Viiapur-II	864600	2731	901230	901230	951060
Group-III : Pre-1992 gas						
1.	SFC-Kota	379500	1158	382140	382140	417450
2.	IFFCO-Phulpur-I	551100	1764	582120	582120	611226
3.	MCFL-Managalore	379500	1228	405240	405240	425502
4.	MFL-Madras	486750	1480	488400	488400	535425
5.	SPIC-Tuticorin	620400	2036	671880	671880	705474
6.	ZIL-Goa	399300	1330	438900	438900	460845
Group-IV : Pre-1992 gas						
1.	IFFCO-Phulpur-II	8646001	28641	945120	945120	992376
2.	CFCL-Gadepan-II	8646001	27311	901230	,901230	951060
Group-V : Pre-1992 gas						
1.	GNVFC-Bharuch	636900	2050	676500	676500	710325
2.	NFL-Nangal	478500	1548	510840	510840	536382
3.	NFL-Bhatinda	511500	1589	524370	524370	562650
4.	NFL-Panipat	511500	1629	537570	537570	564449
Group-VI : Pre-1992 gas						
1.	GSFC-Baroda	370590	1155	381150	381150	407649
2.	IFFCO-Kalol	544500	1707	563310	563310	598950
3.	RCF-Thal	1706760	5363	1769790	1769790	1877436
Note:		19461600		20638620	20697120	21900516

2. The figures of actual rate of urea production (in MTPD) for all the units for the years 2003-04 to 2006-07 have been rounded-off to respective nearest integer.

Machine Tool Industry

3850. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present state of Machine Tool Industry in the country;

(b) the production, import and export in the Machine Tool Industry during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government had any scheme to provide impetus to growth of Machine Tool Industry in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) At present, the products manufactured by the Indian Machine Tools Industry mainly meets the requirements of the standard and mid size machine tools in manual and lower end Computerized Numerically Controlled (CNC) machines.

The industry has technology gaps in certain areas like grinding, gear cutting, high precision machine tools, multi-axes and multi-function machines, large/heavy duty machines and metal forming machines.

(b)

	2008-2009 (Rs. Crore)	2009-2010 (Rs. Crore)	2010-2011 (Rs. Crore)
Production	1424.00	1656.00	3624.00
Import	6271.00	4842.00	6703.00
Export	89.00	81.00	135.00

(source: Indian Machine Tools Manufacturers Association)

(c) and (d) The Department has formulated a "Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Capital Goods Sector" which included Machine Tools Sector also. Expenditure Finance Committee, Ministry of Finance considered the scheme on 10.01.2011 and advised the Department to re-submit the revised Scheme for meeting the requirement of the Capital Goods Sector for consideration in the 12th Five Year Plan. A revised Scheme is being formulated.

Industrial Corridor

3851. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any request from the Government of Gujarat for development of various railway lines for overall development of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Railways propose to develop industrial Corridor along the western dedicated freight Corridor; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Surveys for most of the proposed works have been taken up, some works have been commenced while a few works are awaiting details to be furnished by the concerned Ministry/Government before the process is started.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

New Railway Line in Uttarakhand

3852. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that Tanakpur-Khatima railway line (Uttarakhand) has no rail link with Kichha-Delhi railway line despite huge rush of passengers from Tanakpur/Khatima to Delhi;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken for laying of railway lines from Khatima to Kichha in Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Khatima-Tanakpur is an existing metre gauge line where gauge conversion is in progress as a part of Bhojipura-Pilibhit-Tanakpur gauge conversion project. Further, construction of new line from Kichha-Khatima (51.48 km) has also been included in the Budget 2003-04 with the provision that land will be provided free of cost by the State Government of Uttarakhand. All the requisite papers for land acquisition have been deposited with State Government. However, land is yet to be made available. Commissioner/Kumayu Mandal has proposed a new alignment between Lalkaun-Khatima and has requested for Abstract cost of the project alongwith details of land to be acquired as per new alignment. Details about this new alignment have been made available to State Government with the request to indicate their final decision.

[Translation]

Construction of Washing Lines

3853. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct new washing lines at various Railway stations across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of stations identified for the purpose, State-wise; and

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

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

(b) Coach maintenance facilities including
augmentation works are in progress/proposed to be set
up at the following locations:

State	Locations			
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Hyderabad	Kacheguda	Kakinada Port
	Machilipatnam	Narsapur	Tirupati	Vijayawada
	Visakhapatnam			
Bihar	Bhagalpur	Gaya	Islampur	Jaynagar
	Kishanganj	Rajendranagar	Raxaul	Saharsa
Chhattisgarh	Durg	Korba		
Delhi	Anand Vihar	Delhi	Hazrat Nizamuddin	
Goa	Vasco da Gama			
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Valsad		
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Tawi			
Jharkhand	Hatia	Tatanagar		
Karnataka	Arsikere	Chikjajur	Hubli	Shimoga Town
	Yeshwanthpur			
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Itarsi	Jabalpur	
Maharashtra	Ajni	Ballarshah	Ghorpuri	Gondia
	Mumbai (Lokmanya Tilak Terminus)	Nanded	Solapur	Wadi Bunder
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Macheswar	Puri	
Punjab	Amritsar			
Rajasthan	Barmer	Kota	Madar	
Tamil Nadu	Basin Bridge	Mettupalayam	Tuticorin	
Uttar Pradesh	Agra Cantt	Allahabad Division	Azamgarh	Bareilly
	Jhansi	Kanpur	Kanpur Central	Kashipur
	Kathgodam	Lucknow	Manduadih	Mathura
	Raebareli			
Uttranchal	Rishikesh			
West Bengal	Asansol	Bardhaman	Baidyanathdham	Howrah
	Liluah	Malda	Padmapukur	Santragachi
	Sealdah	Shalimar	Tikiapara	

(c) The works are likely to be completed within 3 year of sanction of their detailed estimates and award of contracts.

Pending Cases

3854. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision about rapid hearings and decisions for subjudice cases of senior citizens, disabled, widows and kins of deceased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of such categories pending in various High Courts as on 30th June, 2011, State-wise; and

(d) the details of pending cases in such Courts during the year 2009 and 2010?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Disposal of cases in the courts is within the domain of the judiciary. However, Government has requested all the High Courts to launch a Mission Mode Programme for reduction of pendency in courts

from 01.07.2011 to 31.12.2011. The High Courts have also been requested to give priority to disposal of long pending cases pertaining to senior citizens, minors, disabled and other marginalized groups.

(c) and (d) Such information is not being maintained centrally.

Hospitals Dispensaries under Railways

3855. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hospitals and dispensaries functioning under the Railways, zone-wise;

(b) the total number of medical and paramedical staff sanctioned and posted in these hospitals and dispensaries; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to fill up the vacant posts therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The details of Hospitals, Dispensaries and Medical & Paramedical staff are as under:

Railways	No. of Hospitals	No. of Health Units & Dispensaries	Medical		Paramedical	
			Sanctioned	On Roll	Sanctioned	On Roll
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Railway	11	32	199	177	711	524
Eastern Railway	9	52	223	213	2197	1919
East Central Railway	9	40	130	110	1150	958
East Coast Railway	4	27	67	45	981	849
Northern Railway	12	63	296	268	2295	1980
North Central Railway	5	29	98	88	1077	973
North Eastern Railway	7	26	128	121	932	832
North Frontier Railway	10	47	192	129	1162	988
North Western Railway	8	30	126	110	1087	999
Southern Railway	11	42	262	242	1932	1515
South Central Railway	6	44	156	147	2710	2406

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South Eastern Railway	7	38	167	157	1762	1561
South East Central Railway	5	20	56	53	384	339
South Western Railway	4	20	82	79	353	290
Western Railway	9	58	221	184	1923	1746
West Central Railway	7	19	86	76	421	398
Metro Railway	1	0	7	6	50	42
Total	125	587	2496	2205	21127	18319

(c) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. For doctors, it is filled through Combined Medical Services Examination conducted annually by UPSC and that of Para medical through Railway Recruitment Boards. Doctors and paramedical staff are also engaged on contract basis for short-term vacancies, till regular candidates are recruited.

[English]

Companies Registered in Gujarat

3856. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the names of the companies having foreigners and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) as Directors;

(c) the procedures followed in the matter of registration of companies with foreigners and NRIs as Directors;

(d) whether any instances of violations of mandatory legal provisions by Directors of such companies have come to the notice of Registrar of Companies; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per latest information available, 12983 Companies have been registered in Gujarat during the period 01.04.2008 to 31.07.2011.

(b) As per the Statement attached (Companies having foreigners and Non-Resident Indians as Directors registered during the period 01.04.08 to 31.07.2011).

(c) The procedure followed for registration of companies with foreigners and NRIs as directors is the same as in case of Indian National Director. However, if the foreigners/NRIs are also subscribers to the MOA and AOA of the proposed company, then the following compliances are also ensured in terms of directions of the Ministry's Circular No. 1/2004 dated 07.01.2004:-

- (i) If the MOA is signed by foreign nationals outside India, their signatures are to be attested before the Indian embassy in the country in which such subscribers are residing.
- (ii) if the MOA is signed by the foreign nationals (who are not residents of India and are on temporary visit) in India, their signatures can be attested by a person in India (professional like Chartered Accountant, Company Secretary, Advocate etc.) and proof of their visit to India like passport and visa are to be produced for verification.
- (iii) if the MOA is signed by foreign nationals residing in India for several years/permanently, procedure as at (ii) above is followed and documentary proof of the fact that the subscribers have been residing in India is also required.

(d) Out of 447 Companies with foreigners/NRIs as Directors, 87 registered Companies have failed to file their Annual Returns and Balance Sheets.

(e) Action for the above violations have come to the notice of the Registrar of Companies only very recently.

Statement

Names of the Companies Having Foreigners and Non-Resident Indians (NRIS) as Directors

I. Companies Registered from 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2009

Sl.No	Company Name
1	2
1.	Anglo Guju Business Private Limited
2.	Lonsen Kiri Chemical Industries Ltd.
3.	Oman Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals (India) Private Limited
4.	J Fox Sox Private Limited
5.	H And L Gases Private Limited
6.	Bardoli Acetylene Private Limited
7.	Carbonyx Engineering (India) Pvt.Ltd.
8.	Vinayak Infra Projects Pvt.Ltd.
9.	Evo Infotech Private Limited
10.	Cb Doctor Ventilators Pvt.Ltd.
11.	Adr Agritech Private Limited
12.	Awaas Sewa Private Limited
13.	Kostas Foods Private Limited
14.	Span Nihon Kohden Diagnts. Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Terram Geosynthetics Pvt.Ltd.
16.	Flo-Tek Technical Services Pvt.Ltd.
17.	Birst India Private Limited
18.	Nuway Infrastructure Private Limited
19.	Nar Narayan Textile Private Limited
20.	Xenomix India Private Limited
21.	Chemoil Adani Private Limited
22.	Om Pile Private Limited
23.	Kinboshi Danke Resources Pvt.Ltd.
24.	Dow-Gacl Solventure Limited
25.	Winy Immigration & Education Services Private Limited

1	2
26.	Macaw Chemicals And Mechanical Pvt. Ltd.
27.	M U Plastics Private Limited
28.	Jzero It Solutions Private Limited
29.	M U Estates Private Limited
30.	Park Lane Infraestate Pvt.Ltd.
31.	Edaios Engineering Management Company Private Limited
32.	Worldwide Materials Sourcing (India) Pvt.Ltd.
33.	Little Flower Educational Institution Pvt.Ltd.
34.	Serendipity Impex Private Limited
35.	Jm Knitwear Private Limited
36.	Indian Centre for Climate and Societal Impacts Research
37.	Chevrolet Sales India Private Limited
38.	Perfect Powder Coaters (India) Pvt. Ltd.
39.	Samta Realty Private Limited
40.	Redcliffe Real Estate Private Limited
41.	Dutch Business Partners India Pvt.Ltd.
42.	Millenium Knit Private Limited
43.	Delta Wind Energy Private Limited
44.	Vistaprint Technologies Private Limited
45.	Rotate Black (India) Private Limited
46.	Topper Education Private Limited
47.	Zinc Sabarmati Hotel Private Limited
48.	Analytical Electronics Services Pvt. Ltd.
49.	Clp Wind Farms (India) Private Limited
50.	Global Gourmet Private Limited
51.	Inet Process India Private Limited
52.	Ndtc Technologies (India) Private Limited
53.	Cinese Foods Private Limited
54.	Dra (India) Limited
55.	Amin Corn Milk Products (India) Pvt.Ltd.

1	2	1	2
56.	Affluent Trade Management Pvt.Ltd.	87.	Groth Continental Manufacturing Private Limited
57.	Vovantis Laboratories Private Limited	88.	Aryan Automotive Fabrics Private Limited
58.	Siddhi Tradecom Private Limited	89.	Envision Scientific Private Limited
59.	Medipharmacy Bpo Private Limited	90.	Imaeon Scientific Research Pvt.Ltd.
60.	Pacific Composites Private Limited	91.	Cpl Biologicals Private Limited
61.	Tri-Force Consulting Services Pvt.Ltd.	92.	Gujarat Synergy Private Limited
62.	Roxul-Rockwool Insulation India Pvt.Ltd.	93.	Concept Medical Research Pvt.Ltd.
63.	Plasma Energy Applied Technologies Ankleshwar Pvt.Ltd.	94.	Luxsoli Lights Private Limited
64.	Suransh Infotech Private Limited	95.	Leslie E. Robertson Associates Consulting Engineers (India) Private Limited
65.	Sukan Infotech Private Limited	96.	Ameri Coats India Private Limited
66.	Cima Shyam Springs Private Limited	97.	Sapthagiri Hospitality Private Limited
67.	Shandy Exim Private Limited	98.	Rohan Brc Gas Equipment Private Limited
68.	Odraode Clothing Private Limited	99.	Pask Glass-Tech Private Limited
69.	Theatre Solutions (India) Private Limited	100.	Kensington Enterprise Private Limited
70.	Meridhun Entertainment Private Limited	101.	Chuyuan Eureka International Pvt.Ltd.
71.	Bluewire Infotech Private Limited	102.	Janab Impex Private Limited
72.	Transmission Components (India) Pvt.Ltd.	103.	Adventus Laboratories (India) Pvt.Ltd.
73.	Tuscany Ceramiche Private Limited	104.	Tiong Woon Project and Contracting (India) Private Limited
74.	Prasad Crilec Automation Pvt.Ltd.	105.	Stl Impex (India) Private Limited
75.	Indusface Telecom Private Limited	106.	Solveit Infotech Private Limited
76.	Lluvapandit Impex Private Limited	107.	K Infrastructure Private Limited
77.	Proactive Ecycler Private Limited	108.	Zydus Technologies Limited
78.	Z9 Data Drive Private Limited	109.	East Gardens Private Limited
79.	Gorba Integra Systems Pvt.Ltd.	110.	Laviosa Trimex Industries Private Limited
80.	Chematek Anar Markers Pvt.Ltd.	111.	Platinum Animation And Games Pvt.Ltd.
81.	Ngsolar Limited	112.	Duron Energy Private Limited
82.	Hefe Corp India Private Limited	113.	Peach Technovations Private Limited
83.	Geepage (India) Infosystem Pvt.Ltd.	114.	Ullink Financial Software Private Limited
84.	Cmos Sensor Private Limited	115.	Onaex Natura Private Limited
85.	Accumeg Circuit Limited	116.	Sunborne Energy Gujarat One Pvt.Ltd.
86.	Asus Services Private Limited		

II. Companies Registered from 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2010

Sl.No	Company Name
1	2
1.	Saii Info-Act Private Limited
2.	Dtak Infrastructure Private Limited
3.	Integration Point Consulting Pvt.Ltd.
4.	Saira Asia Interiors Private Limited
5.	Prism Thread Private Limited
6.	Hazur Hotel Private Limited
7.	Metro Protection Services Pvt.Ltd.
8.	Mascon Formwork System Pvt.Ltd.
9.	Malde Jessa Impex Private Limited
10.	Pricescope Diamonds Pvt.Ltd.
11.	Bitplus Solutions Private Limited
12.	Koronation Infs Private Limited
13.	Shraddha Bullion Refinery Pvt.Ltd.
15.	Institute of Allied Health Sciences Pvt.Ltd.
14.	I S Industries Private Limited
16.	Biogeny Diagnostics Private Limited
17.	Alliance Amusements Pvt.Ltd.
18.	Siya Technologies Private Limited
19.	Jam Metal Private Limited
20.	Kinduzo Financial Solutions Pvt.Ltd.
21.	Vibrant Air Services Private Limited
22.	Rotech Fluid Handling Equipment Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Beyond Applications (India) Pvt.Ltd.
24.	Dozo Services Private Limited
25.	Rashmi Strips Private Limited
26.	Clean Cuisine Cookware Pvt.Ltd.
27.	Italia Impex Private Limited
28.	Imagine Enterprises (India) Pvt.Ltd.

1	2
29.	Dbx Affordable Home Strategy Ltd.
30.	Occupancy Guru Private Limited
31.	Dhirubhai Production Private Limited
32.	Mar-Tech Manufacturing (India) Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Abhay Induction Tech Pvt.Ltd.
34.	Mit Sponge and Power Private Limited
35.	Rosy Royal Minerals Limited
36.	Mca Philoden Speciality Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Holystar Enterprise Private Limited
38.	Anveshan Catalysts Private Limited
39.	Ravi Educational Concepts Private Limited
40.	Gum Tree Camps Private Limited
41.	Gas Alarm Marketing Private Limited
42.	Kostwein India Company Pvt.Ltd.
43.	Jurassic Adventures And Pvt.Ltd.
44.	Mineraria Sassolese India Pvt.Ltd.
45.	Enchilada Commercial Pvt.Ltd.
46.	Purple Meadow Retail Pvt.Ltd.
47.	Bray Controls India Private Limited
48.	Chemilines Healthcare India Pvt.Ltd.
49.	Msp Software Private Limited
50.	Poesia Glass Limited
51.	Avantgarde Design Studio Pvt.Ltd.
52.	Tanya Estates Private Limited
53.	Ashnisha Alloys Private Limited
54.	Lessard Architecture Private Limited
55.	Raga Logistics Services (India) Private Limited
56.	Aum Nirvaved Nutraceuticals Pvt.Ltd.
57.	Enpay Transformer Components India Pvt.Ltd.
58.	Silis Labs Private Limited
59.	Eureka India Infra Services Pvt.Ltd.

1	2	1	2
60.	Dutch Water Solutions India Pvt.Ltd.	91.	Global Discovery Academy Property Pvt.Ltd.
61.	Logic Factor India Private Limited	92.	Global Discovery Academy Services Pvt.Ltd.
62.	Dr. Gillet Laboratories (India) Pvt.Ltd.	93.	House & Life Technology Private Limited
63.	Damk Consultants Private Limited	94.	Pan Gujarat Sportswear Private Limited
64.	Advanced Adhesives Limited	95.	Orlandi Thermal Systems Pvt.Ltd.
65.	Level Seven Realty Services Pvt.Ltd.	96.	Bavaria Energy Private Limited
66.	Reo-Gpd Inductive Components Pvt.Ltd.	97.	Nexans Polycab Private Limited
67.	Marsden & Moore Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	98.	Vertellus Specialty Materials (India) Pvt.Ltd.
68.	Prashant Ferber Logistics Automation Pvt.Ltd.	99.	Pardesi Films Private Limited
69.	Compact Softech Private Limited	100.	Dream Academy Education Private Limited
70.	Summit Research Lab (India) Pvt.Ltd.	101.	Tan Consulting Engineers Private Limited
71.	Divine Nature Cure Private Limited	102.	Kendle Data And Technologies (India) Private Limited
72.	Keestrack Technology Center Private Limited	103.	Narispa Grand Hotel Private Limited
73.	Giostar Research Private Limited	104.	Atlantis Infraprojects Private Limited
74.	Vodafone Essar Shared Services Ltd.	105.	Tj Projects Private Limited
75.	Inac Brass Private Limited	106.	Roselabs Bioscience Private Limited
76.	Laknar Enterprises Private Limited	107.	Mera Designer Collections Private Limited
77.	Maple Organiser Private Limited	108.	Minarva Infrastructure Private Limited
78.	Shree Ambica Industries Pvt.Ltd.	109.	Aries Aviation Services Private Limited
79.	Yjp Geoscience Private Limited	110.	Editouch Solutions Private Limited
80.	London Energy Private Limited	111.	Sofcon Engineering Technologies India Private Limited
81.	Deutsche Energy Private Limited	112.	U. K. Jewellery India Private Limited
82.	I Energy Private Limited	113.	Kmv Technologies Private Limited
83.	Sri Durga Infraspac Private Limited	114.	Voltz Distribution Private Limited
84.	Om 4n Prospects Private Limited	115.	Prayosha Agro Commodities Pvt.Ltd.
85.	Dalal And Gisha Arcade Private Limited	116.	Indutch Composites Technology Pvt.Ltd.
86.	Warranty India Private Limited	117.	Simpac Marine (India) Private Limited
87.	Radhe Naturals and Spices Private Limited	118.	Seven Telecom Private Limited
88.	Investis Corporate Communications Pvt.Ltd.	119.	Roxul Rockwool Technical Insulation India Private Limited
89.	Nosak Healthcare Private Limited		
90.	Cepaco Commercials Private Limited		

1	2
120.	Eywa Energy Private Limited
121.	Clp Wind Farms (Theni-Project iii) Pvt.Ltd.
122.	Clp Wind Farms (Theni-Project iv) Pvt.Ltd.
123.	Clp Wind Farms (Theni-Project ii) Pvt.Ltd.
124.	Tri County Dental Supply (India) Pvt.Ltd.
125.	Shishukunj International Foundation
126.	Lenzi Elevators India Private Limited
127.	Bestobell Valves (India) Pvt.Ltd.
128.	India Knight Facilities Management Private Limited
129.	Adiva Ecommerce Solutions Pvt.Ltd.
130.	Pearl Wecocare (India) Pvt.Ltd.
131.	Verni Buildcare Private Limited
132.	New Priti Itradeimex Private Limited
133.	Chervil Infrastructure Pvt.Ltd.
134.	S V Tronics Assembling (India) Private Limited
135.	Double Chem Private Limited
136.	A. S. Diamonds (India) Private Limited
137.	Peoples Tradecomm Exim Private Limited
138.	Seven Days Hotel Private Limited
139.	R3 Resources Private Limited
140.	Ataraxis Extrusions Private Limited
141.	British Calibration & Inspection Pvt.Ltd.
142.	Kerry-lts Terminal (Kandla) Private Limited
143.	Contact Exim Private Limited
144.	Automation Anywhere Software Pvt.Ltd.

III. Companies Registered from 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011

Sl.No	Company Name
1	2
1.	Zibanka Media Services Pvt.Ltd.
2.	Chocolate Merchants Pvt.Ltd.
3.	Shree Samrudhi Industrial Papers Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
4.	Rays Techserv Private Limited
5.	Georgia Green Energy Research and Development Labs Private Ltd.
6.	Reginson Engineering Pvt.Ltd.
7.	Tabz Bi India Software Pvt.Ltd.
8.	Solid-Tech India Computer Services Pvt.Ltd.
9.	Unical Chemicals India Pvt.Ltd.
10.	Interglobe Renewable Energy Private Limited
11.	Xdoc Works Private Limited
12.	K.R.G. Resorts and Spa Pvt.Ltd.
13.	Smith Clinton Recruitment Consultants Private Limited
14.	Kalintis Pharma Private Limited
15.	Persang O.M. Metals Private Limited
16.	Arche Softronix Private Limited
17.	Gujarat State Mining And Resources Corporation Limited
18.	Rk Future Techsoft Private Limited
19.	Prg Agitators Private Limited
20.	Ubec Technologies India Pvt.Ltd.
21.	Meson India Private Limited
22.	Parikh Worldwide Media Pvt.Ltd.
23.	Connexions Info Systems Limited
24.	Sahaj Energy Private Limited
25.	Optimum Diagnostics And Research Pvt.Ltd.
26.	Stylist Beauty Products Pvt.Ltd.
27.	Astra Power Private Limited
28.	Sinorgchem Technology India Pvt.Ltd.
29.	Accentor Solutions Private Limited
30.	Eltromat Automation South Asia Pvt.Ltd.
31.	Hi Tech Electro Repair Private Limited
32.	S4e Green Power Private Limited

1	2	1	2
33.	Sunborne Energy Power Project Pvt.Ltd.	63.	Cotech Trades Private Limited
34.	Jsp Aluminium Private Limited	64.	Hira Leisure Private Limited
35.	Kemrock Speciality Polymers Limited	65.	S. J. Green Park Energy Pvt.Ltd.
36.	Saertex-Kemrock India Private Limited	66.	Mehta Sports Private Limited
37.	Avancos Management Services Pvt.Ltd.	67.	Sp Precast Technologies India Pvt.Ltd.
38.	Emanar Financial Services Private Limited	68.	Ontos Information Systems Pvt.Ltd.
39.	Crams Specialty Chemicals Private Limited	69.	Asdi Outsourcing India Pvt.Ltd.
40.	Kingsfold Property Private Limited	70.	Zippro System Private Limited
41.	Arenco Engineers & Construction (India) Private Limited	71.	Sitaram Infrastructure & Developers Private Limited
42.	Eurecat India Catalyst Services Pvt.Ltd.	72.	Yates Steels Private Limited
43.	Lotus Cardiac Care Private Limited	73.	Iris Professional Services Pvt.Ltd.
44.	Kampf Machinery India Private Limited	74.	Kurita Machinery Asia Pvt.Ltd.
45.	Rhino Real Estates Private Limited	75.	Access Therapies (India) Pvt.Ltd.
46.	Insigno Quipment Technologies (India) Private Limited	76.	Logicare Tech Labs Private Limited
47.	Concept Learning Technologies Pvt.Ltd.	77.	Ishi Enterprises Private Limited
48.	Entrack Organic Haus Private Limited	78.	Kc Petrochem Private Limited
49.	Rare Earth Jewels Private Limited	79.	Wv Magic Web Design Pvt.Ltd.
50.	Easy Parking India Private Limited	80.	Costas Media Private Limited
51.	Huntsman Performance Products (India) Pvt.Ltd.	81.	Translink Infrastructure Consultants Private Limited
52.	Treena Health By Nature Private Limited	82.	Mark Energy Green Alliance Pvt.Ltd.
53.	Amicus Solutions (Its) Private Limited	83.	Greiner Bio-One (India) Pvt.Ltd.
54.	Demystifying India Media Private Limited	84.	Licentia E-Commerce Pvt.Ltd.
55.	Panache Celebrations Pvt.Ltd.	85.	Shiv Sankalp Welfare Foundation
56.	Embeem Properties Private Limited	86.	Posco-Poggenamp Electrical Steel Private Limited
57.	P + W Silo System India Pvt.Ltd.	87.	Questa Care Pharmaceuticals Pvt.Ltd.
58.	Aromen Hospitality Private Limited	88.	Sky-Heights Infra Space Pvt.Ltd.
59.	Hindu Today Media Private Limited	89.	Infodesk India Private Limited
60.	Kurjibhai Ramji Construction Pvt.Ltd.	90.	Soundinn Pvt.Ltd.
61.	Agiletree Infoware Private Limited	91.	Innovative Healing Systems (India) Pvt.Ltd.
62.	Fiba New Field Gas Technology Products Private Limited	92.	Solutions Outsourcing Pvt.Ltd.

1	2
93.	Goedecke & Associates It Services Private Limited
94.	Peroni Pumps India Private Limited
95.	A To Z Infotech Private Limited
96.	Gowrie Healthcare Private Limited
97.	Reload Media Private Limited
98.	Arrowmatrix Infraeng Private Limited
99.	Jh-Welltec Machines (India) Pvt.Ltd.
100.	Bgi Engitech Private Limited
101.	Shamal Infracon Private Limited
102.	Adcpl Hotels Private Limited
103.	Harsha Abakus Solar Private Limited
104.	Sonneberg Plastic Systems India Pvt.Ltd.
105.	Sellise Laboratories Private Limited
106.	Nexus Polyplast Private Limited
107.	Nichetech Computer Solutions Pvt.Ltd.
108.	Indo Canada Plastic Testing Lab & Institute Private Limited
109.	Zeppelin Precision Pvt.Ltd.
110.	Rajoo Bausano Extrusion Private Limited
111.	Doornik Exim Private Limited
112.	Signet Plastics Private Limited
113.	LFW Hair Private Limited
114.	Allie Agro & Bio Energy Private Limited
115.	Dilvish Realities Private Limited
116.	Mundra Health Care Private Limited
117.	Alliance Waste Management Pvt.Ltd.
118.	Jrm Fertilizer Private Limited
119.	Sarvamangal Infrastructure Private Limited
120.	Kribha Handicrafts Private Limited
121.	Arta Broch Ceramics Private Limited
122.	Triohm Software India Private Limited

1	2
123.	Richmond Impex Private Limited
124.	Omniism Technologies Private Limited
125.	Alcorp Metals and Tubes Private Limited
126.	Thermalon Metalroof Private Limited
127.	Lagooda Infotech Private Limited
128.	Aeon Nonwovens Private Limited
129.	Shah And Kishore Immigration Pvt.Ltd.
130.	Everest Hitech Surveillance Pvt.Ltd.
131.	M & V Art Wise Initiatives Private Limited
132.	Sterling Ispat Limited
133.	Cbcc Global Research (India) Pvt.Ltd.
134.	Emican Infrastructures Private Limited
135.	Appsys Software Development Pvt.Ltd.
136.	Ishaan Prem Infosoft Private Limited
137.	Doshi Accountants (S) Private Limited
138.	Smartgrid Automation Distribution and Switchgear Limited

IV. Companies Registered from 01.04.2011 to 31.07.2011

Sl.No	Company Name
1	2
1.	Buchi Operations India Pvt.Ltd.
2.	Reshilp Equipments (India) Pvt.Ltd.
3.	Desai Innoventures Private Limited
4.	Reeleezee Software Services India Private Limited
5.	Gujarat Innovation Infrastructure Private Limited
6.	Electrotherm Immodo Renewables Limited
7.	Ceves Properties Private Limited
8.	Protective Textiles Private Limited
9.	Allied Refractory Products India Private Limited
10.	Kamakya Consultants Pvt.Ltd.

1	2
11.	Everpure Hi-Tech Water Solution Private Limited
12.	Radhekrishna Metacast Pvt.Ltd.
13.	Fht Fish And Prawn Private Limited
14.	Global Ties Private Limited
15.	Ceves Agro Food Products Private Limited
16.	Barcelona Life Sciences India Private Limited
17.	Indo Baijin Chemicals Pvt.Ltd.
18.	Baaju Mobile Private Limited
19.	Powerdrive Bearings Private Limited
20.	Kamdhenu Retreat Private Limited
21.	Aecor Technologies Private Limited
22.	Vnc Developments (India) Pvt.Ltd.
23.	Flygt Lowara Industries India Pvt.Ltd.
24.	Clear Cell India Private Limited
25.	Aptira It Services Private Limited
26.	Magicook Kitchenware Private Limited
27.	Optimista Services Private Limited
28.	Incrowd Marketing Private Limited
29.	Axon Research Services Private Limited
30.	Kleeco Engineering Private Limited
31.	Natec Medical Private Limited
32.	Bv Friction Private Limited
33.	Aashritaa Infrastructure Private Limited
34.	Sweemit Infrastructure Private Limited
35.	Ajmera Corporate Services Private Limited
36.	Becabo Media Private Limited
37.	Vvn Money Changer Private Limited
38.	Stemmons Business Services Private Limited
39.	Fiftyone Degrees Mobile Private Limited
40.	Siya Infotech Solutions Private Limited
41.	Sungold Infrabuild Private Limited
42.	Interactcrm Solutions Private Limited

1	2
43.	Performer Infrastructures Private Limited
44.	Bwe India Limited
45.	Yukti Analytics Private Limited
46.	Takeoff Engineering Services Pvt.Ltd.
47.	White Sand Entertainment Private Limited
48.	Canadian Healthcare Private Limited
49.	Kamps Ecotech Private Limited

[*Translation*]

PILs in Hindi

3857. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the Supreme Court does not admit for consideration the Public Interest Litigations (PILs) submitted in Hindi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Article 348 (1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides. No law has since been made in this regard by the Parliament. Therefore, English continues to be the language for all the proceedings of the Supreme Court.

[*English*]

Functions of Executive, Legislature and Judiciary

3858. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a Special Coordination Team for proper functioning of Judiciary, Executive and Legislature;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Contract for Seismic Survey

3859. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government had awarded contract to a US firm, GX Technologies in 2005 for conducting seismic survey along the Indian coastline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the contract was awarded without inviting any tender and at an exorbitant rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of loss to public money;

(e) the number of locations in the country, including Kerala, where contracts for seismic survey have been awarded in the last three years; and

(f) the findings of the survey including the potential availability of hydrocarbons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Speculative 2D seismic survey-API (Acquisition, Processing & Interpretation) by GX Technologies on West and East coast of India was permitted in 2005 based on Speculative Business Model on non-exclusive basis *i.e.* other interested parties may also be allowed if they are interested to conduct such survey. Under the Speculative Business Model on non exclusive basis no expenditure is incurred by the Government on collection of seismic data. Further, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has the right for unrestricted use of these seismic data free of charge and to use seismic data for carving out and promoting the blocks.

(c) and (d) The right to carry out various geophysical services was granted under 9 agreements to various service providers, including GX Technologies. The right is granted to all interested service providers and hence tendering is not possible.

Since there was no investment made by the Government in the Speculative Survey, the question of any loss to public money does not arise. On the contrary, Government has benefited by the above referred Speculative survey in the following ways:

(i) Saving of expenditure for conducting seismic-API surveys for generating high quality data sets.

(ii) These data sets have been utilized in carving out exploration blocks for offering under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds.

(iii) In addition, Government earned incidental revenue based on sale of data as per contract provisions.

(e) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, 2D and 3D seismic surveys have been carried out during the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) in various exploration blocks in the States/Areas such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Eastern Offshore, Western Offshore and Andaman Offshore.

No block in the state of Kerala has so far been awarded under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime. However, seismic surveys were conducted during last three years in some exploration blocks in Kerala-Konkan Basin in Western Offshore area.

In addition to above surveys carried out by the Contractors, DGH also carried out 2D seismic surveys during the last three years in Eastern & Western offshore, Andaman Offshore and Kutch Onland area.

(f) Based on the Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation (API) of 2D/3D seismic data, the prospective areas are identified for exploratory drilling by the Contractors. The surveys carried out by DGH are used for carving out exploration blocks under NELP. Based on the seismic surveys conducted by DGH during the last three years, a total 71 blocks were carved out and offered for bidding (24 blocks under NELP-VII, 32 blocks under NELP-VIII and 15 blocks under NELP-IX).

EVM

3860. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether a high level delegation from the Republic of Indonesia has visited India to see Election Process;

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

(c) the details of the decisions taken by both countries thereafter;

(d) whether the said delegation has shown their interest to procure and introduce the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) in their electoral process; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A high level Parliamentary delegation from Republic of Indonesia led by H.E. Mr. H. Chiruman Harapap, Chairman of Commission-II of the House of Representatives called on the Election Commission of India on 3rd May, 2011. The delegation comprised of eleven Members of Parliament, two Secretaries of Commission-II of the House of Representatives and the Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia in New Delhi. The Delegation was briefed by the Election Commission of India on election process in India.

(c) The Election Commission of India has stated that a decision was taken that mutual exchange of co-operation and best practices in the field of electoral management would be given further momentum by the two sides for strengthening democracy. The Election Commission of India and its' counterpart in Republic of Indonesia have since decided to sign a Memorandum of Understanding in the matter.

(d) and (e) The delegation evinced much interest in Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) but did not make a statement or convey any intention to procure such machines for now.

[Translation]

Annapurna Yojana

3861. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cheap food grains provided to BPL families under the Annapurna Yojana is not reaching the targeted beneficiaries and is instead being sold in open market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to curb the said practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Annapurna was introduced on 1st April 2000 to provide 10 Kg of food grains per month free of cost to destitute person of age 65 years or above, who though eligible, could not be covered under the then National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS). Annapurna is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which was transferred to State Plan in the year 2002-03. Implementation of schemes under NSAP is done by the State Governments. Government has not received any report/complaint regarding diversion of food grains under the scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Fertilizer Monitoring System

3862. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the online Fertilizer Monitoring System that was launched in 2007, has failed to pick up due to lack of awareness;

(b) if so, whether the Government is taking any steps to create an awareness programme that would popularize the online FMS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated and released by the Government for the implementation of the awareness Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) which was launched in 2007, is very useful for the Department of Fertilizers. All the availability and movement of fertilizers till district level is currently being tracked on real time basis though Fertilizer Monitoring System. Subsidy (including freight subsidy) is being processed with the help of this system.

(b) to (d) The various stake holders in the FMS, viz. The Department of Fertilizers, state Agriculture Department and Companies are using the system extensively. The availability of fertilizers at the district level can be seen by the general public at the URL- www.urvarak.co.in.

The Department of Fertilizers in consultation with the Fertilizer Association of India arranges meeting and seminars in various regions to create awareness amongst the stake holders. It took the Department 2 years to convince all the stake holders to use the online tool to monitor the availability of fertilizers. Specific funds, however, are not allotted for creating awareness for the popularization of the FMS.

[Translation]

Arrangements for Waitlisted Passengers

3863. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangement exists for the waitlisted passengers in the event of non-availability of reserved berths;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reservation charges for waitlisted are not refunded;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Railways proposes to consider refunding of the reservation charges to waitlisted passengers; and

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

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

event of non-availability of reserved berths, passengers whose tickets remain waitlisted after preparation of reservation chart are granted refund of fare as per prescribed rules. Apart from this, unreserved accommodation in Mail/Express trains is also available which can be utilised by passengers for performing their journeys.

(c) No, Madam. Fare including reservation charge is refunded to passengers who remain waitlisted after preparation of chart. However, Railways levy a nominal clerkage of Rs. 20/- per passenger.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Doubling of Railway Lines

3864. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose doubling of railway lines on Itarsi-Jabalpur section in Madhya Pradesh, Delhi-Shahdra-Shamli-Saharanpur, Kharagpur-Medinipur via Giri Maidan, Kayamkulam-Alleppey-Ernakulam and Kottayam-Ernakulam routes;

(b) if so, the present status thereof alongwith the reasons for the delay in completion of the said works;

(c) the steps taken/being taken for timely completion of doubling works on these routes; and

(d) the details of bridges proposed to be constructed on Itarsi-Jabalpur route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Details of doubling proposals are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Comments
1.	Itarsi-Jabalpur	Work not sanctioned.
2.	Delhi-Shahdara-Shamli-Saharanpur	A Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic Survey for doubling of Delhi-Shahdara-Shamli single line has been taken up. Further decision would be taken up once results of the survey report are finalised.
3.	Kharagpur-Medinipur via Giri Maidan	Work included in Budget 2011-12. Preliminary works are in progress.
4.	Kayamkulam-Alleppey-Ernakulam & Kottayam-Ernakulam	On this route, doubling was sanctioned in stretches. Doubling in Ernakulam-Mulanturutti (17.37 km), Mavelikara-Chengannur (12.3 km), Kayankulam-Mavelikara (7.89 km), Cheppad-Kayankulam (7.76 km) and Cheppad-Haripad (5.28 km) sections have been completed. Doubling is in progress in balance sections and will be completed in coming years as per availability of resources.

(d) Since, no doubling has been sanctioned on this line, no new bridges are being constructed.

[English]

Posts in Oil Companies/Institutions

3865. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts, cadre-wise, in Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and other Undertakings under the Ministry alongwith the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes categories, respectively, out of the above:

(b) the backlog of reserved posts as on date in each PSU/OMCs;

(c) the reasons behind the backlog posts of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes categories remaining vacant; and

(d) the action taken so far to fill up the backlog posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The total number of sanctioned posts in the oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) alongwith the number of posts reserved for SC/ST & the backlog in each category is given in the Statement annexed.

(c) and (d) The backlog primarily occurs due to non-availability of suitable candidates in these categories with requisite experience All out efforts are made to fill up the backlog posts belonging to SC & ST category against their reserved quota. Special Recruitment Drives have been launched to fill up these posts and dear the backlog.

Statement

Name of PSU	Management Cadre			Non-Management Cadre		
	Total	SC (No. of Backlog Posts)	ST (No. of Backlog Posts)	Total	SC (No. of Backlog Posts)	ST (No. of Backlog Posts)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	14497	2372 (16)	982 (22)	19608	3773 (3)	1601 (4)
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	5192	794	288 (16)	8808	1476 (0)	533 (7)
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	5050	227 (21)	107 (47)	5670	478 (0)	264 (0)
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	22134	3461 (0)	1533 (0)	10875	1745 (0)	1372 (0)
Engineers India Limited	3048	509 (15)	103 (49)	380	117 (1)	15 (0)
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	200	30 (0)	15 (7)	1215	220 (0)	27 (14)
Biecco Lawrie Limited	80	06 (0)	00	711	81 (1)	00 (11)
Balmer Lawrie Co. Limited	391	28	05 (1)	1026	174	47 (33)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GAIL (India) Limited	2937	440 (4)	220 (5)	1193	178 (10)	79 (13)
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	472	54 (0)	26 (0)	458	30 (0)	49 (0)
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemical Ltd.	251	43 (1)	15 (2)	283	38 (12)	09 (5)
Oil India Limited	1230	127 (21)	101 (0)	7133	435 (8)	772 (2)

Living Conditions of Anglo-Indian Community

3866. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anglo-Indian community in the country has been reported to be educationally and economically backward and many members of the community for residing in poor living conditions; and

(b) If so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for educational and economic development of the community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No separate study has been undertaken by this Ministry about the educational and economic backwardness of the Anglo-Indian Community.

(b) Members of Anglo-Indian community who come under the purview of the section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992, subject to fulfilling other eligibility conditions, can avail of various schemes implemented by the Government for educational and economic development of minority communities.

Rural Livelihoods Mission

3867. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch Rural Livelihood Mission in under developed States including Odisha where world bank assisted poverty reduction programmes in a mission mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof with status of each of the projects; and

(c) the districts where the above project has been launched or proposed to be launched, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was formally launched on 3.6.2011 to be implemented in all the districts of India, except for Delhi and Chandigarh. The Government of India and the World Bank have signed a Credit Agreement of US\$ 1 billion (approximately Rs. 4,600 crores) for the National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) with a view to strengthen the implementation of NRLM by supporting specific additional investments in 12 States, including Odisha, which have high incidence of poverty.

(b) and (c) NRLM would be implemented in a phased manner and the states are expected to cover all the districts over a period of 5-7 years. For receiving funds under NRLM, the States have to comply with the following conditions specified in the Framework for implementation of NRLM.

- (i) Establishing State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) as an autonomous body or designating an existing society as SRLM.
- (ii) Appointing a State Mission Director, from State Government.
- (iii) Plan for inducting multi-disciplinary professional staff at State and District levels.
- (iv) Submitting State Perspective and Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plan (AAP) to Ministry of Rural Development for appraisal and approval.

As no State has fully complied with these conditions so far, no fund has been released to any of the States.

Non-Availability of Irrigation Facilities

3868. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of water for irrigation has declined in the past five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) There is no report which suggests that the availability of water for irrigation for the country as a whole has declined in the past five years. However, available report indicate that gross irrigated area in the country has increased over the last few years.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Railway Act and Railway Servants Rules

3869. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various categories of staff particularly nursing staff in the railway hospitals work more than the prescribed hours under relevant rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways propose to amend the Railway Act, 1989 and Railway Servants (Hours of Work and Period of Rest) Rules, 2005;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. All the railway servants including nursing staff are rostered to work in accordance with the statutory

provisions laid down in the Railways Act, 1989 and the Railway Servants (Hours of Work & Period of Rest) Rules, 2005..

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

TDR for E-Tickets

3870. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it takes three months or more for rail passengers to receive payment under the Ticket Deposit Receipt(TDR) system in connection with E-Tickets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some cases of financial irregularities by some agencies in connivance with Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) officials have come to the notice of Railways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As per the prescribed guidelines of Railways, Ticket Deposit Receipt (TDR) refunds should normally be settled within three months. This time is required as these are tickets where refunds are sought by passengers after the prescribed time limits of the departure of trains. In such cases, verification from actual journey charts of the train is required to be undertaken at the end of train journey that is, at the destination where the journey charts are deposited. For this purpose staff are deputed to go to the destination and physically verify from the charts whether the passenger has travelled or not so as to avoid fraudulent claims. In the process, some cases do exceed the stipulated three months period.

(c) to (e) Some cases where refunds have been applied for, even after performing the journey, have come to notice at the time of verification by the Railways. Such claims have been repudiated by the Zonal Railways.

The following measures have been taken in this regard:

(i) An Anti Fraud Squad has also been created by IRCTC to detect cases of fraudulent activity and for exercising constant checks.

- (ii) Action in the form of deactivation of IDs and imposition of fines has been taken against agents found involved in any fraudulent activity.
- (iii) To ensure timely payment special drives have been launched for clearing any pending cases.
- (iv) Regular monitoring is also being done at by Zonal Railways and the Railway Board.

Upgradation of Platform

3871. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the platforms under Muzaffarpur-Motihari and Katni-Jabalpur section are very low in height which were meant for the old metre gauge lines;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to upgrade these platforms;

(c) whether the stations on these sections particularly Motipur are lacking basic amenities viz. drinking water etc.; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Railway stations on Muzaffarpur-Motihari and Katni-Jabalpur section have been provided with high level/medium level/rail level platforms as per norms depending upon category of stations based on volume of passenger traffic handled. Upgradation of passenger amenities at the station including raising of platforms is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as and when warranted by the growth in volume of passenger traffic, subject to relative priorities of various stations.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Survey for Railway Lines

3872. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of survey for laying of new railway lines on Nasik-Pune, Manmad-Shahpur via Akola and Belapur via Newasa Parli Vaidyanath, and Panna-Satna section under Lalitpur-Singrauli project;

(b) the reasons for delay in completion of work on these routes;

(c) the steps taken/being taken for timely completion of work on these routes; and

(d) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Survey for construction of a new BG line between Nasik and Pune (265 km) has been taken up. Further consideration of the proposal would be feasible once survey is completed and results of the survey report are finalized. No surveys are sanctioned for construction of new lines between Manmad-Shahpur via Akola and Belapur via Newasa Parli Vajinath. Panna-Khajuraho & Satna-Khajuraho are parts of ongoing Lalitpur-Singrauli new line project.

(c) The works are not yet sanctioned except Panna-Satna section where work is progressing as per availability of resources.

(d) For Lalitpur-Singrauli new line project, an outlay of Rs. 34 crore has been provided during 2011-12 and total expenditure upto March, 2011 is Rs. 697.44 crore.

[English]

Pollution of Sea Water

3873. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Research and Development works/projects/schemes/scientific studies have been undertaken on water pollution in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to assess the pollutants of water along the sea coast on the Indian sub-continent including impact of dumping of plastic waste on life of marine eco-systems;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

- (e) the expenditure incurred on conducting the study;
- (f) whether the Government has proposed an ambitious plan to check and clean all the sea shores in the country; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No Madam. No Research and Development study has been undertaken on water pollution in the Indian Ocean so far.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes Madam.
- (d) A dedicated programme namely, Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) was implemented along the coast water of Indian subcontinent by the MoES during 1991 till date, to assess the impact of various pollutants on the health of marine eco-systems. On the basis of the time series data on these sampling locations, for about 20 years, it emerged that only at few location impact could be seen. The areal extend of the impact of these pollutants in marine region has been limited.
- (e) Expenditure incurred for COMAPS programme is ₹ 17 crore for X Five Year Plan and ₹ 20 crore for XI Five Year Plan.
- (f) No Madam.
- (g) As mentioned in (d) above, the areal extent of the impact of these pollutants on marine region has since been limited to short distance from the coast. Nevertheless State Administration has been provided with required data to take up action in this regard at their end (if required).

Indo-Oman Gas Pipeline Project

3874. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Indo-Oman Gas pipeline project;
- (b) the details of the gas proposed to be supplied therefrom to the country as per the contract signed with the Government of Oman;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to revive under water-sea project to address energy shortage in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) An Agreement on Principal Terms for supply of 56.6 million standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) natural gas through pipeline from Oman to India was signed between the Government of Oman and the Government of India in 1994. Pursuant to the above, GAIL and Oman Oil Company jointly carried out feasibility study of the Oman-India Deepwater Gas Pipeline. However, the Project could not make progress due to, *inter alia*, the technical feasibility of the Project not being established and inadequate gas reserves for the Project.

In recent years, there is renewed interest in deep sea gas pipeline from Middle-East region to India. GAIL (India) Ltd. has entered into a 'Principles of Cooperation' in the month of July 2009 for developing such a pipeline Project.

(d) Such projects involve protracted discussions, as all the aspects have to be carefully examined and deliberated upon to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. Therefore, no definite time frame can be indicated for commencement as well as completion of the project at this stage.

Installation of Electronic Devices

3875. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent for installation of electronic devices such as locators, LCDs, etc. on various divisions during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Railways have any data regarding non-functioning of the said electronic devices at various stations;
- (c) if so, the details thereof division-wise, indicating the action taken on their maintenance and repairs; and
- (d) the amount spent for these purposes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The amount spent for installation of electronic locators, LCD etc. on various divisions during the last three years are as under:-

2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
55.1 crore	56.77 crore	41.1 crore

(b) The divisional fault control collects the position of working of these electronic items every day and necessary action for rectification of any reported fault/failure is initiated. The divisional office maintains all data related to

these faults. Depending upon the nature of the fault, the repair of faulty device may take same time.

(c) The maintenance of the electronic devices is done either through annual repair/maintenance contract or departmentally. Sometimes, the repairs are also done on a case to case basis. Division-wise position of the same is shown in the Statement enclosed.

(d) The amount spent on repair & maintenance of these devices in the last three years are as under:

2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
3.27 crore	1.75 crore	1.18 crore

Statement

Railway	Division	Train Indication Boards	LCD TV/ Display Boards	Coach Indication System	Electronics Clocks	PA System	Surveillance System
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central	Bhusawal	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.	AMC	Dept.
	Mumbai	AMC	Warranty	AMC	AMC	AMC	AMC
	Nagpur	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Pune	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.	AMC	Dept.
	Solapur	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.	AMC	AMC
East Coast	Khurda Road	Warranty	-NA-	AMC	AMC	Dept.	-NA-
	Sambalpur	Dept.	-NA-	AMC	AMC/Dept.	Dept.	-NA-
	Waltair	AMC/Warranty	AMC/Warranty	AMC/Warranty	AMC	AMC/Warranty	-NA-
East Central	Danapur	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Dhanbad	AMC/Warranty	-NA-	AMC/Warranty	AMC/Warranty	Dept.	-NA-
	Mughalsarai	AMC	AMC	AMC	AMC	AMC	-NA-
	Samastipur	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Sonpur	Dept.	-NA-	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
Eastern	Asansol	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.
	Howrah	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.
	Malda	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.
	Sealdah	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.
North Central	Agra	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Allahabad	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Jhansi	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North Eastern	Izzatnagar	-NA-	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	-NA-
	Lucknow	AMC/Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC
	Varanasi	-NA-	AMC/Dept.	-NA-	Dept.	AMC/Dept.	-NA-
Northeast Frontier	Alipurduar	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Katihar	AMC/Dept.	Dept.	AMC/Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Lumding	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Rangia	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Tinsukhia	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
Northern	Ambala	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	AMC
	Delhi	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	AMC
	Firozpur	AMC/Warranty	-NA-	AMC/Warranty	Dept.	AMC	AMC/Warranty
	Lucknow	AMC	AMC	Warranty	Dept.	AMC	AMC
	Moradabad	Warranty	Warranty	Warranty	Warranty	Warranty	AMC
North Western	Ajmer	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Bikaner	AMC	AMC	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.
	Jaipur	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Jodhpur	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
South Central	Guntkal	AMC/Warranty	Dept.	AMC/Warranty	Dept.	AMC/Warranty	Warranty
	Guntur	AMC/Warranty	Warranty	AMC/Warranty	Warranty	Warranty	Dept.
	Hydrabad	AMC	Dept.	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	Warranty
	Nanded	Warranty	Dept.	Warranty	Warranty	Dept.	Warranty
	Secundrabad	AMC/Warranty	Dept.	AMC/Warranty	Warranty	Dept.	Warranty
	Vijaywada	AMC/Warranty	AMC/Warranty	AMC/Warranty	Warranty	Dept.	Warranty
Southeast Central	Bilaspur	AMC	-NA-	AMC	Dept.	AMC	Dept.
	Nagpur	AMC	-NA-	AMC	AMC	Partly on AMC	AMC
	Raipur	AMC	-NA-	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	AMC
South Eastern	Adra	AMC/Warranty	AMC/Warranty	AMC/Warranty	-NA-	Dept.	-NA-
	Chakradharpur	Warranty	-NA-	Warranty	Warranty	Dept.	-NA-
	Kharagpur	AMC	-NA-	AMC	AMC	Dept.	AMC
	Ranchi	AMC	Dept.	AMC	-NA-	Warranty	-NA-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Southern	Chennai	-NA-	-NA-	-NA-	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	-NA-
	Madurai	-NA-	-NA-	-NA-	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	-NA-
	Palghat	Dept.	-NA-	Warranty	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	Warranty
	Tiruchchirapalli	-NA-	-NA-	-NA-	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	-NA-
	Trivandram	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	Dept.
	Salem	-NA-	-NA-	-NA-	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	-NA-
South Western	Banglaore	AMC	-NA-	AMC	Dept.	AMC	AMC
	Hubli	Warranty	Warranty	Warranty	Warranty	Warranty	Warranty
	Mysore	Dept.	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	AMC	AMC
West Central	Bhopal	Dept.	Dept.	AMC	AMC	Dept.	Dept.
	Jabalpur	AMC	AMC	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Kota	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
Western	Ahmedabad	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.
	Bhavnagar	Dept.	-NA-	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	-NA-
	Mumbai	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	AMC/Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	AMC
	Rajkot	AMC	AMC	AMC	AMC	AMC	AMC
	Ratlam	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.
	Vadodara	AMC	Dept.	AMC	Dept.	Dept.	Dept.

1. AMC-Annual Maintenance Contract

2. Dept.-Departmentally

3. NA-Not Applicable

Free Monthly Season Ticket

3876. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under which free local train passes are issued to students for local journey in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether medical students, engineering students and technical students are also covered under this scheme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to cover aforesaid students under the scheme?

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

(b) and (c) The facility of Free Monthly Season Ticket (MST) is available for boy and girl students, for travel in 2nd class of all passenger/local trains between stations serving places of their residence and school/college/Madrasa. In case of boys, this facility is available upto class 12th while in case of girls, it is available upto the level of Graduation which also includes professional/vocational courses such as B.Tech, BSc. (Engineering), M.B.B.S etc.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Credit Guarantee Scheme

3877. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a Credit Guarantee Scheme for benefit of entrepreneurs under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the number of proposals cleared and loan provided during the current year under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government proposes to create Special Economic Zones for these sectors also;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) the other innovative schemes launched for the promotion of these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises was launched on 30 August 2000 to ensure better flow of credit to micro and small enterprises by minimizing the risk perception of financial institutions and banks. It is operated by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) through the Trust's member lending institutions.

(b) The Scheme covers collateral free credit facility (term loan and/or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions to new and existing micro and small enterprises up to Rs. 100 lakh per borrowing unit. The Scheme provides a maximum guarantee cover up to 85 percent of the credit.

(c) During the current financial year (till 15.8.2011), the Trust has approved 80641 proposals for guarantee cover for aggregate loan amount of Rs. 4504.26 crore.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to set up Special Economic Zone for MSME entrepreneurs separately. However, as per provisions of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act, 2005, a SEZ may be established wherein micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) can also be set up.

(f) The Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for the promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

Projects Funded by Foreign Institutions

3878. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of the on-going railway projects funded by the Foreign Financial Institutions in the country, project-wise and zone-wise;

(b) the details of cost involved, funds received from these institutions and funds utilized so far, project-wise, zone-wise;

(c) the reasons for the non-utilisation, if any, of the said amount;

(d) whether the Railways have to pay commitment charges for the unutilized amount; and

(e) if so, the total amount paid by the Railways towards commitment charges so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details and the present status of the on-going Railway projects funded by Foreign Financial Institutions are as under:-

(i) World Bank: Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd. (MRVC) is implementing Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP)-Phase-I (rail component) and MUTP Phase-IIA with assistance through World Bank loan. Both these projects are in the Western and Central Railways. The components and the status of the two projects are as detailed below.

Components of the MUTP Phase I Project:

- (i) 5th & 6th line between Kurla-Thane
- (ii) Provision of 5th Line Western Railway
- (iii) Borivali-Virar Quadrupling
- (iv) DC to AC Conversion
- (v) Virar Car Shed
- (vi) EMU Procurement
- (vii) Resettlement & Rehabilitation

This project is near completion.

Components of the MUTP Phase IIA Project:

- (i) Procurement of EMU Rakes,
- (ii) DC-AC Conversion,
- (iii) EMU Maintenance facility,

- (iv) Stabling lines,
(v) Studies under Technical Assistance

For this project, the World Bank loan has been effective from 8th October 2010 and the project is expected to be completed by June 2015.

- (ii) Asian Development Bank (ADB) is funding 8 railway projects on Indian Railways. The projects are being executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) a Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Railways. The details and the status of the projects are as under:-

	Name of the Project	Railway Zone	Status
1.	2nd bridge over river Mahanadi	ECoR	Project completed and commissioned on 18.07.08.
2.	Rajatgarh. Barang Doubling	ECoR	11 Km commissioned in 2010-11. Work is in progress in remaining sections.
3.	Cuttack-Barang Doubling	ECoR	Work is in progress
4.	Barang-Khurda Road 3rd Line	ECoR	19 Km Khurda-Bhubneshwar completed in 2010-11. Work is in progress in remaining sections.
5.	Bhatapara-Urkura 3rd Line	SECR	Bhatapara-Hathbandh-Tilda (29 Km) completed in 2010-11. Work is in progress in remaining sections.
6.	Gooty-Pullampet patch doubling	SCR	Pullampet-Bhakrapet (43 Km) commissioned in Feb. 2010, Kadapa-Kamlapuram (24 Km) commissioned in Dec. 2010, Muddanuru-Kamlapuram (32 Km) and Kondapuram-Tapipatri (28 Km) completed in January 2011 & March 2011 respectively. Work on Balance section of Tapipatri-Royalalacheruvu (24 Km) is under progress.
7.	Aligarh-Ghaziabad 3rd Line	NR	Khurja-Ajaibpur-Dadri (46 Km) has been commissioned in 10-11. Work is progress in remaining sections.
8.	Thiruvalur-Arakkonam 3rd Line	SR	Project completed and commissioned on 10.03.2010.

- (iii) Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau Bank: The project of "Modernisation of Signaling and Telecommunication system on Kanpur-Ghaziabad section of North Central Railway is financed by Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW Bank) Frankfurt in Main Germany. The status of the project is as follows:-

	Components	Status
1.	Optical Fiber Cable Network	50% Installation completed.
2.	Electronic Interlocking	Commissioned at 19 stations out of 47 stations
3.	Automatic Signaling	Commissioned on 26 Block Sections out of out of 47 Block Sections
4.	Installation of towers/shelters etc. for Global System for Mobile Communications-Railway (GSM-(R)) & Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) Equipment	In progress

(iv) JICA & World Bank for the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project: The DFC project comprises Eastern (Dankuni-Ludhiana) and Western Corridor (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal-Tughlakabad/Dadri). The Western Corridor is being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Eastern Corridor is proposed to be funded by World Bank. The DFC Project traverses many zones

and does not pertain to any one zone of the railways. The status of the Project is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The details of cost involved, funds received from the Foreign Financial Institutions and funds utilized so far, project-wise, zone-wise are as under:

(i) World Bank funded MUTP-1 & MUTP-IIA

Project	Total Project cost	World Bank component	Disbursement of WB loan	
MUTP I	₹ 4175 Cr.	US\$ 350 million	US\$ 330.07 million	Project is completed and expenditure will be incurred by 15.10.11. Loan closed on 15.06.11. World Bank gives 4 months time beyond loan closing date to incur expenditure.
MUTP II A	₹ 1910 Cr.	US\$ 430 million	US\$ 2.71 million	Project in early stage of implementation

(ii) ADB: Asian Development Bank (ADB) is funding 8 railway projects on Indian Railways involving a loan amount of US\$ 212.3 million an amount of approx. US\$188.67 has been utilized from the loan till date. The 8 projects being funded from the ADB loan have 15 packages. The details are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Package	Railway Zone	Anticipated Package Cost in Million	% age funded through ADB Loan	ADB Loan utilized till date	
					in Million USD	in Million USD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2nd Bridge over River Mahanadi	ECoR	1297.4	57%	17.40	739.5
2.	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 3rd Line	SR	778.6	80%	14.31	622.9
3.	Gooty-Pullampet Doubling (Civil)	SCR	1999.1	80%	33.14	1489.2
4.	Gooty-Pullampet Doubling (Signaling)	SCR	1060.0	80%	15.25	671.3
5.	Bhatapara-Urkura 3rd Line	SECR	1361.0	80%	18.66	817.5
6.	Rajatgarh/Khurda/Cutack-Barang Roadbed	ECoR	1416.0	80%	20.81	921.2
7.	Rajatgarh/Khurda/Cutack-Barang Major Bridges	ECoR	1547.7	80%	23.51	1048.2
8.	Rajatgarh/Khurda/Cutack-Barang Track Installation	ECoR	11481.9	80%	20.38	909.7
9.	Construction of FOBs & COPs between Pullampet-Rayalacheruvu	SCR	89.15	80%	0.70	31.1
10.	Construction of B.No. 601, 743, 744 between Gooty-Pullampet	SCR	114.55	80%	1.66	73.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Construction of B.No. 553 (Kathjodi River) between Cuttack-Barang	ECoR	262.55	80%	1.50	66.97
12.	Rails IRS 52		275.7	100%	6.69	275.7
13.	Thick Web Switches		532.9	100%	11.65	532.9
14.	CMS Xing		84.4	100%	2.11	84.4
15.	Sub-project monitoring consultancy		6.3	100%	0.11	4.8
			0.315 (Million USD)	100%	0.21	-
Total			22307.25		188.67	8289.17

The loan is being utilized based on the progress of the projects. In some of the projects there has been a delay due to various reasons like delay in finalization of plans etc. by the Zonal Railways, heavy rains in also fair weather seasons, poor performance of the contractors, disturbances by local people leading to stoppages of work, etc.

(iii) KFW: The cost of the project was estimated as 212.3 Million DM equivalent to 108.5 Million Euro) out of which the loan amount is 185.0 million DM (equivalent to 94.58 Million Euro). Railways have so far received Euro 30.23 million by way of direct disbursement till 30-06-2011 and another Euro 1.25 million are under disbursement. Balance amount of loan to be utilized is thus 63.1 million Euro. The main reasons for non-utilisation of balance loan are some changes in the scope of work due to operational and safety considerations.

(iv) DFC: The estimated cost of Western Corridor DFC is ₹ 38503 crores and Eastern Corridor DFC is rs 39127 crores. The JICA loan for Western Corridor Phase I (Rewari-Vadodra) is 2606 million Yen and for Phase II (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal-Vadodra and Rewari-Dadri) is 90262 million Yen. An amount of ₹ 38 crores has been received till date and fully utilised. For Eastern DFC a loan of US\$ 975 million has been sanctioned by World Bank for construction of Eastern DFC from Kanpur to Khurja. The loan agreement is still to be signed, and there has been no disbursement as of now.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India has paid commitment charges on the ADB, World Bank, KFW and JICA loan. The commitment charges are paid by the Ministry of Finance and not by the Railways. The commitment charges are levied on the undrawn balance of the loan amount which remains with the donor bank and does not come to Government account. The amount of commitment charges paid upto 17.8.2011 is given below:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) World Bank-MUTP-1
(Including Rail & Road Component) | S\$ 7.397 million paid by Ministry of Finance |
| (ii) ADB | US\$ 5.804 million paid by Ministry of Finance. |
| (iii) KFW Loan | Euro 2.969 million paid by Ministry of Finance. |
| (iv) JICA loan for DFC | JPY 3.106 million paid by Ministry of Finance. |

Statement

Status of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project

- 1.0 Eastern DFC (1839 km)
Dankuni-Sonnagar-Mughalsarai-Bhaupur-Khurja-Dadri-Ludhiana
- 1.1 World Bank funding is proposed for 1183 km Ludhiana-Khurja-Dadri-Bhaupur-Mughalsarai section. World Bank would be funding about 65% of the project cost and the funding is estimated at US\$ 2.725 billion.

1.2 World Bank loan is Adaptable Programme Loan (APL) in which the loans for the subsequent sections would be sanctioned based on the progress of the triggers (with regard to land acquisition, civil contract award etc.) in the previous sections. On 31.5.2011 World Bank Board has approved loan of US\$ 975 million for Khurja-Bhaupur (APL-1) section of Eastern corridor. The PQ evaluation for Civil & Track works for APL-1 section has been submitted to World Bank for approval on 14 June, 11. Bid document for Civil & Track work for APL-1 section is under discussion with the World Bank since February 2011. Target for award of Civil & Track contract for APL-1 is April, 12. The next APLs are:

- Bhaupur-Mughalsarai-APL-2
- Khurja-Dadri-Ludhiana-APL-3

Expression of Interest (EOI) for engagement of General Consultant for APL-2 and APL-3 sections has been opened on 1 June, 11. EIA/SIA/RAP studies for APL 2 & 3 sections are in progress.

1.3 Mughalsarai-Sonnagar (122 km)

- This sector is being funded through Railways' own resources.
- Civil Construction Contract for 109 kms section (New Ganjhwaja to New Karwandia) (value- 781 crores) was awarded in December 2008.
- Work is going on in Durgawati-Karwandia section (66 km) due to non-availability of land on Ganjhwaja- Durgawati section on Chandauli detour (41 kms) where there were objections to land acquisition. Alignment of this section has been reviewed and parallel alignment has been decided on 3rd March 2011. The execution plan for the reviewed portion of the alignment and the balance section from Karwandia to Sonnagar has also been prepared.
- The cumulative physical progress up to July 2011 is 50%.

1.4 Dankuni-Sonnagar (534 km)

- This sector is planned for execution through PPP mode.
- PPP models are under finalisation.
- Final Location Survey complete.

2.0 Western Corridor (1534 kms)

- Phase-I (Rewari-Vadodara, 950 kms)
- Phase-II (JNPT-Vadodara & Rewari-Dadri, TKD-Pirthala - 584 Kms)
- This corridor is being funded with Japanese assistance.
- JICA to fund about 80% of project cost. JICA funding estimated at ₹ 32,500 Crore (Phase-I - ₹ 21,000 Crore, Phase II - ₹ 11,500 Crore).

2.1 Three Loan Agreements have been signed-

- 26.07.2010—Engineering Services loan agreement for phase-II—Amount—1.6 billion JPY (approx ₹ 80 Crore)
- 31.03.2010—First tranche of 90.262 billion JPY (approx. ₹ 4500 cr) of the Main Loan (404.2 billion JPY) for phase-I
- 27.10.2009—Engineering Services loan agreement for phase-I—Amount—2.6 billion JPY (approx ₹ 130 Crore)

2.2 Next loan agreement to be signed

Main loan agreement for Phase-II of about 226 billion JPY (₹ 11,500 crore) is targeted for signing in Mar., 2012. JICA has commissioned a Preparatory Survey for undertaking Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan (RRP) studies for this phase in October 2010. Target for finalisation of EIA and RRP report is Nov., 2011. Obtaining Wild Life/forest clearance for DFC line passing through Sanjay Gandhi National Park is a critical activity.

2.3 Contracting

- ES Consultancy Contract for Phase-I awarded in May 2010
- ES Consultancy Contract for Phase-II under finalization
- PQ applications for civil & track works for Rewari-Ajmer, 301 km (package 1) and Ajmer-Iqbalgarh, 339 km. (Package 2) of phase-I have been received on 15.06.2011 and are under evaluation. Target for award of civil contract is March 2012.
- Target for award of civil contract for Iqbalgarh-Vadodara, 290 km (Package 3) of phase-I is

Nov 2012. Resurvey of alignment over Iqbalgarh-Kalol section, 120 km, (including Balram-Ambaji sanctuary) has been completed and revised parallel alignment finalised in May 2011.

2.4 Construction of 54 major and important bridges on Western corridor -

This work is being done by Railways' own funding. Contract for design and construction of 54 major and important bridges in Vaitarna-Bharuch section has been awarded by DFCCIL in Feb., 2009 for value of ₹ 604 crores. The physical progress of the work till July 2011 is 29 %.

3.0 Status of Land Acquisition (upto 31.7.2011)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| a. Total land to be acquired | - 10703 Ha (3373) | Western-5860 Ha (1499),
Eastern (incl. Sonnagar-Dankuni)-4843 Ha (1839) |
| b. Progress of issue of 20A | - 8819 Ha (2599) | Western-4993 Ha (1310),
Eastern-3827 Ha (1289) |
| c. Progress of issue of 20E | - 6627 Ha (2202) | Western-3719 Ha (1040),
Eastern-2908 Ha (1162) |
| d. Progress of issue of 20F | - 4608 Ha (1607) | (Western-3097 Ha (855),
Eastern-1510 Ha (752)) |

*Figures in bracket reflect length in kilometres.

BPL Census

3879. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI PURNMA SI RAM:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Expert Group Committee constituted on the proposed methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line (BPL) census;

(b) whether the Government has finalized the methodology for conducting the BPL census across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the purpose;

(d) the State Governments which has requested for pre-poning of BPL census along with the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is huge difference between the number of BPL families identified in the Central and the State Governments;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the quantum of foodgrains supplied by the Central Government to State Governments for distribution amongst BPL families during the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(h) the details of schemes/programmes formulated and implemented for the welfare and upliftment of BPL families and number of them benefited from such schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The recommendation of the Expert Group to advise the Ministry of Rural Development on the methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census for 11th Five Year Plan include automatic exclusion of certain rural households from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading remaining households.

(b) and (c) The proposed norms for identification of BPL families under Socio- Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) includes criterion for automatic exclusion of rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the remaining households on the basis of certain deprivations. The Expenditure Finance Committee has approved the estimated expenditure of Rs. 3543.29 crore for the combined census.

(d) A schedule for conducting Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) has been drawn in consultation with States/UTs.

(e) and (f) BPL families are identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations only and not by the Central Government. The Ministry of Rural Development provides technical and financial support to States/UTs to conduct BPL Census for identification of BPL families.

(g) State/UT-wise details of allocation and offtake of Foodgrains for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and under Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) made by the Department of Food & Public Distribution during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(h) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and the Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation is implementing Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for benefit of persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas of the country. Under SGSY, 5646347 Swarozgaries have been assisted during 2007-08 to 2009-2010. The scheme

of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is operational since 1985-86 and 266.82 lakhs BPL houses have been constructed since its inception. The scheme of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is operational since 1999 and 4.27 crores BPL families have benefited through provision of individual households latrines. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna are the five schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) under which Pension/Financial Assistance is provided exclusively to persons belonging to BPL families. Physical progress under NSAP for last three years is as under:-

No. of Beneficiaries reported by the States/UTs

IGNOAPS	IGNWPS*	IGNDPS*	NFBS	Annapurna
34177170	6638857	2027990	1074110	2862576

*IGNWPS AND IGNDPS launched only in February 2009.

Statement

Allocation and offtake of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made for BPL (including AAY) families under TPDS for 2009-10, 2010-2011 and 2008-09

(Quantity in 000' tons)

Sl.No.	States/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Allocation	Off take	Allocation	Off take	Allocation	Off take
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1706.376	1680.226	1706.376	1650.443	1706.376	1699.242
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.496	41.169	41.496	40.161	41.496	35.279
3.	Assam	770.916	768.799	770.916	767.732	770.916	759.33
4.	Bihar	2739.792	1511.293	2739.792	2046.389	2739.792	2568.864
5.	Chhattisgarh	787.632	774.638	787.632	781.231	787.632	779.121
6.	Delhi	171.78	141.52	171.78	134.758	171.78	150.522
7.	Goa	11.568	10.816	11.568	11.045	11.568	11.773
8.	Gujarat	826.549	786.101	822.048	745.96	890.448	896.543
9.	Haryana	331.392	309.824	331.392	306.522	331.392	327.897
10.	Himachal Pradesh	215.88	208.786	215.88	207.206	215.88	202.007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	309.084	315.781	309.084	299.014	309.084	305.677
12.	Jharkhand	1005.492	872.709	1005.492	962.831	1005.492	930.366
13.	Karnataka	1302.756	1303.546	1314.276	1336.451	1314.276	1275.636
14.	Kerala	652.608	653.043	652.608	651.541	652.608	667.256
15..	Madhya Pradesh	1732.476	1803.04	1732.476	2069.26	1732.476	1914.209
16.	Maharashtra	2744.304	2448.383	2744.304	2554.243	2744.304	2601.188
17.	Manipur	69.732	60.177	69.732	77.015	69.732	43.58
18.	Meghalaya	76.86	77.76	76.86	76.235	76.86	74.917
19.	Mizoram	28.56	25.51	28.56	25.76	28.56	26.377
20.	Nagaland	52.08	55.621	52.08	57.445	52.08	55.694
21.	Odisha	1696.692	1691.215	1696.692	1702.484	1696.692	1639.94
22.	Punjab	196.536	150.764	196.536	162.423	196.536	166.816
23.	Rajasthan	1021.02	991.742	1021.02	1012.119	1021.02	1019.846
24.	Sikkim	18.24	19.059	18.24	18.301	18.24	16.941
25.	Tamil Nadu	2042.376	2177.007	2042.376	1996.013	2042.376	2029.006
26.	Tripura	123.9	126.676	123.9	122.241	123.9	117.28
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4485.18	4065.288	4485.18	4297.378	4485.18	4496.098
28.	Uttarakhand	209.172	180.811	209.172	210.551	209.172	221.363
29.	West Bengal	2175.264	1894.48	2175.264	1978.934	2175.264	2027.122
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.84	5.459	6.915	4.364	7.14	4.08
31.	Chandigarh	3.828	3.51	4.196	3.639	4.38	3.657
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.72	6.72	6.72	2.24	7.224	1.832
33.	Daman and Diu	1.68	0.335	1.68	0.757	1.68	0.513
34.	Lakshadweep	1.248	1.248	1.254	1.26	1.26	1.49
35.	Puducherry	35.112	17.364	35.112	25.836	35.112	32.865
Total		27601.141	25180.42	27608.609	26339.782	27677.928	27104.327

*Allocation is for full year but offtake figures is upto June 2011.

Distribution of Subsidized Fertilizers

3880. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review its policy for distribution of subsidized fertilizers keeping in view the problems faced by the small and marginal farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under partial movement and distribution control of the Government. All other fertilizers *viz.* DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/de-canalized since 1992. The availability of decontrolled fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for its tie-up with the manufacturers & importers and further distribution within the State. The State-wise demand (Requirement) and supply (Availability) of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the current year 2011-12 (April, 11 to July, 11) is given as enclosed Statement.

Further, the following steps are being taken to make adequate availability of fertilizers in the country:

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports;
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iv) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic

& 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;

- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture & 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;
- (vi) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act.;
- (vii) Department of Fertilisers is having constant interaction with Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, GAIL and other prospective suppliers of NG/LNG so that gas requirement of the fertilizers industry is met;
- (viii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor & ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector; and
- (ix) All possible steps are taken by the Department of Fertilisers to match the availability of fertilizers with the assessed requirement.

Statement*Cumulative Requirement, availability & sales fertilisers during 2011-12 (April to July)***2011-12**

Qty. in (000) MTs

18.8.11 State	Urea			MOP			DAP+NPK				
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Stock Pre- positioned	Availability	Total Availability with pre- positioning stock	Sales
Andhra Pradesh	800.00	725.82	682.79	150.00	72.43	71.13	940.00	159.68	907.86	1067.54	1022.08
Karnataka	410.00	512.69	498.84	161.00	74.47	73.78	763.80	385.20	711.87	1097.07	1081.89
Kerala	63.00	66.52	60.46	63.90	53.31	53.31	112.00	11.81	93.66	105.47	101.17
Tamil Nadu	275.00	280.54	272.13	127.00	94.41	94.65	272.75	65.01	292.48	357.49	350.40
Gujarat	665.00	636.51	626.11	68.00	62.28	62.27	522.00	114.71	479.85	594.56	584.70
Madhya Pradesh	420.57	425.52	405.86	47.70	21.58	21.49	502.02	189.88	347.14	537.02	515.47
Chhattisgarh	335.00	261.80	261.72	59.50	18.69	18.42	258.75	64.47	152.94	217.41	217.22
Maharashtra	1000.00	986.68	980.09	205.00	65.25	64.79	1311.50	265.07	1015.01	1280.08	1250.88
Rajasthan	335.00	367.86	356.68	17.00	6.52	6.50	270.10	70.45	191.84	262.29	460.40
Haryana	585.00	615.20	604.13	25.00	11.11	11.10	225.00	72.98	221.51	294.49	284.01
Punjab	1050.00	1070.55	1050.35	36.00	19.40	19.37	360.00	51.95	246.79	298.74	293.50
Himachal Pradesh	32.50	31.23	31.16	0.35	0.00	0.00	7.90	2.00	7.96	9.96	9.58
Jammu and Kashmir	54.50	39.98	39.41	9.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.99	23.56	24.55	24.53
Uttar Pradesh	2125.00	1703.65	1584.45	90.00	46.12	46.03	984.00	256.93	600.46	857.39	772.27
Uttarakhand	91.00	100.34	99.90	4.50	0.79	0.79	42.00	0.00	28.85	28.85	22.12
Bihar	515.00	437.43	427.45	50.00	15.18	15.17	300.00	0.40	174.73	185.13	176.10
Jharkhand	88.00	68.97	66.69	15.00	1.83	1.83	85.50	0.55	40.47	41.02	40.24
Odisha	180.00	168.26	161.43	69.50	25.15	24.74	236.25	7.88	198.85	206.73	196.98
West Bengal	256.50	323.78	296.55	97.05	31.48	31.45	442.45	27.12	321.51	348.63	319.12
Assam	92.40	76.69	73.97	39.60	10.60	10.58	18.15	7.50	14.37	21.87	21.85
All India	9445.997	8933.76	8612.27	1343.53	636.10	632.72	7720.40	1754.57	6091.40	7845.62	7555.13

Allocation of Indus Water to Gujarat

3881. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the Government of Gujarat, regarding allocation of Indus water to Gujarat; and

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

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

(b) In his letter dated 07.02.08 addressed to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources, Hon'ble Minister of Water Supply, Water Resources, Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat had referred to earlier letters dated 23.03.04 and 01.08.05 from the State Government requesting for appropriate action by Central Government for allocation of Indus water (*i.e.* Ravi-Beas-Sutlej water) to Kutch region of Gujarat. The then Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources in his reply dated 18.03.08 indicated the prevalent water issues amongst the present beneficiary States of Eastern Rivers, some of which are before the Hon'ble Supreme Court including a Presidential Reference on the Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004 enacted by Punjab Vidhan Sabha. It was further stated that under the circumstances, till the existing issues get resolved and the present beneficiary States are in a position to spare some water, it might not be appropriate to open any issue for reallocation of water.

Any new suggestion for reallocation of these waters is dependent on the decision of Apex Court and the present beneficiary States agreeing to spare some water.

NRDWP and TSC

3882. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

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

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years and current year; State and UT-wise;

(b) the reasons for slippages if any. State-wise and UT-wise;

(c) the grants released under NRDWP and TSC during the said period, State and UT-wise:

(d) whether some States/UTs have not utilized the grants fully under NRDWP and TSC; and

(e) if so. the details thereof indicating its impact on the respective scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) NRDWP: A statement-I showing the State/UT-wise targets and achievements made under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

The implementation of the programme in the States is generally satisfactory. However, some States did not achieve the targets set, because of reasons like delays in procurement processes, taking up multi-village schemes that require 2-3 years for completion, setting unrealistic targets, etc.

TSC: The Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. It is project based programme taking district as a unit operated in a demand driven mode. Therefore, there are no annual targets fixed. The achievements made under TSC in respect of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) during the last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement-II. The sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country was 21.9% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the rural sanitation coverage has since increased to approximately 73% as of July 2011, as per the progress reported by all the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

(c) Statement-III showing the release of funds under NRDWP during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

The details of funds released under TSC during last 3 years and current year are at enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) NRDWP: The State/UT-wise details of closing balance *i.e.* grants remaining to be utilized as on 31st March for the last three years are enclosed as Statement-V. These do not impact on the implementation of the schemes as the closing balances can be utilized on these NRDWP schemes in the next year.

The second instalment of NRDWP funds for the year is released only on utilization of 60% of the available funds. In addition, as a disincentive against large opening balances, the opening balance in excess of 10% of released funds is deducted from the 2nd instalment released to States.

TSC: The closing balance, *i.e.*, the funds not utilized as on 31st of March of the financial year for last three years are enclosed as Statement-VI. Under TSC, every district project has an approved project outlay not linked to annual budgets. TSC guidelines stipulate that the next installment of funds shall be released to the States for

the eligible districts only on utilization of at least 60% of the earlier released funds. The eligibility criteria for the release of final installment of the project is utilization of 80% of the earlier released funds. The campaign therefore has an inbuilt provision of ensuring proper utilization of funds by the project districts.

Statement I

Target and Coverage of Habitations under NRDWP during Last Three Years and Current Year

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15889	15647	8500	5374	6673	6971	5634	287
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2390	905	2400	567	534	601	300	3
3.	Assam	23099	8703	23000	12004	8157	6467	6073	555
4.	Bihar	39956	25785	40508	26622	18749	14221	15810	1259
5.	Chhattisgarh	4408	8178	3551	12002	9948	7847	8409	2146
6.	Goa	3	4	0	0	0		0	0
7.	Gujarat	4232	2374	1396	1441	1100	1079	1125	181
8.	Haryana	635	965	950	885	1007	752	862	108
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5184	6390	5000	5204	5000	5094	2557	628
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4704	2234	4700	424	962	903	923	0
11.	Jharkhand	7170	6832	1552	14605	1099	11399	19110	1225
12.	Karnataka	12950	5586	13000	11625	8750	6130	9000	898
13.	Kerala	4596	7650	395	241	744	405	824	56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3718	5302	4500	10781	13300	13937	16715	5743
15.	Maharashtra	19877	17128	8605	7465	9745	8987	6407	1044
16.	Manipur	0	115	730	158	330	227	330	105
17.	Meghalaya	1881	1116	500	407	840	380	535	136
18.	Mizoram	306	46	300	124	124	121	125	3
19.	Nagaland	170	584	200	84	105	128	85	0
20.	Odisha	16492	13507	3452	9525	5494	7525	4725	1567
21.	Punjab	4933	1523	1651	1874	2023	1658	1630	163
22.	Rajasthan	25654	7434	10929	10388	7764	7254	6073	1265
23.	Sikkim	300	27	300	110	175	100	200	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	4602	9097	7000	8206	8009	7039	6000	20
25.	Tripura	138	555	3132	843	825	976	982	161
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1639	1190	2000	1874	2142	1879	23300	22
27.	Uttarakhand	1450	1351	1199	1200	1565	1324	1341	229
28.	West Bengal	11460	2747	9093	4806	6630	5967	6094	203
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0	42	0	8	8		
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0				
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0					
32.	Delhi	0		0					
33.	Lakshadweep	10		0		10	10		
34.	Puducherry	18	15	4	40		12		
35.	Chandigarh	0		0		0		0	
Total		217898	152990	158589	148879	121812	119401	145169	18021

*As per IMIS data on 31.7.2011.

Statement II

Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) constructed during last three years and current year

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 31 July, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	292697	606277	1049704	209707
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3399	16682	19799	14617
3.	Assam	206256	489334	498849	99568
4.	Bihar	756465	640359	717792	186843
5.	Chhattisgarh	305456	460320	236164	18617
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	18753	0	800	0
8.	Gujarat	984200	607078	515224	97290
9.	Haryana	367097	191242	132137	42927
10.	Himachal Pradesh	313872	239576	216571	18357
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	39415	55390	125228	6154

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	362573	335592	296678	24564
13.	Karnataka	409816	1087674	810104	161777
14.	Kerala	81865	68302	20241	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1105250	1354632	1166016	270226
16.	Maharashtra	854563	934879	562183	128465
17.	Manipur	4590	15941	49576	9895
18.	Meghalaya	30004	47256	65417	13772
19.	Mizoram	8973	7639	1611	0
20.	Nagaland	5543	25993	18224	26949
21.	Odisha	323802	539077	853303	165392
22.	Puducherry	227	208	77	0
23.	Punjab	262194	158060	118415	0
24.	Rajasthan	889762	665660	750948	161097
25.	Sikkim	3712	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	421967	533108	473647	103316
27.	Tripura	62971	27346	30392	8606
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2415154	2669547	2915407	332714
29.	Uttarakhand	98884	115071	132913	36794
30.	West Bengal	636422	515535	466311	197409
Total		11265882	12407778	12243731	2335056

Statement III*Release under NRDWP during Last Three Years and Current Year*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395.05	537.37	558.74	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.46	178.20	199.99	31.95
3.	Assam	187.57	323.50	487.48	0.00
4.	Bihar	452.38	186.11	170.73	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.26	128.22	122.01	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	3.32	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	369.44	482.75	609.10	121.28
8.	Haryana	117.29	206.89	276.90	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.51	182.85	194.37	21.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	396.49	402.51	468.91	72.27
11.	Jharkhand	80.33	111.34	129.95	0.00
12.	Karnataka	477.85	627.86	703.80	0.00
13.	Kerala	106.97	151.89	159.83	37.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	380.47	379.66	388.33	2.56
15.	Maharashtra	648.24	647.81	718.42	0.00
16.	Manipur	45.23	38.57	52.77	11.86
17.	Meghalaya	63.38	79.40	84.88	0.39
18.	Mizoram	54.19	55.26	61.58	0.00
19.	Nagaland	42.53	47.06	77.52	25.51
20.	Odisha	298.68	226.66	294.76	0.00
21.	Punjab	86.56	88.81	106.59	20.61
22.	Rajasthan	971.83	1012.16	1099.48	0.00
23.	Sikkim	32.45	20.60	23.20	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	287.82	317.95	393.53	62.24
25.	Tripura	41.01	77.40	74.66	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	615.78	956.36	848.68	177.56
27.	Uttarakhand	85.87	124.90	136.41	0.00
28.	West Bengal	389.39	394.30	499.19	15.36
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		7056.02	7989.72	8941.81	600.32

Statement IV*The details of funds released under TSC during last 3 years and current year*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto July, 2011)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	11078.44	14218.46	4828.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	404.97	119.26	102.44
3.	Assam	8310.66	6729.84	9437.36	6125.59
4.	Bihar	7150.57	9046.72	11259.76	8609.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	5018.42	5479.58	2702.42
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	978.81	3036.91	4692.36	2154.29
9.	Haryana	1069.09	718.15	2361.49	335.27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	778.76	1017.74	2939.78	469.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1115.82	332.9	2792.51	912.17
12.	Jharkhand	3188.2	3941.66	5466.98	3632.46
13.	Karnataka	3176.18	5571	4458.66	4354.64
14.	Kerala	388.99	975.45	2286.34	158.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	9987.48	14402.6	7538
16.	Maharashtra	3526.29	9894.05	12911.7	5799.94
17.	Manipur	99.83	1177.54	80.3	0
18.	Meghalaya	578.3	1378.78	3320.2	557.86
19.	Mizoram	694.27	412.98	653.4	31.38
20.	Nagaland	99.78	1059.27	1229.45	174.06
21.	Odisha	7204.33	5031.55	6836.73	5585.85
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	223.18	116.02	1116.39	283.18
24.	Rajasthan	2516.85	4352.64	5670.74	3443.79
25.	Sikkim	254.86	0	112.86	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	473.31	6166.18	7794.35	3831.03
27.	Tripura	158.76	836.66	925.14	133.92
28.	Uttar Pradesh	38284.24	11579.77	22594	8389.68
29.	Uttarakhand	861.89	773.98	1707.61	402.38
30.	West Bengal	3047.06	3246.26	8327.5	7062.13

Statement V*Closing balance as on 31st March under NRDWP during last three years*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	139.91	275.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.47	10.12	33.56
3.	Assam	0.00	48.43	55.36
4.	Bihar	671.45	572.68	317.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.59	50.65	63.15
6.	Goa	0.00	2.82	1.66
7.	Gujarat	86.73	60.51	59.12
8.	Haryana	0.00	74.54	149.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02	28.69	57.47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237.91	256.17	218.56
11.	Jharkhand	61.48	86.78	88.54
12.	Karnataka	32.05	184.74	314.61
13.	Kerala	1.19	1.23	23.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33.50	58.09	121.48
15.	Maharashtra	192.26	222.65	227.59
16.	Manipur	26.69	24.10	7.60
17.	Meghalaya	0.18	10.01	24.41
18.	Mizoram	17.43	20.48	24.04
19.	Nagaland	29.61	4.59	1.48
20.	Odisha	25.56	50.37	134.02
21.	Punjab	6.54	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	3.88	342.12	588.78
23.	Sikkim	10.33	6.94	10.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	57.24	5.10	95.22
25.	Tripura	17.85	17.18	24.64
26.	Uttar Pradesh	173.71	159.47	74.87
27.	Uttarakhand	37.06	98.13	179.10

1	2	3	4	5
28.	West Bengal	20.94	46.47	125.44
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1798.69	2582.97	3297.06

Statement VI

The closing balance, i.e., the funds not utilized as on 31st of March for last three years

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2721.42	9884.81	16925.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1434.34	1178.68	685.84
3.	Assam	9431.43	6724.32	9449.6
4.	Bihar	9226.68	9258.77	7997
5.	Chhattisgarh	2555.34	1135.77	4084.78
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.48	1.48	1.48
7.	Goa	22.39	22.39	22.39
8.	Gujarat	3524.87	1407.44	2766.82
9.	Haryana	1890.26	1388.32	2339.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1220.99	926.35	1735.93
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1995.35	945.1	2635.68
12.	Jharkhand	3432.99	3502.74	5316.06
13.	Karnataka	3436.6	4190.7	2408.42
14.	Kerala	953.74	583	2060.82
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8609.45	5864.8	7440.82
16.	Maharashtra	3373.13	1525.51	7173.71

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Manipur	450.35	1218.31	437.6
18.	Meghalaya	667.25	1060.57	2943.43
19.	Mizoram	492.75	486.46	858.05
20.	Nagaland	44.68	132.36	1096.85
21.	Odisha	11065.5	10838.08	12746.59
22.	Puducherry	23.87	18.68	15.77
23.	Punjab	1004.05	793.66	1489.41
24.	Rajasthan	3616.17	4751.23	6664.45
25.	Sikkim	258.95	0	112.86
26.	Tamil Nadu	1963.63	2722.95	5304.16
27.	Tripura	452.72	753.64	1104.7
28.	Uttar Pradesh	26785.3	4707.78	4562.86
29.	Uttarakhand	941.79	613.55	1161.59
30.	West Bengal	10019.57	5456.52	6129.45

Leakages from Dams

3883. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any leakage of water from various dams for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details including the life period of those dams fixed during the construction period, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to construct new dams to replace the old dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Seepage for the dams upto a permissible limit is a normal phenomenon. The project authorities collect information about leakage/seepage of water from most of the dams and take remedial measures in case of seepage in excess of permissible limits. However, few large dams have been reported to the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) with leakage of water through them. Their details are given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of Dam	State	Year of construction	Purpose of project
1	Kohira	Bihar	1962	Irrigation
2.	Chandia	Madhya Pradesh	1926	Irrigation
3.	Ranjit Sagar	Punjab	1999	Irrigation and Flood Control
4.	Maudaha	Uttar Pradesh	2003	Irrigation
5.	Maro	Uttar Pradesh	1975	Irrigation

(b) As per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) 12182 the feasible service time of irrigation and hydropower projects shall not be less than 100 and 70 years respectively.

(c) A decision to replace a dam cannot be taken only on the basis of seepage through the dam. Such a situation may arise only if all avenues to restore the safety of the dam as well as functional capability of the

dam have been exhausted. All possible alternatives need to be examined by the State Governments/owners of the dam from techno-economic considerations. Irrigation being State subject, Irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their own priorities.

Identification of Oil and Gas Blocks under NELP

3884. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the number of exploration blocks that have been identified and allotted under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), location-wise and Company-wise;

(b) the provisions under the NELP for awarding blocks to companies and also safeguarding the revenue interest of the Government;

(c) the details of the blocks awarded to various companies in the latest auction;

(d) whether any ex-post facto relaxation have been given to any companies for the auction;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Under the eight rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding held so far, a total of 326 exploration blocks were offered in onland, shallow water and deepwater offshore area, out of which 235 blocks were awarded to National Oil Companies (NOCs), Private and Foreign companies. Details of awarded blocks, location-wise and company-wise are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) The NELP blocks are offered through International Competitive Bidding Process with equal terms and conditions for NOCs, Private and Foreign Companies. The Bid Evaluation Criteria (BEC) are stipulated in the Notice Inviting Offers (NIO) of different NELP rounds. The salient bid evaluation parameters are as under:

- Biddable Work Programme
- Fiscal Package
- Technical Capability

Each of the above parameters contains specified weightage for onland, shallow water and deepwater blocks. The bidder earning the highest weightage and satisfying other stipulated conditions in NIO is awarded the block. Further, Investment Multiple (IM) also helps government to earn a higher share of profit when windfall profit results from high petroleum prices and/or high production volumes realized due to reservoir surprises.

Central and State Governments receive Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) fees for blocks awarded under NELP in offshore and onland area respectively.

(c) Under ninth bid round of NELP (NELP-IX), which is the latest round of NELP, 34 blocks were offered out of which bids have been received for 33 blocks. The preliminary bid evaluation has been completed by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) and further action has been initiated for award of blocks.

(d) and (e) NELP bidding process is a transparent process and no post-facto relaxation has been granted to any company after award of the blocks.

(f) In order to improve the terms and conditions of NELP bidding rounds, various terms and conditions as well as the provisions of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) are reviewed in consultation with all stake holders, prior to the launch of each round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding.

Statement

Company Wise Blocks Awarded (as Operators) under NELP Rounds

Sl.No.	Company (Operator)	Onland	Shallow-water	Deep-water	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
PSUs					
1.	ONGC	36	28	42	106
2.	OIL	14	2	0	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	IOCL	2	0	0	2
4.	GSPCL	6	2	0	8
5.	NTPC	1	0	0	1
6.	GAIL	1	0	0	1
	Sub-Total	60	32	42	134
Private Companies					
7.	Reliance Industries Ltd	2	12	24	38
8.	Hindustan Oil Exp. Co.	1	1	0	2
9.	Essar Oil Ltd.	2	1	0	3
10.	Jubilant Oil & Gas Pvt. Ltd.	6	0	0	6
11.	Focus Energy Ltd	1	1	0	2
12.	Adani Enterprises	2	1	0	3
13.	QUEST Petroleum	1	0	0	1
14.	Deep Energy	1	0	0	1
15.	Mercator Petroleum	2	0	0	2
16.	Omkar Natural Resources	2	0	0	2
17.	Vasundhara Resources	1	0	0	1
18.	Bengal Energy International	0	1	0	1
19.	Harish Chandra (India) Ltd.	2	0	0	2
20.	Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	3	0	0	3
21.	Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.	1	0	0	1
	Sub-Total	27	17	24	68
Foreign Companies					
22.	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd. UK	3	2	2	7
23.	Geoglobal Resources Inc. Canada/Barbados	2	0	0	2
24.	ENI (India) Ltd. Italy	2	0	1	3
25.	Santos International Operations Pvt. Ltd. Australia	0	0	2	2
26.	Petrogas, Oman	0	1	0	1
27.	Naftogaz, Russia	1	0	0	1
28.	NIKO Resources Canada	2	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	BHP Billiton Petroleum, Australia	0	3	7	10
30.	BP Exploration (Alpha) UK	0	0	1	1
31.	Gazprom, Russia	0	1	0	1
32.	Prize Petroleum, UK	1	0	0	1
33.	Geopetrol International Inc.	1	0	0	1
34.	British Gas Exploration & Production (India) Ltd.	0	0	1	1
	Sub-Total	12	7	14	33
	Grand Total	99	56	80	235

Upgradation of Roads under PMGSY

3885. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for upgradation of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) after their guarantee period is over;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of funds released by the Government for upgradation of such roads to each State including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during the last three years;

(d) the number and details of the proposals of the State Government for upgradation of rural roads under PMGSY pending with the Union Government as on date State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. As per

PMGSY guidelines, the rural roads constructed under PMGSY are to be maintained by the States during as well as after the contract period is over.

(d) and (e) Currently, proposals for the following categories are being considered by the Ministry as per Advisory dated 12th June 2009:

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) New habitation connectivity in the 60 identified LWE affected/Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

[Translation]

Curtailment in Subsidy

3886. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to curtail the grants being provided on the marketing of fertilizers like DAP, MOP, and MAP;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit for the same;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government on the probable increase in its prices due to reduction in grants; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to make the fertilizer available to the farmers of the country at cheaper prices and in time?

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

(b) to (e) Government of India is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for 22 grades of decontrolled Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers namely DAP, MAP, TSP, DAP Lite, MOP, Ammonium Sulphate (caprolactum grade produced by FACT and GSFC), 15 grades of complex fertilizers and SSP to make fertilizers available to the farmers at affordable prices.

Under the NBS Policy, subsidy on P&K fertilizers is fixed annually on the basis of its nutrients content (*i.e.* Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur). NBS is fixed taking into consideration the affordability of the farmers and prices of fertilizers in the international market. Under this scheme, Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of fertilizers has been left open and manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level. It is seen that as per the present MRP of P&K fertilizers, farmers are paying only 27% to 58% of the delivered cost of these fertilizers. Subsidy on Urea is provided under New Pricing Scheme-III (NPS-III) and is provided to farmers at Maximum Retail Price of Rs. 5310 PMT which is much below the delivered cost of Urea.

Department ensure availability to fertilizers as per the assessed demand projected by Department of Agriculture & Co-operation in consultation with the State Governments. Department also talks to Secretary/Commissioner/Director of State Agriculture Department of each state on daily basis to sort out the issue of availability of fertilizers.

[*English*]

Joint Venture Agreement by GAIL

3887. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd. has entered into various joint venture agreements to pursue natural gas related business activities in the country particularly in Southern India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of these pipelines; and

(d) the status of implementation of these pipelines?

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

(b) to (d) Joint Venture (JV) Agreements have been signed by GAIL (India) Ltd., inter alia, with the State Government entities of Kerala and Karnataka with an initial/authorized capital of Rs. 100 crore each. Further, as per the abstract of the Government of Andhra Pradesh's G.O.M no. 10 dated 15.06.2011 GAIL Gas Ltd. a fully owned subsidiary of GAIL would be taking up 25% stake in APGDC (Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd.) along with APGDC upto 25% and Public/Private participants' stake upto 50%. The share holding agreement and other formalities have been taken up. The JV companies are at the formation stage and the estimated cost of the pipelines would be only known consequent to the award of pipeline projects.

[*Translation*]

New Railway Line in MP

3888. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on laying of railway line on Ujjain-Jhalawar-Ramganjmandi via Agar section in M.P.;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in completion of work thereon despite completion of survey during the year 2000-2001;

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the work on said line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The survey

for construction of Ramganj Mandi-Jhalawar-Ujjain new line was completed in year 2007-08. As per the survey report, the cost of construction of 190 km long line had been assessed as Rs. 860 crore with a negative Rate of Return of 2.76%. In view of unremunerative nature of the project, heavy throwforward of ongoing projects and constraint of resources, the proposal could not be considered. However, Ramganj Mandi-Jhalawar new line work (27 km) which is part of the Ramganj Mandi-Jhalawar-Bhopal new line sanctioned work has been completed during the year 2010-11.

[English]

Insufficient Monsoon

3889. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monsoon in several parts of the country during the month of July, 2011 was below normal; and

(b) if so, the details of the States most affected by insufficient monsoon?

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

(b) Monsoon rainfall received during the July 2011 for the country as a whole is realized to be 14% below the long period average (LPA). Details of the regional scale situation is presented below:

Regions	Actual Rainfall (mm)	Normal Rainfall (mm)	% Departure from LPA
Country as a whole	247.2	288.9	-14
Northwest India	167.0	218.2	-23
Central India	296.9	324.2	-8
South Peninsula	212.5	219.5	-3
East & northeast India	340	436.6	-22

Details of sub-regional deficient monsoon rainfall scenario during July 2011 are presented below:

State/UT/Sub-Region	% Departure from LPA
Jammu and Kashmir	-36
Himachal Pradesh	-46
Punjab	-52
Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi	-53
East Uttar Pradesh	-27
Bihar	-27
Chhattisgarh	-28
Jharkhand	-46
Vidarbha	-20
Gangetic West Bengal	-32
Odisha	-40
Assam and Meghalaya	-28
Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	-36
Kerala	-25

Railway Project with PPP Mode

3890. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects announced in last Budget which have not been started so far alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) the time by which these are likely to be started;

(c) the details and present status of railway projects which are under execution in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the country, State-wise, Zone/Division-wise; and

(d) the manner in which the acquisition of land for such projects is being finalised *vis-a-vis* the private partners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The work on all the projects announced in the Railway Budget

2011-12 as at enclosed Statement have already been taken up and preliminary activities are in various stages of progress. Completion of these projects will depend on the availability of adequate resources.

(c) Areas identified for possible execution through Public Private Partnership include development of World Class Railway Stations, setting up of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for manufacturing of locomotives, coaches and rolling stock components, operation of container trains

and special freight trains, investment in port and other connectivity works, private freight terminals and automobiles and ancillary hubs, bottling plants for clean drinking water, etc.

PPP projects are identified and taken up on a need-based manner.

The following rail-connectivity projects under Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) mode have been completed.

Name of the completed project	State	Division	Railway
Surendra Nagar-Pipavav gauge conversion (267 Km)	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Western Railway
Hassan-Mangalore gauge conversion (183 Km)	Karnataka	Mysore	South Western Railway
Gandhidham-Palanpur gauge conversion (301 Km)	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Western Railway

The four ongoing connectivity projects are:-

Name of the completed project	State	Division	Railway
Haridaspur-Paradip New Line (82 Km)	Odisha	Khurda Road	East Coast Railway
Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam New Line (112 Km)	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	South Central Railway
Bharuch-Dahej Gauge Conversion (62 Km)	Gujarat	Vadodara	Western Railway
Angul-Sukinda New Line (98 Km)	Odisha	Khurda Road	East Coast Railway

(d) Land acquisition for four projects, taken up under Special Purpose Vehicle with participation of industry and State Governments, has been taken up through the respective State Governments under extant policy.

Statement

Details of new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects included in the railway budget 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Length (in Km)
1	2	3
NEW LINE		
1.	Hansdiha-Godda	30
2.	Murkongselek-Pasighat	30.62

1	2	3
3.	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam	41.55
4.	Nadikude-Srikalahasti	309
5.	Wadsa-Gadchiroli	49.5
6.	Babutola-Jhargram via Lalgargh	54
7.	Madurai-Tuticorin via Aruppukkottai	143.5
8.	Shimoga-Harihar	78.66
9.	Tumkur-Chitradurg-Davangere	199.7
10.	Whitefield-Kolar	52.9
11.	Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara	176.47
GAUGE CONVERSION		
1.	Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samlaya gauge conversion with electrification	96.46

1	2	3
2.	Lucknow-Pilibhit via Sitapur, Lakhimpur	262.76
DOUBLING		
1.	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line	24.13
2.	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd line	67.62
3.	Kirandul-Jagdalpur	150
4.	Simhachalam North-Gopalapatnam doubling of bypass line	2.07
5.	Bandel-Boinchi 3rd line	30.53
6.	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line	25.83
7.	Pirpainti-Bhagalpur	59.06
8.	Plassey-Jiyaganj	54.29
9.	Princepghat-Majerhat DL of Circular Railway	4.98
10.	Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line	22
11.	Aunrihar-Manduadih-Patch doubling	38.8
12.	Ambari-Falakata-New Moynaguri	36.54
13.	New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road	29.02
14.	Kathua-Madhampur-Doubling across bridge No. 16, 18 & 19	0.26
15.	Mirthal-Bhanala-Doubling across Beas Bridge	0.665
16.	Utretia-Rae Bareilli	65.6
17.	Ajmer-Bangurgram	48.43
18.	Guriya-Marwar (43.5 Km) and Karjoda-Palanpur (5.4 Km)	48.9
19.	Rani-Keshawganj	59.5
20.	Rewari-Manheru	69.02
21.	Guntur-Tenali doubling with elect.	24.38
22.	Krishnapatanam-Venkatachalam doubling with Elect.	23
23.	Mudkhed-Parbhani	81.43
24.	Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narasapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam and Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu doubling with electrification	221

1	2	3
25.	Bhojudih-Mohuda	23
26.	Kharagpur-Gokulpur via Girimaidan	6
27.	Kombalam-Thuravur patch doubling	15.59
28.	Omalur-Mettur Dam doubling with Elect.	29.03
29.	Shivani-Hosadurdrga	9.98
30.	Toranagallu-Ranjithpura	22.9
31.	Bina-Kota	282.66
32.	Viramgam-Samakhiali	182.23

Mega Kitchen

3891. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are going to set up 170 mega kitchens to improve the quality of food supplied in trains;

(b) if so, the details of such kitchens proposed to be set up, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether any help from Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Institutes, Food Crafts Institutes, etc., is being taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Railways has presently planned to operate 12 mega Base Kitchens to supply food in trains.

(b) In the state of Andhra Pradesh these mega kitchens are proposed at Secunderabad, Kazipet and Warangal.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. For technical expertise in the setting up and management of these Base Kitchens through preparation of Standard Bid Document for award of contract, the help of such professional institutes is being taken.

Outstanding Amount against Fertilizer Companies

3892. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount outstanding against the fertilizer companies in the country;

(b) whether the production of fertilizers have been affected due to such outstanding amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government so far to realize the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The amount outstanding for payment to the fertilizer companies in the country was approximately Rs. 7836.32 crore as on 31.03.2011

(b) Since, subsidy payment is an ongoing process, there is always some outstanding subsidy for payment to companies. However, there is no report of production suffering due to the same.

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

(d) The carry forward liabilities in last few years is reducing year by year and hence the outstanding amount is being reduced to Rs. 7836.32 crores in 2010-11 from 17134.00 in 2008-09 to 2010-11.

Sale of Drugs without Price Approval

3893. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has come across cases where Levosalbutamol, Salbutamol anti asthmatic and narfloxacin Metronidazole formulations are being sold without price approval or at prices higher than the notified prices;

(b) if so, the name of the companies, names of the products, the composition of maximum retail price and overcharged amount; and

(c) the action being taken by the NPPA for the recovery of overcharged amount till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has noticed that some companies making Levosalbutamol, Salbutamol Anti Asthmatic narfloxacin Metronidazole formulations are selling their products without price approval or at prices higher than the notified prices.

Based on the information NPPA has issued Show cause notices/demand notices to some companies for overcharging for these formulations. A statement containing details of such companies, formulations, estimated overcharged amount and status of recovery is enclosed. As a number of cases are pending in various Courts and are sub-judice, recovery of the overcharged amount in such cases will be decided as per the direction of the concerned Courts.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Company (M/s.)	Name of Formulation	Estimated Overcharged Amount and Interest (Rs. in Lakhs)	Recovered Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Cipla Ltd.	Salbutamol	6438.99	-	Matter is subjudice
2.	SGS Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Salbutamol tabs	0.17	0.12	Under Process
3.	Manish Pharma Lab	Saibutamol Sulphate	0.23	0.23	Closed as amount recovered
4.	Kopran Ltd.	Salbutamol based formulations	698.9	-	Matter is subjudice
5.	U.S. Vitamins Ltd./Neo Pharma	Salbutamol based formulations	32.76	32.76	Amount recovered

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Biddle Sawyer Ltd.	Salbutamol based formulations	32.47	32.47	Amount recovered
7.	Cipia Ltd.	Salbutamol based formulation	45064.61	-	Matter is subjudice
8.	Khandeiwat Labs.	Salbutamol based formulation	2.74	2.74	Closed as amount recovered
9.	Esskay Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Dexares tabs & Salbutamol sulphate Tabs	14.75	-	Referred to official liquidator
10.	M/s. Karnani Parma (P) Ltd.	Salbaxine Tabs	0.08	0.08	Closed as amount recovered
11.	Eros Parma	Salbid 4mg. & 8mg.	1.62	1.62	Closed as amount recovered
12.	Cipla Ltd.	Levosambutamoi based formulation	1731.24	-	Matter is subjudice
13.	Rusoma Lab	Metronidazole formulation	0.91	0.91	Closed as amount recovered
14.	Medo Pharma	Metronidazoie formulation	0.52	0.52	Closed as amount recovered
15.	Metro Golden	Metronidazole formulation	0.92	0.92	Closed as amount recovered
16.	Ameet Pharmaceuticals	Metronidazole formulation	18.07	-	Under Process
17.	Astra Pharmaceuticals	Metronidazole formulation	0.95	0.95	Closed as amount recovered
18.	Okasa Ltd.	Norfloxacin based formulations	168.16	-	Matter is subjudice
19.	Cipla Ltd.	Norfloxacin based formulations	380.89	-	Matter is subjudice
20.	Torrent Pharmaceuticals	Norfloxacin based formulations	12.37	12.37	Closed as amount recovered
21.	Medicamen Biotech Ltd.	Norfloxacin based formulations	0.85	0.85	Closed as amount recovered
22.	Cipia Ltd.	Norfloxacin based formulations	39575.37	-	Matter is subjudice
23.	Torgof Pure Drugs	Norfloxacin based formulations	51.94	-	Under Process (BIFR Company)
24.	Nicholas Piramal	Norfloxacin based formulations	20.67	20.67	Closed as amount recovered

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Kopran Ltd.	Norfloxacin based formulations	179.91	-	Matter is subjudice
26.	I PGA Labs	Norfloxacin based formulations	228.35	-	Matter is subjudice
27.	Ranbaxy Labs	Norfloxacin based formulations	188	-	Matter is subjudice
28.	Ranbaxy Labs	Norfloxacin based formulations	161.62	-	Matter is subjudice
29.	Indu Drugs	Norfloxacin based formulations	1.07	1.07	Closed as amount recovered
30.	Dr. Reddy	Norfloxacin based formulations	2849.84	1071.49	Matter is subjudice
31.	Okasa Pharma Ltd.	Norfloxacin based formulations	7611.84	-	Matter is subjudice

Revival Package for Khadi Institutions

3894. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned revival package for five decentralised khadi institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other khadi institutions have been considered for revival package;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote khadi institutions?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The following five weak khadi institutions in Bihar have been provided with support by KVIC in terms of replacement of charkhas, looms and for working capital:

1. Madhubani Jilla Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Madhubani.

2. Bhagalpur Jilla Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Bhagalpur.

3. Saharsa Jilla Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Saharsa.

4. Patna Jilla Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Patna

5. Samastipur Anumandliyg Khadi Gramodyog Samity, Samastipur.

Details of assistance provided to each of the five khadi institutions are as follows:

Sl. No.	Particular of assistance	Amount (in Rs. lakh)
1.	Providing 8 spindle New Model Charkhas	6.00
2.	Providing improved looms	3.00
3.	Providing warping unit	3.00
4.	Issue of Interest Subsidy Eligibilities Certificate (ISEC) for obtaining working capital through Bank	14.25

Apart from this, the Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is also implementing through KVIC the scheme named 'Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' during XI plan period, which includes revitalization of existing 100 weak

selected khadi institutions. During 2010-11, 13 Khadi institutions were provided support for revival under the scheme.

(e) For promotion of khadi institutions, the Government through KVIC, has introduced several schemes, including (i) 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' for providing assistance for construction of worksheds for better work environment (ii) 'Scheme for enhancing productivity & competitiveness of Khadi Industries and Artisans' to assist 200 khadi institutions to make khadi industry competitive with more market driven and profitable production by replacement of obsolete and old machinery and equipment (iii) Incentivize production and sale of khadi and Polyvastra by introducing the new scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) with assistance to khadi institution @ 20% of the value of production to be shared among spinners/weavers, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45 (iv) Khadi Reforms and Development Programme (KRDP) through 300 selected khadi institutions (v) Provision of funds for one-time incentive to khadi institutions on closing stock of unsold khadi and polyvastra as on 31 March 2010 and for settlement of their old rebate arrears pertaining to the sale made prior to the year 2009-10.

[Translation]

Garbage Management in Railways

3895. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the disposal of plastic and other wastes as well as garbage generated in trains, railway tracks, in and around the stations particularly around Kalka Shimla rail route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate arrangements are in place to clear this garbage; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to upgrade the garbage management and keep the trains, tracks and stations absolutely clean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No concrete assessment has been made of the quantity of waste and garbage generated in trains, railway tracks, in and around the Railway stations including that on the Kalka-Shimla Rail route.

(c) and (d) Arrangements are in place to regularly clear garbage from different areas viz. station premises, platforms, trains & tracks etc. as per arising and requirement.

Particularly on the Kalka-Shimla route, arrangements are in place for:

- Rag picking contract for cleaning of tracks and premises at all stations.
- Modern dustbins in Shivalik Express train as a pilot project.

Up-gradation of garbage management and the steps being taken to keep trains, tracks and stations clean is a continuous process. Initiatives taken in this direction are:

- Progressive adoption of Mechanized Cleaning of coaches/trains and coaching depot premises.
- Mechanized en-route cleaning of nominated trains at "Clean Train Stations".
- On Board Housekeeping Services during run in identified trains.
- Mechanized high pressure jet cleaning of platforms, Track, Drains etc. in station area.
- Provision of adequate numbers of dust bins, Garbage dumps and satisfactory garbage disposal mechanism.
- Educational publicity campaigns and announcements at stations and special cleanliness drives.

[English]

Production of Petrol and Diesel

3896. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of petrol and diesel produced by oil refining companies in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the said products are sold to retail oil companies on the basis of the import price of crude; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The quantity of petrol and diesel produced by oil companies in the country during the last three years is given below:-

(Million Metric Tonne)			
Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
Petrol	16.37	22.55	25.8
Diesel	64.14	73.25	77.68

*Provisional

The figures include production of diesel from fractionators as well.

(b) and (c) For the purchase of diesel, the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity price to the refineries, which is the weighted average of Import Parity and Export Parity prices in the ratio of 80:20. As regards Petrol also, the OMCs paid Trade Parity prices to refineries upto 25.06.2010. However, effective from 26.06.2010, the price of Petrol has been made market determined, both at Refinery gate as well as Retail level.

Demand of Terracotta

3897. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether Terracotta Products of West Bengal, Odisha and Assam are in great demand in European countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to assist small artisans of these States to provide modern training to the potters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, terracotta products are reported to be in great demand in European markets.

(b) The quantum of demand in European market for terracotta products from these States is not been available. However, the artisans and entrepreneurs are now exporting terracotta products through exporters.

(c) and (d) Government has taken several steps to assist small artisans of these States to provide modern training to the potters. Various activities like Design Development Programmes, Skill Development Programmes, Exposure visits, etc., for terracotta artisans are being organized in different clusters every year in these States. Besides, the professional organizations like Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute and National Institute of Design have been engaged for organizing Design Development Programmes to help the potters to manufacture products according to the requirement of modern customers both inside and outside the country. In order to provide marketing support to the terracotta artisans, State/district level exhibitions are being organized every year. Artisans are also encouraged to participate in the exhibitions organized by other agencies outside the State to extend marketability of their products.

Production of Fertilizers

3898. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any varieties of fertilizers for which there is a demand but they are not being produced in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the country is likely to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of requisite varieties of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Major fertilizers like DAP, NPK, Urea and MOP are used in India. Out of which MOP is not at all produced in India, because there is no viable source of Potash in the country, as such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports.

(c) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy

is based on import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor & ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector.

Allocation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme

3899. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated under various Centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry to various States including Maharashtra during each of the last three years and current year, scheme and State-wise; and

(b) the amount utilised out of the above during the said period, scheme and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry is not implementing any Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Catering and Vending Stalls

3900. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently additional items like packed snacks/biscuit, beverages, Rail Neer and other approved Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certified packed drinking water and chocolates etc. have been permitted for sale by miscellaneous articles Contractors at Railway Platforms;

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

(c) whether a number of requests have been received for the permission for sale of the above noted items at the PCO/STD booth which are being operated by disabled people;

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

(e) whether the Railways have received number of suggestions regarding change in the new Catering Policy, 2010 and allow to sell miscellaneous articles/items by all catering/vending stalls as well as departmental stalls on all Indian Railways; and

(f) if so, the details of action taken thereupon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Few representations have been received regarding permission for sale of miscellaneous items from the existing STD/PCO booths. STD/PCO Booths are allotted for a specific purpose. As such these booth holders have not been permitted to undertake other activities.

(e) and (f) Few Suggestion have been received regarding permission to sell Miscellaneous articles/items on catering/vending stalls. As per New Catering Policy, 2010 the miscellaneous articles/items are not permitted for sale on catering/vending stall.

Retail Expansion Licences for PNG

3901. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) proposes to issue retail expansion licences for Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for households and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for the industrial sector and power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cities identified for the purpose. State-wise including Punjab; and

(d) the State-wise number of industrial and power units likely to be benefited by the expansion plan, including Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) PNGRB issues authorization for development of City Gas Distribution Network through a bidding process. PNG and CNG form a part of the City Gas Distribution Network. Issuing PNG connections and setting up of CNG stations is done by the entity authorized for CGD network development in that geographical area.

(b) to (d) PNGRB has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD Network Development through competitive bidding in more than 300 possible geographical areas in the country on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and suo motu basis. PNGRB has roll out plans for Punjab wherein the geographical areas/cities of Amritsar, Bhatinda, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mandi Govindgarh, Pathankot, Patiala, Rajpura, Nangal and Sangrur are identified for CGD Network Development in next 3-5 years. The entity authorized for CGD network development in any geographical area develops the network to connect to the existing and upcoming industrial and power plants subject to Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Regulation, 2008.

Development of Gas Field in KG Basin by ONGC

3902. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is planning to develop its gas field in the KG basin, adjoining Reliance's prolific D-6 block;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ONGC has sought approval to drill eight additional wells in the block from the Government;

(d) the response of the Government to ONGC's proposal; and

(e) the targeted amount of gas production from this gas field?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), the operator of the deepwater block KG-DWN-98/2 in East Coast, has submitted the Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) for UD-1 gas discovery in the "Southern Discovery Area" of this block, which was deliberated in the Management Committee (MC) Meeting held on 17.06.2010. As per directives of the MC, operator has submitted the revised DoC proposal after re-assessing the petro-physical parameters and drilling data of two appraisal wells.

The Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) of "Northern Development Area" of the block KG-DWN-98/2 was also submitted by the ONGC on 15.07.2010. Since, the said DoC was not approved at the Operating Committee (OC), it could not be evaluated and the operator was asked to submit the OC approved DoC.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, ONGC has submitted proposal to Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG)/Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) requesting permission for drilling eight additional exploratory/appraisal wells in the block KG-DWN-98/2 and also seeking extension of the exploration period for drilling these wells.

(e) The gas production target from this block will be known only after the approval of DoC/Field Development Plan (FDP) by the Management Committee (MC).

WHO Standard on Drinking Water

3903. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organization (WHO) has recently laid down standards for supply of drinking water to rural/tribal villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRWDP) has fulfilled the standards laid down by WHO;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The World Health Organization (WHO) has published "Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality". The Guidelines are addressed primarily to assist the water and health regulators, policy makers and their advisors and to assist in the development of national standards. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), taking assistance among others, from the WHO Guidelines on Drinking Water Quality, has prescribed the requirements for the essential and desirable characteristics required to be tested for ascertaining the suitability of water for drinking purposes in its standard IS-10500. The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines indicates that water is defined as safe, if the chemical and bacteriological parameters are within the standards as prescribed in BIS Standard IS-10500.

[Translation]

Review of DRDAs

3904. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the review of functioning of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has taken or proposed to take any steps to streamline the functioning of the DRDAs in the scheduled districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development reviews the functioning of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with State Secretaries of Rural Development and other officials of States and districts regularly. The Ministry has also conducted an Evaluation Study to evaluate and review the functioning of the DRDAs through an independent agency in 2008. The major recommendations of the study include filling up of all vacancies as per DRDA staffing pattern, induction of professionals in DRDAs, training and capacity building of DRDA staff.

(b) to (d) Yes Madam. In order to streamline the functioning of DRDAs in the country, including those in the scheduled districts, the Ministry has constituted the

Committee on Restructuring of DRDAs in 2010 under the Chairmanship of Shri V. Ramachandran, Chairman Emeritus, Centre for Management Development, Thiruvananthapuram. The Committee is to study the structure of DRDAs and to make recommendations as per 'Terms of Reference' given below:

- (i) The Committee will study the structure of the DRDAs on sample basis.
- (ii) The Committee will suggest appropriate structure for the DRDAs taking into account the demands on DRDAs in different States.
- (iii) The Committee will suggest professional qualifications for the Members of staff of DRDAs.
- (iv) The Committee will suggest the mode of recruitment and other service conditions of DRDA staff.
- (v) The Committee will suggest the mode of funding of the DRDAs.
- (vi) The Committee will look at the emerging roles of poor people's own institutions (SHGs and federations) in various States and lay down rules of the game for the DRDAs in nurturing these organizations, once the organizations are strong. Similarly, the Committee will suggest ways and means of promoting harmonious relationship between the institutions of the poor and the PRIs, recognizing the legitimate role of community owned institutions in the lives of the poor.
- (vii) The Committee will suggest integration of DRDAs with Zila Parishads and the District Administrations.

Laying of Gas Pipelines

3905. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to lay gas pipelines for revival of fertilizer and chemical industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time limit set for starting of the said work therefor;

(d) whether the Government has been able to allocate gas to fertilizers and chemical industries as per their demands; and

(e) if not, the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) Pipelines are not laid by the Government; the same are laid by the companies authorized to do so. There are eight closed fertilizer plants, respectively located at Ramagundam, Sindri, Gorakhpur, Barauni, Durgapur, Haldia, Talcher and Korba. Out of the above, Ramagundam can be connected through Kakinada-Hyderabad-Ahmadabad pipeline which is already operational. Further, Government has issued authorization to GAIL (India) Ltd. and Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Ltd. (RGTIL) for laying Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline and Kakinada-Haldia pipeline respectively. After the commissioning of these pipelines, it would be possible to provide connectivity to all the remaining units except for Korba. Pre-project activities for Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline and Kakinada-Haldia pipeline are underway.

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to consider and decide issues pertaining to inter alia commercial utilization of natural gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) decided to give the highest priority to existing gas-based fertilizer plants. Production from KG D6 fields under NELP has commenced from April 2009. In accordance with EGoM's decision, 15.708 million standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) gas produced from KG D6 fields has been allocated to existing gas-based fertilizer plants to meet their existing gas shortfall, so as to enable full capacity utilization.

It was decided in the meeting of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on pricing & commercial utilization of Gas under NELP held on May 28, 2008 that demand emanating beyond 2008-09 from de-bottlenecking of and expansion of fertilizers plants, conversion of naphtha based & fuel oil based fertilizer plants and revival of closed fertilizer plants would be given the highest priority at that stage, and will be met from production in subsequent years. Further, in the EGoM meeting held on 27.10.2009, it was decided that such plants would be supplied natural gas as and when they are ready to utilize the gas, subject to availability.

Health Care Smart Card

3906. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of diseases which have not been covered under the Health Care Smart Card Scheme launched by the Railways;

(b) the reasons for not covering such diseases under said scheme; and

(c) the steps being taken to make the said scheme more beneficial by covering chronic and other critical diseases under it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) At present, emergencies arising in respect of Cardio-Vascular disorders, Cancer and Dialysis are covered as a Pilot Project, under the Health Care Smart Card Scheme in National Capital Region. As experience is gained efforts will be made to cover additional diseases.

Stoppage at Saharanpur Station

3907. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received various representations to provide stoppage for train No. 2287/2288 at Saharanpur/Tapri junction and to increase number of the general coaches in Shalimar Express (4646/4645);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways thereon?

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

(b) and (c) 12287/12288 Kochuveli-Dehradun Express does not pass through Saharanpur. Provision of stoppage of 12287/12288 Kochuveli-Dehradun Express at Tapri has been examined but not found feasible at present.

14645/14646 Delhi-Jammu Tawi Shalimar Express is currently running with 23 coaches including 7 coaches for general class passengers. Further augmentation of this train is operationally not feasible.

Advance Level Training Centres

3908. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up various advance level training centres in the country viz. Loco Pilot Training Centre, Permanent Way Training Centre, Multi-Disciplinary Training Centre;

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

(c) the time frame set for the establishment of these centres?

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

(b) The details of such training centres sanctioned in the Railway Budget 2009-10 are as under:-

Item	Description	Location
1.	Advanced Loco Pilot Training Centre	Kharagpur/South Eastern Railway
2.	Advanced Railway Track Training Centre	Beliaghata/Eastern Railway
3.	Multi-Disciplinary Training Centre	Cuttack/East Coast Railway
4.	Multi-Disciplinary Training Centre	Coochbehar/Northeast Frontier Railway
5.	Multi-Disciplinary Training Centre	Malda/Eastern Railway
6.	Multi-Disciplinary Training Centre	Nishatpura/West Central Railway

(c) The above works are in various stages of execution and no fixed timeframe can be offered at this juncture.

[English]

Task Force on MSME

3909. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the PM's Task Force on Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has submitted its report;

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

(c) the details of the recommendation made by the said Task Force in regard to enhancing credit flow to MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The PM's Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) submitted its report to Prime Minister on 30th January, 2010.

(b) The report submitted by the Task Force has made recommendations on policy/programme support, institutional matters and legal/regulatory measures for the growth of MSMEs in the country. The recommendations made cover the thematic areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure/technology/skill development, marketing, rehabilitation and exit policy and special measures for North-Eastern Region and Jammu and Kashmir. The detailed report of Prime Minister's Task Force on MSME is available on msme.gov.in, the website of the Ministry of MSME.

(c) The Task Force has made various recommendations for enhancing credit flow to MSME sector which, inter alia, include:(i) 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises (MSEs); (ii) strict adherence to allocation of 60 per cent of MSE credit to micro enterprises and (iii) 15 per cent annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts by scheduled commercial banks.

[Translation]

Production of Ethanol

3910. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is unable to produce Ethanol according to the demand due to the pressure of some foreign countries;

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

(c) the quantity of the production of ethanol during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for increasing the production of Ethanol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a), (b) and (d) No Madam. However, production of ethanol in the country is insufficient to meet the requirement of different sectors. In India, almost the entire Ethanol is produced from sugarcane molasses. Hence, ethanol production in India is heavily dependent on production of sugar and sugarcane, which fluctuates due to their cyclic nature. Government, under the Sugar Development Fund Rules, 1983, provide soft loans, upto 40% of the project cost, to the sugar mills for setting up ethanol projects to improve their viability via value addition to their by-product namely molasses.

(c) The quantity of the production of Ethanol during the last three years, as available is as under:

Year	Production (in million litres)
2008-09	2264.86
2009-10	1830.40
2010-11	2046.47*

*estimated.

Production of Ethanol for the current year is not available as the season is in progress.

11.31 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 hours.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) (No. 3 of 2011-12)-Compliance Audit Observations for the year ended March, 2010 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4986/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the HMT Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4987/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission of India:-

- (1) Report No. 235 – Conversion/reconversion to another religion-mode of proof - December, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4988/15/11]

- (2) Report No. 236 – Court-fees in Supreme Court *vis-a-vis* Corporate Litigation - December, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4989/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

*Not recorded.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4990/15/11]

(3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the GAIL (India) Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4991/15/11]

(4) A copy of the Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 226(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2011, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4992/15/11]

(5) A copy of the Cost and Works Accountants Procedures of Meetings of Quality Review Board, and Terms and Conditions of Service and Allowance of the Chairperson and Members of the Board (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 211(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 2011, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4993/15/11]

(6) A copy of the Company Law Board (Qualifications, Experience and other Conditions of Service of Members) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 502(E) dated 2nd July, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4994/15/11]

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

20th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.01½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

7th Report

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Madam, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Minutes related thereto.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

25h Report

[English]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2010-11) on the subject 'Disbursement of Wages to labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act by Post Offices.'

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-NINTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN
KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to move the following:-

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth
Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented
to the House on the 24th August, 2011.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth
Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented
to the House on the 24th August, 2011.”

The motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under
Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House.
Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under
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.

**(i) Need to start work on Srinagar Hydroelectric
Power Project in Uttarakhand**

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to
draw the attention of this House towards the Srinagar
Hydroelectric Power Project which was under construction
by Macers Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Ltd. The
construction of Srinagar Hydroelectric Power Project has
been banned by the Ministry of Environment and Forests

*Treated as laid on the Table.

vide the order dated 30 June, 2011. The ban on the
construction work of this project has marred the
expectation of the local people and they have been
deprived of its likely benefits. The interruptions in the
construction work of Lohari Nagpala Project also resulted
in adverse impact on the progress of the project in the
state.

Srinagar Project was cleared by the Ministry of
Environment and Forest in 1985 itself and everyone was
aware of the fact that Dhari Devi Temple would be re-
located at some other place. Like this, a no. of temples
had been submerged under water during the construction
of Tehri Dam and they were not even re-located. But
here the company is ready to re-locate Dhara Devi Temple
and in the past too a number of temples have been re-
located like this. Uttarakhand has huge scope for
Hydroelectric Power which is crucial in future. In such a
case, the ban on projects affects the development of
both the state and the country.

I urge the Union Government to make the Ministry
of Environment & Forests to immediately issue orders for
resuming the construction work of Hydro-Electric Power
Projects. This will lead to manifold increase in generation
of power and it would benefit both Uttarakhand and the
whole country. The projects would also lead to generation
of jobs for thousands of local people and raise their living
standards.

**(ii) Need to expedite work on new Sabari and
Edappally-Guruvayoor rail line and augment
railway services in Chalakudy Parliamentary
Constituency, Kerala**

[English]

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakudy): I would like
to request that the Government may kindly take action to
complete the survey of new Sabari and Edappally-
Guruvayoor rail line and to speed up the land acquisition
by giving more compensation to persons whose land is
being acquired for the purpose and allocate fund for the
same.

Aluva, Ankamaly and Chalakudy are the three major
Railway Stations which were declared as Adarsh Stations
within my constituency area. All the three places are
famous in one way or the another. Aluva is a pilgrim
centre and Gateway of Munnar tourist centre as well as
near to the Cochin International Airport at Nedumbassery.
The modernization of Aluva and Ankamali Railway Stations

befitting its status as the gateway for lacs of pilgrims visiting Malayattoor St. Thomas Church and Kalady (Birth place of Adhi Shankaracharya) should be undertaken. Chalakudy railway station is the Gateway of Athirappilly-Vazhachal Waterfalls and Thoompoormuzhy tourist centre. Hence, it is requested that necessary steps may be taken to speed up and complete the modernization works of the above stations. It is already requested to provide stoppage to the trains except Duroto and Rajdhani passing through the above mentioned stations and the same may be considered immediately.

I would also request the Government to take urgent steps to complete the proposed ROB/RUBs at Angamaly-Karukutty (Champanoor), Koratty, Chalakudy, Aloorimala, Puliyannam, Chowara and Neduvanoor, and also to make the recently inaugurated Nedumbassery Railway Station fully operational with all facilities including multifunctional shopping complex on top priority.

(iii) Need to take measures to control flood caused by river Ghagra in Barabanki Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh and provide immediate relief to the affected people of the region

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Due to the floods caused by river Ghagra two days ago, the dam near the villages Manjha Rampur, Manjha Parsawal, Benta, Para, Bans, Atwa, Kichuli of the Ram Nagar Tehsil of the Barabanki district had been destroyed as a result of which the local farmers and labourers were affected. The land for farming has been harmed and the houses have been completely destroyed. It not only caused economic loss but education, medical facilities and other development works were also affected by the flood. A number of rivers pass through Uttar Pradesh and during the heavy rainfall and the neighbouring country Nepal also releases water on the borders of Uttar Pradesh due to which every year a number of districts suffer from floods. Ghagra river passes through my Parliamentary Constituency Barabanki. Its flow increases during the rainy season due to which every year lakhs of people in the Ram Nagar Block, Suratganj and Sirauli Gauspur block are affected. The width of this river is 6-7 kilometers and it flows in a serpentine manner. Dams have been constructed on some places of prevent it from expanding. Poor farmers do farming and live in mud/brick houses of near the river.

I would like to urge the hon. Prime Minister to immediately send a Central team and provide all facilities as well as help in the flood affected area. Besides, a

survey should be conducted in the flood areas of Ghagra river and the maintenance of all the bridges, dams railway lines and bridges as well as alignments should be ensured so that we are well equipped to face such kinds of natural disaster in the future. Wherever necessary the strong embankments and dams should be constructed on the banks of Ghagra river so that these kinds of instances do not reoccur.

(iv) Need to release funds for payment of stipend to children under National Child Labour Project in Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA (Udaipur): National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is being run under the Ministry of Labour, Government of India in my Parliamentary Constituency Udaipur, Rajasthan. Under this project, 79 Special Schools for child labourers were set up from the year 2006 to 30 April, 2010. 50 child labourers were nominated in each school. There is a provision of giving a stipend of Rs. 100 per month to each child nominated in the schools. This stipend is deposited in the saving account of the child labourer in banks or post offices. I have received information from the District Magistrate, Udaipur that full payment of the stipends for the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 has been made but as the grants have not been released by the Ministry of Labour to the State Government for the years 2008-09 to 2009-10, the Child Labourers have not been paid the stipend amount for these years. Hence, I urge the Government to immediately release the grants for these two years so that the overdue amount may be given to the child labourers.

(v) Need to accord permission for construction of multi-level and underground parking complexes in Delhi

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): There is a serious problem of parking in Delhi. Vehicles are increasing continuously and the problems related to it are surfacing. A scheme was made to construct parking space in accordance with the number of vehicles. This project was sanctioned under the Jawahar Lai Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. But till date, United Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure cendre (Planning and Engineering) has not approved the projects for which Rs. 8027 crore have been approved by Government of Delhi for the construction of the Multi-Level and underground parking. If work is not started on this project by 2012, that money would be wasted.

Therefore, I urge the Government to ensure that United Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning and Engineering Centre) immediately approves the construction of multi-level parking in Raja Garden, Rajouri Garden etc. so that the growing problem of parking in the capital is solved.

(vi) Need to expedite the completion of Gosikhurd Project in Maharashtra and to give adequate compensation to the farmers whose lands have been acquired for the project

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Madam, I want to raise a matter about a project of very ambitious nature viz., Gosikhurd Project (Indira Sagar Dam) for meeting the long awaited aspirations of the people of Vidarbha. The people on its completion see a new ray of hope which will have its strong impact on the overall development of the region. It will provide multifaceted benefits viz. augmentation of water supply, raising the water level, irrigational facilities for about 10 lakh acres of land, and bring tremendous prosperity and green revolution, particularly in the districts of Nagpur, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara and Gondia and also to meet the drinking water needs of the people of this region.

However, the implementation of this project has been going on a snail's pace in spite of its importance. This project was conceived in 1988 and was scheduled to be completed by the year 2000. The Central Government on realizing the importance of this project declared it as a national project by providing Rs. 5000 crore, 10% of which is to be met by the State Government. As per the revised schedule, the project is now required to be completed by 2012 but the pace at which the work is going on, there is the remote possibility of this target to be achieved. There is already a huge cost escalation and as per the latest reports, another Rs. 8000 crore would be required now for its implementation. It appears that there is no proper monitoring on the execution of this project and the required funds are not released in time.

It is also a matter of great concern that the farmers whose land was acquired for this project, has not, so far, been properly rehabilitated and the reasonable amount of compensation paid. There are about 8000 people belonging to 300 villages who were displaced and are agitating for their genuine cause for a long time. According to the existing policy of the Government in this regard,

the persons so evicted have to be suitably rehabilitated elsewhere and reasonable amount of compensation paid. But this matter is hanging for a long time and no worthwhile steps have been taken in this regard. The compensation contemplated to be paid, is much less in comparison to the farmers getting in the other adjoining districts of Nagpur. This has caused great resentment amongst the land owners who have now been agitating for their cause for a long time.

I would urge upon the Central Government to prevail upon the State Government to look into the genuine grievances of the persons whose land was acquired and to arrive at an amicable settlement with a view to ensure that the work on this project is not further delayed.

(vii) Need to make FM Radio Station in Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh operational

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI (Srikakulam): Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh is one of the most backward districts in the State as well as in the country. There is no development in the district even after 60 years of independence. For bringing the district into main stream of the development, the Government of India has sanctioned a FM Radio Station for Srikakulam district in the year 2006. I am given to understand that after the station was sanctioned, the foundation stone was laid in the year 2006. Thereafter, the civil works were also sanctioned and completed in the year 2008. Among the civil works completed are the buildings for Radio Station and Offices. Construction of the staff quarters was also taken up and completed and the infrastructure is ready for the commencement of the FM Radio Station. However, unfortunately the Station has not yet taken off. The Technical Equipment for the Station has not yet been procured and the staff for running the station have not yet been recruited. This is a very sorry state of affairs particularly in the matter related to a backward district.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Broadcasting to kindly look into the matter and ensure that the FM Radio Station starts functioning in Srikakulam District at the earliest.

(viii) Need to formulate new mass rapid public transport schemes for North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): As per the latest census, North East district of Delhi is the most populated district of the country. There is lack

of basic facilities in this area including public transportation facility. A scheme should be formulated for providing services of two different lines of Metro in this area and a bypass parallel to Wazirabad road behind Sonia Vihar and Harsh Vihar Should be constructed. The biggest benefit from this will be that the heavy traffic between Uttar Pradesh and Delhi will keep moving and the traffic load on Wazirabad Road will be lessened. Apart from this, a scheme should be formulated for creating more and more job opportunities in and around North East Delhi so that some people may move to this area.

The other big problem in this area is related to the double laning of Wazirabad bridge. A provision has been made for spending Rs. 1500 crore for construction a signature bridge here. But many bridges can be made with such a huge amount. Therefore, as per the need, the remaining amount should be spent for the development of area after constructing 2 or 3 bridges.

I request to the Government that the action plans should be formulated as above and the steps should be taken to implement them immediately.

(ix) Need to fix a Minimum Support Price for Cardamom

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Cardamom industry plays an important role in the economy of Kerala. The State accounts for 67 per cent of the country's cardamom production. The high ranges of the Idukki district are the main cultivating region of spices in the State. The price of Cardamom has reached the lowest level in the recent times. There is a fear among the Cardamom growers that the prices may further decline. The increase in the cost of production, coupled with the sudden drop in prices, has added to the woes of Cardamom cultivators. The situation today is that the farmers are not getting even the cost of production. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the issue of fall in price of Cardamom and request to consider for minimum support price of Cardamom to save the farmers.

(x) Need to ensure works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as per specified norms

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is the only scheme for the development of rural areas and its aim is

providing jobs to the people of rural areas and development of rural area. Under the first phase of this scheme, the GSB roads and wells of Kapil Dhara had been dug. Now GSB roads are no longer motrable road. They have been reduced to pits and in the same manner the wells of Kapil Dhara remain dry as these wells are not dug deep and the level of under ground water has gone down. These things pose a big question mark on the utility of these things. There is need to make provision on the scheme for the like improvement and repairing of these projects and converting WBM roads and buildings otherwise this scheme will be the victim of sarcasm. The development of rural areas will stop in mid way. Alongwith it, there is a need for the use of MPLADS for constructing pucca roads and deepening the wells so that the works could be brought into reality and they could be utilised.

(xi) Need to sanction laying of new broad gauge railway line from Seoni to Katangi via Barghat in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): There is need of a new Seoni-Barghat-Katangi broad gauge railway line under South-East-Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh. Balaghat district is naxal affected and very backward district. The construction of this new railway line will link Balaghat-Nagpur railway line. The common people, business men, farmers entrepreneurs will get great relief from it. The public have been demanding for this railway line for years.

Therefore, I urge the hon. Railway Minister to approve Seoni Barghat-Datangi new broad gauge in the coming Rail Budget.

(xii) Need to curb illegal infiltration from Bangladesh to India

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Continuous inflow of Bangladeshi infiltrators in Eastern part of the country, specially in Assam is posing grave threat to internal and external security of the country. Hon'ble High Court of Guwahati expressed dissatisfaction in action over the deportation, detention of illegal migrants.

Moreover, it is a well established fact that those who entered Assam illegally simply stay back and either police or any other agency take little care to identify them. Those who come with valid documents, too never go back. The Foreigner Act must be implemented in letter and spirit.

The Union Government should take immediate action on pending cases of foreign nationals who have been nabbed without valid documents.

I urge the Union Government to take serious note of the situation and take urgent necessary measures to curb illegal infiltration from Bangladesh into India.

(xiii) Need to declare 'land erosion' as a national disaster

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Erosion caused by Brahmaputra and its tributaries is one of the major cause of disaster in Assam, after the 1950 earthquake. It is a recurring disaster during flood period. Assam has lost number of villages, towns during this period due to erosion. Thousands of people are still on road side and embankments due to loss of their land & other properties.

In view of this, I urge upon the Government to declare erosion as National disaster and take a long term policy to combat erosion.

(xiv) Need to convert rail lines from Bareilly to Kasganj via Badaun and from Etawah to Mainpuri into broadgauge in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): The announcement of converting rail lines from Bareilly to Kasganj via Badaun was made by the then Prime Minister in the year 1997-98. Our district, Badaun is very important place on the country with regard to religious, culture and spiritual point of views and lakhs of devotees from our own country and abroad come to have darshana of chote and Bade Sarkar every year. But this district has been deprived of the railway lines. I myself raised this issue many times in Lok Sabha but no Railway Minister has made the situation of rail line conversion clear.

In the same manner, the announcement of Etawah to Mainpuri rail line was made by the then Prime Minister in the year 1996 but nothing has been done so far.

I urge the hon. Railway Minister to take actions for implementing the above said projects immediately.

(xv) Need to construct a Railway Over Bridge on National Highway No. 34 at Ranaghat Mission Gate in Ranaghat Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal

[English]

DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR (Ranaghat): National Highway no. 34 connects Kolkata Harbour with

Eastern India through North Bengal. It is heavily congested with container vehicles, trailer trucks carrying goods e.g. Tea, big log of woods etc. Over and above these, long distance passenger buses, tourist buses are plying along this road day and night round the year.

This road passes through the city of Ranaghat and thereby all sorts of vehicles e.g. school bus, bullock-carts, rickshaws are plying throughout the day.

Such a congested road is again intercepted by the broad gauge railway line at Mission Gate. This railway route is heavily busy with daily frequent commuter trains from Sealdah to Banpur, Krishnanagar, Shantipur, Bongaon, Lalgola and goods trains to Bangladesh through Ranaghat being a big Railway Junction Station. Hence a Railway Over Bridge (ROB) at Ranaghat Mission Gate is very urgently needed.

(xvi) Need to provide loan to garment sector on easy interest rate

SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Tirupur knitwear garment exports had recorded the turnover of Rs. 12,500 crores in 2010-2011. Due to recession in US & EU coupled with dyeing units crisis and increasing of interest rates knitwear exports from Tirupur will face a decline of 30% in the current financial year.

Frequent increase in rate of interest by RBI to control inflation has made the banks revise their interest rates. After switching over to the Base Rate system from Benchmark Prime Lending Rate system with effect from 1 July, 2010 the base rates of most of the banks ranging between 7.75% and 8.25% were increased by 75-180 basis points and now the average lending rate in the banking system is 10.5% to 11.5%.

The knitwear exporters in Tirupur are losing competitiveness and due to this, foreign buyers will turn to other countries.

A separate chapter for export sector is required in Monetary Policy and the export sector should be delinked with the base rate system being followed by the banks. The Bank Credit rate give to exporters has to be fixed at 7% as it stands 6% in the competing country China.

I request to extend the benefit of 2% interest subvention provided only to MSME and fee selected knitwear items till March 2011 for further one more year to save the knitwear garments sector.

(xvii) Need to make National Waterway No. 1 navigational for big ships from Farrakka barrage to Allahabad via Patna

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Bihar is surrounded by the neighbouring states in such a way that it does not have any coastal line. It means that Bihar is a land locked state.

In ancient times, the inter-state and international trade of Bihar was carried through Ganges waterways by Kolkata Port. Kolkata and Haldia ports are river ports and both these ports are 200 kilometres above the sea level which is maintained and work of maintaining adequate depth is carried by Port Authority, but in absence of required depth, the navigation is not being carried out in the river Ganga above the farrakka barrage towards Patna and Allahabad.

Allahabad-Patna-Farraka is declared as the National Waterway No. 1 through which trading facility should be provided by using big ships. Depriving Bihar and Uttar Pradesh of facility provided through such a natural heritage, the river Ganga, is a national loss. The load of roads increase and national and international trade got hampered. I would like to urge the Union Government that from trade point of view National Waterway No. 1 Allahaba-Patna-Kolkata should be made navigational with proper depth for movement of big ships.

(xviii) Need to fill up the vacant Central Government posts and regularize the services of employees working in Central Government offices in Jammu & Kashmir

[*English*]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): With over 5 lakh educated un-employed youth in State of J&K are looking upto State Government for jobs, as particularly in Kashmir, Government is the only job-provider and is facing a serious challenge to provide jobs to educated and un-educated youth in the State. There are good number of non-gazetted and class IV posts lying vacant in all Central Civil Offices and nationalized banks in the State. Besides, there are no examination centres in Kashmir for appearing in written test in civil jobs of Central Government non-gazetted cadre. There are many young men working as contractual and daily wagers in Central Offices against clerical cadres. Government of India could consider

regularization of workers working as such, besides including Srinagar, Anantnag and Baramullah in Kashmir as examination centres for such jobs and also start special drive for recruiting Kashmiri youth in Central Government offices as also in nationalized banks. It can be taken as one of the huge confidence building measures to address the political situation as well.

12.03¹/₂ hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

(i) Situation arising out of widespread corruption in the country—Contd.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 13.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Today corruption has become a habit in the country. The definition of corruption is so widespread that it is not easy to define it in the present scenario. Corruption is prevalent at every level, it has also got many heads like Ravana. Corruption is not only prevailing in India, but is a global phenomena and is omnipresent. Corruption is heading north with the time which is a matter of concern and it is prevalent at such a large scale in our society.

Corruption is a result of connivance between bureaucracy, politicians and criminals in the country. Today, the discussion on eradication of corruption, rooting out corruption, putting check on corruption is being held all over the country. It is a beginning of new thought the country which is a good indication for the future. But this thought of awareness may not remain dream only, therefore, is necessary to enact a law to put a check on corruption at grassroot level. Such a stringent law should be enacted in the country that the person may not even to think about corruption. There was a time when one had to pay bribe for proving someone wrong. But now bribe has taken the shape of facility charge for obtaining right things at the right time. India ranks 54th in the list of most corrupt nations of the world. Corruption is spreading at very fast pace in the world. People invent new ways of corruption.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

There are many reasons for corruption and they are very complicated. The artificial shortage in the economy created by some people to make fast buck also proves helpful in increasing corruption.

The corruption has become rampant due to change in moral values. Today people have forgotten the civilisation and culture of service, sacrifice, honesty and self-content. Due to decline in these values corruption has increased. As old ideals, true qualities have become extinct, therefore the demand of corruption has spread its roots in the society.

A large population, illiteracy and poverty have played important role in propagating corruption. Low salary of employees in the era of high inflation has promoted this ill practice.

Corruption is such a disease which has increased with time but now an initiative has been taken to uproot it with the awakening in the society. It is commendable. But I would like to submit that it will take time to eradicate this evil. If somebody says that it will be eliminated in a day, a week or a month, I would like to say that it is not possible. Patriotism and will power are required to abolish corruption.

Self-contentment is necessary for eradicating corruption. The way Shabri waited with self-content for Lord Ram, she was sure that Lord Ram would definitely come to visit here one day and Lord accepted her prayers and visited her hut and contented her. In the similar way, child Prahald got the darshan of God after lots of sufferings and demon Hirnakshyap was killed. Similarly, spiritual power and consciousness is necessary for eradicating this evil. It is not a job of single person but the entire society has to work collectively in harmony for crushing the head of 'Kalia python' like corruption then only we will be able to crush the head of this python like corruption.

If we suffer an ailment, we get it treated, in the same fashion we will have to make efforts for treating the cancer of corruption. We have to resolve to get this cancer of corruption treated, it will be ended with strong determination. But this process will take time.

Under developed and developing countries are most hit by corruption. The people get indulged in corruption, as they want to make fast bucks. There are some myths about corruption, which have to be broken. Some people say that corruption is the way of life and nothing can be

done in this regard. We have to change the psyche of the society which say corruption is the way to become rich in a few days. We have to formulate a strategy to fight all these issues and work in planned manner. Then only corruption will be uprooted.

The employees at lowest level and highest ranking officers should be categorised and separate legislations should be enacted for employees of various levels, then the punishment for corruption should be given in accordance with it. Alongwith it, the person offering bribe should also be brought in the ambit of punishment, he should also be awarded punishment because when there will be provision to award punishment to the person offering bribe, the people will automatically stop offering bribe and this evil will be abolished. Corruption can be successfully eradicated only with the cooperation of people.

There is a dire need for a transparent, accountable and uniform system, in accordance with the people's sentiments and expectations to eradicate corruption. Efficient bureaucracy and administration is imperative for the development of any country. Till the time it is not strengthened, corruption would increase. Therefore, it is necessary to make the backbone of the country, *i.e.* the system, transparent and strong.

I represent the state of Uttarakhand which is beset with adverse geographical conditions and every other day roads are closed due to landslides, floods and cloudbursts. Due to the absence of alternate roads, the common man struggles to find the items of daily needs. The present State Government has established new benchmarks in corruption. Distressed with corruption, a folk well known singer, Shri Narendra Singh Negi has composed a song on corruption in Garhwali language whose lyrics are as under:

“Commission Ki Meat Bhau Rishwat Ki Railo,
Baskar Bhandi Na Sapod Ab Kathga Khailyo,
Nayu Nayu Raj Uttarakhand Aas Ma Chhan Log-Log
Re,
Biyana Chhan Dam Yakh, Lenda ko Tero Jog,
Kumbh Nahyege Bhulu, Ab Aapna Nahyelyo Re,
Niyuktyun Ki Rasmalai, Transferuko Haluwa-Haluwa,
Maldaar Vibhaguma Tera Chelon Ko Jaluvan.”

Corruption is a main issue. In this context, the poet of Uttarakhand, Shri Narendra Singh Negi has penned a song on Uttarakhand Government where he says that bribes are commission's meat and rice. Don't eat more,

you would not be able to digest it. You would face problems by excess eating. Uttarakhand is a new state. People are hopeful of development but the Government is busy in taking bribes and making money in construction of dams, Kumbh festival, adversities, setting up of transformers and appointments.

This is the state of affairs in Uttarakhand where even a poet has described the pain of common people in beautiful words.

In my opinion, more and more number of fast track courts should be set up for eradicating corruption and expediting justice. We need to conceive an affordable legal system. Local bodies, Lokpal, Lok Adalats and Central Vigilance Commission should be further strengthened.

A new fundamental right that empowers the citizens should be introduced through which they should be provided the information they seek except the matters relating to national and international security concerns. It can be used as a potent weapon against the corrupt officers.

Corruption is a savage problem. It is like diabetes which can only be controlled, not eliminated. Some people believe that it would not be possible to eradicate corruption on all levels. But I believe that the quality of self-satisfaction can be developed through spiritual power which would enable us to get rid of this problem. This cancer can be cured. The need is for making efforts honestly, with good-will and single-minded devotion. There is a need to rise above self-interests and fight unethical behaviour and anarchy in the society. There is a need for considering everyone equal by strengthening feelings of patriotism and common goodwill. There is a need for emulating the values of Indian culture and civilization in this materialistic age and following the footsteps of Saint Kabir.

“Sai itna dijiye, ja me kutumb samaye,
Mai bhi bhukha na rahu, sadhu bhi bhukha na jai.”

We need to kill this snake of corruption which is spreading its poison in the society. First and foremost, it is necessary to elevate each and every person's morale. Each and every person would need to liberate himself out of the clutches of corruption by following their duty. Not only this, we, need to introduce such curriculum in the textbooks which inculcates the qualities of ancient culture and ethical standards in our young generation. Judicial system should be made stricter and necessary

facilities should be made available to common people. We could move forward only on this basis, only then any improvement in this situation can be expected.

The general public would need to become more aware of fighting corruption and they would need to take initiative. Blaming government on the drop of a hat would not solve anything. When we would be ready to give bribes, what would the government do? We would need to stop giving bribes and be vigilant at the time of elections and use our heads. We would need to oppose wrong doing at every level. When the awareness of civil society can enable the delivery of justice to girls like Jessica Lal and Ruchika, the eradication of corruption from the administration system from our country is no big deal. We already have weapons in the form of right to vote and right to information law. The need is to have courage to fight the monster of corruption.

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): All over the country the people are revolting to end corruption. Honourable Anna ji is also staging a fast for the past 9 days against corruption and we are expressing our concerns against corruption under the article 193 in Lok Sabha. Instead of giving suggestions for eradicating corruption, the government is trying to hide corruption. In the past few years, a number of big scams have come to surface during the rule of UPA. 2G spectrum scam, Adarsh scam, Godawari Basin Gas scam, NRHM scam, Ration scam were exposed. After the directions of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General, these scams were exposed but due to delay in action by the government it seems that they are not willing to initiate action against corruption.

I, myself, urged the government to take action against the free and unrestricted exploitation of coal and other mining substances in the country but it is being neglected. The question is, why and for whom is this being done? Corruption is spreading at every level in the country. Everyone is facing it. Corruption Prohibitive Department and Police can take care of the 3rd and 4th level employees who take bribes of Rs. 100, 200 and 1000. But the people involved in the Rs. 1 lakh 76 thousand crore 2G-spectrum scam stay unaffected. The whole country is witnessing these double standards. The Shunglu Committee set up for investigating Commonwealth Games scam accused Chief Minister of Delhi and confirmed it too but still she is in office. When Yeddyurappa could be removed after the Lokayukta report in Karnataka, then

*Speech was laid on the Table.

why is there opposition when same standards are applied on Chief Minister of Delhi? The government argues on her behalf that her corruption is not that big. We do not spare the local employees than what is the reason behind sparing these bigwigs. Due to this, a wrong message is being sent in the public. Corruption is rampant everywhere. Now UPA is confirming these views of people. If we have to wage a war against corruption then we would need to punish the corrupt people without any bias or prejudice. But it is regrettable that this is not happening which is leading to anger in the public. The public supported honourable Anna ji when he made corruption as an issue. The reason behind this is the pain and anger in public against corruption.

It has become impossible to get Ration card, gas, kerosene and birth and death certificate from tehsils without paying bribes. This dissatisfaction of the public has turned into mass agitation. We will have to pay attention to it. If we ignore the rising rage of the public, then many Annas may come out to our constitutional arrangement. The Government also tried to encourage corruption by bringing an ineffective Lokpal in place of Anna's Jan Lokpal. If the Government intends to fight against corruption, why was the Jan Lokpal Bill not brought in the House? Now, the Government is ready to accept all issues including the inclusion of the Prime Minister within the ambit of Jan Lokpal under sub-clauses of the Bill. Has the agitation remained the only way for the public to make their voice reach the Government? Has the Government become insensitive? If this condition continues, the Government has no right to be in power. The CAG in its report relating to the Adarsh scandal has shown the failure of the Government. The flats and land had been allocated to the bureaucrats in the names of widows of the army, building hostels for the children of the army personnel's and on the names of the families of Kargil martyrs by breaking the norms regarding the CRZ and other rules. Even after all three things, this issue is stuck in the web of laws. If, corruption has happened in it, why has no action been taken against the accused? No punitive action has been taken against the accused in the big cases of corruption so far. Who allowed Anderson, the accused of the Union Carbide Case to leave India? Who allowed Kwatrochi, the accused in Bofors scandal to leave India? Given the habit of this Government to whitewash the cases of corruption, it is clear that this Government is incapable of fighting against corruption. This view has been gaining currency among the public. On the one hand, the Government takes of fighting against corruption and on the other hand the

biggest scandals of corruption till date have come to light in the tenure of this Government. In this regard, this Government has been the most corrupted Government so far. There used to be a slogan — Whenever the Congress Party comes to power, it brings inflation with itself. Now, this has to be added to it — Whenever the Congress Party comes into power, it commits the big scams. Both the Congress Party and the Government seem to be the supporter of corruption and today when the issue of corruption is being discussed, allegations are being hurled against each other instead of showing seriousness in the issue. What will be the meaning of the discussion if the allegation is answered with counter allegation instead of taking action against the cash of corruption and making the administration transparent with regard to the present time? Today, an anti-corruption environment is being created in the whole country and if the Government does not take action by taking it into notice, we all can be context less and useless. If the Government cares about the dignity of the House and its own, then it will have to take strong action against corruption leaving behind the argument over it, otherwise that old slogan of the public will echo again "Ab janta aati hai, singhasan khali karo". With it, I conclude.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Speaker Madam, I am very happy that at long last, the House had a debate on the issue of corruption. I thank all the Members who participated in this debate.

Madam, that corruption is a major national issue is a matter about which there is unanimity in the country. That we should collectively work to find credible approaches, credible solutions to deal with this scourge is also a matter which unites all sections of thinking public opinion in our country.

Madam, I share that perception; and on behalf of our Government, I would like to assure this august House that in the two and a half years that is left to us, we will do everything in our power to cleanse the system of this country.

Madam, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi is not here. Yesterday, he made a powerful speech and he turned it into a personal attack on me as if I am the fountain head of corruption and that I have knowingly connived at corruption of some of my colleagues....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please. What is this?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, I consider it beneath my dignity to enter into an argument on issues which are before the PAC, issues which are in our courts. In my seven years as Prime Minister even when the Opposition Members have accused me of many crimes, I have never used harsh language in describing the conduct of any Member of this House.

Madam, I would like to assert before this House that I have a public life in the service of this country for nearly 41 years. In these 41 years of my public life, 20 years in Parliament I have tried to serve this country to the best of my ability.

I, as Finance Minister, inherited an economy with a bankrupt treasury, with foreign exchange reserves totally exhausted, with credit worthiness of our country seriously in doubt. We turned around that economy. We have ensured that this economy, the bankrupt economy that we inherited, has become one of the fastest growing economies of the world.

Madam, whatever the Members of the Opposition may say, the fact is that India is respected all over the world. I think that is because of the inherent strength of our economy, of our polity, of our democratic system but at the margin, in these seven years or earlier as Finance Minister, I did make a small contribution in my own way to enhance the prestige of this country, and therefore, while charges are leveled against me, it hurts. But I am not going to convert this forum into a forum for accusation one way or the other. All I can say is that if any wrongdoing has been done by me, I invite the Leader of the Opposition to look at my property which I may have accumulated in the last 41 years, members of my family ...*(Interruptions)*

I would accept the verdict of the Leader of the Opposition if they find that I have used public office to amass wealth for myself or for any member of my family.

Madam, in the course of seven years as Prime Minister, I may have made mistakes. Who is above making mistakes? To err is human but to accuse me of evil intentions, of conniving at corruption is a charge I firmly repudiate.

Madam, this is not an occasion to trade allegations to and fro and I am not going to deal with this matter as the matter is before the court or before the various Committees of Parliament and they will come with their own conclusions. I would, however, like to say that corruption is a multifaceted problem. Therefore, we, as a nation, have to find practical, pragmatic means but effective means to tackle it, and this is not merely the responsibility of the Central Government. The State Governments are responsible for over 50 per cent of the total national spending and the conduct of the State Governments, which is the one way people come in contact with Government, is essentially the responsibility of the States. There is anger in the country. There is anger about the misuse of public offices.

Therefore, both at the Centre and the States, it is our obligation to clean up the system of governance to reform and to ensure that we leave behind for our children and grand children a system of public administration which is capable of meeting the challenges of the 21st century. I commit our Government to doing precisely that. In my address to the nation from the ramparts of the Red Fort, I listed a number of areas where in the next couple of months I would like our Government to take initiative and I stand committed to whatever I promised from the ramparts of the Red Fort.

Madam, corruption sources are numerous. Until the early 90s, the biggest single source of corruption was the licensing system, the industrial licensing system, the import controls and the foreign exchange controls. The liberalisation that we brought about has ended that part of the corruption story.

Another major part of corruption was the rates of taxation which were so exorbitant that people were tempted to enter into corrupt practices to reduce their tax liabilities. We have, I venture to suggest, ourselves and the successor Governments worked hard to simplify to streamline the taxation system and on balance there is less scope for corruption as far as taxation matters are concerned. Even though I recognise that a residual element is still there and we have to work together through various mechanisms, including goods and services tax which is now in the public domain and, which is, I believe, an obligation which our country must fulfil if it wants to move forward. But, there are many other areas where corruption still persists. We have to tackle this problem from various angles.

*Not recorded.

There are Central Government programmes administered by the State Governments but there are leakages. Therefore, we must find ways and means of reforming the system of public administration so that these leakages can be plugged. Malfunctioning of public distribution has been widely commented upon. We must, therefore, devise new methodologies to ensure that the Public Distribution System will be free of malpractices. This is an obligation which we can discharge only in full collaboration with the State Governments and discharge we must. But I would like this House to endorse the reform of the Public Distribution System, where the ordinary people come in contact with the Government machinery or meeting the basic needs of existence of livelihood, is cleaned up.

Madam, yet another source is, where Government contracts are given in a manner which creates suspicion that something is going wrong. Therefore, we need a Public Procurement Act, as some other countries have, to streamline our contracting mechanisms in a manner in which there will be less scope for corruption in future.

Madam, in certain areas, greater competition itself will reduce the scope for corruption. But, we know that there are areas of infrastructure where competition can at best be only limited.

There is scope for regulation. We have, in the last couple of years, put in place regulatory mechanisms, but the functioning of these regulatory mechanisms, especially with regard to the management of the infrastructure, is something which requires attention. That is yet another area where we must find ways and means to streamline the regulatory system, so that there is less scope for corruption.

I could go on. But I do not want to repeat what I said from the ramparts of the Red Fort. The House has my assurance that we will work in full public glare to fulfil what we have promised. I have set up a group under Shri Pranab Mukherjee to look at the scope for reducing the amount of discretion that ministers have at the Centre. This group has made some important suggestions. They will be considered by the Cabinet and we will put in place a mechanism to reduce the scope for misuse of discretionary power or to eliminate discretionary power wherever it can be done without detriment to public interest or achievement of public good.

Madam, it is in the context of corruption that the last few weeks have seen momentous developments. Shri

Anna Hazare has gone on fast. His plea is that we should adopt the Jan Lokpal Bill that has been drafted by them. The background of this whole exercise is well known to this august House. We had sittings together with the five representatives of Shri Anna Hazare, including himself, who met with our five representatives and a large measure of agreement was reached with regard to the shape of the Lokpal Bill that we should have. On certain matters there was disagreement and that disagreement could not be resolved and therefore we referred that matter for consideration at the All Parties meeting and the consensus was that the Government should come with its own version of the Bill and various Parties would then reflect on what to do with that Bill. We discharged that obligation. We submitted that Bill to Parliament. It has now been referred to the Standing Committee.

This Standing Committee can consider all options and we can find ways and means of ensuring that the Bill that has been prepared by Shri Anna Hazare is given due consideration by this Committee. Also, along with this, there are other ideas. There is Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan's group which produced a Bill; there are ideas which have been mentioned in a paper by Shrimati Aruna Roy. All these matters can be discussed, debated and a consensus can be built up in the Standing Committee. We are open to all suggestions. We will work with all sections of this House to have a Lokpal, who is strong, who is effective and about which there is a national consensus.

We have produced a Bill which reflects the thinking of our Government. But we are open to persuasion and we have an open mind and when we discuss this Bill, whether in Parliament or in the Standing Committee, we will work with a single minded devotion to ensure that we leave behind for posterity a Lokpal Bill which does credit to our concerns for meeting the challenge of corruption.

Madam, yesterday there was a very good meeting of all political parties. All political parties agreed that we should request Shri Anna Hazare to give up his fast and that we should find ways and means to ensure that ideas reflected in the Jan Lokpal Bill are given adequate consideration in parliamentary processes and that we should come forward with a strong, effective Bill which has the broad support of the country as a whole. I commit our Government to working with all sections of the House to realise this dream. Therefore, I urge all Members of the House to join me in making an appeal to Shri Anna Hazare that he has made his point. It has been registered

with us. I respect his idealism. I respect him as an individual. He has become the embodiment of our people's disgust and concern about tackling corruption. I applaud him, I salute him. His life is much too precious and therefore, I would urge Shri Anna Hazare to end his fast.

We will find effective ways and means of discussing the Jan Lokpal Bill along with the Government version of the Bill along with Shrimati Aruna Roy's Bill, along with the ideas in the paper that Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan has submitted. All ideas should be discussed, debated so that we have a Bill which is the best possible Bill, which will help us to deal with the problem of corruption.

Madam, it has been mentioned to me that Shri Anna Hazare and his colleagues are very keen that their Bill should be discussed in the Parliament. I have not thought over this matter in great depth, but a thought comes to me that perhaps we could have a debate in this House on all the Bills that are in the public domain and have a discussion on what are the weak points of various Bills and what are the strong points of various Bills and at the end of that debate, send the whole record for consideration of the Standing Committee of the Parliament. I have a feeling that this will meet the point that Shri Anna Hazare and his colleagues have been making that Parliament must have a chance to give its views on their Bill before sending it to the Standing Committee and therefore, I submit to this august House that this is one via media which will respect the parliamentary supremacy and, at the same time, enable Parliament to take on board ideas contained in the Lokpal Bill drafted by Shri Anna Hazare and his colleagues.

Madam, I conclude by appealing to all sections of the House to join in appeal that I have made to Shri Anna Hazare that his life is much too precious. We would like him to live a long life and a happy life in the service of our people.

He has registered his point. Therefore, we respectfully request him to end his fast. I think that if we do it, then this would be a befitting finale to this very constructive debate on corruption and in tackling it that has taken place in this House since yesterday.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, hon. Prime Minister has appealed to Shri Anna Hazare to end his fast. I feel that if it becomes the appeal of the whole House, it will be perhaps even better.

I, associating with the opposition parties, would like to appeal that Shri Anna Hazare should end his fast. On his demand of bringing an effective and strong Lokpal Bill, I would like to say from here that the country is determined to bring an effective and strong Lokpal. We, all who are sitting here, are determined to bring a very effective Lokpal Bill and we all will bring such a Bill. We from this House assure him that we will bring an effective and strong Lokpal even if we are forced to bring many amendments. This House appeals to him that your life is invaluable, therefore, you should end your fast. This appeal from the entire House should be sent to Shri Anna Hazare. That is why I have stood here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I think that all will agree with my point and every Member would like to associate with it. I would also like that the appeals of hon. Prime Minister and the Leader of Opposition and the entire House should reach Shri Anna Hazare in one voice that he should end his fast on our appeal. His life is invaluable and the way, in which he has raised the issue, we all have deeply pondered over it and we will do so further also and will take a very effective step for removing corruption.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and Shri Shailendra Kumar also associate themselves with this issue.

12.28 hrs.

(ii) Steps taken by Government for relief and resettlement of Tamils in Sri Lanka and other measures to promote their welfare—Contd.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 14, Shri T.R. Baalu.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Hon. Speaker, Madam, with excruciatingly bleeding heart, I would like to initiate this discussion on genocide and the sad plight of Sri Lankan Tamils. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let us have order in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I think that this is the third time in this House that I am raising this vexatious issue. The hon. Members of Parliament would desist from disturbing the House because I am initiating the most important issue of the Sri Lankan Tamils. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the other day, I mentioned about genocide and the sad plight of Sri Lankan Tamils. ...*(Interruptions)* It is nothing but a true story, which could be substantiated by the Report submitted by a panel of experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please do not do all this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The panel consisted of Mr. Marzuki Darusman from Indonesia as the Chairman; Mr. Steven Ratner from United States of America; and Madam Yasmin Sooka of South Africa. ...*(Interruptions)*

These are nothing but true stories of their sad plight. This can be substantiated by the Report submitted by the Panel set up by the United Nations. There are umpteen number of visuals like these. This one is from the *Headlines Today* of India. Another true story has been telecast by Channel IV of BBC, London. There are many evidences the world over brought out by various NGOs and other organizations which could be shown at the appropriate time by the individuals, if there is an inquiry conducted by the International Court of Justice.

Madam, for the benefit of the Members of this hon. House, kindly permit me to read one or two paras from the Report of the United Nations so that they can understand what has happened during the Civil War in Sri Lanka. I am quoting from the Report of the Panel of Experts of the UN. Specifically, the Panel found credible allegations associated with the final phases of War.

"Between September, 2008 and 19th May, 2009, the Sri Lanka Army advanced its military campaign into the Vanni using large-scale and widespread shelling, causing large numbers of civilian deaths.

The Government shelled on a large-scale in three consecutive No Fire Zones, where it had encouraged the civilian population to concentrate, even after indicating that it would cease the use of heavy weapons. It shelled the United Nations hub, food distribution lines and near the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) ships that were coming to

pick up the wounded and their relatives from the beaches. It shelled in spite of its knowledge of the impact, provided by its own intelligence systems and through notification by the United Nations, the ICRC and others. Most civilian casualties in the final phases of the war were caused by Government shelling. The Government systematically shelled hospitals on the frontlines. All hospitals in the Vanni were hit by mortars and artillery, some of them were hit repeatedly, despite the fact that their locations were well-known to the Government. The Government also systematically deprived people in the conflict zone of humanitarian aid, in the form of food and medical supplies, particularly surgical supplies, adding to their suffering. To this end, it purposefully underestimated the number of civilians who remained in the conflict zone. Tens of thousands lost their lives from January to May, 2009, many of them died anonymously in the carnage of the final few days. The Government subjected victims and survivors of the conflict to further deprivation and suffering after they left the conflict zone. Screening for suspected LTTE took place without any transparency or external scrutiny. Some of those who were separated were summarily executed, and some of the women may have been raped. Some persons in the camps were interrogated and subjected to torture.

Thus, in conclusion, the Panel found credible allegations that comprise five core categories of potential serious violations committed by the Government of Sri Lanka:"

(i) killing of civilians through widespread shelling; (ii) shelling of hospitals and humanitarian objects; (iii) denial of humanitarian assistance; (iv) human rights violations suffered by victims of survivors of the conflict; and finally (v) human rights violations outside the conflicts zone, including against the media and other critics of the Government.

This sad episode is nothing but a tragedy. These atrocities, these miseries have happened under the nose of a Gandhian State, which is even today preaching non-violence to the rest of the world. These atrocities have happened under the feet of a State which is run by the policies and principles of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Media would only say that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has preached us Panchsheel. These atrocities have happened near our country. When our brothers and sisters were killed and raped in Sri Lanka, when our sisters were kidnapped and raped in the forest of Sri Lanka, when

our Tamil children were butchered and hung in the streets of Sri Lanka, when my Tamil race is ridiculed by a State called Sri Lanka, when the Sri Lankan Tamils were slowly wiped out of the scene of Sri Lanka, the Indian Tamils and the Tamils world over felt that the mighty Government of India should definitely come forward with the helping hand to see that innocent killings are stopped, to see that innocent Tamils are liberated as it was done in East Pakistan sending Mukti Vahini that liberated Bangladesh. This is what we thought. This is what exactly Government of India should have done. This was a strategic one but they have not done it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I need not tell you. You are a very senior Member but I still would like to point out that it is another country about which we are talking. It is a sensitive matter and you will keep all these facts in mind while you are speaking.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Yes, Madam. I do agree. At the same time, the root cause for these miseries should be understood by the world, at least by our Members of Parliament. It is more important. That is why, I am telling all these things. But this is the struggle for the past 61 years. The agitation which was started in 1948 to 1967 by the great Shri Thanthai Selva and from 1977 to 1983 by great Shri Amrithalingam should not go waste. The Leaders like Shri Thanthai Selva and late Shri Amrithalingam fought for the cause of Tamils in a peaceful way, in an orderly way but they could not succeed. We could understand that they have failed by following the Gandhian way.

Finally, the youngsters, the young Sri Lankan Tamils took arms in their hands. What went wrong? Nothing went wrong. The armed struggle is one of the struggles in freedom movement, in the liberation movement. It has been accepted by all the liberation movement. Whatever it is, unfortunately the genocide has succeeded. The young people have failed miserably.

The young people have failed miserably because of various things which I do not want to dwell upon it. In spite of my leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi's advice, they have not coordinated properly; they have not cooperated together. There were unnecessary quarrels between brothers and brothers. Finally, the struggle went into rough weather and failed. We feel sorry for this. But my leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi from 1956 onwards consistently and vociferously fought for the rights of the

Sri Lankan Tamils. It was because of that he lost the elected Government twice. To draw attention of world, he had resigned as MLA along with the General Secretary Prof. Anbalagan. The DMK lead by him, conducted rallies, *dharnas*, demonstrations, picketing and *bandhs*. I have also been arrested for more than 25 times particularly with Thalapati M.K. Stalin and late leader Murasoli Maran. More than 105 volumes consisting of one crore signatures of Tamils were sent to the United Nations for redressal requesting the Secretary General to intervene in this affairs. About hundred kilometres of human chains were formed in the torrential rains by Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. The TESO Conference and the historic Conference wherein the leaders like Shri Vajpayeeji, Shri NTR, Shri Barnalaji, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Jaswant Singh, Shri Farooq Abdullahji, Shri H.N. Bahugunaji, Shri Mahantaji, Prof. Anbalagan, my leader late Shri Murasoli Maron, late Shri Upendra, 'Asiriyar' Veeramani P.Nedumaran and Mr. Vaiko, the old friend of mine had addressed the gathering of more than ten lakh people in Madurai. They resolved to see that proper redressal is given to the Sri Lankan Tamils. The historic Conference had been conducted under the leadership of my leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. Finally, after the civil war he sent a delegation under my leadership to visit the refugee's camp and we saw that more than 3,30,000 people are just inside the barbed wire fencing. They were put into like cattle. We saw this tragic thing with a bleeding heart and eyes. We came here and we apprised the matter to the hon. Prime Minister of India. We apprised about this issue to all the leaders. But what had happened? No tangible result had come even today.

The worst part is that not only the Sri Lankan Tamils but our language, the Tamil language had been ridiculed. I am very sorry for that. I am reminded of a historic event wherein Hitler's Nazis, during the Second World War burnt the books of Jews. The great scientist Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud had written so many volumes of books. Those volumes were burnt to ashes by the Nazis.

A gang of Nazis along with hooligans went into the Berlin Library and burnt thousands of books to ashes. The same thing happened in Jaffna. More than 97,000 volumes of Tamil books were burnt to ashes in the world famous Jaffna Library. The Tamil books were burnt by two Ministers of Sri Lanka ..

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, we have close and friendly relations with the neighbouring State. Please keep this in mind. And when you are making your points please ensure that nothing that you say adversely affects

our relations. It is a request. You are a very senior Member. I expect you to observe this responsibility.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Yes, Madam.

Madam, what I want to explain is that not only the Sri Lankan Tamils but the Tamil language itself was ridiculed. They ridiculed our language. That is why 97,000 books were burnt to ashes in Jaffna Library. They not only waged war against my language, they waged war against our Tamil culture. Nobody can tolerate that.

I would narrate the story that was published in the United Kingdom by Mr. Graham William. He says, "Traveling through the Tamil areas in Northern Sri Lanka one is shocked to see the changing demography of the land. The land that was once inhabited by Tamils, the land that had distinct flavour of Tamil culture and heritage is now in the grip of Sinhalese Army." He further says, "Throughout our travel into the Tamil hinterland we could sense an air of Sinhalese triumphalism. Military camps and Sinhalese soldiers are common sight in Tamil areas. The Sri Lankan defence forces occupied 7,000 square kilometers out of a total of 18,880 kilometres of Tamil land." He further says, "Around 2,500 temples and 500 churches have been destroyed in the war," We should be able to catch this point. This is nothing but waging war against a culture.

What has happened in Bosnia? In the break-away country of Yugoslavia, General Ratko Mladic and Mr. Radovan Karadzic - had killed 8,000 Bosnian Muslims.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, I do not like to intervene again and again but we have to discuss the relief and resettlement of Tamils. Please come to that instead of going into all this. It is something very sensitive, you know about that.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It is only a fact, Madam.

In 1992, the UN Secretary-General resolved to appoint a Commission. The Commission had enquired and reported to the United Nations. In 1992, the United Nations appointed a Tribunal. In 1993, the Tribunal identified these two people as responsible for the heinous crimes. Now they are facing that international tribunal at The Hague for killing 8,000 Muslims.

If Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic have to face the tribunal at The Hague for killing 8,000 people; if Iran stands condemned for killing hundreds of people in 2009 elections; if Bashar al-Assad faces UN sanctions for killing

1,300 Syrians in Syria for raising the voice of democracy; if Omar al-Abbasid of North Sudan had to receive a warrant from the United Nations for having killed two lakh people; why not ...* Why not ...*; for having killed lakhs and lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamils? Why not?

I would only voice my feelings, with your help here. What my friend, the External Affairs Minister said is this. The External Affairs Minister is not here. He is a very good man. Of course, he is my own friend; but the other Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)* You are here, I agree with you. If he would have been here, I would have very much impressed and that must have been more responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): He may come here.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, the other day, the Minister of External Affairs Minister made a statement in this House:

"I have, nonetheless, stressed to my Sri Lankan counterpart, the need for investigation into the allegations of human rights violations."

My friend is requesting his Sri Lankan counterpart! Do you understand this, Madam? Our problem is with that particular administration. But my friend, having understood all these issues, having understood that a ...*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. Delete it.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will it be all right, Madam? What I said just now, you would have probably understood. ...* Will it be all right, Madam? No. It would not be all right.

*Not recorded.

Nowadays, the Indian Tamilians' voices are not heard by our own friends. It is not because the voices are very feeble, but our friends need some hearing aid! That is all I could say. I cannot say more than this. This is more than sufficient for them to understand that.

What is happening in Sri Lanka, after the end of the war? These are the most important points or issues. My friends can address these issues. There is a PTI story

*Not recorded.

from London. After the civil war is over, the General, who had acted to the diktat of the Sri Lankan civil administration, ...* is in jail now. My friends from the UN, the panel of experts went there, to find out what has happened, as was requested by the Secretary-General of the UN. They went throughout the length and breadth of Sri Lanka to understand what has happened during the civil war. They wanted to enquire from that particular General. They had not been allowed to go and find out from him what has happened during the civil war; he is in jail; the administration has not allowed them to go and approach him.

Here, there is a PTI story from London:

"The Sri Lankan Government has threatened to execute the country's jailed former Army Chief and war hero, ...*, if he continues to suggest that top officials may have ordered war crimes, during the final hours of the bloody civil war. The threat has been issued by the island nation's powerful Defence Secretary ...*, the brother of President ...*, who said ...* would be hanged if he deposes before any probes into the alleged war crimes."

MADAM SPEAKER: No. This will not go into the records.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: "...* responded angrily to the prospect of ...* giving evidence."

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: No. This will not go into the records.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: "He cannot do that. He was the Commander."

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Baalu, kindly restrain yourself. I have warned you again and again. Now, please restrain yourself.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Yes, Madam, I will confine to the speech.

Yes, Madam. There is another story. This is what my friend, hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, previously the External Affairs Minister, had said. With your permission I would like to quote his letter:

"Dear Shri Baalu,

I write to keep you apprised of developments in respect of Sri Lanka.

As you know, it has been my Government's consistent effort to work for a political solution of the situation in Sri Lanka within which all communities, and particularly the Tamil community, feel comfortable and are able to exercise their rights within the framework of a united Sri Lanka. As part of this effort, we have pressed the Sri Lankan Government to move forward towards implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution which resulted from the India-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1987. As a result of our recent contacts with the Sri Lankan Government, including the visit of our Foreign Secretary to Colombo on 16-17 January, 2009, I am hopeful that we can expect to see progress in the coming months (this he said in the month of January) in the direction of a real devolution of power to elected representatives in provinces occupied by Tamil majorities."

This is what his letter says. What was the reaction of President.*

I would like to quote:

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not bring in names.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I am sorry, Madam. I would like to quote the President of Sri Lanka's reaction. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let me control the House. A very sensitive debate is going on in the House. Please sit down. I know what is to be done.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I am sorry Madam. We want to vent our feelings. This is the forum where we can vent our feelings otherwise where should we go?

MADAM SPEAKER: But you have to speak with restraint.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It is the most vexatious issue. Kindly allow us to speak. I do not think my friends will come forward to do anything but anyhow I am here to

vent my feelings. The hon. Minister had written the letter in January. What has happened till now? Lakhs and lakhs of people have lost their lives. We cannot get them back. I do not think I can meet them again. I would like to quote a great person of a particular country and he says:

“There is no hurry to formulate a political solution. If there is a solution at all, it will be home grown only.”

Okay, let it be home grown. It is a very interesting story. You may see, Madam, he had also added by saying:

“We will take our own time to find a solution, Madam. (the letter was written in January and we are now in August) and you cannot ask for an instant solution like Instant Noodles.”

It is not proper on the part of that particular person to say like that. We cannot ask for an instant solution like Instant Noodles. This is how the Sri Lankan Tamils, the Tamil community, are being treated. Kindly understand this is his reaction on the 13th amendment.

There is one more story.

MADAM SPEAKER: How many stories you will tell?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: There is only one story left.

MADAM SPEAKER: Every time you start with another story concerning a new country.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, I am not telling any story just like a grandfather telling a story to his grandchild. I am telling the facts. Nowadays, in Media parlance the facts are told as story.

In the headlines today, in our own Indian TV only, one of the officials in charge of the Sri Lankan military – I am not taking the name since Madam, you have asked me not to mention the name – the Secretary of the Sri Lankan Armed Force has been quoted.

13.00 hrs.

On the issue of political solution and the 13th Amendment, he said:

“With LTTE gone, there is no need to further amend the Constitution.”

This is the statement of the official reported by the Headlines Today, which is an Indian TV channel. We feel

that Indian Tamils and the Tamils world over are being hoodwinked. Not only we are being hoodwinked, the mighty Government of India is being hoodwinked by our neighbour. I can only say from Shakespeare's play – ‘O Caesar, beware the Ides of March’. I think all of my friends would have gone through these lines. It is the most important line in Julius Caesar. I can only send words to my friend through this House. Madam, I am concluding.

Now, India is heading the presidium of the United Nations Security Council. India is the leader. India is presiding over it.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if the House agrees, we will dispense with the lunch hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: All right.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Within two minutes, I am going to conclude.

MADAM SPEAKER: In this short time, you have made me very worried. Please come back to relief and re-settlement issues of Tamils because that is the topic of discussion under Rule 193. You are wandering everywhere else.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I would urge upon this Government to prevail upon the United Nations to order for a comprehensive investigation on human rights violation in Sri Lanka from 1983 to 2009; Secondly, to bring all human rights violators irrespective of howsoever high they may be, to face the trial before International Criminal Court of Justice. Thirdly, to declare human rights violators as war criminals.

The fourth demand is to order for a Referendum for a political solution to Tamil people. These are all the demands made by *Dr. Kalaingar* during the recent meeting of the General Council of the DMK Party at Coimbatore. Finally, I would like to request, with folded hands, to the Minister of External Affairs to go through my speech and render justice to Sri Lankan Tamils.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Madam Speaker, how much time do I have?

MADAM SPEAKER: You have 26 minutes.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam Speaker, I will tailor my intervention accordingly. This is really an extraordinary

circumstance, in which we are discussing this very sensitive and deeply emotional issue. I do share and sympathise with the sentiments that my distinguished colleague, Shri T.R. Baalu, with whom we have had the benefit of working together in the same Cabinet and indeed all his other colleagues. He knows very well that whereas I sympathise with his sentiments, I have difficulty with some of the opinions that he has expressed. But that does not distract from the totality of the situation. This is a very unhappy, challenging and trying situation in which we discuss this subject. Our dear Government is clearly at its wits end. Now I recognise that for this Government with its capability challenged, also it is challenged by its own lack of capacity and competence for it to travel to its wits end, is not a very long journey. And that is precisely why it makes it so important that what we say here is recognised by the Government and acted upon with, at least, its residual competence that it can bring to demonstrate on the subject.

I do also wish to take this opportunity to express my sympathies with my dear and distinguished friend, the Minister of State for External Affairs. I did not want that this agony be inflicted upon him.

[Translation]

Because Roza fast is going on. I hope he will forgive me for giving trouble to him on such an occasion but I had not fixed this time. If it causes any hindrance in your namaz, kindly forgive me.

[English]

Madam, this particular discussion really is not subject to brilliant or rhetorical flights or really even speech making. Yet we cannot move away from identifying whatever be the substance of it. Therefore, let me, at the very beginning of the discussion, share with you as to where the NDA stood on the subject because these are five or six issues which will define our approach to the entire matter and which I continue to believe are still relevant and can still, if acted upon, find an answer to what appears to be an imbroglio.

The first is that the NDA stood for Sri Lanka's constitutional and territorial integrity. It appears that the UPA has also adopted this policy because it is the correct policy, it is the sane policy and we continue to stand for Sri Lanka's constitutional and territorial integrity.

There was a question raised about the thirteenth amendment. This amendment is an amendment of the Constitution of Sri Lanka. We stand for this amendment

but if the present Sri Lankan Government does not like to call it 13th amendment, they can call it 14th or 15th or whatever they choose but this amendment is a necessary step. It is a step that ought to be taken because it is directed at a certain purpose. That purpose ought to be fulfilled. That is what our recommendation would be and not any strict commitment, only to the phraseology of the word, though there is a symbolism to the word 13th amendment.

There is a third recommendation and a very strong assertion that I make to my friend in that beautiful country, Sri Lanka, that it must revert to peace and prosperity. But to revert to peace and lasting prosperity, they must make a distinction between Tamils and the LTTE. A great deal of the mistake arises by this confusion. It is possibly a confusion that afflicts some of us also. We need to remove this aspect of equating the LTTE with the totality of the Tamil population whether in Sri Lanka or the Tamil Diaspora or other Tamils, who have such enormous talent and ability and competence that the State of Tamil Nadu has given to India.

Madam, surely, when genes of competence were being distributed by the Creator, I feel cheated coming from the desert of Rajasthan, all the genes seem to have gone to Tamil Nadu! We have no 'competence' left.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you have no reason to feel cheated.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: But I do urge all of us to reflect on this distinction. I do not want to go into the origins of LTTE. How that original fault was committed is now history. That is not entirely relevant to our today's discussion. Therefore, I limit myself to what we can do to ourselves.

The next point is again a suggestion. I think, it makes a great deal of sense and also perhaps in Tamil Nadu, that we must make a distinction between minoritism and ethnicity. The Tamils in Sri Lanka are not simply a minority. They are an ethnic grouping and that must be recognized, respected and treated as such as an ethnic group. If we do that, then a great deal of the root of the problems and solution will be found by us. I say this because I realize that these were some of the planks of the NDA. This is not any total enunciation of policy. But I do want to add my view to a unanimous expression of view by the Tamil Nadu Assembly. That unanimous expression of views by the Tamil Nadu Assembly is a right, is a sovereign function and a duty, indeed a duty of the Tamil

Nadu Assembly, as presently elected, representing the State of Tamil Nadu. It does not behove anybody here or outside of India to belittle the views that the entire Assembly of Tamil Nadu has expressed. I do not wish to further labour this point. Surely, it must be understood because if I have time I will share a thought or two on the transformed nature of today's foreign policy.

Madam, there is one more thing that I will add briefly. This is what my distinguished colleague and the Leader of the Opposition had once raised and it is about Katchaitheevu. Now, this Katchaitheevu Island about which, I believe the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has lodged an appeal in the Supreme Court, was ceded by us to Sri Lanka principally to facilitate fishing. But the fishing rights of the Tamil fishermen were preserved fully. That is one. Secondly, there is a Catholic, if I am not mistaken, church. These are problems with our fishing it is entirely coastal fishing. It is not industrial fishing and because it is coastal fishery, in waters surrounding Katchaitheevu there will be occasions when Sri Lankan fishermen come, dry their nets, or Indian fishermen go there but those occasions must not ever be used to shoot at or kill Tamil fishermen. That happens because firstly we are not fully administering the understanding which surrounds the ceding of this island.

I can only urge the Government to ensure that this understanding is fully implemented. There is a second aspect to it. I do believe in it and I shared it with my distinguished colleague earlier that there is a need for us, for this Government to take steps because we have a coastal fishery and there are millions of fishermen all along from Gujarat to Bengal. You can circumnavigate coastal India. They are all coastal fishery. There is very little industrial fishery, so we must which stand with limited options which coastal fishery offers. Please work towards arriving at a SAARC Agreement or Memorandum of understanding or protocol, with all the countries of SAARC for coastal fishery.

Madam, I will be very brief now though I have not taken much time.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have time to speak.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would not take much time but these are the planks which have added to Tamil Nadu's present concerns. The foundation of the policy must be that there has to be a distinction now recognized by the Government between the Tamil people and the LTTE. It must be done and as a good neighbour, Sri Lanka must also recognize it.

There are two or three general points that I would like to make. There are two or three strands of foreign policy. One is what I call "Do Something Syndrome". I do not think that the wisdom of India's Foreign Policy is governed by it irrespective of what the situation is. But the reverse is even more killing and that is being uninvolved and or the "Do Nothing Syndrome". I appeal to the Government of India not to fall into either of these traps. There is an imperative need to recognize that India has a role to play not because we are a South Asian hegemon- we are not that - but because India has a role and responsibility towards its entire neighbourhood and it must provide that voice, that leadership and that guidance. It was rather a poignant intervention that the hon. Prime Minister had made earlier. I hope what I say will be understood.

Of course, nobody stands for corruption either. But there could also be corruption of policy and you could have a situation in which because of corruption of policy, the collective ill of inherited policy are borne by India today. Do I have to cite Jammu and Kashmir, do I have to cite Tibet, or China or the IPKF and the situation in Sri Lanka? But though I do not want to go into a litany of earlier errors, please do reflect upon it.

I conclude now by sharing with the House a very fine speech made by Her Excellency, the former President of Sri Lanka. I had the honour and the distinction of working with her for a great many years and we resolved a number of issues including what then appeared to be a very unpopular step which is the Free Trade Agreement with Sri Lanka which is now flourishing. Tamil Nadu has benefited; Kerala has benefited and Karnataka has benefited. Her Excellency Chandrika Kumaratunga – I will conclude with the quotation – chose a quiet July Sunday to speak her mind on the aftermath of a war that has ended more than two years back.

This is a news Report which quotes her.

"The victorious Government and the Sinhala community must comprehend that the Tamil community is different from the LTTE."

I applaud her for voicing that sentiment. I quote further:

"I too am glad, extremely happy, that the war has ended and terrorism has been defeated. But I cannot blind myself to the fact that although we have won the civil war, we have not even begun to win the battle for peace."

It is a very wise statement by a former President of Sri Lanka who, if I might mention Madam Speaker, is a victim of successive acts of terrorism. Her father, a very distinguished leader of Sri Lanka, her husband and others were casualties to terrorism. She herself has lost an eye to an attack on her. For her to say this really gives the great strength to people like us who are students of foreign policy and current affairs. But she is going on.

“An essential prerequisite for peace, a stable and strong Government and prosperity, is a democratic, pluralistic State. This is the only magic potion I know to bind together diverse peoples of a multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic, multi-religious and multi-cultural country like ours as one undivided and strong nation.”

And, it goes on. I do not wish to read the other parts of it. It is a longish speech. It is very worthwhile. I submit to my distinguished friends and colleagues from Tamil Nadu that if they were to go through the text effectively, they will find a great deal of sense, possibly in this also. We are beginning to move towards a final resolution of what has the troubled Sri Lankan nation for all these years let us and it in its endeavours.

Madam, as one of the small cogs in the NDA machinery, I had also endeavoured to work for the resolution of this issue for which we must continue to work. The theory of being uninvolved, which appears to be the policy of the Government of India, will not work. We have to remain involved because the people of Tamil Nadu, as an ethnic community, overspill in their sentiments, in their cultural foundations which we cannot ignore. If we do so it, we ignore it at the cost of the internal stability of India. As it is the internal stability of India is already greatly challenged for we have, at the helm of affairs, a severely challenged Government. Between these two, the answer that has to be found is the collective wisdom of all of us here.

With that appeal, Madam, on behalf of my Party, I conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Discussion under Rule 193 on the steps taken by Government of India for the relief and resettlement of Tamils in Sri Lanka and other measures to promote their welfare.

Madam, we know the relationship between India and Sri Lanka is based upon the shared historical, cultural, ethnical and civilisational ties.

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been following the Sri Lankan Tamils issue for the last three decades. I remember I was part of a 10-member team of hon. Members of Parliament who visited Sri Lanka in October, 2009.

We have the first-hand knowledge of rehabilitation process in the Island nation's North and East, after the war against LTTE. Sri Lankan forces defeated the LTTE 25 months ago. Enough devastation, demolition and destruction have been done by the Sri Lankan army by crushing the Tamils in the northern Sri Lanka. The 2009 war in Sri Lanka displaced three lakh people who were forced to live in rehabilitation camps within barbed wire fences for months together. No word can displace the mental agony and distress of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) persons. At present, there are 10,000 people living under inhuman conditions at the Camps. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Government should press the Sri Lankan Government to release them without any further delay.

After the Civil War was over on 22nd June, 2009, the UN Secretary General appointed a Panel of Experts to visit and study the real position. Specially, the Panel found credible allegations associated with the final stages of war between September, 2008 and 19th May, 2009. I quote: “From February, 2009 onwards, the LTTE started point-blank shooting of civilians who attempted to escape the conflict zone, significantly adding to the death toll in the final stages of the war. It also fired artillery in proximity to large groups of IDPs and fired from, or stored military equipment near, IDPs or civilian installations such as hospitals.” The Panel found five core categories of credible allegations against the Government of Sri Lanka. Thus, I quote: “In conclusion, the Panel found credible allegations that comprise five core categories of potential serious violations committed by the Government of Sri Lanka—1. killing of civilians through widespread shelling; 2. shelling of hospitals and humanitarian objects; 3. denial of humanitarian assistance; 4. human rights violations suffered by victims and survivors of the conflict, including both IDPs and suspected LTTE cadre; and 5. human rights violations outside the conflict zone, including against the media and other critics of the Government.”

At the same time, I quote: “The Panel's determination of credible allegations against the LTTE, associated with

the final stages of the war reveal six core categories of potential serious violations: 1. using civilians as a human buffer; 2. killing civilians attempting to flee LTTE control; 3. using military equipment in the proximity of civilians; 4. forced recruitment of children; 5. forced labour; and 6. killing of civilians through suicide attacks."

These reports reveal the real position of Sri Lanka. Our Government should press the Sri Lankan Government to facilitate the settlement of all these displaced people in the respective places.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the war came to an end in May, 2009. Due to war, around half a million people were displaced. Miseries and agonies still continue. Over two lakh displaced persons have still not been permitted to be resettled in their original places, even though those who have been allowed to go back to their villages are still living in temporary shelters. Moreover, thousands of people were rendered houseless; countless people were rendered homeless; more than 50,000 children and elders were miserably maimed; more than one lakh young ladies lost their husbands and became helpless widows.

More than 15 lakh people lost their kith and kin. Thousands of people who were imprisoned are experiencing living death in cells. More than 1 lakh students have been deprived of the gift of education.

Sir, our UPA Government is helping to rebuild the battered infrastructure in Northern Sri Lanka and catering to the livelihood concerns of the Tamils have marked spectrum Indian engagement with Sri Lanka in the past two post-war years to ensure an early return of normalcy.

Our Government announced a grant of Rs. 500 crore, in two instalments, for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka. Towards longer gestation project, our Government also promised to construct 50,000 permanent houses mainly for IDPs in Sri Lanka. Yesterday, we met MPs belonging to the Tamil National Alliance of Sri Lanka. They told us that only 100 houses have been built so far.

India has provided 4 million sheets of roofing and 40,000 tonnes of cement. Towards distribution of agricultural implements, India provided 95,000 packs of agricultural starter packs valued at 3.2 million US dollars to start the agricultural activities of the resettled people. Last year our Government supplied 500 tractors and 75 buses. I am sorry to say that the tractors supplied by our Government have been diverted to some other areas, particularly to non-Tamil areas. This is highly condemnable.

Sir, for the skill development of youth, our Government has built a Vocational Training Centre in the Muslim dominated Puttalam, apart from setting up another 2 such Centres in Batticaloa. We have also taken up a project to renovate 100 schools in Killinochi and Mullaitivu areas. We have also provided 1.1 million US dollar aid to Jaffna Teaching Hospital besides providing more than 1,400 limbs and we have also constructed 150 bed- hospital in Dickoya. The work on the Northern Railway in Sri Lanka is progressing between Medawachchiya to Talaimannar. Moreover, seven Indian Demining Teams are working to clear more areas in Northern Sri Lanka. Kankesanthurai Port is also to be developed by us. Fishing equipment and boats have been given to Tamil Fishermen to recommence their fishing operations. 175 boats were also distributed to Muslim IDPs in the West.

However, issues in reconciliation are still to be addressed. Those who went missing during the war are still to be traced. Political solution to meet the aspirations of Tamils is still to be addressed.

*Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to record in this august House that the contribution of Indian National Congress towards resolving the Sri Lankan Tamil issue is in no way less than what has been done by other parties, be it in Tamil Nadu or in the country as a whole. After the ethnic violence in 1983, India extended hospitality with an open heart to about 1½ lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees. Our country cannot forget the Annexure-C that was taken up to resolve the issue while our late lamented leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi was at the helm of affairs. It is only at the instance of our young Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi that all the militant groups and the Sri Lankan Government were brought to the negotiations table at Thimpu. I would like to record this in this august House while recalling the peace initiative taken by him with the December 19 Declaration. When Tamils in Sri Lanka faced the problem of being denied the supply of essential commodities, it is Shri Rajiv Gandhi who took steps to supply 19 items of essential commodities to the Tamils in the Northern Sri Lanka making use of our Air Force planes operated from the Bangalore Air base. History can not forget the valiant efforts of Shri Rajiv Gandhi to ensure supply of more than four tones of food materials taking our air force planes even if it amount violating their air space. In 1987 on 29th of July our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi went to Sri Lanka to sign a peace accord with the then President of Sri Lanka Shri J.R. Jayawardane. We also can not forget

... English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

an attempt on his life made by a naval sepoy who tried to hit Shri Rajiv Gandhi with the butt of his rifle. It must also be recalled that our leader Rajiv Gandhi was so compassionate that he had asked the Sri Lankan Government not to take any punitive action against that Sinhala armed forces man. At this moment I recall the presence of our late leader Shri G.K. Moopanar and our present Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the young promising leader who had avowed to take the country forward into the 21st century was done away with by a human bomb in Sriperumbudur in an inhuman way. The country can not forget and forgive this. Even after all these tragic incidents our leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi has come forward to make appeal to save a woman from the gallows though she was found involved in the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We now gratefully recall that sacrificing attitude of that leader. In the recently concluded local body elections in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka, Tamil National Alliance has won comfortably in a big way. At this juncture I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the nefarious activities of certain evil elements operating in Tamil Nadu spreading hatred and disaffection against the sovereignty of our nation. I urge upon the Union Government to ensure that our gullible youth do not get misled by these elements. The Government of India must have an eye on these people. The terrorism has met with its end but certain extreme elements are still there to foment trouble. The Government must be watchful.*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Government's main focus should be on the well being of Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka. The rehabilitation and re-building should be of the highest and the most immediate priority. The Government of India is their only hope. Political settlement with substantial devolution of powers on the basis of Thirteenth Amendment passed by the Sri Lankan Government should be the only solution.

The Indian Government should force Sri Lanka to: (i) begin genuine investigation into violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws; (ii) end up all State violence, release all displaced persons and continue to provide interim relief to all survivors, atrocities against civilians should come to an end, the Sri Lankan Government should investigate and discuss the fate and location of persons reported to have forcibly disappeared; (iii) to issue a public formal acknowledgement of its role and responsibility for extensive civilian casualties in the final stages of war.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the parliamentarians of India met the parliamentarians of Sri Lanka. There were eight Tamilian Parties and five

Sri Lankan MPs. The following must be done as a matter of urgency: (i) the so-called takeover of lands by Army under the guise of High Security Zones, etc. must be dismantled promptly; (ii) the Army must be withdrawn from the Northern and Eastern parts immediately; (iii) all 'land-grab' schemes must be halted; (iv) all political prisoners must be released forthwith; (v) a conducive atmosphere must be created in the North and East of Sri Lanka for the refugees in India to return and re-start their lives in their original places;

Six, along with lifting the state of emergency, there should be similar other provisions in other laws and the Prevention of Terrorism Act must be repealed.

In conclusion, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to point out that our hon. Minister of External Affairs Shri S.M. Krishna on August 4, in this august House has said that the highest priority was towards the rehabilitation and rebuilding of Northern Sri Lanka. A fair settlement of the political problem is of utmost importance.

In short, in Sri Lanka, Tamils should be treated as equals with the other classes in that island. Our Government should see that the Tamils get equality, liberty and fraternity. The Tamil community should live in peace and harmony.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak about the atrocities against the Tamilians in Sri Lanka under the Rule 193. It was my good fortune that Shri T.R. Balu and I issued the notice at the same time and that notice was accepted under the Rule 193 for discussion in this House. I have stood here to talk about that today. I just listened carefully to the speech of Shri T.R. Balu and our scholarly former Minister of External Affairs, Jaswant Singh also expressed his views. I was attentively listening to them. Madam Speaker also appealed to the House that we are discussing a very emotional and sensitive issue. The Minister of External Affairs is also seated here and I believe that after listening to everyone's opinion, he would definitely try to improve the relations between India and Sri Lanka.

Sir, not only in India but in the whole world, our Tamil brothers and sisters have had strong relations. I would like to remind everyone at the time of China attack on India in 1962 only Sri Lanka had challenged China's Army and asked them to retract. We would need to

seriously contemplate on the relations, between India and Sri Lanka from 1962 till present and we would need to find the reasons behind the souring of relations between the two nations. Madam Speaker was also appealing today to refrain from making any comments which might affect the improved relations between the two countries. I would not like to talk about that but first of all, I would like to say that during the war of 1962 and before that when we were quite young, there was radio Ceylon. That name — Ceylon ran been changed to Sri Lanka now. The Sinhalese people are the majority group there and they have always dominated there. Our Tamilian brothers are a minority there. They had relations with our country too. We have always had good relations with our Tamilian brothers in foreign countries. If seen in this context, I would say that I got a lot of books for studying. Almost one lakh Tamilians have been killed till now. This is an inhuman crime. They have been tortured. All of our hon. Members have given booklets. This is a cause of concern. I wish that this inhuman brutalities, genocide etc. must not be repeated now. Not only this there is a huge divide between Tamilians and Sinhale people. Our Tamilian brothers made a nationalist party there and the Tamilians have lived a life full of struggles for their autonomy and independence. They have endured mass killings on a large scale. At present, the situation there is pathetic as it has always been the youth were stopped from studying in the universities there what is the reason behind the constantly dwindling number of Tamilians in the Sri Lankan universities day by day. This is the reason why the Tamilian youth took up arms for autonomy. Not only this, they were harmed psychologically and their language was attacked. A library in Jafna was torched. Tamilians were killed in this attack but I would not like to go into this because it would prolong the speech and I would like the relations between the two countries to remain cordial. But I would like to say at least this much that atrocities against Tamilians must stop. Sir, just as the Britishers had tortured Indians, in the same way Sinhalese people have Torturing Tamilians in Sri Lanka. Even today, inhuman and barbaric crimes are taking place against them. Government of India should intervene in this matter. The Prime Minister or the Hon. Minister of External Affairs should initiate a dialogue. We are brothers and Tamilians reside in our country too. Our sympathies are with them and no atrocities against them should take place. I would not like to say this but the young people who took up arms there to form LTTE killed the President, Prime Minister and other Ministers in Sri Lanka. This should not have happened. There can be difference of opinion in politics but such fights have not taken place. The President

of that country and even the former Prime Minister of our country had been assigned. I do not want to dwell on this topic but I would like to say at least this much that our hon. Minister of External Affairs who is seated here would need to contemplate seriously on this matter. The atrocities against Tamilians should stop and the Tamilians students who want to study should get jobs. Today, they cannot even get a job. You should start a dialogue with their President and offer employment and business opportunities to them in our country. The Tamilians there who are related to India can look for employment and do business here so that their living standards may improve and they might become self-sufficient. Above all, the hon. Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of the Government of India should try to ensure that the mass killings do not reoccur. Even today, some incidents are taking place. I have observed that when a ship is captured in Somalia and our people are taken captives, it gives us enormous pain. The whole region and the country... Whenever atrocities take place against foreign nationals here, the respective governments of the concerned country intervene. Our Tamilian brothers are a minority there. No atrocities should take place against them. The Government should take this matter seriously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, our hon. Minister of External Affairs is present in the House. I, through you, would like to ask him about the meetings held between India and Sri Lanka till date about the agreement which have been signed by you including the progress in those meetings and the fall out till date? If there is a need to hold more talks, he should organize them. The hon. Chairman of Sri Lankan Parliament had visited here. This delegation had also come here. A few of our hon. members stood-up to oppose them. Mr. Chairman introduced. I did not like it. We do not want to do this. India's culture and civilization has been so strong over the ages that we have set an example for the rest of the world. We want to send across a message. 'Athithi Devo Bhav' has been the motto of India's civilization and culture. I would like to urge the senior Minister of External Affairs present here to immediately stop the murders of Tamilians in Sri Lanka. What does your foreign policy say about raising their living standards, employment, business and the business-economic agreements with Sri Lanka? Sri Lanka is our neighbouring country. If the relations with Sri Lanka deteriorate, we would be shamed in front of the entire world. We cannot take on the big countries. Our is a developing country which aspires to become developed. We should drive to end the atrocities and killings of the Tamilians to provide them employment. We should strive to do this only.

Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. I conclude my speech by associating myself with the issue raised by Shri Balu under Article 193.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I associate myself with an important issue raised by hon. Baalu Ji under Rule 193.

Sir, I would like to bring very important matter to the notice of the House and the country. The Foreign Minister is present in the House, India is establishing itself as a big emerging economy and strong nation in the world at the present time. In such situation, we need to re-consider our relation with our neighbours and our roles in such circumstances. We have seen that our neighbours Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka etc all are as a family. We had good relation with Nepal. Pakistan was carved out of India. Bangladesh was also carved out of India. Sri Lanka also was formed as a nation after being carved out of India. Our social, religious, geographical relations with Nepal have been from the ancient times. Certainly, since when the LTTE had been formed, atrocities against Tamils have been taking place continuously and India has tried continuously to solve the problems by its active participation. The time since when the Sri Lankan Government has ended its war against the LTTEs, certainly the Tamils residing in Sri Lanka feel that the Sri Lankan Government doubts that they have relations with the LTTEs while the Indian Government should convince the Sri Lankan Government very strongly that all Tamils living there are neither connected with terrorists nor have any participation in any type of terrorist activities. In this way the civilians have to suffer all types of atrocities. The Government of India will have to talk to the Sri Lankan Government about the safety and security of the Tamil people and make efforts to remove the discrimination against the Tamils. The new development has happened in the Indian ocean and the activeness of China has been increasing in this region. The biggest FDI investment in Sri Lankan made by India in the year 2010. China is lightening its grip there. It is a matter of concern strategically. Our former Defence Minister Shri Mulayam Singh Ji is seating here. He has always expressed the concern that if India needs to compete with or concern about any neighbour country, then that is China. Take any field whether it is tread, military, or any other, we need to supersede China in every field. I would like that there should be an all round development of the Tamil people whether it is health facilities or education. The Government of India helped with Rs. 500 crore in the year 2009. I want that India should help Sri Lankan Government more and more especially for the

development of the Tamils of north-east areas of Jafana so that the life facilities of the people would be better and they could live a happy life.

I would like to say one thing for sure. Firstly, Sri Lanka and India should start bi-lateral talks. If we are able to restore human rights there, then it is very good otherwise India should play a leading role. This issue has been already in the UNO. It is my personal opinion that India should make efforts to restore human rights of the Tamil people residing in Sri Lanka by taking this issue to the International Forum. I am saying that the people living there are more connected to us. This is because more than 10,000 Sri Lankan visit India every year, especially the people of Sinhala community come to India every year to visit Buddhist religious places. When our social relationships are so strong, then I would like that the Government should try to strengthen the ties more and more. The Tamils have to face a little problem for existing India. The rules for getting visas are very strict. Certainly, the Government of India should talk to the Sri Lankan Government for relaxing the visa rules so that the Tamil people could come and go India easily. I fully believe that the entire India and all parties feel deeply concerned about the issue of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Our whole nation stands by the Tamil people in any situation. We have been good relations with Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is an independent nation. We are also an independent nation. We also have some compulsions. Considering those compulsions, India should play its role in restoring the human rights of the Sri Lankan Tamils keeping a good relationship with Sri Lanka as being the neighbour of India. It should be the first priority of the nation.

I would definitely like to say to the hon. Minister that when he will give statements, he must assure in the House that the Government of India will make efforts for the betterment of the Tamil people residing in Sri Lanka. Tamil National Alliance Party is not dealing the internal matters in a democratic way there. Certainly, the Government of India should make this effort that the Sri Lankan Government should see all these matter in democratic manners. It should not be that the majority is being heard. We should proceed in this direction gradually towards developing good relations with one neighbours. There was the representation of every class in Sri Lanka. As there is representation of every religion and every class from the House to road in India. India should make efforts to create such environment in its neighbouring countries in the same way. I welcome that such situation has been created in Bangladesh due to the attempts of India in recent time. In the same manner India should

make efforts for creating the environment in Sri Lanka. I say again and again that the more the Government of India make efforts to improve the lives of the Tamils, the better it would be.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the condition of Tamil origin people in Sri Lanka cannot be described. Similarly we cannot describe the education and medical facilities they are receiving as well as the repression from all sides, that they are subjected to Sri Lanka is our neighbouring country and we have stood by it despite all boundations and limitations. The treatment that the local Tamilians of that country are receiving is not good at all. Forget about democratic rights. I have seen a film. Shri Yaiko had visited here and he gave me a film about Tamilians.

14.00 hrs.

After watching that film one cannot imagine how people are being destroyed there. If our country does not think about them and listen to their woes then who else will. It is true that our relations must be good, but at what cost. The entire people there have been converted into second class citizens. Our Government has made a lot of efforts to talk about this issue but that has not yielded any results. Those talks have not brought any relief there. The talks have really disturbed the Tamilians in Sri Lanka and the entire people of Tamil Nadu are too concerned in this regard. If the people of Tamil Nadu are in problem then how J g g can there be peace in India. Their problem is our problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to urge the Government that it is good that they have held talks but it must be ensured that the human rights are secured. In our country we protect the human rights of our citizens. Sri Lanka and India share long historical association. They want to uproot that heritage and the Sinhali people solely want to rule Sri Lanka. It is all right till that but what cannot be tolerated is that they behave badly with Tamilians and treat them as second class citizens. This is a difficult thing for Indian to digest. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of External Affairs that ever since the session has begun, Balu Ji alongwith all the other Members from Tamil Nadu are desperate to raise this issue. But looking at the situation of the House, this issue has been raised here with a lot of difficulty. These people have been trying since long to raise this issue here. Hon. Minister, the situation in our neighbourhood including Nepal is very difficult. A civil society movement is running in this country but in Nepal, the entire civil society and the

entire nation is in trumoil. In Nepal Government is formed and dissolved quiet often. We share almost all kind of relationship with Nepal. India and Nepal have very similar dialects, culture, manner and relationships. It shares 900 kms of Indian border with states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Our External Affairs policy is useless to the extent that despite having 5 such a close relationship with it we are bound by its situation, democracy and permanent peace. Similarly Tamilians in Sri Lanka are very much disturbed and bothered. The condition of hospitals and schools is very poor there, the Military there has destroyed all the houses and every thing else there, these two countries are definitely our neighbour countries. It is part of India's external policy that there must be peace and stability in both these countries but apart from this we must also be aware of citizen's independence there as we are in our own country. Both these countries are like our two hands, they are a part of our nation's body. There are separate countries but any kind of disturbance there also disturbs us. Therefore, I would like to urge the hon. Minister of External Affairs that though talks have been held but that should not be useless, this time it must be useful, and it must be with a lot of pressure and humiliation of Tamilians in that country must be stopped. We have been with them for centuries. We share a relationship with them. There is only a sea between both the countries. Tamil Nadu and Tamilians are one and the situation there is deteriorating we must check that and find out a solution to this problem. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say only this much that its not only Tamil Nadu, infact our entire country is standing with Tamil Nadu because it is a special place of our country. No state in the country can even be free from the obligation of the people of Tamil Nadu. The first constitutional amendment was made just due to the struggle of the weaker section of the society in Tamil Nadu. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Ji and Periyar Saheb have not done any meager job for the poor people of this country. Therefore, I would like to say that Tamil Nadu is the land of Periyar, who took up the biggest fight for poor people against the caste system of our country. That changed the caste system scenario of the country but India will not become the super power of this world only by our talks, rather it will become a super power only if we are able to eradicate the caste system as said by Periyar Saheb.

I would like to request the hon. Minister that this require some more effort. We must find a way out for the problems and desperation of people of Tamil Nadu and the Tamilians in Sri Lanks. This is my request to you that our pledge to find a way out of it must be a little more strong.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia is allowed to associate himself with Shri Sharad Yadav Ji.

[English]

*SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Tamils in Sri Lanka must have equality and equal opportunities and we are raising this issue now in this august House. The vexed issue is yet to be resolved and stumbling block is the militarisation of the Tamil areas even after the end of the armed clashes between the militants and the Sri Lankan army two years back. When the armed clashes were at the height of it, the Sri Lankan army violated basic human rights and let loose atrocities. That State army was violating even the basic norms to be adopted during war period. Their Air force heavily shelled and bombarded the Tamil areas and did not spare even the no-war zones and attacked even the hospitals, schools and worship places. People were confined to restricted areas in the name of rehabilitation camps and were starved to death. People who wanted to surrender were shot dead and were tortured. This has been documented by a three member UN panel constituted at the instance of the UN Secretary-General. We have now before us the question as to how we are going to get punishment to those who have committed the excesses and identifying those who have committed the same. Hence we urge upon that there must be a high level inquiry and the culprits must be brought to book. People who have lost their houses and kept in the camps must be sent back to their originally inhabitant areas. The rehabilitation measures should be speeded up as they are progressing at a slow pace now and they are getting delayed now. I would like to point out that the financial and other assistances extended by our Government to rebuild their houses have not reached the needy Sri Lankan Tamil peoples. The Sri Lankan Government is not coming out with the list of those who have been arrested from the high security zone till date. We would like to urge upon the Government that adequate steps must be taken to free those who have been arrested under the suspicion that they may have LTTE links. We must ensure that the Sri Lankan Tamils live with honour and self-respect having been assured of safety and security. Normalcy must return in their lives so that they may regain the peace they have lost. Even after the end of the civil war, the Sri Lankan armed forces are still occupying and continue to encroach upon the Tamil

inhabitant areas. In order to set up army camps not only the Government land, but also the provided land areas are being taken over. This will only lead to further tension and possible clashes in the future. This militarisation process will not only harm the Tamils now, but will affect all the peoples speaking various languages in Sri Lanka in the future. Hence we fervently appeal to all the democratic forces to oppose this militarisation by the Sri Lankan authorities.

During the armed clashes that went on for many years, emergency was enforced for a very long time. Even after the end of those clashes, emergency still continues and the emergency has not been lifted as yet. I urge upon the Government of India to intervene and impress upon the authorities of that island nation to lift emergency at least now. That Government has not implemented especially the provisions of the 13th Amendment that came about as per the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. The Sri Lanka Government has not kept its word and has gone back from its promise to go in for devolution of power to the Tamils and carving out a Tamil home-land merging northern and eastern provinces. In India, the States do not enjoy more powers but still the law and order and the police force come under the State Governments. Recently, the President of Sri Lanka in an interview has stated that the police force and the laws related to land and land-ownings would be vested with the National Government at the Centre. This will only be diluting the concept of devolution of powers to the provinces. We would like to point out that this would not help us to resolve the Sinhala-Tamil conflicts. It is only when all the political parties in Sri Lanka are taken to the negotiating table and made to understand the need for devolution of powers that can be a thorough understanding of the existing problems and its resolution.

Secondly, I would like to urge upon the Government to see upon the displaced peoples are allowed to go back to their original inhabitations to be resettled.

Thirdly, those who committed the excesses during the armed clashes must be identified through a high level inquiry committee and the culprits must be brought to book.

Fourthly, the army's intervention in the administration in both northern and eastern provinces must come to an end. Emergency must be withdrawn. We urge upon the Government of India to take up strongly with the Sri Lankan authorities to restore normalcy and extend to all Tamils their democratic rights.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

The Government of India has extended assistance to Sri Lankan Tamils to be resettled and we must ensure whether that has been really reaching the Tamils who needed them. We have before us several complaints that the Tamils are not getting the assistance they were extended with.

I would like to point out to the deriding comments made by the Secretary of Defence to Sri Lanka about the unanimous resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu. When we talk of Sri Lanka, we always take care and often reminded that it is our friendly country, but that has been left to winds by the authorities there in Sri Lanka. They have criticized the unanimous resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu. Had our External Affairs Ministry summoned the Sri Lankan High Commissioner to India and brought to his notice the unanimous resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu, this situation might not have arisen. I would like to emphatically record in this august House that the Government of India must have strongly condemned the deriding comments made by the Secretary of Defence to Sri Lanka against the unanimous resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu.

I urge upon the Government of India to take note of the fact that as an emerging power in the comity of nations we have a bounden duty to take note of a UN Panel Report that indicts those who have committed crime against lakhs of innocent, unarmed civilians and killed them. I urge upon the Government to take suitable and effective steps to bring to book the culprits and the war criminals.

With this I conclude.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue which is being discussed today, is a highly debated and discussed issue in this august House. It has been discussed through Starred Questions in Lok Sabha as well as in Rajya Sabha. In this House, it has also been raised by way of an Adjournment Motion, through the Calling Attention and even during 'Zero Hour'.

I have seen personally Shri Vaiko, who was our colleague at that time and hon. Shri T.R. Baalu and we had discussed this issue. Now, Shri Baalu has raised this issue today in order to protect the humanity in Sri Lanka. I am adhering to the hon. Speaker's direction as she has already cautioned us that the issue that we are discussing today is really a very dangerous and very sensitive issue.

Before going to the main debate, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for External Affairs, who is a former Chief Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna. I am grateful to Shri Ahamed also. Yesterday, I had a discussion with him relating to some Tamilians, some Oriyas and some Biharis who are now in Tripoli, the capital of Libya, where I have been seven days back when the bombardment took place. Even the President of the Peace Mission, Dr. Paul, is also barricaded.

I have already appealed to the Prime Minister. I am already writing D.O. letters to Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister. I would request hon. Minister for External Affairs to see that their lives are saved and also request him to intervene. The hon. Minister told me today and day before yesterday also that they are trying to get some information, but the channel of information is totally disrupted. I would request him to try again and again. He may please try to have it from Sudan also where there are more Oriya people. Though this is not covered in the subject of discussion for today's debate, yet I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, and also of this House, to save and protect Oriya people trapped over there.

I may now come to the main debate. I can draw the attention of the hon. Deputy-Speaker that I have been to Jaffna in the year 1991 when the Government had organized one international colloquium relating to Social Workers' Conference. At that time, Shri Biju Patnaik was the Chief Minister and I was his cabinet colleague. At that time, I had personally seen the tragic conditions of Tamilians.

I have seen with my eyes today the photographs that were presented to me by the Tamilians, which were pasted in the book. You should see as to how the children and women are brutally murdered, and how the butchers are butchering them. It is beyond humanity, and one cannot tolerate it. I have personally seen it with my own eyes.

The land is ours. *Mati janmoru urbaro, manusho janmaru barbara.*

[Translation]

Sail in fertile by birth.

[English]

The soil is fertile by birth, but

[Translation]

The man is brutal by birth.

[English]

The man is brutal by birth. One can see that brutality if you see how the Tamilians are being pushed beyond the ethics of humanity. We are propagating in the UNO, and particularly, drawing their attention and telling them about plunging war against war to promote peace. What is this war? I have seen it personally, and I feel it.

You can show that book to the hon. Deputy Speaker and hon. Speaker, which was presented to me yesterday and tears will come in your eyes after seeing it. Nowhere has this happened in the world. ...*(Interruptions)* We think globally, but we should work locally. I know that the Tamilians are having high heritage and literature. You go and see the Jaffna University. It is totally ransacked and damaged. You go and see the hospitals. Where will the patients go? You should go and see the ocean where the fishermen go every day. The ocean belongs to everybody; the world belongs to everybody; the soil belongs to everybody; and the wind is ours, but our people are being killed. We lost a great Prime Minister of our country. At the same time, they also lost their Prime Minister and other leaders too despite all this.

Our Parliament; our Prime Minister; and our hon. Minister should intervene as Rs. 500 crore is nothing. I pray to make it Rs. 5,000 crore. Every day, people are eating and digesting crores and crores of rupees in the name of scams. Why do you not sanction Rs. 5,000 crore immediately to provide shelter, and for maintaining their livelihood? I pray, through you, to the august House that one should fight for humanity, and saving humanity must be the greatest order of this august House.

We have long association with the Sri Lankan people. Shri Biju Patnaik's Government provided shelter in Dandakaranya project. I have seen in Malaysia and Indonesia that Tamilians are great in the field; they are laborious; they are great workers; and they till the land like farmers. They are cultivators earning money for their livelihood, and this has to be maintained.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to participate now in the discussion on this very sensitive issue of Sri Lanka Tamils. I thank most of our colleagues who participated in this very serious matter, and expressed their views emotionally and sincerely. They want to see that somehow we solve this problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

I want to make an objection to the fact that originally we have given the notice and included the subject as "Alleged killing of Sri Lankan Tamils by Sri Lankan Army in the year 2009 as recently revealed in the UN Report."

Even the revised List of Business of August 10, 2011, Wednesday, once again, mentions the topic as: "To raise a discussion on the alleged killing of Sri Lankan Tamils by Sri Lankan Army in the year 2009 as recently revealed in a United Nation's Report." This is the exact topic that we had given. But what made you to change this topic and bring some other thing is something that I could not understand. Why is our Indian Government so hesitant and fearful of Sri Lanka? That is how I will put it. It is fear. Once the notices are given by all our Members and you have put it in the Bulletin, why have you changed the title? Why are you putting a restriction on us by saying that we should not discuss about the killings of Tamils by the Sinhalese Army?

We may be good friends, that is, Sri Lanka may be a good friend of India, but that is a different issue. We have to develop friendship with all our neighbouring countries. While India is trying to do that, how are they reacting? What about Pakistan and what are they doing? What about Nepal, Bangladesh and China? What kind of friendship they are having with us? In the same way, what is Sri Lanka doing? Actually, Sri Lanka is blackmailing India. I can say that they are pretending to be a friend of India, but actually they are not our real friends. The Government of India called the President of Sri Lanka on the Republic Day function and honoured him as the Chief Guest. But what did their Defence Secretary say in his country? "We are having some more friends. We do not have to bite whatever you are saying", that is what their Defence Secretary said recently. Immediately after this, the President of Sri Lanka went to China to show that their friendship is developing and also to show that he is more friendlier with China than with India. That is what they are doing.

Therefore, why have you changed the topic through which we wanted to discuss what the UN Report has actually said? That is what we wanted to discuss. It is about human rights violation. As our friend has said, it is all about human rights violation. Forget about which country or where. Wherever human rights are violated, it is our bounden duty to raise it here in India. It was not only in India, this issue was raised even in USA and they have passed a resolution on it. Similarly, even in UK also, they have raised this issue and then passed a resolution. What is wrong with it if we want to discuss this matter in the Parliament of India, especially when it is about human rights violation?

Secondly, the hon. Minister of External Affairs made a Statement recently. I see three points as very important in the Statement made by our External Affairs Minister. He says:

"The end of the long period of armed conflict in Sri Lanka in May, 2009, left around 3,00,000 Internally Displaced Persons living in camps in Northern Sri Lanka and general devastation of infrastructure in the affected areas."

That is what he has said. Merely because of this War, 3,00,000 Tamils have been displaced. The next point is:

"The end of the long conflict in Sri Lanka has also raised questions relating to the conduct of the War. We have, in this context, noted a report issued by the Panel of Experts constituted by the United Nations Secretary-General on Accountability in Sri Lanka."

This is your Statement from where I am quoting. Here, you have not mentioned as to what the findings of the Panel of Experts were. You have simply stated that it was based on the Report of the UN.

Another aspect that you have mentioned is about the Thirteenth Amendment. I want to quote further from your Statement:

"There have also been public reactions to the telecast of 'Channel 4' documentary entitled 'Sri Lanka's Killing Fields'."

These are all the aspects that you have mentioned. That is why we have given the notices for taking up this issue. It is not that voluntarily, we have given those notices. It was based on the Statement of the Minister of External Affairs only that we have given the notices to discuss the 'Sri Lankan Army's atrocities and the killing of Tamils'.

The hon. Speaker has every right to change the topic. The Presiding Officer has the prerogative. But at the same time, when our friends are expressing something, you have to listen. We are not criticizing any neighbouring country purposefully because that is not our intention.

We are only discussing this here. That is why, Sir, regarding this, a unanimous resolution was passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly by the elected Government. You have to give respect for that. You are by-passing the Tamil's interest and their feelings. He said that there may

be conflict in India. Why I am telling this? It reflects all sections of Indian aspirations because not only Tamilians are speaking now, all other sections of Indian people are speaking; they are expressing. This consists of all India, not only of Tamil Nadu. You have to take into account. That is why, our Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Madam recently brought a Resolution as soon as the Assembly was constituted. The first Resolution which she brought is this. It says:

"Perarignar Anna has said that the culture of Tamils is not to be subservient to others and not to make others subservient."

This is not our intention. Tamil are not like that. We want to be friendly with others. We do not want to have any enemy with others. That is the concept which our Hon'ble former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Perarignar Anna has said.

"Tamil people with such noble ideals are spread all over the world. Linguistic and cultural umbilical cord between Tamils in Tamil Nadu and Tamils in Sri Lanka is known to all."

This is emotional relationship, they were neighbours and friends. Also our ethnical relationship is there. Not only in Sri Lanka, but in most of the places wherever Tamil people are there, they are having some culture. Our country's main purpose is to preserve our culture and language. We have to peacefully live there. Our Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Madam Dr. Jayalalitha ji said:

"Though Sri Lanka became independent, the Tamils living in that country were struggling for many years against the injustice of treating them as second class citizens."

Our country is a multilingual country. We are having so many things but it is only one India. We are respecting all. It is Indian culture. We want to see that all minorities should be respected. We are fighting for that. Our Government is also telling that we are protecting the minorities. What about Tamils there? They are treated as second class citizens. They do not have any rights at all. That is why, they are fighting for that.

"Instead of appreciating the justness of their demands and ensuring that Tamils in Sri Lanka lead life with dignity, equal rights and self-respect through necessary Constitutional Amendment, Sri Lankan Government was taking all actions to exterminate them."

But even when we are making this kind of efforts, they are not listening and not stopping extermination of the Tamils there.

Then what about the UN Panel Report? You have not mentioned that I want to point out that the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Jayalalithaa ji has passed the Resolution in Tamil Nadu Assembly and she mentioned that:

“The Panel appointed by the Secretary-General of United Nations Organisation found the following serious credible allegations against the Sri Lankan Government.

- (i) the killing of civilians through widespread shelling;
- (ii) shelling of hospitals and humanitarian objects;
- (iii) denial of humanitarian assistance;
- (iv) human rights violations suffered by victims and survivors of the conflict including both IDPs and suspected LTTE cadre; and
- (v) human rights violations outside the conflict zone including against the media and other critics of the Government.”

These are the things which the UN panel has found and the report was submitted. We expected a mention of it but Hon'ble External Affairs Minister missed it in his statement. Therefore, our Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister made a Resolution which says:

“Therefore, this Assembly resolves to urge the Government of India to take up with the United Nations Organisation and to declare those found guilty of such war crimes as war criminals.”

It is the bounden duty of our Government. The Assembly passed the Resolution requesting you to take this to the UNO and see that they are declared as war criminals. If at all they have not done, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister may do it. That is all. They are not gaining anything.

“Further, this Assembly resolves to urge the Government of India to initiate action by working with the other nations for the imposition of an economic embargo on the Government of Sri Lanka till the Tamils who are now living in camps are resettled in their own places and are allowed to live with dignity and with equal constitutional rights on par with Sinhalese.”

This is the Resolution. There is nothing wrong in that. Our friend Shri Jaswant Singhji said that the recently elected Tamil Nadu Government has passed the first Resolution. We have formed the Government in the State after getting majority. This Resolution is the aspiration of the seven crore Tamil Nadu people. We are requesting the Government to take up this Resolution. We are not asking for anything. We know our limitations. We would request the Government of India, we would like to request the hon. Prime Minister, we would like to request the External Affairs Minister about this. That is all we can say. That is why, we are raising this issue here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I am raising a very important issue. This is a very sensitive matter. I know about the limitations of time. In spite of that, I would request you to allow me to say a few more things. I am not going to take much time of the House. I would refer to only points because our friends have already explained the whole history of the sufferings of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. I do not want to go into the details as to how the Sinhalese are treating the Tamils. I am limiting myself to what we want.

As our friend has said, the Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka has criticized the Resolution and also our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I raised this issue during 'Zero Hour'. This is a condemnable thing. We are not casting aspersions on anybody. When the Resolution was passed in the Assembly, it was passed on to the Union Government. I said it in the beginning itself that in the *India Today*, it has been said that the US State Department has warned recently and said that an international mechanism should have to be brought to investigate war crimes in Sri Lanka. Even USA has said this. Why I am telling this is that there is nothing wrong in saying that. The UK and some other European countries have also uttered this view. All countries have been raising these kinds of issues.

The UN estimate is that over 40,000 Tamil civilians died during the last stages of war. The Sri Lankan Army was accused of firing shells and bombing areas designated as 'safe zones'. The UN report itself says that 40,000 Tamil civilians are killed by the Sri Lankan Army. But the actual estimate is that more than a lakh people have died. The place where still one lakh people are staying is also fenced with barbed wires.

I would now like to come to the action part. I would say that the lands are being acquired from Tamils in the North and Eastern parts of Sri Lanka for setting up Army camps. But no proper compensation has been given. They want to encroach some more lands and see that the Army can be settled there to threaten the Tamil people. That is the thing they are doing. The Indian Government gives an impression as though it wants to promote bilateral relations between Sri Lanka and India without hindrance of the issue of Tamils. This is what we are feeling. It appears that it wants to see that the issue dies a natural death. Is it a deliberate strategy of the Indian establishment? I want to know this. Why are you postponing this? India is pursuing a strategic policy towards Sri Lanka as being a friend at the cost of Tamils living there. The Government of India had allocated Rs. 500 crore. What happened to that? I would like to know whether they have spent it properly. Some of our friends have said that only Rs. 100 crore has been given and the remaining Rs. 400 crore has been taken away by the Sinhalese. Whatever we are supplying, that is given to some other party.

There is one more point. How was our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi treated when he visited Sri Lanka? Everybody knows about it. Our friends from the Congress said about how we should treat our guests. I also respect that we should treat our guests with respect. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi went to Sri Lanka as a guest, what respect did he get on that day?

They tried to kill him when he was taking the Guard of Honour. That was the treatment the Sinhalese gave to our former Prime Minister. When he went there as their guest, they made an attempt to kill him then and there. That is what Sri Lanka is. Sri Lanka is pretending but it is not trying to help. As I said in the beginning, Sri Lanka is threatening us that if we do not remain friendly with Sri Lanka and unnecessarily interfere in the Tamils issue they will try to get friendly with China. China is already there. Somebody has already referred to Kachchatheevu. What is Sri Lanka doing in Kachchatheevu? They have allowed Chinese to fish in those waters. In the name of fishing in those waters, Chinese people are entering Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka also made an agreement with China to bring in a lot of capital. Chinese conquering presence is there more or less. What are they doing?

When Rajiv Gandhi visited Sri Lanka, he signed an accord with Jayawardene which referred to the 13th amendment of the Sri Lankan Constitution. Have they

done it? According to the Rajiv-Jayawardene Accord, they were to merge the Eastern and Northern parts together and see that a separated area is created there for Tamils to live in. Did they implement that accord? According to 13th amendment, they were supposed to give equal rights to Tamils also. Have they given equal rights?

I would request the hon. Minister of External Affairs, through you, Sir, the resolution passed in Tamil Nadu by hon. Jayalalithaaji be implemented. That includes the demands that war criminals be punished, they should be tried through the UN, and embargo be put.

What we request is that till the Sri Lankan Tamils are settled this embargo be implemented there. Thank you very much.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Sir, the hon. Member mentioned about the change of the wording of the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no need to reply.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I am not replying to him. But as the mover of the motion I would like to clarify that initially the motion submitted by the DMK read like this: "Killing of 40,000 and above Sri Lankan Tamils and follow up action taken by the United Nations and the subsequent report." But, Madam Speaker in her wisdom changed the wording to read like this. This was because various parties have given various ratings. Probably he wanted to rectify things.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Mr. Shailendra Singh's resolution was also like that. How has it changed? Who allowed it to be changed?

*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the human rights violations and the genocide attacks on the Sri Lankan Tamils. I would like to appeal to the Government of India to take necessary steps and suitable actions to ensure that the Tamils there get equality and equal treatment while the human rights violators meet the nemesis.

We need to know why these excesses have been perpetrated? What is happening there? Right from 1956, the Tamils have been struggling to have equality and equal opportunities. The Tamil population in Sri Lanka was 35 per cent in 1956 and that has been reduced to

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

24 per cent now. In the Government services there, the Tamils have got only 7 per cent. To go a step further, no position is given to Tamils in the Sri Lankan armed forces. Even the 3 per cent carved out for them is not available to Tamil in both northern and eastern provinces. After stripped of many of their rights and losing equal status, the Tamils who have been rendered as second-rate citizens are continuously taking up their cause. Their peaceful struggle which commenced in 1956 went on till 1983. It is only after a severe attack on them by the might of the State, they took to arms and inevitably the struggle turned out to be armed clashes leading to violent attacks. Ever after that that country has gone through several strife, conflicts, struggles and sufferings.

In 1983, when the Sinhala army attacked the Tamils brutally, the then Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi Ji sent food materials to the affected Tamils. I would like to call Sri Lankan army as Sinhala army because it has no place for Tamils. In 1987, when the situation worsened again, our popular Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, went in for evolving a Peace Accord to ensure protection, safety and security for the Tamils. He provided for in that Accord a way out to carve out a Tamil home-land merging both the northern-eastern provinces the Tamil dominated areas. The Accord also provided for more of devolution of power with autonomy within the framework of Sri Lankan Constitution. But that amendment to their constitution has been ignored and neglected by the Sri Lankan Government. It is said that their Supreme Court annulled it. Even today the Tamils live there as the second-rate citizens. More than 1, 46,000 Sri Lankan Tamils have been killed by the State machinery and in the clashes. More than 5 lakhs of Tamils have fled from their homes and have sought refuge in various countries of the world. In India alone there are about 1.5 lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees put up in various refugee camps. I would like to ask of this Government as to why we are turning a Nelson's eye and neglect our responsibility to take up the cause of the suffering Tamils in our neighbourhood even though that has been going on for so many years now that too at a time when we have been claiming of a legacy of peaceful co-existence and a constitution that proclaims about our role in establishing equality around. I would like to express my apprehension and record it in this august House that the Government of the neighbouring country that commits atrocities against its own peoples who have cultural ties with our country may rise against our country one day soon. We have been repeatedly saying that Sri Lanka is our friendly nation. At the end of the civil war there, the President of that country states that their victory was

possible with the role of India in it. A President, who clamoured over a victory in a civil war, stated that India's backing and assistance was fully there to win that war. I would like to ask this Government that it must clarify as to how our country helped Sri Lanka. It has to be noted that Sri Lanka is an island nation and we are its immediate neighbouring country and we must also note that Sri Lanka has brought no inimical country as it is situated away from every other country. If India has extended arms and weapons and equipments to Sri Lanka, we must bear in mind that it may be used against us only in future. Only we are saying that it is a friendly country. When we had Indo-Pak war to liberate Bangladesh, Sri Lanka allowed itself to be used as a Pakistani Army Base. We must not forget this. The army planes were flying over our air space then. Sri Lanka has always been acting against our interests. Even today it is reported that Chinese and Pakistani army camps and installations are there in Sri Lanka. I do not know how we are still calling Sri Lanka as our friendly country.

Taking note of serious human rights violations and genocidal attacks on innocent civilians at the instance of the UN Secretary-General, a three Member UN Panel was sent there. The report submitted by that UN Panel has brought to light clearly the human rights violations and the war crimes. Several countries have raised their voice against that regime in that neighbouring country and have taken up with the UN to proceed further and bring to book the culprits. More than 47 countries have moved a resolution in this regard. At a time when we seek a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, we must take note of the move by 47 countries about the human rights violations and war crimes committed in Sri Lanka. I am afraid, we should not make ourselves vulnerable before the world that might ask us as to how a country that cannot ensure peace in its neighbourhood can seek to be a Member of UN Security Council to ensure world peace. I urge upon the Government of India to support the Resolution moved by 47 countries. At least this opportunity could be better utilised to bring about a lasting political solution in that island nation.

Recently, the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu move a unanimous Resolution in this regard. It even spelt out that an economic embargo could be brought against Sri Lanka. It could be used as a tool against Sri Lanka to bring it round the corner and to the negotiations table to bring about a durable solution. I urge upon the Union Government to follow suit with the Government of Tamil Nadu and bring about a similar Resolution and have it passed in the Parliament of India. We cannot remain a

mute spectator to violations of human rights in our neighbourhood and we also must realise that it is the anguish and the pain of about 7.5 crore of people in Tamil Nadu who have cultural ties and emotional attachment with the Tamils in Sri Lanka. I urge upon the Union Government to speed up the possible positive steps to ensure peace and protection to the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

I urge upon the Government of India not to come in the way of any possible UN action against the Sri Lanka and instead it must support the actions initiated by certain other countries of the world. Government of India must ensure the justice to the Tamil people of Sri Lanka. The Resolution moved by about 47 countries based on the findings of the UN Panel must have support of India. Equality and equal opportunities must be available to the Sri Lankan Tamils. We have a definite role to play there and ensure safety and security to the Tamils of Sri Lanka.

In the name of friendly country, Sri Lanka cannot go on and India cannot afford to keep quiet for long. Sri Lanka can go against India also. Hence we should not blindly believe Sri Lanka. We need to review our diplomatic relations with the Sri Lanka ascertaining fully whether Sri Lanka is our real friendly country or not. India is a big country and an emerging power and we should not be taken lightly and we should not allow ourselves to be disappointed at the hands of our small neighbouring country whom we take to be a friendly country. With these words of caution, I would like to conclude my speech.

*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my esteemed colleagues who spoke ahead of me have brought to the notice of this august House the current prevailing situation in Sri Lanka and the plight of Tamils there. Particularly I would like to refer to the speech made by Shri Patasani of Biju Janata Dal, who identified himself more with the Tamils and their problems. Almost all of them have reiterated that the Sri Lankan Tamils are treated as second rate citizens in that country. As was rightly pointed out by Shri T.R. Baalu and Dr. Thambidurai, the problem is not of recent origin. When India won its freedom, Mohammad Ali Jinnah raised his voice for a separate Pakistan and that is why India was partitioned and two nations were carved out. Britishers annexed two separate nations ruled by Tamils and Sinhalese separately. When the Britishers left unified Ceylon, which is now Sri Lanka, two nations were not there. It is also to be noted that Tamils took the lead to win freedom for the entire unified country from the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Britishers. Tamils only wanted devolution of powers and share in power and did not ask for a separate country at that point of time. Now, they suffer that action of theirs.

Right from 1956, till date they have been agitating and fighting for their rights. Their struggle which started as a peaceful Gandhian movement was ignored by and large by the Sinhalese majority and the Tamils were continued to be treated as second rate citizens, denied of their legitimate rights. Continuous treatments as second rate citizens and denial of equal rights and violent attacks by the Armed Forces on them have forced the Tamil youth to take to arms. Helplessly they sought the help of arms and arm struggle. Now we find ourselves in a situation where even taking the name of LTTE is considered to be inappropriate. The world has opened its eyes now. Many of the countries have now accepted that it is true that human rights have been violated in Sri Lanka. The three member UN Panel Report clearly points out to the genocide with the help of arms supply from several countries of the world. Sri Lankan Government has trampled upon the human rights of Tamils and the State has resorted to war crimes. They have wiped out Tamils using banned arms prohibited by the Geneva Convention. What is the solution? I do not want to go into the same arguments advanced by others.

I would like to point out that the Tamil militants won back the Tamil dominated region from the clutches of the Sri Lankan authorities and they were running a separate nation in the name of Tamil Eelam. India was in the forefront to help Sri Lanka to finish them off. What is prevailing there now? We now hesitate to even raise issues in a sane manner. If we are apprehensive about raising our voice, who is there to protect the interests of Tamils there? Even at a time when the entire world has come forward to raise its voice sympathizing with the Tamils, we are still backtracking. We are now discussing here in this august House about the rehabilitation measures this Government has taken to help the Tamils in Sri Lanka. A similar discussion took place in the Sri Lankan Parliament two days back. Mr. Sreendran, a Member of Parliament belonging to the Tamil National Alliance has raised his voice in their Parliament stating that unidentified people are attacking innocent Tamils in their habitats. The panic that was created in the East has now spread to North. Such violent armed attackers come even naked with arms and attack wildly innocent people and when they are given a chase, they run away and enter Army camps and Police Stations without any check. When complaints are lodged, action is taken against the innocent public. What kind of justice is this?

In Jaffna areas where people live with panic, these incidents have spread in Killinochi and in Bharathipuram where people have to spend sleepless nights apprehending the unexpected attack by unidentified men. This is what is prevailing in Sri Lanka now where Tamils continue to live in fear without safety and security. When this is the state of affairs available there, as informed to their Parliament, we, in Indian Parliament, are talking about the assistance we have extended to them for the rehabilitation of Tamils which hardly trickles down to the needy. All our relief materials have not reached the needy Tamils. Who are the beneficiaries? Are we in a position to verify whether what we have extended is really being used for the purpose it was intended to and sent? Delegations from the countries of the world cannot go there and see for themselves freely the real situation available there. The people who have gone there report that the only liberal help forthcoming from the Sri Lankan Government to the Tamils is that they are provided with 4 poles and a tarpaulin to make a makeshift tent.

The Government of India is waxing eloquent about the financial assistance extended to them and the materials sent to them in the form of several bags of cement and other materials. But the houses that are supposed to be constructed for the displaced Tamils are not forthcoming to them. The ground reality is that the Sinhalese are being settled in those newly constructed settlements. Sinhalese are colonized in the Tamil dominated areas in a systematic manner by the Government of Sri Lanka. This goes on unabated. The war that the Sri Lankan Government waged was not a war to end terrorism, but it was a war to wipe out the Tamil race, the original inhabitants of that island nation. They have completed that war with the sole intention to root out completely the Tamil race from that nation. The Government of India had extended a helping hand to this.

India gave arms to them. It was also pointed out by the BJD Member who spoke ahead of me about the treatment meted out to the Tamils in Sri Lanka in 1989. Our leader Vaiko and hon. Members like Baalu have all pointed out to this in this august House earlier too. Our voices were not heard by the deaf ears of this Government. You gave them financial assistance, you provided them with arms, you had even sent the Chiefs of your Armed Forces, you had even reached an agreement with them to share the intelligence inputs of the Navy of your nation. India had even gone to the extent of sending our Naval frigate to submerge the vessels from the countries of the world to help the militants in their fight for their right.

This Government has supported to wipe out and finish off our brethren, our blood relations and the men of our race, who have had umbilical cord relations with us. Sri Lanka itself has proclaimed that India was with them and helped them in their war against the Tamils, which was nothing but genocide. India went that far to defeat a resolution brought before the UN Human Rights Commission by 17 countries against Sri Lanka. Even today, the Government of India has not taken cognizance of the UN Panel Report that has come out with its findings about the genocide, the human rights violations and the war crimes committed by Sri Lankan Government. Even at a time the countries of the world have opened their eyes and are seeing for themselves what had happened in Sri Lanka, the Government of India is yet to open its eyes. So far they were using arms and weapons to resort to genocide, but now the Sri Lanka Government has resorted to weapon-less genocide systematically.

The Sri Lankan Government which claims that they have wiped out totally LTTE with the end of the war, continues with the genocide. Tamils are driven out from their originally inhabited areas. They are not allowed to return back to their dwelling places. Shri Srinidharan has pointed out in the Sri Lankan Parliament that in Killinochi area, almost total evacuation of Tamils has taken place. Even in Batticaloa region, people are being evacuated from their originally inhabited places. Even now, the Armed Forces come in the dead of night, threatening people. Security is not there in the lives of the Tamils even after the tall claims by the Government there that they have wiped out terrorism.

I would like to point out to another atrocious thing carried out by vested interests. The betrayers of yesteryears who are now projected as leaders are brought to India and are made to interact with Members of Parliament here. It was pointed out by Congress Members here that they had met them yesterday. Where do we go? There is unrest in Tamil Nadu. You must understand the sentiments of the people over there. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to point out that this is a grand design forged by the intelligence agencies of both the countries to paint the town red. I would like to charge that this is a plot by the Sri Lankan Government in connivance with ours to finish off once and for all the entire Tamil race in Sri Lanka. I urge upon the Indian Government not to fall a prey to the evil designs of that Government.

It is enough. The Government of India must say to itself that it is enough to have allowed so much of atrocities against Tamils and finish them off there in Sri

Lanka and keeping quiet all these years in the name of friendly diplomatic relations. It should not be forgotten that the race that is being hunted down in Sri Lanka is close to the Tamils who live in the southern tip of the country. Please do not sacrifice Tamil race to extend a friendly hand to the Sri Lankan Government. Sovereignty is not merely the rule of Government over its people, but also the confidence the people repose in that Government. The people must feel that they are also being protected and their interests are also being protected by their Government. I urge upon the Government to understand the sentiments of the Tamils who have reposed their faith in the sovereignty of the Government of India.

We are an ancient race. "*kal thondra mann thondra kalathe, Mun thondri mootha kud*" is what is said of us. It means that our Tamil race is an ancient race that walked on this earth even before the Stone Age. Just because you wanted to have friendly relations with Sri Lanka, you had offered to them on a platter our Katchativu. That has resulted in our Indian fishermen being attacked by Sri Lankan Navy day in, day out. Please do not extend friendly hand to Sri Lanka to wipe out Tamil race once and for all. Please help us save and continue with the faith we have in the sovereignty of Indian State. Kindly bring about a change in our ways of handling things in direct proportion to the sentiments of Tamils and understand our feelings and act accordingly.

There cannot be a lasting solution without carving out a separate Tamil Eelam. Hence, I urge upon the Government to take steps to go in for a referendum as it was done in certain South-East Asian nations. Let all the Tamils in Sri Lanka be allowed to vote and choose their destiny. A general referendum with the participation of all the Sri Lankan Tamils, both who are in the Island and also those who have spread out to different places of the world, be held. Recently concluded local body elections have proved the same point. The aspirations of the Tamils there, who have a separate eelam, is reflected there. It is to be noted that the party that swears by Tamil Eelam has won in those polls. Hence, there is a need to go in for a referendum to decide about Tamil Eelam. I urge upon the Government of India to help, assist in holding such a referendum in the near future. This alone will help the Tamils like us who live in the Tamil mainland in India to continue to repose our faith in the sovereignty of Government of India.

With this, I conclude.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in this discussion. I am glad to participate in this discussion under rule 193 which has been piloted by our hon. Member Shri T.R. Baalu. The text of the discussion was ratified and approved by all the Members of the Business Advisory Committee, including Shri Thambidurai. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I am objecting to it. This was not discussed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: You are also a Member of the BAC.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: That is why I am objecting to this statement...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chowdhury, there was no need to refer to it here.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: He referred to it and that is why I have mentioned it. It was decided by the hon. Speaker in consultation with the Members of the BAC...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If anything is found objectionable, then it would be expunged from the proceedings.

Shri Thambidurai, you say that this matter was not discussed in the Business Advisory Committee.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, how can he mislead the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then how was the name of the subject was changed?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: That is why I raised this and objected to it. It was not discussed in the BAC meeting...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: It is the prerogative of the hon. Speaker and not only that in consultation with all the Members of the BAC...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): It was not consulted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Thambidurai, since this change was approved by the hon. Speaker, therefore, I think, there is no need for raising any objection.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, that is different. Why is he bringing in the name of a Member...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, the hon. Speaker has every authority to change it...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Speaker, in her wisdom, has changed it, why is he raising an objection...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: It was not in consultation with the Members...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: How was it changed? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thambidurai, what do you want to say?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I just want to seek a clarification. Hon. Member said that it was changed by the hon. Speaker in consultation with the Members. That is wrong. I have already said, when I spoke at that time, that the hon. Speaker has the prerogative. We have given a notice of a different type but it has been changed. That is my protest. But the hon. Member said that it was done in consultation with the Members. That is wrong. That is what I said and I want to put it on record...*(Interruptions)* He may not mislead the House like this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Making a change is within the jurisdiction of the hon. Speaker.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, what I said was that he was also a Member of the BAC...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We also read the previous Motion which was quite different from the Motion on which the discussion is going on. But when the hon. Speaker has given her consent, then I think, there is no need for wasting the time.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, hon. Members give notices on several Motions in their own form. Now the final form that has been approved by the hon. Speaker is being discussed today. As you rightly mentioned, when we are discussing it, why are you creating a controversy on this?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chowdhury, you may now please speak on the topic.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: With respect to the Sri Lankan Tamilian issue, nobody should try to score a political brownie point. This is my first contention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chowdhury, one point is there. Since the matter is very sensitive and emotional, I think the hon. Members belonging to other States also should speak more. It should not be confined only to the Tamils. This is the concern of the whole country.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, the issue is relating to Sri Lankan Tamils. It is our honest endeavour to see restoration of peace and tranquility across the Palk Strait. The settlement of Tamilians in Sri Lanka was a historical necessity. We cannot deny it. Apart from the concerns expressed by several Members, I would like to draw the attention of Tamil leadership as well as the Union Government of India to the fact that since the 1980s, when the civil war broke out there, lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamils were forced to migrate from Sri Lanka and started settling in various parts of the globe. That Tamil Diaspora has carved out a niche for their own fate by dint of their skill, intelligence and dynamism. But now the civil war has ended. Therefore, the host country which extended hospitality to the Tamil expatriates decades ago may now attempt to repatriate themselves to their place of origin, that is, Sri Lanka. Here, we should take it into account so that those Tamil expatriates should also be rehabilitated and resettled in their land of origin. I am asking the Government to look into it.

I took a little exception to the observation made by our honourable former Minister for External Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh that Indian Government is at wits' end with regard to Tamilian problem, if I have correctly understood. I would like to say that being a former External Affairs Minister of our country, he should know the limitation of diplomatic manoeuvre. It is true that we are surrounded by various hostile neighbours which cannot be denied. It is also true that our external environment is not propitious to our country. Already, string of pearl strategy is being perpetrated by our hostile neighbour. So, we have to take into cognizance the security environment and to pursue our neighbours through the diplomatic channels so as to settle the problem and to facilitate the rehabilitation and resettlement programme.

When Hindi language was perceived to have been in 60 imposed, Tamil Nadu got flared up but it had not

escalated into a civil war. But the same syndrome was observed in Sri Lanka when Sinhala language was imposed on the ethnic Tamilians, it got flared up. To the detriment of all, it boiled down to a civil war and a war ravaged Sri Lanka has already hogged the limelight of the world. We were not being able to spare ourselves from the spillover effect of the war-torn regime. That is the reason that our most beloved Leader, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had laid down his life. He was assassinated by a conspiracy hatched in that part of the soil. That is why we should take into account the entire spectrum of this political situation before venturing into any initiative.

Sir in the year 1974, the island of Kachchatheevu was ceded to Sri Lanka. That was referred to by Shri Jaswant Singhji also. It is because it was a gesture of goodwill to our neighbouring country that the tiny island of Kachchatheevu was ceded with a stricture that Indian fishermen will be entitled to dry their fishing net in that island. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to be brief.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: We have also observed the chilling blood curdling episode of Sri Lanka which was revealed in the British Station Channel IV. It sent a chill down the spine. It is an outrageous episode and it is beneath contempt.

Sir in the year 1987, our beloved late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had signed a pact with the Sri Lankan Government for the devolution of power. I would like to ask the concerned Minister what is the present status of 13th Amendment, what is the present status of devolution package which was proposed in that Agreement because we came to know that the merger issue was rendered null and void. I would like to know whether the devolution package and the 13th Amendment have been transferred to a Select Committee of that country by ignoring the sentiments of the Tamil National Alliance. The fact is that the day our hon. Minister stated here in the Parliament that the expeditious and concrete progress has been going on in regard to Tamil people in Sri Lanka; the same day, the talks between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil National Alliance had failed. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, I would like to mention a few lines made by the former President of the Sri Lanka, Kumaratungaji, "who was the fourth Executive President of Sri Lanka, who has come out in strong

opposition to current President (*not recorded*), considered to be the mastermind and driving force behind a genocide carried out against Tamil citizens in Sri Lanka's northern coastal regions, culminating two years ago in the brutal, senseless deaths up possibly more than 100,000 human beings, most of whom were civilians". ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. The name should be deleted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir we are very much concerned to know that a semblance of demographic aggression is being carried out against the Tamilian population in Sri Lanka. Sir, we do not want to see the replication of Tibet syndrome which was carried by demographic aggression. We do not want to see the replication of Tibet syndrome in our neighbouring country Sri Lanka. That is why this Government should exhaust all its resources, and should exhaust all its diplomatic maneuvering skill so as to settle the long-drawn problem in regard to Tamilian in Sri Lanka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have four more speakers to speak on this Discussion under Rule 193. Those who want to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House can do so. It will be treated as part of the proceedings.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (*Vaishali*): Sir, it is a heart rending book. Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer was a judge. I would like to quote a few lines from his book.

[*English*]

"The pictures in the book sent to me projects the horrendous injuries noxious by inflict. The gory scene when presented through the photos and pictures robs my sleep. Can man even be so beastly with little babies, raping girls, mutilating men and women and massacre numbers? Inhumanity thy name is Sinhala. And Lord Buddha the finest human ever is the one whom Sinhala worships. Lord, let there be Light, compassion, humanism, mercy in Sri Lanka and a glorious grand settlement through a new federal State. No war is good. No peace is bad.

Satyameva Jayate."

[*Translation*]

Shri Krishna Iyer has written so. Whatever violence or torture Tamils have been subjected to is mentioned in the said book. I would like to lay it before the House

today. Around 55 years ago when we were studying in primary classes we had been taught in Geography class that India and Sri Lanka are two separate countries. But Sri Lanka is always shown in the Indian map. In the olden days, both the countries were shown together in a single map. But it is not so now. I mean to say that the relationship between India and Sri Lanka has been that of cultural and historical cordiality. The sons of the monarch Ashoka, Mahendra and Sanghmitra went to Sri Lanka in order to spread Buddhism. Since then Buddhism is in practice there. When Faiyan came to India in fourth century while returning he conducted a seminar in Sri Lanka. Buddhism was discussed there. India and Sri Lanka has cultural affinity, but Tamils are being tortured there. A team of United Nations Organization went there and made investigations. All the human right activities of the globe are of the view that the Sri Lankan Government and Army are harassing the Tamils by considering them LTTE. They have not got any protection from the Sri Lankan Government. The strength of the Tamils has been decreased by killing them. During Army Operation 40 thousand Tamilians have been killed. Tamilians are being viewed as LTTE. By considering them as militants they are being harassed. Thereafter, a team from United Nations Organization visited Sri Lanka and submitted its report. The Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu too has unanimously passed a resolution on it. I would like to be specific as to what action has been initiated by the Government of India on UNO's report? Whether any discussion took place on that report. Secondly, where is the Indian diplomacy? Both Indian and Sri Lanka are friends but Tamils are being killed there. What kind of friend Sri Lanka is? I would like to know from the Government as to where is the Indian diplomacy? Where is Sri Lanka's cordial behaviour? What steps have been taken by the Government of India in order to save Tamils living in Sri Lanka? Whether the Government is oblivious of the atrocity being subjected to Tamils.

The Government is unaware of the atrocities being inflicted on the Tamils the second question is as to what happened? What happened to the provision of relief and rehabilitation of the Tamils? People have displaced there, they are living in open, there is no provision for their shelter. Their population is approximately 30 lakh. In olden days people would have gone there by boats and settled all around Jaffna. Tamil culture is an ancient culture. Sir, you must have read about saint Tiruvalluar. Tirukkural is a religious book by Tiruvalluar, which spreads the message of humanity among the people of the world. It teaches about humanity and how to serve humanity.

Where are the human rights there? Where is the UNO and what is it doing? What our Government is doing? Therefore, we favour the idea that the resolution should be passed unanimously in the Parliament of India so that atrocities on the Tamils can be checked, the provision for their rehabilitation may be made and human rights may be protected. Violence is being carried out in our neighbouring countries and we are sitting quiet, is it fair? Chinese are torturing Tibetians in Tibet. How can we sit silent? We do not have culture to sit silent against injustice. The common citizen of our country practices "main us desh ka vasi hun, jis desh mein Ganga behti hai". Here people believe that a guest is precious than life. "Atithi devo bhava". The culture and language of the people in the neighbouring countries are being attacked. Shri Balu Saheb in his speech informed that religious books have been burnt there. Our Tamil culture is an ancient culture. It has its own scriptures. Manuscripts, copper plats etc. have been burnt. Sir, this book has its description. We have given a cursory view to this book. I would like to disclose the name of its author.

[English]

The document is the maiden attempt of Penny Cuic Publications. John Penny Cuic is a British Engineer worked in colonial India was a great humanitarian. In 1895 with his own efforts he constructed the Mullaiperiyar Dam in the State of Tamil Nadu, India.

[Translation]

He has written this book with a great toil. I have read the report by Justice Krishna Iyar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, you kindly address the Chair.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Yes, Sir, I am listening to you. A curiosity has been expressed there to know what the book is all about? This is a heart rending book. There, women and children were being subjected to atrocity. The description is heart-piercing.

[English]

Dr. Elyn Shanker graduated from Albert Einstein College of Medicine. She founded "Healing Seminars", an organisation dedicated to teaching mind-body connections to help heal physical and psychiatric problems.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, Thank you. You forget the counting, what can I do?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, just two more lines are left.

[English]

"...The Tamil people are being disenfranchised and victimized by the Sri Lankan authorities. This injustice must stop. The Tamil people must be allowed to live in peace and flourish in their homeland."

[Translation]

Who is Shri Shritunga Jaysurya? He is the Secretary General of United Socialist Party. He belongs to the same place where our ancestors would have been lived in groups.

[English]

He is defending the human rights of the Tamils. He has an unequivocal stand on the political question of the right of self-determination of Tamils. He started a bilingual paper 'Arumuna'.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, I as well as other hon. Members have received a copy of the said book. I too have gone through this book.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Who is Shri Viraj Mendis?

[English]

Mr. Viraj Mendis is the Chairperson of the International Human Rights Association in Germany, a refugee based organisation.

[Translation]

The Government of India should come forward the Resolution which is passed as per the report of the UNO in the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu. Balu Saheb and other hon. Members have delivered a speech on this. The Government of India should come forward and take necessary steps in order to protect the human rights of the Tamils. We urge that India should raise the question of the safety and safe guarding the culture of the Tamils world wide and the front of the UNO etc.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I through you, would to submit in the House that the Government should clear its stand

where is the Indian diplomacy? ...*(Interruptions)* Tamils should be protected, this is our only demand.

[English]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I want to give some suggestions in the discussion under Rule 193 – Relief and Resettlement of Tamil in Sri Lanka:

(A) India should intervene through SAARC Agreement with the Sri Lankan Government to save the lives of Tamils living in Sri Lanka.

(B) The tradition of coastal area should be safeguarded as per our Foreign Policy so that fishermen of Tamil community can get relief and action can be taken as early as possible about their resettlement.

**SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Respected Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the motion under Rule 193 introduced by Shri Baalu ji in this august House. We have maintained good relations with Sri Lanka since a very long time. Language, culture and religion of southern part of India and Sri Lanka are similar. In every country, it is the duty of the majority of the population to take care of the minorities. Tamils of Indian origin have been staying in the island nation for thousands of years. They had started the movement for autonomy, self determination, language, education and employment in the year 1956. But the Government of Sri Lanka did not recognize their rights and termed them as LTTE terrorists. Not all Tamils of Sri Lanka are terrorists. Some of them must have strayed away unknowingly but most of them are ordinary people. In the year 2009 the Sri Lankan Government started torturing and harassing then in the name of suppression of terrorism. This is not at all acceptable. We all want to have cordial relations with Sri Lanka, we want to strengthen our ties with that nation. With this purpose in mind, our former Prime Minister had sent peace troops to Sri Lanka. We do not support terrorism under any circumstances. Internal policy of no country should be under the cloud of terror and India do not believe in patronizing terror groups. But as Hon. Member Raghuvansh Prasad ji just mentioned, and as being reported by UN or other European nations, atrocities are being meted out to Tamil Civilians by the Government of the island nation. Human rights are being grossly violated there in the name of elimination of LTTE terrorists. Go to

*Speech was laid on the Table.

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

any hospital of Sri Lanka – you will find hundreds of poor helpless Tamils lying wounded after they were attacked by Lankan army. These people have been branded as criminals. Sri Lankan Tamils have been displaced from their original habitats. The Government of India must address this issue in right earnest. The grants which are sent by India for the development of the Tamils are actually not reaching the target group.

Sri Lanka is our neighbouring country. Though we need to improve our relations with it, India must strive to raise its voice against any kind of injustice that takes place there. Through the United Nations, this issue must be highlighted immediately and strongly.

Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh – all are our good neighbours and we must enhance and strengthen our ties with every country. But the reports of UN and other European countries are shocking and incidents of atrocities on Tamil civilians are heart rending. Thus through you, Sir I urge upon the Government of India to take up the matter with Lankan Government and bring about an amicable solution to the ongoing crisis. India also needs to have a proper policy to address this issue and a firm resolve to raise voice against violation of human rights and gross injustice that is taking place in Sri Lanka.

With these words I thank you for this opportunity and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be easier for the Chair to understand, if some other Members speak in Bangla.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, Sri Lanka is our neighbouring country and we have longstanding relationship with the nation. We, the student, of history are aware that Ashoka had sent his emissaries to Sri Lanka to propagate Buddhism in that country. India and Sri Lanka are friendly nations. But today we are discussing a very grave issue which relates to incidents of gross violation of human rights there. We know that the war is over but still rights of common people are being trampled like anything with the help of military. Northern and Western Sri Lanka are Tamil dominated areas. The army is trying to uproot the civilians from their original homes and thus are attacking and torturing them heavily. Though the war has stopped, a war-like situation is still being created and basic rights of the Tamils are going for a toss.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

People of the entire world, who are peace loving, who are democratically inclined must stand up and oppose the atrocities now. It is the right time. The way in which UN reports are pouring in saddens us, shocks us. They say that more than 40,000 Tamils have already been butchered by Lankan Government in the post-war scenario. The Government of India must immediately speak out against the injustice. America, UK and other European countries have raised their voices. Now its our turn because our people are suffering. Human rights violation should not be allowed to happen. We must stop this at any cost. This issue should be highlighted in the United Nations.

This situation began in 1956. A large number of Tamils stay in Sri Lanka but they are always treated as second class citizens. In every aspect, they are deprived. In employment, in education, in health care facilities, the Tamils do not have any say, any priority. The help or aid which is sent by the Government of India should be enhanced. More grant should be earmarked for them.

In India, we have more than seven and half crore of Tamils. They have a rich culture, heritage, language. They are good people and must get their due. But the rights of Tamils are not being safeguarded in Sri Lanka. They are treated as second class citizens. Therefore Indian Government must ensure that the money which is sent to Sri Lanka is actually utilized for the benefit of Tamils.

Pressure must also be exerted through international organizations like UN and by the Ministry of External Affairs so that the Tamil brothers living in Sri Lanka get relief and respite. This is the responsibility of our foreign Ministry and the Government, must do something in this regard.

I thank you sir for giving me the opportunity to speak on this very important matter and conclude my speech.

*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The atrocities on Tamils in Sri Lanka is a matter of great concern for our country. Tamils in Sri Lanka have contributed much to promote the agricultural and industrial progress of Sri Lanka. But, the attitude of Sri Lankan government to Tamils was not at all healthy and Tamils suffered lots by this attitude, which is known to the whole world.

Now, there arose a situation that in the struggle between organizations for Tamils and Sri Lankan army, thousands of innocent Tamils lost their life and property

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and they are now put to unexplainable miseries. This aspect has to be looked into, which is our duty. Any society which values human rights should consider this. The Govt. of India has to ascertain the loss of life and property to the unfortunate Tamils in Sri Lanka and take effective measures to help them build the houses for Tamils and also to provide them basic amenities.

It is also a need of the hour that through diplomatic sources, efforts have to be taken to end the problems of Tamils and they should have an atmosphere to live in peace with dignity.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I believe in the true spirit of internationalism. I feel that our brothers and sisters of the Tamil community, who have been killed in Sri Lanka, are our own people. They are our parents; they are our mothers and fathers. I would not like to differentiate Indians even as Tamilians, Keralites, Bengalis, Kashmiris, Gujaratis etc. I feel that we are all Indians living in different parts of India. We are Indian contingent of the broader international community.

It is horrible, senseless and inhuman killings of Tamil people at Sri Lanka since 1983 till recent period by the Sri Lankan military in the name of fighting LTTE. Thousands and thousands of Tamil children, men and women had been massacred, murdered, maimed and made orphan by the Sri Lankan Government violating all international conventions and covenants. The International Human Rights Charter has been trampled down to earth and it has been done by a so-called civilized Government. I would like to condemn this act of the Sri Lankan Government by my strongest voice.

It reminds us the terror, horror and the inhuman torture perpetrated by the US imperialist forces at the prison of Abu Ghraib and at the prison of Guantanamo Bay. It reminds us the holocaust perpetrated in Vietnam by the US Military and in the East European countries and Germany by fascist Adolf Hitler. It reminds us the brutality, barbarism and the war crimes of the Second World War.

Sir, we might have some differences with the LTTE demands and their path. But the autonomy, ethnicity, equality and rights of the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka with non-Tamil citizens must be permitted, protected and promoted. Their culture, language, values and ethnicity should be protected and honoured and they be given power to decide on their own future and progress within the Sri Lankan boundaries.

The Indian Government must take up the issue of their settlement, rehabilitation, particularly economic rehabilitation, with the Sri Lankan Government. People who have been killed, disabled and property which has been destroyed be compensated adequately as per the international norms. Those who have been displaced, if they wish to settle back in Sri Lanka, must be resettled accordingly.

There must be political solution of the issues raised by the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. Political dialogue to this end should be pursued with all sincerity. It is unfortunate that in a land of overwhelming Buddhist culture and influence, such bloodbath occurred during the last three decades turning the blue coastal water into red, time and again. Sri Lanka, no doubt, is also a capitalist country and like ours a vibrant member of SAARC. It is facing similar capitalist crisis like all other capitalist countries of the globe. We cannot imagine today that the same capitalist democracy which called for liberty, fraternity, equality and which appeared as a saviour of individual freedom and all-round development of human beings, at this crisis-ridden stage of imperialism is crushing human rights and freedom. Capitalism is naked today stripped of humanism, human values and social ethics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mandal ji, only one thing I want to tell you that the discussion relates to the resettlement of Tamils by the Government of India.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: I know, Sir. I have mentioned it; I am mentioning it again. In this respect, I would like to mention that the forces used by the Sri Lankan Government on its citizens, may they be Tamils, cannot be tolerated by any civilized society. Similarly, in our country also, to tackle the problems of different ethnic, provincial, religious, linguistic, and economically deprived people, the States forces are being utilised at length which are making the problems more complex only.

Military might cannot be a solution as practised by the Government of Sri Lanka. A political will and a political talk can only be the way out.

Sir, my last concluding point is this. These crisis-ridden capitalistic States sometimes keep alive such internal problems to divide their exploited people of caste, creed, religion or ethnicity to prevent a unified fight by them against this oppressive social system. Only in a true socialist and communist society, we can put an end of exploitation of man by man and eradicate such ethnic problems.

Our attention should be drawn towards that.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, atrocities are being committed against the Tamilians in Sri Lanka. Women and children are being harassed. Sri Lanka is a good neighbouring country. Sri Lanka is our friend. We share a good mutual relationship but still the atrocities are taking place against Tamilians and fishermen. Human rights are being violated. Our Government should immediately act for their well being and take steps to rehabilitate them.

[English]

**SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after three weeks of continued effort we have finally managed to take up this discussion which seeks to highlight the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils. I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. India is an emerging power. We are now submitting our prayers before this great power called our Indian Government. We fervently hope and sincerely believe that the Government of India alone can positively intervene and ensure the safety and security of Tamils in Sri Lanka. We, as the people of India and as the rightful citizens of this country lend our support to the cause of the suffering Eelam Tamils and take up the same in this august House. We want to put forth certain urgent requirements. Only India can ensure if it chooses to provide safety and security to the Eelam Tamils. As we all hope that a lasting solution and enduring peace can be found only through the earnest efforts of the Government of India and hence we are placing before this Government our fervent appeals. It would be possible only when the Government of India extends its humanitarian assistance.

Our Hon. Minister of External Affairs had mentioned in his statement made in this august House two weeks back that about fifty thousand houses would be constructed to rehabilitate the Internally Displaced Tamils and the foundation work for about thousand houses have been completed already. The facts are to the contrary and not even hundred dwelling units have been raised in all these two years. Nothing has been done because the already existed houses have all been razed to the ground and the Sri Lankan armed forces have encroached upon those lands and plots. It is a question as to how our Indian Government will be able to create a situation where the safety and security is guaranteed to the Tamils there.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

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

I am pained to point out that we have to restrict ourselves to certain constraints in expressing our sentiments. We cannot even cry for them expressing our anguish. We are not able to say whatever we wanted to say here. We are not able to choose the topic ourselves and to speak on it. It is rather paining that we do not have freedom even within this House. The moment it was announced that the Sri Lankan Tamils issue would be taken up in this House, more than 90 per cent of the Members of this august House have all left. This itself shows the attitude of this Government, this House towards the sorry plight of hapless Tamils there. I, of course, get a relief to find Members from various political parties have enjoined themselves in expressing their views sharing our sentiments about the pitiable situation in which the Tamils in Sri Lanka find themselves there. Can we not weep for them? Can we not talk about the legitimate rights of Tamils? Already we have lost the lives of about 2 lakh people. More than 15 lakhs of Tamils are moving about all over the world as orphans and refugees. Sinhalese, as aggressors, have taken over the Tamil homeland, our originally inhabited areas. More than a lakh mothers have been widowed. More than 15,000 people have been maimed. Much more than a lakh of students are not in a position to go to schools and colleges. What kind of help can the Government of India extend to them? The compassionate gesture of giving Rs. 500 crore may not wipe out their tears. It cannot cleanse the blood that has been shed till now. A lasting solution can emerge only when a separate homeland is established there. Only a Tamil Eelam can be an answer for a permanent solution and we expect the Government of India to act upon in a resolute manner.

When our Government always remains supportive of the Sri Lankan Government, they do not reciprocate the same in right earnestness. They have never implemented sincerely whatever accord we have signed with them. They build close ties with China, Pakistan and other inimical countries in our neighbourhood. But our Tamil people consider India as their motherland. In 1927 when Mahatma Gandhi went to Sri Lanka, it was only the Tamils who extended a warm welcome to him, handing over bouquet of flowers. Tamils accepted Gandhiji as their father. They embraced Congress movement and even started Tamil National Congress there. Whenever there had been Indo-Pak clash, Tamils had always liked to see India winning. Tamils used to fire crackers and celebrate whenever they saw India winning. The Tamils in Sri Lanka have always considered India to be their homeland and I am rather pained to point out that such people have been neglected by the Government of India. Not only the Tamils living in

the North and East of Sri Lanka, but also the Tamils in the Central Hill Provinces are living in pitiable conditions as bonded labour. I would like to ask of this Government whether we have taken note of the fact that the Government of that island nation has left to the winds the Shastri-Srimavo Accord of 1964 to find a solution to the problems of the Tamils of the Central Hill Region. Even today, they are there to fend for themselves as Stateless orphans without having citizenship rights and voting rights.

Our fishermen are not able to go near Katchativu islet which we have ceded to them with an understanding that our fishing rights would remain intact. Time and again there are attacks against our Indian fishermen and the Government of India has not seriously condemned such attacks even once. In all these 25 years, more than 300 Indian Tamil fishermen have been killed. More than 300 people have been severely wounded. I would like to raise a question in this august House as to how and why we are neglected. Is it because our mighty Government of India is afraid of something or never bothered about the Tamils and their problems? We would like to ask whether we are sought to be insulted. We have reposed our faith in the Government of India and we always continue to remain a part of India and we are living within the boundaries of India and we belong to this nation. On the basis of this faith, I would like to ask the Government whether they are going to take up the Tamil cause in a befitting manner without ignoring our sentiments.

The Tamils as a National race in our Indian nation are an ancient race with a rich cultural heritage and history and they are about seven and a half crores of people in India and with more than 10 crores of people spread through out the world. On behalf of all the Tamils, we would like to appeal to the Government of India to take note of the UN Panel Report about the war crimes and human rights violations committed there and the Indian Government must show keen interest in the welfare of Tamils in Sri Lanka. America and England have also pointed out to the war crimes. The Tamil Nadu Assembly has unanimously passed a Resolution in this regard. I do not know why the Government of India is still silent on this. We need to approach from a humanitarian angle. The Government of India was a mute spectator to the killings of lakhs of Tamils during the war. In broad daylight at Mullivaikkal, 1½ lakh Tamils were massacred and when that genocide was taking place, the entire world and India were simply watching it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything objectionable, that should be deleted.

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN: The perpetrators of the genocide killings and those men of (*Interruptions*) ...* should be brought to book for war crimes. They must be meted out with suitable punishment and should be taken to International Court of Justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names mentioned by the hon. Member should be deleted.

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN: India has got 120 crores of people whereas Sri Lanka has got only 1 crore people. So mighty India can still prevail and if need be, we must consider intervening with all our force. Why are we afraid of them? What do we apprehend? The Tamil people must be sent back to their originally inhabited places. We must put an end to the aggression by their Armed Forces in taking over the land and properties of the hapless Tamils. Their cultural symbols are being destroyed. Hindu worship places are devastated. Instead, they seek to raise Budh Vihars there. The cultural identities of Tamils are being wiped out. They have razed to ground the houses of Tamils from their habitations. In English they call it genocidal attack.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a revolutionary speaker.

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN: Such a kind of high-handed methods are going on there. The greatest dictator of the 21st Century could be (*Interruptions*) ...* Such people must be brought before the International Court of Justice for war crimes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names and other objectionable words should be deleted.

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN: Only when a separate homeland is carved out for Tamils in Sri Lanka, we can ensure peace and stability there. When Rajiv Gandhi was there, he took a bold decision to send food materials there for the affected Tamils. I urge upon the present Government to take such bold measures. We must get a separate State for the Tamils there. If need be, we must resort to armed forces intervention. Only India can get a separate Tamil Eelam. Thanking the Chair for giving me this opportunity, let me conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister will reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is anything objectionable, that should be deleted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names mentioned by the hon. Member should be deleted. He is a very revolutionary speaker. The names and other objectionable words should be deleted.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Hon. Mr. Chairman, the inhuman behaviour meted out to our Tamilian brothers in Sri Lanka is condemnable. They work hard to earn livelihood for their families and also promote their culture but they have been facing adversities for the last 3 decades and their livelihood, jobs are being taken away. They are being slaughtered in their own houses. Even the old people, children and women are not being spared. We have always behaved well with our neighbours. Our Government and people contributed a lot in the Bangladesh struggle for independence. Therefore, India should make serious efforts and initiate a dialogue with Sri Lankan Government to rehabilitate and protect the Tamilians living in Sri Lanka.

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACCHADIA (Amreli): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, this is extremely regrettable. The attacks on our Tamilian brothers are a violation of human rights. Today, our countrymen are spread all over the world for earning their livelihood and to pursue their business interest.

Mr. Chairman, it is a right of a human being to work independently in any country.

I would like to urge the Union Government to make a provision for resettlement and justice should be ensured for the Tamilians who have been tormented by Sri Lanka.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Chairman Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on discussion under Rule 193 for the steps taken by Government of India for relief and resettlement of Tamils in Sri Lanka and other measures to promote their welfare.

After the civil war, the Sri Lankan Government assured India that they will resettle the marooned Tamil speaking people of Sri Lanka in their respective villages.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

So, on humanitarian grounds, our Indian Government gave Rs.500 crore for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Tamil-speaking people who are affected severely.

Our Government should insist the Sri Lankan Government to construct 50,000 houses for which we have allocated fund for the Tamil-speaking people for their rehabilitation. The Tamil people must get all the liberty and political freedom in Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lankan Government should understand that the Tamil speaking people also are their citizens, namely, Sri Lankan citizens. The Sri Lankan Government itself should not create any disparity among the Sinhalis and Tamilians in Sri Lanka. The military control in Sri Lanka on Tamilians should be removed.

Indian should have a cordial relationship with Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan Government also have the responsibility to establish a peaceful and amicable settlement.

The Indian fishermen who are involved in fish-catching near Katchativu area are killed frequently by Navy of Sri Lanka and by Sri Lankan fishermen. This kind of problem should be stopped. Our Indian Government should make an amicable arrangement with Sri Lankan Government to protect the Indian fishermen community.

Since Sri Lanka is a neighbouring country, our Government should establish a cordial relationship. At the same time it is the duty of our Government to advise Sri Lankan Government to make a humanitarian arrangement to settle the Tamil people to live peacefully and economically sound.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Members for raising this very pertinent issue in this august House and also raising many pertinent points relating to the problems faced by the Sri Lankan Tamils ...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs has to come and give reply to this discussion. It is the most important issue and also it is a sensitive issue. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can the Chair object him from giving the reply because he is a member of the Council of Ministers?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, there would be many clarificatory questions. Would it be possible for the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs to give answer to those? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs may come before the reply is over. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Baalu, you were yourself a Minister. There is a collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: At the time of conclusion of this discussion, the hon. Minister of External Affairs is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that the same issue is being debated in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: It is not fair...*(Interruptions)* Then, we have to walk out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think, it is a genuine point of order.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The Cabinet Minister concerned has to come. While I moved the motion, then also he was not here. So, in conclusion, he is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baalu, it would have been better if the Cabinet Minister was here. But the Minister of State also has every right to speak.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: No, we do not want to hear the Minister of State in his place...*(Interruptions)* He should come and reply.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, he is in the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Kindly hear me...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Baaluji, I am on my legs. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He should come and reply. There is no other way to continue...*(Interruptions)* When I moved the motion, at that time also the Cabinet Minister was not here...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am on my legs. Please take your seats. Please maintain decorum.

Narayanasamyji, what do you want to say?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to submit that the discussion on Sri Lanka is going on in this House as well as in the Rajya Sabha. Now, the hon. Cabinet Minister is replying to the debate in the Rajya Sabha. He is on his legs there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: In no way, Lok Sabha is subservient.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It is not like that. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, apart from that, even under the rules, the Minister of State is also entitled to reply...*(Interruptions)* Even otherwise, the Minister of State is also entitled to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thambidurai, you are a very experienced Member. Mr. Baalu himself was a Minister. Now, the Minister means a Member of the Council of Ministers and it includes a Member of the Cabinet, a Minister of the State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Kallakurichi): But Sir, it is not an ordinary issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, I agree with you. But when I moved the most important motion, the Minister was not here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree that it would have been better if the Cabinet Minister was present here. But if he

is replying in the Rajya Sabha, how can he speak here simultaneously?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Cabinet Minister is in the Rajya Sabha and he is on his legs. He cannot leave and come...(Interruptions)

Sir, we respect the sentiments of the hon. Members...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I know I was a Minister here...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me give my ruling.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, let me make my submission...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanasamy, please sit down. I will give you a time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thambidurai, you may make your point in just one minute.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, this is a very serious matter. Various Members have spoken on this matter. International issues are also involved here. Secondly, you said that according to the rules, it may be a Minister or a State Minister, who can reply. The Minister means the concerned Minister. Who gave the statement? The Minister of State has not given the statement. The statement is actually given by Shri S.M. Krishnaji. According to the rules, the Minister who has given the statement has to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thambidurai, you must have seen on that day, the hon. Prime Minister made the statement but the reply was given by the Home Minister.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: That is an exception.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That day the statement was given by the hon. Prime Minister and the reply was given by the Home Minister.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, please do not quote the precedent...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): The name was mentioned. It was mentioned about the statement by Shri S.M. Krishna

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baalu, let us hear what Mr. Narayanasamy has to say.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, we are discussing under rule 193, a short duration discussion. Short duration discussion does not require any kind of a statement by the Minister...(Interruptions)

16.00 hrs.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: No, many Members have referred to the statement...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: He is competent to reply...(Interruptions)

I am not quarrelling with you. He is replying in the other House. How can he come when he is replying there? ...(Interruptions)

16.0¹/₂ hrs.

At this stage, Shri C. Sivasami and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. I am going to give my ruling. No, Dr. Thambidurai please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. I am giving my ruling.

...(Interruptions)

16.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri C. Sivasami and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Hon. Chairman, I would like to make a submission. Under the Constitution and under the Rules of Procedure, I have every right to reply. If the hon. Members do not want to listen to a Minister of

State, let them wait till the Cabinet Minister comes. I have no objection. Either you adjourn the House or take up other business, I have no objection....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can do one thing. Mr. Baalu, Dr. Thambidurai, Mr. Sampath, please listen to me. I am calling the hon. State Minister to intervene but the final statement will be given by the hon. Cabinet Minister tomorrow.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Chairman, you have only one alternative, either let the House wait till the Cabinet Minister comes here or you take some other subject. It is your prerogative.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you can intervene for some time.

SHRI E. AHAMED: No. If they are not prepared to listen to me, why should I speak here? I am prepared to speak. I can reply. I have been replying in the other House and in this House also....(*Interruptions*) Even on the other day, Dr. Thambidurai himself wrote that the Minister of State can say. I have no objection. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The House can take up the Minister's reply tomorrow.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Yes, it can be tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)

I cannot say we are wrong but you cannot say I am wrong....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, I do not say their objections are wrong but they should not say I am wrong. I have every right under the Constitution and under the Rules of Procedure.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: No, Sir, I am very sorry. I know the Constitution. I was a Cabinet Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baalu, I feel the depth, sentiments of the hon. Members that they want to hear the reply from the Cabinet Minister because so many questions have to be put. But I say Mr. Baalu that the State Minister has got full right to reply. But even then I am taking up the next item and the reply will be given tomorrow.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The Minister is not available in both the Houses. The Minister is not in the Rajya Sabha. He is not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are taking up Item No. 10.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: He is not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am taking up legislative business. I have given the ruling. What is wrong? He will reply tomorrow.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Even the system of having Minister of State is to meet such a contingency. One Minister cannot do everything simultaneously. It is not that one Minister alone will do everything...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I need not say this to such a senior Member like Shri Baalu.

16.05 hrs.

**CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION)
BILL, 2011—Contd.**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will take up Item No. 10.

Now, hon. Minister to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I have already moved.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to ask for your permission to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The hon. Minister of Finance had introduced this bill in the House last Friday.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME Sardinha *in the Chair*]

He had convened the House to pass this bill that day but before we could say anything the time was over

and that is the reason why I have stood here to speak on this bill today. But a strange situation arose when it was being decided what to do with the bill, be the discussion held on that day or later. I and everyone else witnessed the situation that all the Central Ministers who were present here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain the silence. Please, do not disturb the hon. Member who is speaking.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH: All of them wanted this Bill to be passed without any discussion. But I would like to praise the hon. Minister of Finance who is not present here at the moment. When I said that I want to say something, we was open to discussion on this bill. I praise him for this. But I wish that other ministers, especially Minister of Parliamentary Affairs of this government, who is not present here, may learn from Shri Pranab Da that sharp but positive discussion is good for democracy, Parliament and the Government. Today, the situation that is being created in the country is arising due to lack of dialogue. People are losing faith in democracy and Parliament. The Government has introduced this Bill here because it wants that this House should restore the right to the Government, which had been taken away from it through a judgement of the Supreme Court. That right is related to the custom officers of different categories in different branches of the Custom Department. As per the Supreme Court Judgement, only those custom officers whom the Supreme Court called the proper officers, are entitled to issue notice for custom duty and collect taxes. Other than those custom officers, no one can issue notice and collect the taxes. It is evident that it has created a crisis and the Government has the apprehension that if it happens, then the taxes which have been collected in the last two years will have to be returned and it will further create problems.

I would like to say that perhaps in the normal circumstances, there would have been no need of such a long discussion on this Bill but there is not a normal situation in the country today. The entire country is agitated due to inflation and corruption. This Bill is equally related to the right of the Government and corruption. I would like to make hon. Minister understand how it is related to corruption. I do believe that if the taxation departments like custom and income tax of your Ministry are made

free of corruption, the demands of the lakhs of people agitating outside against corruption will be fulfilled to a great extent. Whom does the Government consult for it? The Government consults with those few people who are the members of the Economic Advisory Council and send their views by visiting the forum like FICCI and the CIL. But have you even talked to the lakhs of medium and small entrepreneurs to know their problems. You come to the Parliament and the Parliament makes laws. But who makes rules for implementing those laws. They are made by the departments of the Ministry. The Government might be aware that there is a rule for framing a rule. And this rule says that whatever rules you frame must be opaque. What is the relevance of the law which is transparent? It should be opaque because if the law is framed and has transparency in it then whole game is over and only the Government will get the revenues. Thus, the collectors of revenues will get nothing. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government should try to know about the difficulties and problems the importers and exporters face due to the custom department.

I have heard that the Government wants to join the GNC platform, the Government should join. The Government should join hands with the countries of the world and should know how the custom department is working in other countries and what it is doing? Have the Government even thought whether the computer systems and software which are being used in the Custom Department in our country are working properly or not? If you call for its logbook, you will see that the computer systems either remain shut down or run slowly on most of the days. All these things happen willingly. If it does not happen, then how income will happen? If the computers do not run, then the Bill will not be entered into entry file, and if the Bill of entry is not filed, there can be no export or import. In such condition, what should the importer and exporter do? They run from pillar to post helplessly. But if hush money is given, those slow running computers start working well and the works of importer and exporter are being done. But, the computers do not work well for the people who do not pay hush money.

You might know that only when the people need the goods at the earliest or the things are perishable, they get things transported by air. I would like to ask in how many days those things should get custom clearance in the normal situation. In how many hours do the things get custom clearance when those things are transported by air? As per my knowledge, the importers get custom clearance of their goods within four to five hours. But,

here it takes one week in our country. Will the people who import goods by air, wait for a week for getting custom clearance and carrying their goods with them? The Government has made strange laws and due to that, there has been no limit in the matters of corruption.

You come to the Parliament and introduce the Finance Bill. We discuss the Bill and it gets passed with some amendments. What right has the Government got to set up a branch called Special Valuation Branch after that? Why is it set up? It is set up so that the goods should be loaded at the rate of custom duty fixed by the Government because the Government needs more revenues. Most of the hon. Members might not know the fact that the custom duty on the import of goods through the SVB is more than the rate the Government has got approved. Let me reveal what this SVB is.

You will be surprised if you listen to some questions about the SVB *i.e.* Special Valuation Branch. There is one question that

[English]

copies of price list of Supplies, if any, whether the same are applicable to all buyers in India and other countries. If not, the reasons thereof.

[Translation]

If anybody imports anything, then, should he search for the other people who have imported the same things in India and how much he has imported and even then he is unable to find out, should he search for the same people in the whole world? Please, listen to the next question.

[English]

comparison of imports prices of different buyers and the reasons for difference in price, if any.

[Translation]

Is it the duty of importer to find it out? The buyer has imported a thing, how should he find out how many more people have imported the same thing and the number thereof? Please listen further.

[English]

Whether the supplier of goods supplied identical, similar or connected items to buyers/branches/collaborators in other countries, if yes, prices at which such transaction has taken place in the last one year.

[Translation]

Any importer is unable to give the form dully filled that the custom department demands. Instead of that form, the importers offers bribe and the Government talks of fighting against corruption. Today, the hon. Prime Minister was saying that the Government is fully determined to remove corruption from the country. Any Lokpal or other law can not curb corruption. The condition can improve only when the mentality and intention of the Government will change. The day on which the intention of the Government will change, this corruption will end itself. The Government asks the custom officers to get more and more revenues because the Government has to spend very huge amount of money. I will later talk about the expenses of this money. The Custom officers are told that the more money they will bring as revenue from importers, the more appreciation they will get. The custom officers demand irrelevant documents. I think that some Members must be knowing it. If any importer imports anything, the custom officer troubles him with as many ways as possible ranging from catalogue to the chemical composition of that thing. Then, there remains only two options for the importer-either to provide all documents or to give bribe. The Government has made provisional duty bond. It is being made so that if as per the importer and custom law, 10 per cent custom duty should be levied on the imported thing and the custom officer say that 15 per cent custom duty should be levied on it, then it creates the conflict of 5 percent. For the immediate custom clearance, the importer has got the right that he can take his item with himself by giving provisional duty bond and 10 per cent custom duty. When that conflict will be resolved, the importer will come to know that he has to pay five per cent later on and he will pay it later. It rounds very simple in listening but have you even seen provisional duty bond? It would be better if its name is changed into proclaimed offended bond because every irrelevant information is sought through that bond. Please ponder over it on that if there is conflict of five per cent duty, then there should be the bond of 5 percent but the bond of 110 per cent is being sought. I would like to say that everybody is not Tata, or Ambani. The importers of the medium and small classes have to face great problems and they use bribes for escaping from this problem in compulsion. We all quote Gnadhi ji in different ways but I would discuss this later.

The Planning Commission sent you recommendations in writing and suggested self-assessment. You should do physical verification in the rarest of rare cases but your department convinced you that this would be a crime.

People would carry goods with them without paying the tax. Is India a country of thieves? Are all the businessmen dishonest? Are only the custom officers honest? You should learn to trust people. Without trust, the claims of globalization are hollow.

I would like to say one more thing in this context. In the year 2001, the then Government made a rule under which the duty free allowance of a passenger was increased to Rupees 25 thousand. Just imagine, what we have to listen to everyday. I am quoting a few lines from the Indian Express-

[English]

"..... The rules, as they stand, say that 'used personal effects' are free perhaps the reason that actor Bipasha Basu walked through the green channel happily a few days ago, expecting that her sandals, purse and sunglasses qualified.

If that was her supposition, it wasn't an unreasonable one; but it isn't a supposition shared by the Customs officials at Mumbai airport, always ready to grab the headlines by fining or detaining a celebrity or two.

Basu was eventually fined Rs. 12,000 and sent on her way. Why? Because her sunglasses and handbag and sandals were top-of-the-line brands; their face value took them over Rs. 25,000, the duty free allowance."

[Translation]

Hon. Minister, you must have visited foreign countries. Our other colleagues must be visitors in foreign countries and wherever they visit, the shopkeepers must be very pleased.

I would like to tell you that you can't even buy a suitcase for Rs. 25,000. Twenty five thousand rupees is equal to 500 dollars. I am not talking about a Gucci suitcase. I am talking about Samsonite suitcases. There is no Samsonite suitcase available for 500 dollars.

What is the definition of usual effect? I wore a watch for one day, is that a used item? Or the watch that I have been wearing for five years is a used item? I think if I bought and wore the watch, then the used person effect is applicable. If I buy goggles and wear that, then it becomes a used and personal item. Like this, when our colleagues visit abroad, be it for work or leisure, they have to face these difficulties on returning. Therefore, I

have showed you that your way of collecting tax is wrong. You collect tax unfairly. I would like to ask a question in this context; why should the right taken by hon. Supreme Court from the Government be returned?

Now, I would like to ask another question; why do you collect tax? The budgetary provisions of each Government are accepted in every Lok Sabha. Why these provisions are accepted? Because it is assumed that the Government needs revenue. If the Government would not collect revenue, how would it spend money on national security? How would it spend money on development and public welfare programmes? But you should disclose your expenditures. It is good that Shri Praful ji is present here. Air India collapses due to the wrong policies of the Government and you give them thousands of crores of rupees to keep it running? Do you collect tax for this? You collect tax to allocate thousands of crore rupees for Commonwealth Games and the people given the charge to utilize them to loot that money and shame the country? Do we let you collect tax for this? You let the grains worth thousands of crores rot in the godowns and those grains do not reach our poor people while the prices of food grains skyrocket. Do we let you collect tax for all this? Do we let you collect tax for letting the dacoits benefit from schemes like MNRGA. I would definitely like to say this in the House that we might have been swayed by emotions and added Mahatma Gandhi's name to the scheme but we must be rolling in this grave because that money reaches the middleman, not the poor people. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Hon. member, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH: You should take a round properly. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Minister, not even one rupee of customs should be left. No person should be able to conceal even a rupee which is due under customs. What all do you have? You have Customs, Customs Preventive, Director General of Revenue Intelligence etc. I would like to ask about the whereabouts of this 'preventive' machinery at the time when lakhs and crores of rupees are looted. Who is the 'Preventive' of our country? If you would ask any child in the country, he would tell you that

*Not recorded.

Chief Ministers in states and Prime Minister in the centre is the leader of his Cabinet. He keeps an eye on the work of his Cabinet and if there is any wrongdoing in the working, the Minister is either transferred or removed. But what happens here? Recently, we talked about 2G. The hon. Prime Minister delivered his speech very emotionally. I do not think anyone alleged him personally. But he is the Prime Minister and we have to listen to him. What do we hear about 2G? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wind-up your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH: The Prime Minister did not look the other way. Which way did he look? We do not care which way he looked because whichever way he looked, our country got looted and the people who are protesting are getting looted.

[Translation]

About CWG Scam ...*(Interruptions)* When a discussion was held on CWC Scam. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wind-up your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wind-up your speech. I will call the name of the next speaker.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given you extra time to speak. I will give you one more minute to wind-up your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Please give me only two more minutes to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, but please restrict yourself to two minutes only.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Sir, our country got looted, and the people protesting outside are looted.

[Translation]

Sir, I would only take 2 more minutes. The Prime Minister commented on the CWG Scam,

[English]

the Prime Minister's Office wanted to keep an arm's length. How long was that arm? Was it like a barge-pole? I am asking this because the people at the other end stole, and stole black and blue.

[Translation]

The most agrarian comment was made by that

[English]

the Prime Minister is not a super-Minister.

If the Prime Minister is not the super-Minister, if he is not the Supervisory Minister

[Translation]

UPA Government has changed the definition of Prime Minister. If it has been changed, then the name of the Prime Minister office should be changed to* ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please restrict your speech to the topic before you.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH: There is no need for a Prime Minister, then *...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, is it necessary that we give this right to you? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to call the next speaker, Shri Shailendra Kumar, so please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH: You are seeking rights for Customs but tell us about the actions you are going to

*Not recorded.

take about the issues raised by us, in your reply. If the answer is satisfactory, we would support this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shailendra Kumar, I am giving you three minutes time, so please speak on the topic.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011. My colleague Uday Singh Ji has discussed his experience at length. I will not take up that issue but I would like to put forth some suggestions before the Hon. Minister. He has brought an Amendment Bill in the House to authorize customs officer for the assurance of customs duty. He has brought this Bill in the House so that customs duty worth crores of rupees may be recovered. The focus of the Bill is to validate show cause notice issued by customs officers. The Hon. High Court gave many judgements which were invalidated. As Uday Ji was discussing that this judgement is given by the High Court and people must have discussed all the objections only then the Supreme Court would have given judgement on it. Uday Ji has discussed about it at length. I will not take it up in detail. On one hand it is said that the Government will not be able to recover the revenue worth crores of rupees but on the other hand the High Court has invalidated it. The judgement of the High Court must have attracted the attention of the people.

You were listening to Uday Ji who has discussed at Length that the officers have been completely empowered to nab the tax evaders. I would like to inform the House about some incidents. Many actors go abroad and when they return and walk through green and red channels their illegal goods are seized Not only this, even diamonds worth rupees 500 lakh were seized but no information is available so far whether penalty has been imposed on the person concerned and what was the rate and whether the diamonds were seized or not? There are many such doubts. I would like to request the hon. Minister to inform in his reply as to what extent the powers and rights conferred upon officers will be utilized. Particularly, whether import and export will be affected by these rights of the officers. The amount of revenue likely to be recovered? To what extent common people will be encouraged for import and export? What will be the benefit of foreign exchange? I request the hon. Minister to reply all these questions. I would not like to say much because it is a

matter related to rights. Uday Ji has put forth his views on this Bill and I will be in a position to support or oppose this Bill only after the reply of the hon. Minister.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Chairman Sir, the amendment is a must. Earlier, customs officers were not defined under Section 28. The Supreme Court in its judgement invalidated the prosecution initiated by the customs officers and the recovery notice on technical ground that the competent authority was not authorized person. As it is mentioned in the note that recovery of rupee£7600 crore come under cloud. Therefore, this amendment is 6 a must. We regret that it is a caveat, this decision was taken four-five years ago, but why the Government did not get the amendment done earlier. ...*(Interruptions)* because it is an appeal made in 2002. Alright it took place in 2001.

Secondly, transparency should be brought in the customs Act. Just now Shri Uday Singh Ji said in detail. We have seen in the customs Act that the officer is given wide discretion. The Officer has wide discretion to call anything new, old, and to multiply the price of any commodity. If the discretion is arbitrary, it causes corruption. Therefore, make it transparent. You can get the imported spare parts of any vehicle. How is it available? Many imported cars such as Rolls Royace have come to our country without paying customs duty and when caught for not paying customs duty the fraudulent practice is exposed. Therefore, what is the accountability of this department and the officers? I have observed during my career as an advocate that there is a nexus between renowned business houses and customs department.

Sir, recently there was a news in the newspapers that CBI conducted raid on the custom officers and earned hundred crores of rupees. CBI got this news. ...*(Interruptions)* Look at this, this news is published in this newspaper. I would like to read it 'Chhapemari'. CBI got the news that renowned business houses have contact with senior customs officers, and they have earned rupees 1400 crore from this nexus ...*(Interruptions)*. I would let you know, when you take a cup of coffee with me privately.

[English]

By virtue of the party, they are precluded to use common sense.

[Translation]

I suggest that the accountability of the custom officers should be fixed and make their discretion more transparent. Prepare a rate list in order to control their wide discretion. If someone wants to bring a camera he must know the amount of tax he has to pay on that commodity. This is a must so that the passengers may not depend on the discretion and mercy of custom officers.

Sir, in brief I would like to submit that the Act which has arbitrariness and has no check and balance on discretion will definitely be abused and cause corruption. You should take care of this also. I fully support this Amendment Bill because had this amendment Bill not been brought after the judgement of the Supreme Court the recovery of rupees 7600 crore would have gone to cold bags.

I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011 brought by the hon'ble Minister to amend the Customs Act, 1962. How revenue should be earned to improve the economy of the country. The Supreme Court reprimanded the Government on the complaint that the officers of the concerned department go beyond their capacity and issue notice for recovering taxes. The Government has suffered taxes of around Rs. 7-5 crore. The Government has brought a Bill in this regard through which the officer who is in charge of issuing notices for recovering taxes shall be empowered. I would like to tell the Government, when the case is filed in the Supreme Court or any other court or the court gives any direction, then the Government brings the Bill to amend the Act in the Parliament. The Department was set up so many years ago. It is a very important unit of all the units set up for collecting revenues after the Independence. The Ministry is not having any understanding or information that the officers are authorized for which job. The Government brings Bill after the Supreme Court ruling. The Government brings such ordinary things to Lok Sabha. I would like to know from the Government that without bringing amendment on petty issues how the responsibility shall be assigned to the Department. Improving the efficiency of the Department is more important, the responsibility of officers should be fixed. If required, the Government should reorganize it.

The second thing which has come to light in this amendment Bill is that the tax shall be recovered by

empowering the officers. Ours is a welfare state. It is not only the duty of the Government to recover more tax. I understand that the persons who are assigned the responsibility are not able to recover the due amount of tax. Though the mechanism of recovering tax through custom is not appropriate, therefore the Government should pay attention in this regard so that fee recovery of fixed taxes should not stop due to unnecessary disputes and the recovery of Government taxes may not stop.

I would like to cite an example that as per available information the Government is not able to recover direct tax of Rs. 3 lakh crore. Two lakh seven thousand seven hundred income tax cases were under consideration of the Commissioner the year 2009-10. After so many efforts he has been able to dispose off only 30 percent of the cases. If the cases of tax-recovery are disposed off, the Government can recover taxes beyond its imagination.

As per the CAG report, the benefits of tax concessions provided by the Government do not reach the common people. Its benefit is reaped by big companies, big industries and big professionals. 80-90 percent people do not get its benefit. This is your tax management and this is the condition of offering concession in tax. On the excise duty of Rs. 1 lakh 33 thousand 300 crore the concession of Rs. 1 lakh 96 thousand 291 crore was given in the year 2010-11.

At the same time Rs. 1 lakh 31,800 crore are recovered as custom duty and the concession of Rs. 1 lakh 74,118 crore is given. I mean to say that the Government gives more concession than the tax it recovers. The Government collects tax from everybody and give concession to handful of people. The questions are being raised on the Government's financial management and mechanism of tax recovery. The hon'ble Minister should make this department more efficient so that it may become more profitable. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to take part in the discussion relating to the Customs (Amendment) Validation Bill, 2011. First of all, I welcome the initiative taken by the Government to amend Section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962.

It always comes to my mind that whenever we talk about customs, this arm of the Government does not

only generate revenues for the country, but also protect the nation's security, integrity, unity and it keeps a watch on the nation's economy and protect the domestic interests.

I must also thank the Government for bringing out this amendment to recover taxes running into thousands of crores of rupees. By making this amendment to Customs Act, 1962, the specified customs officers would be recognized for assessment of import duty with retrospective effect. I am also sure that with this amendment, the customs tax evaders will not get benefited at the cost of exchequer on mere technical grounds. These tax evaders were taking shelter under the umbrella that the notices issued by the officers are not valid because the officers who issued such notices are not competent to take action against such customs tax evaders. So this amendment will definitely take care of the need of the hour to see that the customs tax evaders do not get the opportunity again on this flimsy ground.

Every country in the world has got strong customs departments and stringent rules. We should also strengthen and tighten our customs department. It is not that we doubt our own officers in the customs department. We should make rules which will ensure that only the goods that deserve to be imported only reach Indian ports and airports. India is a country which is facing dumping of all products from all over the world, whether it is required in our land or not. But the world is taking advantage of softness of Indian rules given the way in which the customs tax evaders had been taking shelters on the mere technical fault in the existing Customs Act. Today, godowns of our customs department are flooded with foreign unclaimed goods. How have these goods found way to India? This type of dumping should be stopped.

Another thing which I would like to mention here is that the customs authorities should function in tandem with other authorities to ensure that Indian soil is not used for trafficking drugs and any other explosive products not only to safeguard the country's security, but also to prevent India a paradise for drug trafficking and place for carrying out international crimes by terrorists.

One more important thing which I would like to mention here is that today customs has become one of the main revenue generating departments of the Government. This is because today the country's industrial progress has slowed down. We have been witnessing a decreasing trend in industrial production. Now the Indian

customers are moving towards foreign goods and our people have become dependent on foreign goods. This is not a welcome step. We need to stop this and we should promote our own products. Why I said this is because of this trend towards foreign goods, the volume of transactions at customs department is bound to increase. We need to check thoroughly every transaction involving import of foreign goods. We should realize that we are importing goods at the cost of our own domestic industry. Therefore, the need of the hour is that we should find some way to restrict the entry of foreign goods.

The customs department should be made more sophisticated and its personnel should have more training. The policy of transfer of customs officers should be followed meticulously to make the customs transactions more transparent.

I am quite confident that with this amendment the Government will be able to recover several thousands of crores of rupees from the customs tax evaders. With this, I support the Bill.

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

The Bill is very simple – it seeks to curb the tendency of some of the intelligent business community who availed benefits from the loopholes in the Act.

I understand that it has come to the notice of the Government that several cases are pending in the courts, on the notices given by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, which were invalidated by the court on the plea that they do not have the power to assess the duties that are to be paid by the business community.

The ingenuity of the business community and the corporate sector has gone up so much that they want to hoodwink the law somehow or the other, by utilizing their genius. If it were to be a moral aspect or the ethical aspect, and legitimately if the business community or the person who is engaged in imports were to pay the customs duty as per the customs duty and tax rules, all this is not necessary. But unfortunately, human intelligence is being put to use more for the evil than for the good. Always, a businessman tries to avoid as much tax – whether it is customs duty or income tax or the others – as possible; but if the corporate sector or the business community were fair, there is no need for us to bring in so many legislations time and again.

In this context, I appreciate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill immediately so that a lot of revenue can be saved for the Government. I understand this more with a view to see that all those pending cases of the business community which avoided tax on this ground with the judgment given by certain courts by interpreting this, will be decided and that they will be avoided with this amendment.

I am very happy, if such amendments were to be brought in all the legislations that were there from time immemorial – maybe, 30 or 50 or 100 years; if that be the case, then we can curb all these bad practices. I wish the hon. Minister to bring, in future, such amendments with more stringent provisions.

Whatever we put here in this Bill, utilizing all our intelligence, still the intelligence of business community is more in avoiding this. However, we will do our best as legislators and as parliamentarians in curbing these tendencies.

I request the business community and the corporate sector also to be reasonable, to maintain ethics and values so that at least what is provided in the Act is adhered to. If the officer were to put the assessment wrongly, then I can understand. But they want to utilize each and every word, the technical aspect, the meaning of it; they interpret it and then try to avoid the tax.

So, I support this Bill. Though it is very simple, it brings a lot of revenue to the Government, which in turn will be utilized for many purposes which can help the poorer sections of the society, particularly in rural areas. I want the hon. Minister to make a note of this. If this fund runs into crores of rupees, by collecting customs duty which is avoided by the business community, let him think in terms of utilizing this for specific purpose of helping the poorer sections of the society in rural areas.

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Thank you. All the loopholes in the laws and rules are brought to the notice of the business people, only by the officers. That has to be curbed. A powerful monitoring system is needed for this purpose. Severe action must be taken against the officers who are indulging in corruption.

Whenever we go to the airport, we see 'customs duty point'. Next to that, we see 'negotiation point' also. It is not 'on the table' negotiation; but it is 'under the table' negotiation. We have to curb corruption in the Customs Department and the Central Excise Department.

For this purpose, all the vacancies that exist in the Customs Department and the Central Excise Department should be filled up immediately. Additional posts must be created for this purpose.

I heard that there are many pending inquiries against some officers, even till their retirement. They are all continuing. They have to be settled immediately.

With all these observations, I am supporting the Bill.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amendment Bill to insert a new subsection in Section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962 is under consideration today. The proposed amendment of Section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962 would safeguard Government revenue worth over Rs.7,500 crore involved in show-cause notices. It is presumed that this would provide certainty in revenue matters by settling pending proceedings before judicial and quasi-judicial authorities because through this Bill the amendment will have retrospective effect. The crux of the issue lies here.

We are going to pass a Bill today which will have a retrospective effect. This Bill has been brought before this House after the Apex Court pronounced a judgement six months before. I think the hon. Members present in this House will understand this, especially Dr. K.S. Rao. When I heard Dr. K.S. Rao speaking today, I could only presume that he was speaking from the throat and not from his heart. He was speaking against the traders and businessmen, of course. I would like to be enlightened, Sir, as the show-cause notices were pending for the last so many years. It is not mentioned whether it is since 1991 or 1971 or 1985. We do not know about it. Let the Minister inform us since when these show-cause notices have been pending. What we gather from the information that has been provided is that the Supreme Court went into an issue and pronounced judgement on 18th February, 2011. It was a Commissioner of Customs vs. Syed Ali and others, case no. 42944295 of 2002, etc., etc.

What did the Supreme Court say? You identify a person who will value the product that is being imported. Every Customs Officer is not competent enough to value the product. Do you have that provision in this Bill? We do not have, Sir. Do you know since when this show-cause notice and how many show-cause notices are pending? We only know that Rs. 7,500 crore are blocked. By this judgement of the Supreme Court this amount cannot be recovered. I would like to be appraised by the

Minister in this House can the Government guarantee in this House that the genuineness of the show-cause notices can be proved later? Can the Government guarantee that all the cases will be proved? That depends on the court. It is not that the whole amount of Rs. 7,500 crore will be recovered. The only thing is that it will be adjudicated.

Another thing that I wish to say is that it is a prospective Bill. The custom duty evaders will no longer be able to challenge a show-cause notice on technical grounds relating to jurisdiction. This is the intent of this Bill. If this is the intent of this Bill, I would like to say that though this Bill looks very innocuous yet it has tremendous impact. To a certain extent, my hon. colleague, Shri Uday Singh has also mentioned about that.

I understand that when a bulk purchase is being made from outside and business is being carried out in our market the Customs Department has to be very strict. But through this Bill we are empowering a Customs Officer to impound any international traveler of this country to humiliate him when he comes back from abroad.

Many of us do go outside. You yourself must have travelled outside every year. Many of us do go outside but we do not identify ourselves as Member of Parliament. We identify ourselves just as citizens of this country. We do not declare ourselves what we are carrying from this country because everything is available in this country.

Here, I would say about the words that are being used

“used personal effects required for satisfying daily necessities of life.”

These are the two lines in that fine print, that are there. One may say: toothbrush, shaving cream, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point. Now, you are coming to toothbrush. It is irrelevant.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: These are daily necessities like watches, spectacles, etc. We would have to be educated if he can educate us. But many are using designer products, which are abundantly available in India. Yet, the confusing rules for customs declaration at our airports remain as they were in bygone era, which have remained static for decades. The rule says that used personal effects are free. Many of us used foreign brands like wrist watches, spectacles, pens, etc. and also carry laptop, iPod and other electronic gadgets, when we travel

abroad. Seldom a traveller declares it, while going abroad. When he or she comes back he is allowed only a carry home, any so-called foreign item worth Rs. 25,000. In 2001, Rs. 25,000 was increased from Rs. 10,000. Already ten years have passed. The successive Governments have not corrected and this limit of Rs. 25,000 has not been changed since 2001. When this Bill becomes an Act, according to my apprehension, any Customs Officer is empowered to impound your personal effects and serve you a show cause notice to pay a fine for carrying foreign goods beyond Rs. 25,000.

The Supreme Court of India had very rightly pointed out to identify a designated officer. I would like to understand from the Minister what problem can we have to have a designated officer in respective airports or at point of entry - who can assess the customs duty? By this amendment, we are being asked to nullify that order of the Supreme Court.

So, through this amendment, we are giving immense power to the Customs Officer to harass Indian travellers. They are not culprits. I am not in favour of customs duty evaders but in an attempt to make life tough for evaders, do not encourage Customs Officers and customs desire to grab headlines. This is happening mostly in Mumbai Airport.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: There is a need to take into account the changing profile of Indian travellers. We no longer travel abroad to greedily buy things that are unavailable here or the lure of shopping overseas is likely to die out. I am for regulations that would be able to discern between those that are bought for personal use and those that are being bought in for sale.

With these words, I would only urge upon the Minister to look into the matter.

DR. K.S. RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir. One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Let me conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude first. Then, I will come to you.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I would only like to urge the Minister through you that please bring in more amendments relating to customs because that is

necessary for a genuine Indian traveller, who goes abroad. When he comes back, he should not be harassed. But for the business, I think, that is necessary. With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. K.S. RAO: I was not speaking against the traders and the business community. I was speaking against the traders and the business community, who are trying to evade the genuine customs duty by utilizing a technicality in the word.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point.

...(Interruptions)

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. First of all, I would like to say that I am not opposing the Bill. I endorse the views expressed by hon. Member, Shri Mahtab. Though it is a small amendment as stated by our hon. Finance Minister, its implications are wide which may lead to administrative anarchy.

This amendment says that all Customer Officers are Proper Officers. Why has the Government decided to generalize the duty of POs and spread it to all COs? I do not understand this. The Supreme Court has also raised the same question in Sayeed Ali case.

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

In the main Act, Section 4 deals with the Custom Officers. Section 2, Sub-section 34 defines 'Proper Officers'. The Proper Officers are selected out of Custom Officers. So, we can understand from this that the POs are COs but all COs are not POs. Even though, the cadre of both is one and the same, the Act makes substantial difference between the two officers in terms of nature of responsibilities and duties assigned to them. For POs, there must be some factors, on the basis of which they are selected as POs.

The hon. Finance Minister is well aware that even in Police Department, only selective persons with credibility

*Not recorded.

and integrity are chosen to work in the intelligence wing. Like that, in Customs also, the area of assessment is sensitive area. All complaints like corruption are on the point of assessment. If all Custom Officers are treated as Proper Officers or assigned duty of POs, certainly it would lead to some unwarranted repercussions. If all officers are vested with the power, it would result in as the popular saying goes: 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'.

If the hon. Finance Minister is very particular in amending the Act on these lines, the Department has to ensure that the power of assessment should not be given to all POs and it should be entrusted on selective basis taking into account the credibility, honesty and integrity of the persons.

These are my views on this Bill.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has brought amendment in the Customs Act, 1962. They have claimed that they were in problem due to Supreme Court's ruling, they have brought this Bill to solve the problem. It has been said in the Bill that the special officer, Custom Commissioner who were authorized in the past were; assigned the task to look after the excise or custom duty etc. But the officers, who were Commissioner of Customs (Preventive) took the action. The problem arose on the action taken by them, the Supreme Court said they were not authorized to do so. They were assigned other duties. Those who were authorized as Custom Board and Custom Commissioner were the proper officers and appropriate office bearers. This case is of year 2002, very heated debate was held on it. All this happened in the year 2002 and this case was of that time, Commissioner of Customs versus Syeed of 2002. Shri Arjun Roy has left, he was also speaking the same thing. There was a legal and technical problem. But now the Bill has been brought to empower all the officers of Customs. I am not raising question on the next more. The Government has given free hand to the officers. Earlier some officers were authorized, and some were partly authorized, but now this right has been given to all the officers working in the Customs department. It will prove more senseless and wrong. What kind of checks and balances the Government has on the officers. All officers have been empowered to issue fine from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. One lakh. What is fee remedy for the chaos caused after giving excessive liberty and powers to fee officers?

As far as issue of tax collection is concerned, it should be based on fee principle of black beetle. The way black beetle collects nectar from fee flower, but do not harm it, fee tax shall be collected and spent in fee same way. 'Nadiya Ka Pani, Nadiye jo, hamar Nuan sukhe lejo'. The principle is feat to collect tax from people and spend it on fee welfare of the people. Whether it is direct or indirect tax, it should be collected on fee basis of this principle and there is a provision of spending it on fee welfare of fee people.

The excise and custom issue is related to smuggling. Illegal import and export of goods without paying taxes is called smuggling. Smuggling is so rampant that fee goods are being smuggled in 709 kilometres of border area of Bihar and nobody is checking it. The same thing is happening at Uttar Pradesh border also. It is happening on land route.

On the coastal line also a lot of ships carry loads of cargo from one place to another and this has a lot of scope of smuggling. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: That is why we are asking them as to how many Custom officers are required and the present number of Custom and Excise officers. There are a number of posts lying vacant in that department. This is a revenue generating department and not an expenditure incurring one and still posts are lying vacant there. If posts remain vacant like that then who will do the work, who will do the tax calculations, assessments and who will do recoveries? Therefore, I have mentioned as to how many posts are lying vacant in the country and by when the same are likely to be filled up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. Now conclude your speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The second issue is that Rs. One lakh crore is involved in the matters which have been pending for years, by when these are likely to be resolved? What arrangements they have made in this regard? Otherwise Sir, there is a possibility of a major anomaly in all these matters pertaining to excise duty. The Bill that they have brought. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You have expressed your feeling.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, they have given fee power, now fee officers will go and investigate further. A businessman is questioned by 4 officers at one time and there is no limit to feat, anyone can question. They have brought such a Bill. Therefore, all this must be made clear. In this Bill they have conferred upon officials a number of authorities like to assess, investigate and follow up. In such a situation fee officer might issue large number of notices in order to gain illegal benefits. Therefore, it must be made clear as to who has been given fee rights. It must be made clear in it otherwise we might pass this in fee name of court but later on it will lead to anarchy and arbitrariness. Anyone will do illegal recovery and false investigations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude. Hon. Minister will give a reply to this.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: All fee things must be clarified and then only this Bill must be passed.

[English]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, ten hon. Members have participated in the debate. I am thankful to them for taking keen interest in the functioning of the Customs Department. I am also thankful to them for their valuable observations and suggestions. I have taken note of these inputs which will help in improving the operational efficiency of the Customs Department.

Before I respond to the main issues raised by the hon. Members, I would like to state that taxation laws require action to be taken for recovery of duty not paid correctly. In the case of customs duties, this work is entrusted to jurisdictional Customs Officers as well as to others like Officers of Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Commissioners of Customs (Preventive) and others.

On 18th February, 2011, hon. Supreme Court in the case of Sayed Ali and Anrs. (C.A. Nos. 4294-4295 of 2002 and C.A. Nos. 4603-4604 of 2005) held that only such a Customs Officer who has been assigned the specific functions of assessment and re-assessment of duty in the jurisdictional area where the import concerned has been affected, by either the Board or the Commissioner of Customs, in terms of Section 2 (34) of the Act is competent to issue notice under Section 28 of the Act.

However, Customs Officers of DRI, etc. were not specifically assigned the assessment powers given to jurisdictional Customs Officers. Hence, on the basis of

the Supreme Court order, on this technical ground, a large number of notices would get invalidated thereby adversely impacting huge revenue. For the future, the Government has taken remedial steps with effect from 6th July, 2011 by issue of a notification. The Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011 will validate notices issued earlier.

Several pertinent questions or queries were raised by hon. Members. I would like to answer some of them. Shri Uday Singh raised an issue about computer network of customs either slow or not working. To some extent, I agree with the hon. Member and we have upgraded our system. This is largely due to the teething problems that we are having but at the same time, we have round the clock helpline to assist the customers.

The second question that he raised was this. There was a reference to Special Valuation Branch. The SVB checks against under valuation so that correct duty is charged. The questionnaire is a transparent method to get information if importers do not have any information. It is not mandatory. The functioning of SVB is already under review. It is being examined as to whether it can be brought under one Directorate for a more professional approach. He again raised a point that the current baggage allowance of Rs. 25,000 is less. This is reviewed regularly. There was reference to provisional duty bonds. The bond amount covers the duty difference plus the possible penalty. The customs laws are cumbersome and clearance takes too much of time.

In this year's Budget, we have introduced self-assessment of customs duty by importers and exporters. Further, almost 60 per cent goods are cleared without examination, based on self-assessment. At airports, over 98 per cent passengers go through Green Channel without customs intervention.

Shri Shailendra Kumar has raised a question about the revenue implications of this amendment. Roughly, Rs. 7,600 crore is the implication. He also raised the issue that the Supreme Court must have considered all views before giving this decision. 'Yes', the Supreme Court order is based on technical interpretation of law. In the same order, the Supreme Court has allowed the Government to recover duty.

My friend, Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh has raised two or three pertinent questions that too much discretion is with the customs officers. But decision taken according to the Customs Act, 1962 and Rules thereunder and internal administrative vigilance machinery checks the misuse.

He has raised a question about the cases of import of cars without duty. Some people misused the facility given to people transferring their residence to India. Prompt remedial action was taken and cases are under investigation.

He again raised a question that there should be guidelines for determining price/value of imported goods. I would like to say to him that his suggestion is welcome. There is already a valuation data base and all imported goods are cleared after checking with this data base.

Hon. Member, Shri R. Thamaraiselvan has raised a question about stopping dumping of imported goods into India. We appreciate the concern of the hon. Member and we take recourse to anti-dumping measures, when required.

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab raised three-four pertinent questions. One of them was about the show-cause notices pending since when? This Bill will regularise all notices which are not decided and also those which may be pending at various stages of appeal. The Supreme Court had invalidated the action on technical ground and now that has been removed by this Amendment.

The hon. Member, Shri P.R. Natarajan asked about the vacancies in the Department. 'Yes', there are a few vacancies and the cadre restructuring is under consideration.

Shri Mahtab also raised a question why can we not designate specific officers? We have already designated officers at Airports. The Bill is basically for officers belonging to DRI and Preventive Wing. He also raised a question that this Bill will humiliate international travellers. I would like to inform him that this Bill only validates notices already issued in the past and does not have specific provision for passengers.

Sir, respected Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has raised the issue about the sweeping powers given to the Customs Officers and the other officers of the Department. The Bill is only for the past period – before 6th July, 2011. Now, power has been restricted to the jurisdictional officers, the DRI, the Central Excise Intelligence Officers, Preventive Officers and Central Excise Officers. So, all these are jurisdictional officers.

In the end, I would like to say that this House will appreciate that no one is disputing that proper customs duty must be paid. The Government only wants that those

who have not paid duty correctly should not benefit from a technicality.

With these words, I would commend this Bill for the consideration of the House....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just put one question.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Sir, I would seek your protection because the hon. Minister has been able to ignore the questions that I have raised. So, if you restrict me to only one question, it is going to be unfair.

Now, I would like to say that I raised the issue of corruption. He has not said a word about it. I mean, he has not clarified what the correct valuation of an imported consignment would be because he says that the SVB is there to levy the correct duty on the correct valuation. How do you arrive at the correct valuation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister answer.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: There is the penalty on PD Bond. He says it is for the difference in the duty and the penalty amount. If the original dispute was for 5 per cent, how can the penalty be for 100 per cent? This is crazy! ...(*Interruptions*) These are some of the points which I raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister answer to it now.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: In the beginning itself, I have told that I have noted all the concerns of the hon. Members, all the inputs, suggestions of the hon. Members including Shri Uday Singh. Valuation is on transaction basis as per the established rules, I assure you that I have noted what you have told. This will benefit the Department and we will take correctional measures.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: I am satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, 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 clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.24 hrs.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY, DESIGN AND
MANUFACTURING, KANCHEEPURAM
BILL, 2011

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Item No. 11. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kapil Sibal, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, in the State of Tamil Nadu, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, do you want to speak? If you want to speak, you can speak.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, I will speak after the hon. Members have participated in the discussion.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, in the State of Tamil Nadu, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav to speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, the purpose behind bringing this Bill is really appreciable and worth a welcome. All the institutes in the country which are imparting education in the field of science and technology deserve to be developed and become progressive in the hands of Government of India. The more the technical education is spread all over the country, the better our country will progress. But today the kind of scientific and technical education is being imparted in the country, it must be taken care of that there is two types of science - modern and traditional science. The modification, upgradation, modernization of traditional knowledge, science and technology is called modern technology. We are now almost forgetting our ancient values, the values from Rigvedas. We believe that the traditional knowledge and science that we have is all useless and our elders were fools. They did not have any technical knowledge and they did not know science. They used to talk uselessly. But it is no so. They had their own scientific logic. Today even the farmers in the villages have their own traditional agricultural equipments and they have their own scientific logic. The modern machinery and equipments also have their own scientific base. But the people of India must be given scientific and technical knowledge which not only can be beneficial for them but also help them to earn their livelihood. We must ensure that the kind of education we are imparting to our children in schools, colleges and universities that should not render them jobless after they come out of these institutions. It should make them self-reliant and after having scientific and technical education they can be self reliant, make progress in life and can also do something for the society. So long as we do not pay any attention to this we are not going to achieve anything, merely on the basis of imparting western technical and scientific knowledge to our people. Therefore, today there is a need to put together both of these. Now the number is being increased, but why they did not think of it while the institution was being established. Why did they not

think about the actual number of professors or the faculty? They are increasing gradually. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your point in brief.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: What they had drafted once was a long term vision and the other is a short term vision. They established this on a short terms basis but with a long term vision so that the expansion of mat institution will demand new departments and require modern machinery and as long as we do not have basic infrastructural facilities to accommodate all those, it will be useless to nationalize any institution or to even bring them under the Government. It will not serve any purpose...*(Interruptions)*. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Assam are backward states. There is lack of technical and scientific knowledge in these backward states, therefore, such institutions must be set up there. This can be taken to eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar ...*(Interruptions)*. This is how it must be taken in these backward areas.

I would like to draw your attention towards one more point. Under its 11th clause if a board is constituted then it will have ten people. I would like to raise a basic question. They have written that those who will study in these institutions will not have to face any kind of discrimination like cast, religion, community or gender. But it has to be made clear as to whether its governing board will have any representative from the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Backward Castes. If there are no SC, ST and BC representatives in any institution then the children belonging to these castes have to face a lot of physical and mental abuse, they are insulted in almost every educational institute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: There must be reservation in this Board for the Backward Class, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in these institution as per the constitution so that our children do not get insulted there and then only we can get some benefit out of it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the people of my constituency Kancheepuram, I thank our Government for tabling on the floor of this House the Indian Institute of Information

Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Bill, 2011.

Known as 'Silk City', Kancheepuram has the reputation and a 400 year old tradition as producer of the best silk sarees in the country. With over 1,000 temples, Kancheepuram is also known as 'Temple City'. The groups of sculptures in Mahabalipuram in Kancheepuram district are listed out by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites.

Today, besides its glorious tradition, heritage and history, the district of Kancheepuram is one of the most industrialized districts and also one of the largest manufacturing hubs of India. The district is home to manufacturing units of Hyundai, Ford, BMW, Nissan, TVS, Nokia, Samsung, Dell, Saint Gobain etc. The district is also at the centre of the information technology boom in India. Many multinational IT companies like Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Infosys, Wipro Technologies, Cognizant Technology Solutions etc. have set up their offices in Kancheepuram district.

Kancheepuram district has over 76 Engineering Colleges, 11 Medical Colleges besides many other institutions of higher education. I am sure that the passing of this Bill would help in fulfilling the aspirations of thousands of students interested in the field of product designing and manufacturing. It will benefit my parliamentary constituency Kancheepuram which is considered as a premier location in the map of Southern India catering to the all encompassing needs of the information technology industry and the manufacturing sector. Besides, the formal establishment of this important institution-IIITDM would boost the growth of ancillary industries, resulting in creation of more employment opportunities to the technically qualified youths.

Sir, I am very optimistic that with the passing of this Bill, the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing would play a major role as an academic institution of excellence that would help and promote competitive advantage for Indian products in the global market. This Institute would also serve as an interdisciplinary institution for education and research in the area of Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) encompassing design and manufacturing, using state-of-the-art concepts, tools, processes and practices of the industry the world over.

I, on behalf of the people of my constituency Kancheepuram, would like to, once again, express my

gratitude to our Government for the present initiative which would enable the institute to establish itself as a national institute of excellence in the field of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing. Therefore, I welcome this Bill and also support the Bill.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar. All the hon. Members are requested to be brief because we have to get this Bill passed by six o' clock.

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Manufacturing, Kanchipuram Bill, 2011. Our very learned Minister Mr. Sibbal Saheb Ji is also present in the House and this is a good thing. We welcome the Bill brought by him to further increase the national importance of the Kanchipuram National Institute. Previously we had discussed this in detail and I would not like to go into the details but the autonomy that is being expanded, be it about giving full autonomy to degree, diploma and other educational grants and alongwith this we will also have to see as to how are we going to provide employment to all the youth who are coming out of these institutes.

Our former President hon. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Saheb had said that we were opening a number of Engineering Colleges like HIT and NT and they were quiet in demand. The Government has given a lot of concessions for opening such colleges in the North-Eastern States and hilly regions and a provision has also been made in the budget in this regard. But he had said that we would have to encourage the youth to open their own enterprises. We are opening new colleges and thus the number of engineers is also increasing but they are unable to get employment. Therefore, they will have to be encouraged for starting their own business. They are technicalising these colleges by providing budget to these. We will have to provide employment to those children. They need to start their own business.

Our colleague Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav Ji has very aptly said in this regard. Recently a delegation from Allahabad Moti Lal Engineering College, IIT had visited me. The students who visited me told me that they passed the written exam with good marks but were failed in the practical exam by a margin of half or one mark and that

put their future in dark. Therefore, we will have to make a provision for reservation the SC, ST, Minority and OBC in all technical education institutions for Readers, Professors or faculty so that these classes can also have some justice. Alongwith this we will also have to improve our system to generate employment and hon. Minister will have to pay special attention towards this.

With these words I strongly support this Bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your due permission I would like to speak from here. I rise to support the Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Act, 2011. I have no objection to the increasing number of excellence institutions being opened up and I support this step. But it is nowhere clear in this Bill that though they have opened a National institute but what about its output and standard of academic excellence. Conferring the status of a National Institute does not guarantee its excellence. If it is so then why are they unable to compete with the private institutes like IIM, Ahmadabad etc. There are a number of such institutes of excellence which are being run by the Government of India but none of the companies visit their campus for selection. I want that excellence should not be the basic education standard, infact their educational standard of engineering, technical is not at par with the national and international standards, what is the reason behind that. I would only like to say that though we welcome this but their excellence must be of international level and then only they will be able to complete with them otherwise they will not have much importance.

[English]

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill with the comment that to save the reservation policy, to improve the employment generation capacity, such type of institution must be helped by the Government and that must continue. Apart from all the private institutions, such types of Government institutions must be helped and supported.

So, I support the Bill.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all, I congratulate the Government for declaring the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram as an institution of national importance through clause 2 of this Bill.

I am very happy to say that the Government had declared this institution as an institution of national importance which coincidentally falls in a place namely Kancheepuram, a temple city, which is also a place of historical importance not only concerning the State of Tamil Nadu but also the entire country and the world.

I must thank the Government for taking timely action to convert this institution as an institution of national importance. The students who had enrolled in this institute and completed their degrees were not able to obtain the degree certificate which was valid in the eyes of the institutions of higher studies both in India and abroad and was also not recognized by the corporates. But with this Bill, this will not only help the students who have studied in this institute to go in for higher studies, but also to obtain job and also to provide more autonomy in academic, administrative and financial matters.

When we debate on an important issue concerning the information technology, I feel it is worth to mention here that the Indian information technology sector has been instrumental in driving the nation's economy onto the rapid growth curve. According to the NASSCOM-Deloitte study, the IT and ITES industry's contribution to the country's GDP has increased to a share of 5.2 per cent in 2007 as against 1.2 per cent in 1998. Further, the IT and BPO industries are poised to clock revenues. The Indian IT services market is estimated to remain the fastest growing in the Asia Pacific region.

India's IT growth in the world is primarily dominated by IT software and services. In the recent past, we have seen that the 'Globalization 3.0' has resulted in outsourcing and off-shoring spreading to various other countries like China, Vietnam, Philippines, and the Eastern European countries. According to NASSCOM survey, the majority of the graduates coming out of the colleges today are unemployable. We need to introduce training programmes in colleges to train the talent pool of students not only technically but also on soft skills. The training should also be imparted to the faculty to generate a better equipped talent force. These measures have already been taken by the IT companies, which also helps in reducing the training costs incurred by the IT companies after recruitment.

It is true that the Indian IT industry has been facing some challenges but if effective steps are taken then it will surely help it to remain competitive in the future as well.

Before I conclude my speech, I would like to stress upon the hon. Minister to allocate more funds and provide more infrastructure facilities to this institute as it has been declared as an institute of national importance by the Central Government.

With this, I conclude my speech and I support the Bill.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir, for giving me this opportunity. First of all, I welcome the Bill because it gives the status of national importance to the Indian Institute of Information Technology. Therefore, it is a good step to declare the Institute as an institute of national importance.

Our hon. Minister has moved this Bill to replace the Ordinance. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister on two points. First one is Clause 11 which deals with the constitution of Board of Governors. In all, there are 10 members. Out of them, only one person is to be nominated by the State Government. State representation is meant to ensure the requirements of local needs. So, it is better to have at least three members to be nominated to the Board from the State Government.

Clause 29 deals with the constitution of the Tribunal for arbitration to deal with the disputes concerning employees. In the Tribunal there are three members. The qualification for members is not specified. I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister that no qualification for the members is specified. I would suggest that at least one of the members should be a legal mind. He or she may be a retired Judge or an advocate of good standing.

Finally, Clause 29 (2) says that the decision of Tribunal shall not be questioned in any Court. Hon. Minister, Sir, you are a senior advocate. This will become injudicious and unconstitutional if the right of the employees to appeal against wrong decisions is infringed so this right has been assured. No law can take away the right of the people to appeal. In this Bill, there is no provision for appeal against the decision of the Tribunal, rather Clause 29 (2) bars the questioning of the decision in any court. Hon. Minister is infringing so this right has to well aware that even against the Orders of the Central Administrative Tribunal one can file writ petition in the High Court. So, this Clause should be removed and a provision for appeal must be incorporated.

Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to consider these suggestions and make suitable amendments in this Bill.

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, I rise to suppose this Bill. The hon. Minister is very learned and competent.

Now, it is not time for us to think in terms of studying the history, geography and social sciences. What is required for this country is the productive skills. Unless the skills of the citizens go up, this country cannot prosper.

I am very happy that the hon. Minister is concentrating on vocational education, technical education and also research and development, design, etc. The major aspect in this regard is that there is an acute shortage of faculty, as you were telling on the other day, in engineering and medicine. So, my view point is that instead of the Government of India thinking in terms of starting training institutes for teachers, why do not you encourage established, accredited engineering colleges in the country to take up the training faculty? That can be done immediately without any loss of time. You can decide it by tomorrow and ask the engineering college to start training their faculty. Then, there will not be any shortage. Then, the quality and standard of engineering education will go up substantially in this country.

As my friend was telling earlier that the moment we call an institute an 'institute of excellence', then the product that comes out must be useful to the industry. He must be employable. He must get directly a campus selection. Only then we can call that institute as an institute of excellence.

My humble request to you is this. You can concentrate on improving the quality and standard and making available the faculty in a large number by taking up whatever immediate steps that are required. You have got umpteen numbers of ideas in this regard but let us not lose time. In the international sector, we have got the largest technological manpower in the world but unfortunately how many of them are suitable for productive employment is a questionable thing.

So, my request to you is this. Please concentrate on these things. If necessary, you directly link the industry with the institute. Out of the four years' course, at least half of the time they must spend with industry so that they become practical and then design oriented.

Sir, you have got the capacity, you have got the thinking and you are a learned man. Sir, I want you not to lose any time in preparing the faculty in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank all the distinguished Members who have not only participated in this debate but also given some very useful suggestions.

Sir, I would not take much time of the House. At the outset, I would just want to say that setting up of educational institutions in India in the context of our socio-economic environment is an exceptionally complex exercise.

[Translation]

Because what happens is that many a times we are told and Shri Hukmadeo ji had also said that high level institutes must be established in such backward areas because if this kind of institutes are not established there then how will these areas make any progress. Now the problem before us is that if higher education institutes are set up in backward areas then the question that comes up before us is that we would require higher level facility also and without that there cannot be any higher level education. For higher level education we need higher level infrastructure. Somebody says that there must be good schools for their children and there must be entertainment facility also. If we will not have higher level faculty than we cannot deliver higher level education. We face this situation a number of times therefore, we must take care of both the things. On one hand as long as it is a policy of the state to set up its own institutes; the Union Government must support that completely so that investment can be made in the backward areas. There are a very few places where we have to set up higher-level institutions.

[English]

It is not as if we set up hundreds of institutions. We have only set up very few Central Universities, ultimately 30 in India. These 30 Universities cannot serve the needs of the population in India. If we set up those Universities also in the most backward areas, then where will we set up the institutions of excellence? This is the conundrum that we face. The national interest of the country must be served. The backward regions must progress. We must also set up institutions of higher learning. We must ensure that when we set up those institutions, the best faculty, the best students and the best infrastructure are available.

It is in this context that we formulate our policy. We will certainly take whatever you say into account, as we move forward but this is the problem that we face most of the time.

[Translation]

At some places such set up has been made. Now, I receive the complaints that Vice-Chancellors do not go there. They say that it takes eight hours to go there, how can we work? Some places lack airport, whereas other places lack some other facilities ...*(Interruptions)*. Therefore, we are suggesting that balance has to be maintained. It is not a matter of any disagreement with you in this regard but we have to maintain a balance. We have formulated scheme for 374 degree colleges for backward areas. You take assistance from us. There must be some policies for backward area too. Albeit, our Government do not have this policy as on date but I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister that the Union Government should pay more attention towards the most backward areas of the country whether it is Bihar, or Uttar Pradesh or Rajasthan or Himachal Pradesh, or Uttarakhand. Attention will be paid towards Jammu and Kashmir instantly because we look at the North-East and Jammu & Kashmir from a different angle ...*(Interruptions)* I uttered the name of Rajasthan. If you wish, I can take the name of Rajasthan once again. I mean to say if attention is not paid to backward regions, those will remain backward. The G.E.R of those backward regions is very low ...*(Interruptions)* I have been a Member of Parliament from Bihar. I speak Bihari language and communicate in that language. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let the Minister reply. Please sit down.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So, Sir, I just wanted to give this background. Having given this background, yes, we must make sure that in these institutes of excellence, whichever engineers pass out of these institutes, are employable. But that also is very complex; and the reason is very simple. The technology is advancing at such a fast pace that even those who are skilled today are unskilled in the context of the enormous expansion of technology and advancement of technology.

So, we have to have a constant flow of learning and re-learning within our faculty. We do not have a system in place for that. Sir, I can share something with you. I was a lawyer practising in New York. I was practising in Wall Street; and under the rules of admission to the New York Bar— and I am talking about the Seventies — I had to actually go through a course every year to renew my license. Even to renew my licence, I had to go through a regular course of study every year.

DR. K.S. RAO: Why did you not do it here in India also?

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It will cause commotion here. You people will stand up and say that brother, our advocates ask that what have you done? ...*(Interruptions)* We have to change our mind set. The development of the country is not feasible without changing the mind set. Upgradation has to be done. Though there will be some problems but we have to confront them. Creativity cannot be brought until elite organizations are not set up. Without creativity, IPR cannot be developed. If IPR is not developed, then how will national wealth increase through intellectual property? If it is not developed there, nothing will happen. Now, what we are doing with elite organization is that

[English]

our industrialists could go and set up some centres there. They should collaborate with them; and we should give freedom to those universities to be able to do that

[Translation]

Today, the Ministers want everything as per their orders. Is it fair? The Minister want everything as per their understanding, otherwise, they will not allocate funds. This kind of mind set is not worth appreciating. Give them autonomy and all the facilities required for smooth working and have trust in them. As some people think that we all are corrupt and nobody trust us....*(Interruptions)* Until you keep trust, the country cannot develop. We know the whereabouts of the corrupt people. Everybody know. How do those people get money from abroad? We are aware about it. We also know as to how the value of a company is elevated by giving a nominal fee to the transponder. But if you put all the people in one bracket and do not show trust in them, the country will never progress. We have to keep in our mind that without trust, development cannot be expected....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): When you speak in Hindi, people clap.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have not only started speaking Hindi but also started thinking in Hindi.

[English]

Sir, you raised a very important point about some amendments in the provisions of this Bill. I can assure

you that we are going to have a comprehensive legislation that covers all the IITs. When we have that comprehensive legislation, we will take care of all these problems. In fact, we are going to have a Tribunals Bill. So, all these concerns that you talked about including lack of appeal will be met through the Tribunals Bill. So, you do not worry about it. I have noted your concerns. In any case, any decision of the Arbitration Tribunal will always be allowed to be challenged in the High Courts. Nobody can stop that. That is a constitutional right; that cannot be taken away. So, this is not an issue. We will take care of all these concerns. We wish to empower our children.

Rao Saheb rightly said that what we need to do is to ensure that immediately we put a policy in place through which our teaching faculty must be empowered and the numbers must increase. We are doing that. In fact, the 12th Plan, at its centrality, will have increase in faculty; and quality faculty will be at the heart of it.

18.00 hrs.

So, with all these words, I commend the legislation.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: It must also have the representatives of backward classes, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you make the reply please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, they are talking about 11 Member Committee.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, when we will prepare the comprehensive legislation of all the IITs, your valuable suggestion will be kept in mind and we will put efforts to implement them. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: You start it right away....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You need not worry, we will pay full attention. With these words,

[English]

I commend this legislation for the House to pass.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House permits, the time is extended until the Bill is passed and Zero Hour is over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Alright.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, in the State of Tamil Nadu, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith, 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 34 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up ‘Zero Hour’.

Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi

[Translation]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to raise an important issue in the Zero Hour. The Union Government is running Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Earlier, this scheme was launched in Maharashtra and its name was Employment Guarantee Scheme. Now, this scheme is started by the Union Government. Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme, the Government provides funds to all the states. This scheme is in force for the last two years, even then, professional tax is charged on it in Maharashtra. I want to submit that as this scheme is being run by the Union Government, professional tax should not be imposed on it. The reason behind this is that nobody is left untouched by professional tax. A person whose income or salary is more than rupees ten thousand, rupees two thousand and five hundred is deducted as professional tax. In the similar manner, everyone has to pay tax whether he is an employee of municipality or works at any other grade.

I would like to attract your attention towards another important point. There is a need to implement Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Scheme in ‘A’ class municipalities. I would like to invite your attention towards both the points that this scheme should be implemented in class ‘A’ municipalities and a request should be made to the Government of Maharashtra that as the funds under the said scheme are being allocated by the Union Government, the State Government should not deduct professional tax. It will provide some relief to the people from inflation. If a person is exempted from the professional tax, it will help him in eke out his living. This scheme should be viewed from this point of view.

I, through you, would like to request the Union Government to issue instruction to the Government of Maharashtra to abolish this tax.

[English]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Thank you Chairman, Sir, for giving me the chance to speak on matters of urgent public importance in the ‘Zero Hour’.

Sir, the UPA-led Central Government has proposed to decontrol the urea price and also to increase the prices of urea by 10 per cent. The Soumitra Choudhury

Committee recommended to decontrol urea and allow increase in prices by 10 per cent initially and later bring it under nutrient based subsidy by October, 2011.

The empowered Group of Ministers approved this recommendation on 5th August.

The 10 per cent hike in price per tonne over the current maximum retail price of Rs. 5130 tonne could translate to an additional expenditure of more than Rs. 530 for farmers whose condition all over country is very miserable one. From next year, companies will have a free hand and farm gate prices of urea will be fixed by them.

CAG report on 'Performance Audit of Fertilizer Subsidy' has been Tabled in Parliament on 5th August, 2011 which told that 45 per cent of farmers pay more than Maximum Retail Price. The report also pointed to the problem of artificial shortages created by dealers during peak seasons to hike prices much above the Market Retail Price.

Instead of putting an end to black-marketing and corrupt practices, the Government measure is only going to put the farmers at the mercy of fertilizer giants.

Already, the Government had on July 8, 2011 by a Notification, withdrawn any restraint on increasing prices of non-urea fertilizers by the companies and stated that the market price of non-urea fertilizers like DAP and MOP will be open and thereby increasing the prices of all non-urea fertilizers, even much more than what was in May 5, 2011 Notification. Hence, the Government move for decontrolling of urea is coming at a time when already farmers are paying hefty amount for non-urea fertilizers and rising input costs are a disincentive to cultivation.

Urea is a key agriculture input. Decontrol of urea prices, like in the case of DAP and other complex fertilizers, will put a big burden on the peasantry and costs of production will increase substantially. This will result to increase the deplorable condition of the farmers who are, now, suffering much and are bound to sell their products below production cost. In some parts of the country, farmers find no other option, but to commit suicide being trapped in debt. This move of the Government will go to make their plight more miserable.

Hence, I demand from the Government to withdraw the proposal to decontrol urea and also withdraw price increase by 10 per cent.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also want to associate myself with the issue raised Shri S.K. Saidul Haque.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Your name will be associated with this issue. Advocate Shri A. Sampath, please, be precise and put your demand.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): My request to the Government is to order a CBI inquiry into the worst ever communal conflagration in the history of Kerala since Independence. It happened on 2nd May, 2003. One evening, nine persons were hacked to death. On the search it Marad in Kogikode district. Subsequently, the then Government of Kerala, UDF Government, constituted an Inquiry Commission which was headed by Justice Thomas P. Joseph. That Commission made certain revelations. The then Police Commissioner deposed before that Commission that it was an operation carried out by a well-knit organization. It was a quick and sudden attack. It was over within 10 minutes of time that such an attack happened. Not only that, that Commission has made it very clear that there may be some foreign elements behind that. The persons, who have made evidence before the Commission, have stated about a Finance Minister also. The finance was given and the weapons were collected and stored.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your demand.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: There was a conspiracy and because of that such an attack happened. The then Home Minister of the subsequent LDF Government wrote to the Government of India. His first letter was dated 12th September 2006. Four times, the Government of Kerala has requested for a probe and investigation by multifarious agencies, including the Central Bureau of Investigation, Intelligence Bureau and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. They should be entrusted with the job of inquiring into it and to bring out the real culprits behind the Marad communal riots. So, the justice should be done to the State of Kerala.

SHRI P.K. BIJU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also want to associate myself with the issue raised Shri A. Sampath.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Your name will be associated with this issue.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I request the Government to do the needful to prevent the fraudulent marriages by overseas Indians. It is learnt that thousands

of Indian women have been cheated through fraudulent marriage with overseas Indians.

All fraudulent marriages occur by hiding the marital status of the already married overseas Indian men. Innocent women who get married to such men take several days or months after their marriage to realize that they are cheated. At present, there is no mechanism to get information about the actual marital status of overseas Indians. In foreign countries, overseas citizens should provide a certificate which proves the marital status to get married. In India there is no such system. Therefore, fraudulent marriages by overseas Indians are increasing day by day.

On this occasion I humbly request the Government to set up a mechanism to collect the actual material and job status of overseas Indian citizens through our Missions abroad. If such a mechanism is in operation, then cheating cases pertaining to the above category can be prevented.

I also request the Government to make it mandatory for the certificate issued by the concerned authority in our Missions abroad that an overseas Indian citizen is not married in the host country. Our Missions abroad have to be in constant contact with the concerned authorities in the host country in this regard.

I understand that the Government provides an amount of 1500 US dollars per case to assist the victimized women in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case. However, this amount is not sufficient to meet the expenses for legal procedures and other concerned matters. Therefore, I also request the Government to increase the amount in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR (Pali): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak during Zero Hour. I would like to raise a very important issue here. Even after 64 years of Independence Pali and Jalore districts are still not connected to Delhi and Jaipur by rail. I would like to draw your kind attention towards this issue to make arrangements in this regard. I urge the Government through you to provide a direct train as lakhs of people come to these districts for work and lakhs of people go to various places in the country. I urge the government to introduce a train from Bihar to Delhi via Bhinmal, Jalur, Pali, Ajmer and Jaipur. Secondly, I would like to submit that the survey of Bilada to Bar railway line has been completed therefore I urge that this direct

line should be laid at the earliest. I urge you to lay a direct line from Pipad road to Bhopalgarh via Asop, Sankhwas upto Mundhwa. This will immensely benefit railways. It has been 64 years since Independence but the people there have not seen trains yet. I would like to urge the government through you to introduce trains on this route. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Devji M. Patel and Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Badriram Jakhar.

[English]

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Chairman, I thank you from the depth of my heart for giving me a chance to speak during the 'Zero Hour'.

The Government has placed a budget provision for the new railway line of near about 35 kilometre from Budamara to Chakulia in the Railway Budget last year. But, I am sorry to say here that whereas the railway line from Rupsa to Budamara has been completed, its other connecting part from Budamara to Chakulia has not yet been started so far. This work has been undertaken by the Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd., and near about Rs. 22.14 crore has also been sanctioned and allotted in this regard.

In this connection, I would like to make a request through this august House to take steps for starting construction of the railway line between Budamara to Chakulia without any further delay. The proposed railway line will help in making direct and easy connectivity between the industrial belts of Jharkhand and Dhamra Port of coastal Odisha. This will reduce the distance by 60 kilometres to 70 kilometres from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar. On the whole, this railway network shall provide the opportunity for development of mining activities located in the tribal belt.

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Hon. Chairman Sir, the cancer care unit of the government medical college and hospital in my Parliamentary Constituency Jabalpur is the only cancer hospital in the whole Mahakanshal area. Patients come here from as far as 300 kms. for treatment. There are two PG seats in 'Radiotherapy' in this medical college. The MCI has pat a on me admission of students on these seats for the last four years. The medical college is continuously getting the inspection conducted by the MCI for gratiisg reception to this course.

The first inspection was conducted in 2003. The shortcomings highlighted in that inspection were later rectified. After that, the second inspection was conducted in 2008, in which 'Radiotherapy course' was not recognized as it was not recognized in the MBBS course. After that, the last inspection was done on 8 April, 2010 where the recognition was withheld due to two reasons. The first reason was lack of radio-surgery equipments and the second was flaws in the M.B.B.S. curriculum.

Sir, I would like to inform the government that according to the MCI rule book none of the above are needed to run the MD (Radiotherapy) course. But still, if we talk about the objection first, the fact is that only 4-5 private and government hospitals have radio-surgery instruments. If this criterion is adopted then the recognition of all the colleges, except these 4-5 colleges, in the country should be withdrawn. Likewise, the second objection is of the same nature. Radiotherapy is the only one optional subject in the MBBS course which does not have any concern with the issue of recognition of the MBBS course. During the last few years around 26 doctors have passed MD (Radiotherapy) and are working in the renowned cancer hospitals of the country. There are a number of colleges running in the country which have been recognized by the MCI and are devoid of radio surgery equipments. It seems that the MCI is unnecessarily putting objections in granting recognition to Jabalpur medical college.

Sir, the number of cancer patients is increasing day by day in the country. This is such a disease which requires treatment at the early stage. It also requires cancer specialists but due to stubbornness of the MCI, there is a shortage of such medical students and doctors due to which the public is suffering. Therefore, I urge through you to immediately take action to grant recognition to MD (Radiotherapy) Course in Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Medical College and Hospital, Jabalpur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve and Shri Hansraj G. Ahir's name is associated with the issue raised by Shri Rakesh Singh.

[English]

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Sir, my question is to the Environment Ministry. It is regarding the Gadgil Committee which was sent by the Environment Minister to understand the environmental concerns of Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. As far as I have learnt and read in the newspapers about the report of this committee, I understand that the proposed regulations are completely

against any developmental activities in the region. For example, even a normal villager, a very poor villager will have to go to the State Government or to the Central Government to move or remove even a small brick of his own house. So, the industry, the infrastructure and even the road projects are going to get affected because of this committee report.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider this report because the developmental activities in the region will really get affected because of this.

The economic structure of the District will get affected because of this. So, I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider this Report or to scrap this Report completely. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names of hon. Members Shri Shivkumar Udasi and Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Shri Jaywant Gangaram, Awale, Shri Marotrao Sainuji Kowase. Shri Eknath Mahadeo Gaikwad and Bhaskarrao Patil Khatgaonkar are also associated with the issue raised by Shri Nilesh Narayan Rane.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to call the attention of this august House to a very urgent and important matter that is concerning all the Members irrespective of political affiliations in this august House.

As we all know very well that an agitation is going on in the Ramlila Grounds. I do not want to go into the merits or de-merits of the agitation of Shri Anna Hazare, but I am concerned; I have my own agony; and indeed, I have some anger also with respect to the mode of agitation that is going on. A call has been made from the Ramlila Grounds to go to the houses of the Parliamentarians and *gherao* them. Hence, so many incidents are taking place in many parts of the country.

We, the Parliamentarians, are the guardians of the Constitution; we are the law-makers; and we represent every nook and corner of this country. If we are intimidated; if we are black-mailed; and if we cannot reside in our houses with our family and do the legislative work, then it will be a great disaster for the country. We, the Parliamentarians, have been safeguarding the Constitution and the Parliamentary democracy for the past 60 years, and if the very root of Parliamentary democracy is cut-off, then anarchy will be there. What had happened when the civil society marched in 1930 to the Emperor's Palace for giving some powers? Mussolini was given power; he became the dictator; and six crore people were killed.

Sir, we want your protection. What will happen if we march to the houses of team Anna Hazare? What will we do if tomorrow BJP workers march and agitate in front of the houses of Congress MPs? What will happen if the Congress MPs march to the houses of the BJP MPs? Anarchy will be the result of this. So, through you, I would urge upon this Government to take urgent steps with regard to this issue. This has never happened anywhere before. If this happens today, then tomorrow Maoists will take up this dangerous weapon. So, we have to control it, and we have to stop it. The Parliamentarians should be spared irrespective of whoever has made the call to do it. I would respectfully submit this to you. Thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please take notice of the concern of the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names of hon. Member Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, Shri Anto Antony, Shri Ratan Singh and Rajaram Pal and Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa are also associated with the issue raised by Shri M. I. Shanavas.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice the importance of Coimbatore, which is the Manchester of South India, and also the importance of augmenting flight services connecting the National Capital with this industrial town in an effective manner. Air India flight which leaves for Delhi from Coimbatore at 1510 hours in the afternoon takes a detour via Mumbai taking about 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours to reach the National Capital. A private airline namely Spicejet operates a flight from Coimbatore to Delhi via Hyderabad taking about 4 hours. At the same time, Indigo, another private airline, operates a direct flight service that takes just 2 hours and 45 minutes for the travel between Coimbatore and Delhi. Since Air India takes double the time, most of the passengers do not prefer to travel by the public sector carrier. I would like to point out that this has resulted in Air India running into losses because of the artificially created non-viability. I would also like to point out that Air India was the first airline to introduce a direct flight from Coimbatore to Delhi, but Indigo has taken its place now. This raises the doubt in our mind as

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

to whether it was done deliberately to strengthen the argument that only private players can operate profitably. Hence I would request the Government to run an Air India flight directly from Delhi to Coimbatore and back. It is also necessary to introduce re-routed Air India flight service between Coimbatore and Chennai and also between Tiruchirapalli and Chennai. This must be done by Air India to come out of the red and also to compete well with the private airlines which are operating in these routes. This would provide better connectivity and effective operational viability to Air India. I urge upon the Civil Aviation Ministry to look into it and introduce a new flight at the earliest. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. At the outset, let me thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this very important matter concerning my State of Punjab.

When regulatory and support functions in an integrated manner were not available in one Complex on the international borders of our country, and realizing that there is no single agency responsible for coordinating the functioning of various Government authorities, the Government tried to redress this situation by deciding to set up 13 Integrated Check-Posts throughout the country.

With the coming up of one such Integrated Check-Post at Wagah, there is a need to connect it with the Dedicated Freight Corridor after extending it to Amritsar. That is what I want in Punjab.

Further, it requires the establishment of the following facilities: (1) A fully developed railway siding should be set up at the Attari Railway Station with storage go-downs and other facilities; and (2) There is also a need for opening the railway route for the containerized movement as is being done in all other international land ports.

The Government can also look for private partners in the region to establish some of these facilities through a PPP mode since a lot of companies are interested in sending their products to Pakistan. However, the absence of containerized movement is creating hindrances.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put up your demand.

[*English*]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA Therefore, my request to the hon. Railway Minister is to look into this matter

and consider this proposal of linking the Integrated Check Post with the Dedicated Freight Corridor after extending it up to Amritsar as this would not only make it a successful gateway to Pakistan, but also would boost the trade prospects with Afghanistan, Bandar Abbas in Iran and St. Petersburg in Russia to a very great extent. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you. I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the House towards the pitiable condition of BBMB workshop located at Nangal in Punjab.

Sir, all of you know that a need for a big workshop was felt at the time of construction of Bhakra Nangal Dam. At that time, the biggest maintenance workshop in Asia was constructed in the Nangal city of Ropar. This workshop was connected with railway track as there was a need for exporting and importing a lot of goods. At one point of time, 5000 people used to work in this workshop. Once upon a time, this workshop was equipped to make everything from a needle to a ship. Apart from Bhakra Dam, this workshop has contributed a lot in the big projects like Tilwada, Theme, Kinnaur Dam. The logo of hand erected in Chandigarh, which is the most beautiful city in the country, was made in this workshop. But as you are aware that Punjab is a border state, there is a huge shortage of jobs here. Today 70 per cent youngsters in our country are becoming drug addicts. Therefore, sir, I urge the government through you to take notice of the fact that there are only 200 people working in B.B.M.B. workshop at present.

I would like to request that this property of the Government which worth crores of rupees must be converted either into a workshop or a rail coach factory or else a defence factory must be set up over there so that at least 10,000 youth can get employment there and this will benefit this area. Thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kishun ji, your notice levels allegations.

[Translation]

Please do not take any particular persons name.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to talk about jails in Uttar Pradesh. A number

of untoward incidents have taken place in the jails of Uttar Pradesh and the National Human Rights Commission has taken cognizance of the same. Deputy CMO in Lucknow involved in the National Health Mission Scam has been murdered. This news has been published recently in Dainik Jagaran in Gyanpur.

A picture of constables beating up jail inmates by tying up their legs has been published. National Human Rights Commission has taken cognizance of this. Similarly, a number of people belonging to different political parties including Bharatiya Janata Party were locked up in jails in Banaras. One female BJP leader associated with Chandari Coal Vyapaar Mandal was put up in jail. The cell she was lodged into could only accommodate 80 women but more than 180 females were locked up inside that cell. She remained in jail for nearly five to seven days but she was not allowed to sleep there for even a single day.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to raise this very serious question in the House that inhuman treatment is being given to jail inmates and I would like to draw the attention of Government towards this. There is Talibani law in Gyanpur. Jail inmates are being beaten up there. Political inmates are also kept along with the other jail inmates. There is no proper arrangement for their food etc. When I was in Banaras jail, I met a number of such political inmates whose condition is a matter of concern.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government that the National Human Rights Commission must carry out an inspection of those jails and the Government itself must take cognizance of this issue and direct the Government of Uttar Pradesh to check such unlawful events like murder of Deputy CMD along with many others and inhuman behavior with the criminals lodged in jails etc. There are certain guidelines so that the prisoners lodged in jails are reformed and those guidelines must be followed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the Members who want to associate themselves with this matter may please send a slip.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Kamal Kishor Commando associate themselves with Shri Ramkishun ji's matter.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gujarat has a coast line of 1600 kms. And it has 42 ports, which are very important for import-export of many items in the country and which is very helpful in industrial development of Gujarat. As per the Constitution of India, the functioning of small ports comes under the purview of State Government. The Government of Gujarat had established Maritime Board Act, 1981 for the development of these ports. Till March 2002, under the provision of Section 10 (20) of the Income Tax Act, Maritime Board was considered to be a local authority, the Board was exempted from paying any tax but under the Income Tax Act, 2003, Maritime Board was separated from local authority and as a result of this, the Board now has to pay tax. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gujarat Maritime Board is a Public Utility Service and is a non-profit organization being run by the State Government. It was only to relieve this burden, the Gujarat Maritime Board was brought under Section 12 (A)(a) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 but due to change brought in the definition of Charitable Organization under Section 2 (15) of Income Tax Act 1961, the benefits of Charitable Organizations like the Board were discontinued. Since year 2008-09, the Gujarat Maritime Board has been paying tax like any normal institution. The Government of Gujarat had written to Minister of Finance and hon. Prime Minister for withdrawing the changes brought in Section 2 (15) of the Income Tax Act in order to save the Maritime Board from paying tax.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government that it must consider the aforesaid matter and exempt the State Maritime Board from the Income Tax Act, 1961. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shivkumar Udarsi and Shri Devji M. Patel associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. There is a Mini Ratna Company under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting called as BECIL (Broadcast Engineering Consultant India Limited). There are employees on contract with it and they have a few demands and I believe that their demands must be met on humanitarian ground. Among these employees, there are some copywriters and Executive producers who are working there for the last five-six years but they have not been regularized till date and because of this, they are paid very less.

The annual increment of these employees is due from the year 2009. Besides the Prasar Bharti has decided that these contractual employees would get salary equal to the Government employees but till date the same has not been implemented. They do not get any facilities like health or provident fund because they are not regular employees.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to urge that the Ministry of Information and Technology must take this matter into cognizance immediately and thus, the service and experience of said employees, who have worked regularly for the last 4 to 6 years, must be considered and they should be recruited on priority basis. Along with this all the justifiable demands of these contractual employees must be met.

I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajender Aggrawal, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi and Shri Devraj Singh Patel are allowed to associate themselves with Kumai Saroj Pandey.

Shri K.D. Deshmukh.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Sir, may I speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes Yes, please speak. You please come forward and then speak.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Sir, I have come in front for the first time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We would wish that you come more forward.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Sir, a large number of Gowara, Gowari, Gwala and Gawali caste people are habituating in Balaghat, Sivani, Dindori, Chindwara, Mandala, etc. districts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Mahasamund districts of Chhattisgarh. These people are daily wagers and they earn their livelihood from that only. Most of the people of this category live below the poverty line and they earn their livelihood by working as a help in the homes of well off people as a result of which they are economically, socially and educationally backward. These people are landless.

Since independence, this caste has not been included under Scheduled Tribe Castes whereas the people of this

community have been doing a lot of protests from the last many years for this demand of theirs. Around 100 people had sacrificed their lives in the protest staged in front of the Legislative Assembly at Nagpur for inclusion of Gowara, Goware, Gwala and Gawli castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes a few years ago, but these castes have still not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, due to which the people belonging to these castes are highly agitated.

Therefore, through you I demand that Gowara, Goware, Gawala and Gawali castes should be included in the list of the Scheduled Tribes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Kumari Saroj Pandey, Shri Ramesh Bais and Shri Ganesh Singhji, are granted the permission to associate with Shri K.D. Deshmukh.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO (Babraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue.

The people belonging to minority community are economically weak and poor. My Parliamentary Constituency is Babraich, which is in Uttar Pradesh, where more than half of the population is of minorities. Maximum population of the area comprises of minorities only. They have no source of livelihood, therefore they earn their livelihood by rearing goats only or do any such menial job to get two square meals a day.

I would like to request the Union Government to open bank branches in minority dominated areas of Babraich so that they may be able to obtain bank loans under the provisions in the banks and may be able to start their business. Babraich is the poorest area of Uttar Pradesh, where literacy rate is negligible. It has a literacy rate of 27% only. I would like to urge the Government to issue directive for the entire country including Uttar Pradesh that assistance should be provided to minorities for all kinds of development. The assistance provided by the Government of India to the Government of Uttar Pradesh is diverted to some other work. I would like to demand that the people have not seen any broad gauge railway line there, though railway line has been sanctioned from Gonda to Babraich and from Nagpada to Roopediha.

I would like to submit that if the said railway line is laid at the earliest, the minority community, which comprises more than fifty percent population of the country could be able to migrate to some other place and would

be able to adopt some other profession to earn their livelihood. Alongwith this, I would like to say that a training centre should be set up to provide training in banking.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak during Zero Hour. Through the House, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Inderpuri Barrage to Dehri-on-sone in Korakat Lok Sabha Constituency, which was got constructed by Babu Jagjeevan Ram and there is only a single bridge on Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh and Sasaram Parliamentary Constituency means Dehri-on-Sone which lies at the distance of around 450 kilometres. There is no bridge from Korakat, Dehri-on-sone to Palamu Lok Sabha of Jharkhand, as between Gadwa and Uttar Pradesh. I would like to draw your attention in the public interest that my parliamentary constituency is very backward, poor, starvation hit, extremist hit area, which includes three Lok Sabha constituencies, one from Uttar Pradesh and other two of Bihar, one is Karakat Lok Sabha area and other is Sasaram, of hon'ble Speaker, Meira Kumari ji and alongwith Palamu Lok Sabha constituency is adjoining it. There is no road bridge on Sone river for commuting to and fro in these three-four Lok Sabha constituencies. Through the House, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important point and would like to submit that a bridge should be constructed in public interest with immediate effect. We have marked a place in this regard also. There is a distance of few kilometers between Faduka village of Nohra division and Srinagar village of division Bhavnathpur of Palamu Lok Sabha and the PWD road will be constructed on both sides on the river, which has very less width and it will cost very less. I would like to demand from the Government to construct a bridge there immediately so that the people may get its benefit and the way for commuting of people may get opened. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views during Zero Hour of Lok Sabha proceedings.

Departmental vigilance has been set up to check corruption in the Government departments, but these have neither got any right nor any resources. Therefore, corruption is prevailing in the departments and it has not been checked, because the inquiry officers belong to the department only and they have to conduct inquiry against the department officers only. The inquiry is conducted in

the manner the Head of Department wants. The vigilance officers who brought corruption cases to the light and start taking action are transferred by the Head of Departments. They are not only transferred, but are given punishment posting due to which vigilance holds no meaning in the departments.

It has also been observed that the Head of Departments are conducting inquiry against the corrupt officials by the people themselves involved in corruption. The Supreme Court has made its observation in this regard as to why the Government is not legalizing the corruption, why not amount of bribe is fixed for disposal every case? This remark has exposed the Union Government.

*"Alvida ho Hind se Insaaf, Jannat ko gaye hain
Makhlus ki imdad karne teen bete rah gaye hain.
Sabse bada beta Rishwat AH, Doosra Siyasat Khan
Hain Tisra Sifarish Begh hain jinki nirali shan hai."*

Therefore, through the House, I would like to request the Government to review the work related to vigilance and vigilance officers of the department should not be under the direct control of the department but the CBI. They should be under the proposed Lokpal. With these words, I conclude my statement.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I would like to speak with your permission. You are aware that a scheme named Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran is being run in the entire country. I would like to speak about my problem in this regard, it is the problem of the entire country. At that time concerned engineer set up core network and after that Rural Electrification was set up, it was mixed and when it came into force they gave only one-third of the amount supposed to be given by them as per the scheme. Two parts of core net went to mines. It was not mine, but of the entire country. We had promised that no village will be left unelectrified by the year 2012. Every village will be electrified. I would like to know what is the plan for the rest of the country. If it has not been done, what other scheme is being formulated for these? I would like to request that this scheme must be implemented immediately and Send further funds and include these.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, the Government of Common people does not exist in Andaman Nicobar Islands. There is democracy. Dictatorship is running there. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration made unprecedented hike in fares of state

run bus service in August. For example I would like to submit that there is only a single trunk road in Andaman from Port Blair to Dignipur which was constructed in the year 2003. People have to commute by this road only. The Government bus fare in the year 2003 was Rs. 100 which was increased to rupees 230 in the year 2011. The fare of the Government transport has been raised from rupees 100 to 230 during the last eight years. Recently the fare meant for students has also been hiked. Earlier the fare for a distance of 7 Km from Garachar to port Blair was rupees 7 which has now been increased to rupees 13. Think about the school going children who study in private schools and have to travel by bus and have to pay rupees 13 for onward journey and rupees 13 for downward journey.- Is it possible?

The condition of senior citizens is also pitiable in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put up your demand please.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: It is a matter of regret that the present Government claims to be pro-common man and labourer. I would like to give an example that if a labourer comes from Umbarlingaj to Bomboo flat to catch a boat from there for which he has to pay fare then goes to Prathrapur for work. If he spends rupees 100 on boat and bus fare, what will he earn? Is this democracy? Earlier, there used to be democracy in Andaman & Nicobar Island. I would like to submit that fare is fixed by an advisory committee of L.G., a committee of Home Ministry, a member from PRA and an M.P. A new dictatorship has come to fore which is being imposed on Anna Hazare by the Congress Party. It has been initiated in Andaman also. That committee is State Transport Authority and the members of this committee are I.G.P, Director (Transport), Mechanical Engineer Transport, Director Transport, S.P who never got into the bus. Their salaries are in lakhs. They increased the bus fare. I demand from the Government to withdraw the hike in bus fare. In the end I would like to submit that Guest Houses of Andaman & Nicobar Island are situated in Tamil Nadu, Kolkata and Delhi. Earlier, people from our island who used to go for medical treatment stayed in those Guest houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take up only one issue, another issue is not allowed.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: It is one of my issues. I have given in writing, it will take only two minutes. The charges of our non-A.C guest houses in Tamil Nadu,

Delhi and Kolkata was rupees 80 which is now increased to rupees 400.

The charges of A.C Room was rupees 100 but it has been increased to rupees 1000. ...*(Interruptions)* The charges of Guest houses of other states in Delhi are nominal, and the charges of those guest houses have not been increased. ...*(Interruptions)* I request to withdraw the hike in the charges Guest house. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record now.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlisahr): Mr. Chairman Sir, I, through you would like to draw the attention of the Government, Particularly the Ministry of Human Resource Development towards the fraudulent practices and autonomy being carried out by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in the recruitment of teachers. After a long tussle the Union Government made the provision of reservation for the Backward classes so that these long deprived classes may become the part of main stream society and make progress. The Constitution Bench of the Hon. Supreme Court approved the decision of the Government. But the bureaucracy due to its vested interest takes such steps so that backward may not get their due rights. That is why the vacancies meant for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and Backward Classes could not be filled so far.

Sir, I would like to invite your attention towards an astonishing fact. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan issued a list of 363 TGT drawing teachers after the competitive examination on 15 December, 2010. But in the said list candidates of Upper Caste have been appointed against the vacancies reserved for Backward Classes. The documents are the proof of this fact. There is a doubt that such practices are being carried out in other departments also. Hence, I demand from the Government to make a top level investigation into the appointment list issued on 15 December, 2010 and stringent action may be taken against the officers involved in the said fraudulent practice.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank to the magnanimity of the chair to alleviate the pain of god like public of my Parliamentary Constituency in the House.

Sir, there are many rivers in district Nawada such as Apar Sakri, Dhamanjay, Khudi Dhamdar etc. which dry

*Not recorded.

up in the summer season and the flow of these rivers during monsoon season causes severe soil erosion as a result of which thousands of people get displaced. In the year 1983; the then Chief Minister, Late Chandershekhar Singh had taken steps for irrigation arrangement by Apar Sakri Dam project. The objective was to store the rain water in river and irrigate thousands of hectare land. For this, he laid down the foundation stone in the year 1984 but that project is suspending in the mid-air till date. On the similar lines the Union Government had made the scheme to construct dam on the river Dhandhar Khudi, and Dhananjay in the year 1987-88 but that too could not be completed and lost in the womb of oblivion. Nawada is a chronic drought ridden district as a result of which the public has never seen happiness in their lives. Even, after the passage of 65 years of independence neither any state Government nor the Union Government has taken any initiative for the development of Nawada. The chronic drought in Nawada has made its condition pitiable year by year. Being a federal system in India the Central Government by keeping its seniority in view should set up dams on rivers Apar Sakri Dhananjay, Khudi and Dhamdhar in order to tackle chronic drought in Nawada by storing rain water and irrigating thousands of hectares of land through canals. I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards this issue.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the farmers of my Parliamentary Constituency Latur are in crisis. The farmers bought soyabin seeds for sowing but they were sold duplicate seeds. The said seeds did not sprout in around five thousand acres of land of the region as a result of which the farmers had to bear heavy losses. The farmers have got a set back due to cost imbalance.

I request the Government to provide compensation to the farmers and stringent action may be initiated against the culprits who sold duplicate seeds because they have snatched the livelihood of the farmers. It is a serious issue, therefore, action may be taken promptly.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to invite your attention towards the current situation of the farmers. The farmers of the country get effected sometime by drought sometime by excessive rain. In this House whether it is the ruling party or the opposition, much is talked about the betterment of the farmers. Last time the UPA Government had waived off the loans of the farmers on large scale.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I, through you, would like to submit that at that time, the loans of those farmers who did not pay of the loan were waived off. I mean to say they were dishonest. But the farmers who took small loan for diesel engine, buffalo, tractor etc. were sincerely paying the loan. These were honest people but they did not get any benefit of that.

Mr. Chairman, I, through you, would like to say that Nationalized banks are in all the cities and towns. But the Private banks made for the welfare of farmers are in villages. The Government of India gives subsidy to the Nationalized banks but the Private banks do not get any subsidy, due to which the farmers do not get any benefit.

Hence, I would like to urge the Minister of Finance of the Government of India through you to provide subsidy to Private banks, so that they could give long-term loans to the small farmers like the Nationalized banks. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Raja Rampal ji.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. The Irrigation Department, drainage block- IV in the Hastinapur development block of Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh had constructed fourteen flood relief platforms costing Rs. 6-5 crores and it was funded by NABARD. At the time of construction, the height of these plinths was kept around 8-10 feet so that in the event of floods, the people of the affected villages may take shelter along with their cattles. When I visited the Hastinapur Development Block on 26.05.2011 for inspection of the work which is being done under MNREGA, the residents there urged me to inspect these flood relief plinths too. I found out that the material used for construction of these platforms for saving lives at the time of emergency, was of extremely bad quality and I had discussed this with the regional administration too. As expected, the flood on 17 August submerged the platforms of the village kherikalan while other platforms have sunk by three to four feet. All of the flood relief platforms are about to collapse. None of the platforms are in the condition of being used due to which there is a serious threat to the lives and goods of the residents of the flood-affected area. The well-known newspaper 'Hindustan' has covered the whole story. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, state your demand.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Sir, I urge the Government through you to conduct a thorough investigation of the whole construction work and take strict action against the guilty officers because they have embezzled the funds meant for construction of life-saving platforms. Along with this, the construction of these flood relief platforms should be started immediately so that the lives of the villagers could be saved at the time of floods. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received of several Members. If all of you would take one minute each, then I would give all of you the chance to speak.

ALL HON. MEMBERS: Alright.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, Dohrighat, located in the Poorvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh at the bank of the Saryu river, between Gorakhpur and Mhao stands on the last fringes of my Parliamentary Constituency. Since the time of Britishers, there is 35 Km. long narrow gauge railway line which runs from Mhao to Indara. The survey of that railway line and Sahjanwa-Gorakhpur as also been completed but despite the demands over the years, that short railway line has still not been converted into broad gauge railway line. Therefore, I demand for this to be done as the people from all over visit Dohrighat for funeral but the residents of Dohrighat have not had the opportunity to start a new life till date. There are four town areas on this route, Babila, Dohrighat, Ghosi and Copaganj. Hence, I would like to urge you to give those people a chance to start a new life by connecting Indara and Dohrighat through the broad gauge railway line. Thank you.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Sir, I would thank the UPA Government for giving to the nation the Right to Education Act in 2009 in order to provide education in remote areas under the scheme of Eklavya Model Residential Schools.

There is a need to provide quality education to the students of the Scheduled Tribe people to check drop outs, to check child labour, to check their going into the hands of the anti-social elements. Through education only, they can come out of poverty and it would create self-confidence in them for competing in the country. It would create self-employment. Due to illiteracy, they are not

aware of health hazards and seasonal diseases. By providing quality education, I am sure, they can overcome these things.

In Vizianagaram District, out of 34 mandals, more than ten mandals are inhabited, to a large extent, by Scheduled Tribes. I can assure the Government of India, on behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, that they would provide 20 acres of land for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential School. This will help ST students in the neighbouring States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider this proposal seriously in order to provide quality education to the ST students through Eklavya Residential School in Vizianagaram District.

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Sir, two overbridges on the railway lines near the Bharatpur are under construction for the past two and a half years. One overbridge is under construction on the railway line from Bharatpur to Kumher and the second one is under construction on the road as the railways from Bharatpur to Mathura. One bridge is under construction on LC 252 and the other one is on LC 244. The pace of construction work is extremely slow. Often there is no work done. The movement of all the passengers and residents of Lok Sabha Constituency Bharatpur is getting affected. The traffic remain affected for several hours together. There is no appropriate bypass service road here for transport facility. I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Railways through the House to immediately issue orders for constructing both these railways bridges. It is worth mentioning that the State Government has completed the construction work of its approach bridges. I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Railways to give orders for immediate construction of both these bridges, so that the transportation may become easy and comfortable. All of us would be thankful for the same.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India towards a very important issue. This matter is related to the reimbursement of fees of those students who get admission in Private schools under the Right to Education Act. This issue pertains with all the states in the country. Under the Section 12 (1) (C) of the Right to Education Act, the Government of India has made a provision to

ensure 25 percent free admissions through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to the children of the poor and down-trodden sections of society into Private unsubsidized schools. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has ensured the admission in the schools under the said provisions. This would lead to a burden of Rs. 65 crore rupees each year on the state exchequer. Likewise, each year, student of first standard would be admitted to next class. The share of fees till eighth standard would be around Rs. 520 crores which cannot be met by the State Government through its resources. There is a provision of partnership under Section 7 of the Right to Education Act of the Union Government. Not only this, there will be a need of rupees 35 crore for the uniform and textbooks for the students who get admission in private schools. Hence I demand from the Government of India to allocate 65 percent funds to the Government of Madhya Pradesh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan under the provisions of the Act. This matter does not pertain with our state only rather it pertains with the whole country. All the State are facing the same problem. The Union Government has brought a law to enforce the right to education but until financial aid is extended to the State-Government, the poor children will not get the benefit of the law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, now you take your seat please.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, your hilly region too has the similar situation. All the states face the same issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who want to associate themselves with the issue raised by Ganesh Singh Ji may give their names in writing. Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH (Maharajganj): Mr. Chairman Sir, two thousand bags of wheat have rotten due to the negligence of the Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India (FCI). The wheat was not lifted even after the repeated requests by the Superintendent of the godown. These bags of wheat were lying in open as a consequence of which the wheat got spoiled. Two thousand bags of wheat had rotten then. The railway spent rupees seven lakh annually. It also charged Rs. 1,24,000 for unloading the wheat. No action was taken against the Regional Manager. Wheat has not been distributed among the poor so far, even after the orders

by the Supreme Court. I, through you, would like to request the Union Government to take appropriate action against the concerned officers after investigation. In addition to this, wheat may be distributed among the poor.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I, through you, would like to attract the attention of the Ministry of Defence. The fields of the farmers were taken over by the Army during the Kargil War. In addition to this, their houses were also taken over by the Army. It continued for nine-ten months. After the war was over, full compensation was not provided to the people whose fields and houses were taken over by the Army. Now ten years have gone by since this war took place, the condition is that the people whose houses were taken over had electricity connection in their homes. The Army had gone back but the villagers whose houses had been taken over, are being compelled to pay bills while houses were used by Army during the said period.

The Chairman, you yourself have been the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Ministry of Defence. It is a big issue and the Ministry of Defence is not giving the compensation. The Government states that it is enquiring into it and sometimes it says that it is calculating the compensation. If the situation remains this, nobody will give his field, land or house. The trust of villagers on the Army will get a beating. Drawing the kind attention of the Government, through you, I would like to urge the Government to pay attention to it and the Government should take action immediately and pay full compensation to the villagers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Ganesh Singh, and Dr. Rajan Sushant associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Mr. Chairman. Sir, many people have been affected due to heavy monsoon in Himachal Pradesh. There is Pong dam in my area and due to releasing water from that dam, the people of the lower areas like Riyali, Majeer and Mand have become homeless. Already there has been very less network of railways in the mountainous areas. I would like to say that the bridge on Chakki Khad has been destroyed and it has affected the whole railway service of Pathankot and Joginder nagar. It has affected the poor commuters very badly. The tourists coming to Himachal Pradesh for visiting temples are being affected. Therefore, I request the Government of India that the people of the Mand

area should be given facilities immediately and solution of their problems should be found. Alongwith it, the Chakki bridge, which was destroyed, should be reconstructed and the trains from Jasoor to Jogindernagar, which have been stopped, should be started again.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, we have the fund from the Union Government for the Gosikhurd Irrigation Project in Maharashtra which is a national project. The Union Government has funded almost Rs. 2500 crore for the last two years for speeding up the works on this project and providing justice to the dislocated people. But the project which is supposed to provide irrigation facility for around two lakh hectares; could not irrigate even an hectare area and the displaced people who should be given compensation as per National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 are not being given compensation. I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the irregularities and misuse of the funds provided by the Government. The funds have been given to the contractors and corruption has taken place in the form of paying advance to contractors before the commencement of the work. I through you would like to urge the government to send an investigation team there and take action to expand irrigation area and rehabilitate the displaced people.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDAY (Girdih): Mr. Chairman, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of government towards the Ministry of Telecommunications. Today BSNL is in Jharkand and MTNL in Delhi. Its frequency is so bad that the line gets disconnected during the call. When we contract the officers, they say that it will be fixed shortly, but it doesn't happen. There is a JRD block in Bokaro district in my Parliamentary Constituency in Jharkhand where it catches Bengal's signal although that area is in Jharkhand. The people of Baildin village are forced to pay the double amount. I urge the Union Government to in shall a new VTS in Baildin village and fix the poor frequency of BSNL. Thank you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 26, 2011/Bhadra 4, 1933 (Saka).

ANNEXURE I

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