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Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Tenth Session)

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CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXVI, Tenth Session, 2012/1934 (Saka)

No. 31, Thursday, May, 17, 2012/Vaisakha 27, 1934 (Saka)

SUBJECT	PAGES
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 581 to 583.....	1-68
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
* Starred Question Nos. 584 to 600.....	68-127
Unstarred Question Nos. 6671 to 6900.....	127-527
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	527-531
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA.....	531-535
COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION	
25th Report.....	535
COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	
8th Report.....	535
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
31st Report.....	536
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 24th, Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandary, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture	
Shri Harish Rawat.....	536-537
(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th, Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands of Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.	
Shri R.P.N. Singh.....	537
MOTION RE: REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE MATTERS RELATING TO ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM LICENSES AND SPECTRUM - EXTENSION OF TIME	537-538
CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	
(i) Inclusion of Bhojpuri Language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and steps being taken by the Government in this regard	

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	PAGES
Shri Jagdambika Pal	538-543
Shri P. Chidambaram.....	538-539
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	543-545
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.....	545-548
Shri Umashankar Singh.....	548-552
(ii) Situation arising out of non-implementation of Wage Revision of Industrial Development Bank of India Employees and steps taken by the Government in this regard	
Shri Basudeb Acharia.....	553
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	554-562
Shri Prabodh Panda.....	560
NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012.....	562-563
MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012.....	563
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to enhance the procurement price of Garlic as per its price in the international market and to promote export of Garlic.	
Shri Ijyaraj Singh.....	564
(ii) Need to increase the Kerosene quota to Kerala.	
Shri N. Peethambara Kurup.....	564
(iii) Need to ensure increased participation of women in higher education.	
Shri P.L. Punia.....	565
(iv) Need to issue Railway Izzat Monthly Season Ticket to all eligible working members in a family with the enhanced validity of income certificate required for obtaining the monthly season ticket.	
Shri P. Viswanathan.....	565-566
(v) Need to provide adequate quantity of jute sacks for packaging wheat and to ensure timely procurement of wheat by FCI from farmers in Madhya Pradesh.	
Shri Rakesh Singh.....	566
(vi) Need to run direct trains from Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh to Raipur and Nagpur	
Shri K.D. Deshmukh.....	567
(vii) Need to undertake repair of N.H. No. - 76 between Jhansi and Dewari Bandha and N.H. No.—75 between Dewari Bandha — Chhattarpur-Satna.	
Shri Virendra Kumar.....	567

(viii) Need to release funds on priority for disbursal of scholarships to OBC students in Maharashtra	
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	567-568
(ix) Need to make provision for grant of subsidy to farmers to enable them to construct godowns for foodgrains.	
Shri Haribhau Jawale.....	568-569
(x) Need to introduce a new passenger train service between Tatanagar and Badampahar and an express train service from Badampahar to Rourkela, Ranchi and Chakradharpur.	
Shri Laxman Tudu.....	569-570
(xi) Need to provide grant for research and development to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.	
Shri K. Sugumar.....	570
(xii) Need to improve telephone and internet services in Palghar Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra.	
Shri Baliram Jadhav.....	570-571

ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012

Motion to Consider	571
Shri Salman Khursheed	571-572
Clauses 2 and 1	572
Motion to Pass.....	574

RAILWAY PROPERTY (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011

Motion to Consider	574
Shri Mukul Roy	574
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	574-577
Shri Arjun Charan Sethi.....	577
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	578
Shri Lalji Tandon.....	578-582
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.....	582-585
Shri Bhudeo Choudhary.....	585-586
Shri Lalu Prasad.....	586-590
Shri K. Shivkumar alias J.K. Ritheesh.....	590-591

SUBJECT

PAGES

Shri Prabodh Panda.....	591-592
Sk. Saidul Haque.....	592-595
Shri Pralhad Joshi.....	595-596
Chaudhary Lal Singh.....	596-598

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Protection of river Ganga from pollution and the Himalayas from ruthless exploitation

Dr. Ratna De.....	599-600
Shri Rajendra Agarwal.....	600-604
Shri Pradeep Tamta.....	604-608
Sk. Saidul Haque.....	608-609
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	609-612
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan.....	613
Shri Tufani Saroj.....	613-614
Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.....	614-616
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	616-617
Shri Ramesh Bais.....	617
Dr. M. Thambidurai.....	617-620
Shri Premdas.....	620
Shri Ram Singh Kaswan.....	620-621
Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.....	621-622
Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan.....	622-623
Shri Prabodh Panda.....	623-627
Shri P.T. Thomas.....	627-628
Shrimati Annu Tandon.....	628-631
Shri Tarun Mandal.....	631-632
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu.....	632-633
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	634
Shri Sushil Kumar Singh.....	634-636

SUBJECT	PAGES
Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav.....	636-637
Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi.....	637-639
Shri Kapil Muni Karwariya.....	639
Shri O.S. Manian.....	639-640
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey.....	640-642
Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan.....	642-656
 ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	675-676
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	676-684
 ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	685-686
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	685-688

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 17, 2012/Vaisakha 27, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure under MGNREGS

*581. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pattern of expenditure incurred under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) over the years was subjected to any review;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds allocated under MGNREGS are being used for drought proofing and flood control;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount allocated and utilized during each of the last three years by various States for these activities, Statewise and year-wise?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The total expenditure incurred under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), as reported by States/UTs was Rs.8823.36 crore in 2006-07, Rs.15856.89 crore in 2007-08, Rs. 27250.10 crore in 2008-09, Rs.37905.23 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 39377.27 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 37303.34 crore in 2011-12. The expenditure reported by States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS) for 2011-12 is till 27.4.2012 with data from some States yet to be fully uploaded. There has been a steady increase in expenditure incurred under MGNREGA over the years except in 2011-12 where reported data is still provisional.

(c) and (d) The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. Para 1B of Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time, lists the category of works upon which any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4(1) of MGNREG Act shall focus. The works related to drought proofing and flood control are already included in Schedule-1. No separate allocation of funds under MGNREGA is made for any category of work. As per notification dated 4.5.2012 amending Schedule I and II of Act, Gram Panchayats in meetings of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha are to determine the order of priority of works to be taken up.,

(e) The details of expenditure incurred on drought proofing and flood control works were not reported separately prior to 2010-11. The details of expenditure on such works for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 as reported by States/UTs in MIS are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

(Rs. in Cr.)

No	State	Expenditure incurred			
		Drought Proofing#		Flood Control	
		2010-11	2011-12@	2010-11	2011-12@
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2656.4	2189.5	153.5	109.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	0.1	NR	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	171.2	173.4	113.1	59.7
4.	Bihar	606.8	571.6	85.0	28.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	744.7	927.5	30.9	37.8
6.	Gujarat	395.8	246.0	99.9	95.3
7.	Haryana	77.8	110.4	5.1	11.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	147.4	198.7	67.7	70.0
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	23.5	87.5	15.2	72.6
10.	Jharkhand	797.0	829.2	2.7	3.4
11.	Karnataka	882.6	999.3	336.1	431.0
12.	Kerala	458.5	724.2	132.6	146.7
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2156.3	2036.6	20.9	11.7
14.	Maharashtra	240.1	998.4	2.2	9.1
15.	Manipur	3.8	72.0	1.8	19.6
16.	Meghalaya	68.7	75.6	13.7	15.0
17.	Mizoram	27.0	26.1	4.0	3.1
18.	Nagaland	74.1	57.2	16.6	17.9
19.	Odisha	491.4	307.5	8.4	4.9
20.	Punjab	80.2	68.8	6.0	7.6
21.	Rajasthan	1482.1	1407.8	41.7	50.5
22.	Sikkim	19.5	31.0	10.3	10.2
23.	Tamil Nadu	1433.7	1706.9	15.0	13.1
24.	Tripura	238.2	415.5	7.7	19.0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1921.6	1416.5	285.0	277.5
26.	Uttarakhand	163.2	152.8	135.8	148.4
27.	West Bengal	1123.9	1330.0	146.8	203.4
28.	Andaman & Nicobar	1.5	6.0	0.2	1.6
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
30.	Daman & Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.6
32.	Lakshadweep	0.7	1.9	0.1	0.4
33.	Puducherry	10.6	12.3	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
34. Chandigarh		Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr
Total		16501.5	17183.6	1760.2	1879.8

#Drought Proofing includes: (1) Water Conservation & Water Harvesting, (2) Afforestation and tree plantation, 3) Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST/BPL/S&MF/Land Reform, IAY Beneficiaries and beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, 4) Land Development and 5) Renovation of Traditional Water bodies.

NR=Not Reported

@ Data for 2011-12 is provisional

(English)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : Madam Speaker, MGNREGA is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India. The main objective of this scheme is to provide employment with guaranteed wages for 100 days a year for the people living below poverty line in rural areas. The Minister has said that the allocation for this programme has been increased year after year. We know that when they started this programme, they had not covered all the areas of the country. Only in selected districts it was started. Because of that the expenditure has been increased when more districts are covered. According to his figures, in 2010-11, Rs.39377 crore was spent. At the same time, if you see 2011-12 it has been reduced to Rs.37303.34 crore. I asked a specific question whether it is for the drought prone areas.

Today, a newspaper has published 'Drought-hit villagers migrate pour in Mumbai'. The object was to see that people in rural areas continue to stay there only and get wages and do their activities in rural areas. That is the main aim. It is written here as to why they are not accepting this kind of job. It is to 'shun low wages'. That is, MGNREGA wages are very low and that is why they look for livelihood in cities by migration. The Satara (Maharashtra) Collector Shri Ramaswamy has said that more migration is taking place as compared to previous years. Another Collector has said why they are not opting for MGNREGA is because the minimum wage is low. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to increase the wages and number of days of employment from 100 to 150 or 200 days to see that migration from rural areas to cities is reduced. The wages should be at par with that of cities. The aim with which you have started this programme

was to see that minimum wages level is maintained in rural areas. That is why, NREGA was introduced. Now, when they come to city areas they get higher wages. Therefore, why do you not ensure that in rural areas also the same kind of wages that prevail in cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai are maintained, so that they can do some agricultural activities in rural areas? Agricultural activities are going down now and we are suffering because of that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The hon. Member has raised a number of issues. I would request him not to jump to conclusions based on one newspaper report. Over the last five years there have been many evaluations done about MGNREGA. One of the most powerful conclusions that has been arrived is that the distress migration from many parts of the country has in fact come down.

I was recently in Punjab and the complaint there was the labour that used to migrate every year from Bihar, Orissa and Eastern UP has in fact reduced testifying to the success of MGNREGA in these areas. Now, the hon. Member has raised the question of wage rates. Madam, it was only on 22nd March that I had laid a statement on the Table of the House which increased the wage rates and I committed that the Government of India would increase the minimum wage under MGNREGS every year and it would be indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour. In the hon. Member's own home State of Tamil Nadu, the MGNREGS wage rate has gone up from Rs. 119 to Rs. 132 whereas the minimum agricultural wage under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, that has been fixed by the State Government, is Rs. 100. So, the minimum wage under MGNREGS is actually higher in Tamil Nadu

than the minimum wage that is fixed under the Minimum Wages Act.

As far as the parity between the minimum wage under the Minimum Wages Act and MGNREGS is concerned, I had answered this question a couple of days ago in this very House. The matter is in the Supreme Court and it is the intention of the Government that we will amend section 6(1) of MGNREGA to put an end to the controversy regarding the issue about the divergence of the minimum wage under the Minimum Wages Act and the minimum wage under MGNREGS. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am happy to note that the hon. Minister has said that Tamil Nadu is doing well and also the wages there are higher in comparison to other States. At the same time, there is another reason due to which the migration is not taking place in Tamil Nadu.

Madam, you know very well, and the yesterday's newspapers also carried this on completion of one year of Hon. Chief Minister, Madam Jayalalithaa's Government in Tamil Nadu, that there are various welfare schemes which are being done by the State Government in rural areas apart from in urban areas. Apart from the wages, which the hon. Minister referred to, hon. Madam Jayalalithaa's AIADMK Government, the Tamil Nadu Government, is giving 20 kilograms of rice at no cost for universal distribution. All families are getting it. There are many welfare programmes in Tamil Nadu being implemented by the State Government. In addition to what they are getting under MGNREGS, the agricultural people and also other wage workers are getting 20 kilograms of rice at no cost. They are not charged at all for that. So, the Tamil Nadu people are coming forward to support hon. Madam J. Jayalalithaa's Government, Tamil Nadu, which is doing well. I am very proud to hear from the hon. Minister that Tamil Nadu Government is doing well. Tamil Nadu Government under the leadership of Madam J. Jayalalithaa has completed successfully one year. Apart from MGNREGS, there are so many welfare programmes which our hon. Chief Minister, Madam J. Jayalalithaa is doing in the State.

I want to know whether they are going to come forward to give more money under this programme to Tamil Nadu and see that it is further implemented properly.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, MGNREGS started in February, 2006. So, whatever achievements have taken place in Tamil Nadu are the achievements since 2006 and not only of what has happened in the last one year.

I want to place on record that Kerala and Tamil Nadu are two States where the employment of women is the highest. In Kerala, 94 per cent of people seeking employment are women and in Tamil Nadu, 84 per cent of people seeking employment are women. Rajasthan is the third State where about 70 per cent of the job-seekers under MGNREGS are women. So, these are some very positive features of this programme in these three States and one must compliment the administration in Tamil Nadu since 2006 for the success of the programme.

In this year, 2012-13, there is no allocation for MGNREGS as such because it is a demand-based and need-based programme and it is identified by the Gram Panchayats, but broadly speaking, I can inform the hon. Member that last year, about Rs. 2,900 crore was the expenditure under MGNREGS in Tamil Nadu and this year, based on the initial demands that have been placed, we expect an expenditure of about Rs. 5,800 crore under MGNREGS in Tamil Nadu.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Sharma.

... {Interruptions}

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Madam, please allow me to speak for one minute. I want to ask a question.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, I have called Shri Madan Lai Sharma.

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Please give a chance after him.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to know through you Madam from hon. Minister, but before that I thanks hon. Minister and UPA Government for introducing MNREGA Scheme. In the starting period the result were proved very good. As far I know about my state Jammu and Kashmir, so many leakage has started there. People do not work. Job Cards has not been provided to all. But there was a provision from the road development department that payments will be made through banks in 15 days. At the start they opposed the department that they will get nothing and now they have made some way out. They have made fraud job cards. People do not work but the payment is made on the fraud job cards. So, this scheme is going to be ill-famed. What are the reasons? The wages of a daily workers two and half hundred is very low. This should be increased. Secondly, it should be inquired that how many cards have been issued in one name and how many people have got employment temporarily in the entire Jammu and Kashmir

State. Whether the eligible people had got the work or some other one got it. What are the steps to be taken to stop this leakage?

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Madam, please allow me to speak for a minute. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Madam Speaker, I would like to make a small correction before I answer the hon. Member's question. The figure for Tamil Nadu for 2012-2013 is not Rs. 5,800 crore, as I had mentioned, but it is actually Rs. 5,300 crore.

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, two questions has been raised about Jammu and Kashmir State-one fraud job card scam and second increase in minimum wages.

I would like to inform the hon. Member that the minimum wages under MANREGA in Jammu and Kashmir State is Rs. 131. It has been increased from Rs.121 to 131. According to the minimum wages Act, 1948 the minimum wages for agricultural abourers is Rs.110. I am not agreed that this wages are less. But it is true that we have received complaints about fraud job cards and it has been claimed that job has been provided on these fraud cards. They have do not get job in reality. That is why I have replied in an answer that first time CAG performance audit is being done. This performance audit is being carried out in every state. CAG is inquiring about the total money incurred in MNREGA during the last five years, the areas of expenditure and whether it was really incurred on the target work. We can expect the CAG report to be presented in Lok Sabha in the month of November. We have taken another step. The work is identified by the Gram Panchayats. Priority is fixed on the basis of Gram Panchayats. From this year whatever money will go to Gram Panchyat level will be audited by the Chartered Accountant and certified by them compulsorily. Ten or fifteen percent cases will be there where physical verification of MNREGA records will be done. I think we will take some steps to bring transparency, we should take

steps to ensure that the money given to Gram Panchayats under MNREGA should be incurred properly.

SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to ask important question.....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No cross talking please.

[English]

SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: I would like to know from the Minister, through you, Madam, whether it is true that the number of labourers available for agricultural work in monsoon season has decreased because of MGNREGA. Has the Government received such complaints from States like Gujarat? I would like to know from the Minister how the Government is going to deal with this situation concerning agriculture. Agriculture is a very important sector, as far as our country is concerned. If the farmers do not get labourers during the monsoon season, how is the Government going to tackle this situation?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, it is true that we have received a number of representations from State Governments as well as from hon. Members of Parliament that agricultural production is adversely impacted by the MGNREGA programme. I would like to categorically state on the floor of the House, Madam, that these fears are totally unfounded. Seventy per cent of employment under MGNREGA is in the off season. I want to repeat this, Madam, that 70 per cent of MGNREGA employment is in the agricultural off season and not in the agricultural peak season. So, this argument that MGNREGA is killing agriculture, in my view, is very largely exaggerated. However, since the concern has been raised...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

One minute, please listen to me...(Interruptions)

Please listen to me...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, Let me complete...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I am not telling a new thing. I am telling on the basis of figures that 70 per cent jobs are available in the off season of agriculture...*(Interruptions)* because so many apprehensions have been pointed out. I have laid a list on the table last week, which is scheduled-I of MNREGA. It has been extended a lot. 30 jobs have been added to this schedule and 22 jobs are connected with agriculture sector directly. I have laid that schedule for information of Members...*(Interruptions)* I can read it out. There are 30 new jobs...*(Interruptions)* These 30 jobs have been included on the recommendation of Chhattisgarh Government, Madhya Pradesh Government, Kerala Government, Bihar government and Uttar Pradesh government...*(Interruptions)* I would like to assure that we will not let the negative effect on the agriculture sector...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pulin Bihari Baske.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask the question. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me a chance to raise a supplementary.

I have seen the answers given by the Minister concerned. It has been mentioned that there has been a steady increase in expenditure incurred under MGNREGS over the years, except in 2011-12, where it has been

*Not recorded.

reported that the data provided was provisional. This Scheme is demand-based; whatever we have demanded, it has not been provided for. Whatever funds have been provided, the works are not being executed; where works have been completed, labourers are not getting payment in due time. The payment procedures are such that there are delays, and the actual expenditure is not being reflected.

What are the steps being taken by the Government to rectify the procedure so that the expenditure is reflected properly? This is what I would like to know from the Minister, through you, Madam.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, it is true that in 2011-12, the demand for MGNREGA fell. I want to inform the hon. Member that the expenditure was broadly the same. About Rs. 39,000 crore was spent in 2009-10, in 2010-11 and also about Rs. 39,000 crore was spent in 2011-12. So, in terms of expenditure, there was no reduction. However, Madam, I admit that there was a reduction in the number of people seeking employment. In the previous year to last year about five and a half crore people sought employment. Last year, about five crore people sought the employment. So, there was a reduction in the number of people seeking employment and this is because the monsoon situation last year in various States was much better and it is well known when the rains are good, the demand for NREGA falls. Last year, in a number of States the monsoon situation was far better than what existed in the previous year. Therefore, the physical demand for NREGA fell last year, although the expenditure was just about the same as compared to the previous year.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : Thank You Madam Speaker. My supplementary question is with reference to the hon. Minister's remarks about audit enquiries being conducted in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes.

Madam, it has been widely reported in the media that there have been certain deficiencies which have been found in the scheme which has led to leakages based on which I assume that these audit enquiries are being conducted. In particular, there are many things that are being alleged but one thing that has been alleged is that there are some complications in the scheme which are leading to some of these allegations. For instance, the use of mechanized operations and one of the allegations that is being made is that job card holders are being paid a fraction of what they are supposed to be paid and are told

to stay at home and machines are being used to complete the work. Now, this may be possible because it is impractical that the ratio of mechanized and manual labour that has been prescribed.

My question to the hon. Minister is that is he aware of these allegations? What steps he is proposing to take to amend the scheme, if necessary? And would he consider using new technology such as the Aadhaar scheme to ensure that such fraud does not happen?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, we are very much conscious of the need to use Aadhaar and we are, in fact, in very close touch with the Aadhaar authorities to make use of the Aadhaar platform reality for delivering wage payments to NREGA workers. Now, as far as the use of material and machines are concerned, Madam, I would like to categorically state that 60 and 40 is a non-negotiable as far as NREGA is concerned. The labour and the material ratio has to be 60: 40. We have received complaints in a large number of areas that machines have been used. That is the whole purpose for conducting the performance audit through the CAG. I have already mentioned that the results of the CAG audit would be available to Parliament some time in November or December.

In addition to this, we have introduced this new system of certification of NREGA accounts at the Gram Panchayat Level. I would like to tell the hon. Member that the primary responsibility for taking corrective action lies with the State Government. The State Government has to take action. We can send national level monitors. We have sent hundreds of national level monitors. We have hundreds of quality reports. But ultimately, it is the State Government that has to take action against the errant officials. Now, if the State Government does not want to move, I am unfortunately helpless because then you will say

[*Translation*]

The federal Structure is being attacked.

[*English*]

So I do not I do not want to get into that debate. So, it is a State Government that has to take the responsibility.

Repealing of Obsolete Laws

+
*582. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether certain laws in the country are more than 100 years old;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Jain Committee has made any recommendations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government with regard to these recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MNORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) Yes, madam.

(b) 199 Central Acts enacted upto the year 1912 are in existence. A Statement containing the list of said Acts is at enclosed Annexure I.

(c) and (d) Yes, madam. In May, 1998, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances of the Central Government constituted a Committee on Review of Administrative Laws under the chairmanship of Shri P.C. Jain with the objective of examining the need of amendments in and repeal of laws, among others. The salient features of the recommendations of the said Committee included, among others, amendment of laws / rules, review of Acts of critical importance and repeal of dysfunctional / irrelevant laws. The Committee submitted its report to the Central Government on 30th September, 1998. The implementation of the said report is being monitored by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. In its report, the said Commission has recommended to repeal certain laws. A Statement containing the laws recommended for repeal is at enclosed Annexure II.

(e) Review/repeal of all laws, including those old laws enacted during the British era, with a view to bringing them in harmony with the current economic, social and political situation in the country is a continuous process. This task is undertaken by concerned nodal Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government administering the respective laws and generally by the Law Commission of India. The concerned Ministry/Department examines the recommendations of the Law Commission of India in respect of laws being administered by them as to its feasibility of reviewing or repealing them. The Government

has enacted the British Statutes (Repeal) Act, 2004 (No. 17 of 2004) to repeal certain laws in so far as they apply

to India. Copy of the Act No. 17 of 2004 is at enclosed Annexure III.

Annexure-I

List of Central Acts Enacted Upto 1912 and in Existence

S.No.	Name of the Act	Year	Act No
1	2	3	4
1.	Bengal Indigo Contracts Act	1836	10
2.	Bengal Districts Act	1836	21
3.	Madras Public Property Malversation Act	1837	36
4.	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association Act	1838	5
5.	Coasting Vessels Act	1838	19
6.	Madras Rent and Revenue Sales Act	1839	1
7.	Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act	1841	12
8.	Revenue, Bombay	1842	13
9.	Revenue Commissioners, Bombay	1842	17
10.	Sales of Land for Revenue Arrears	1845	1
11.	Boundary-marks, Bombay	1846	3
12.	Boundaries	1847	1
13.	Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Act	1847	9
14.	Bengal Landholders' Attendance Act	1848	20
15.	Madras Revenue Commissioner Act	1849	10
16.	Public Accountants' Defaults Act	1850	12
17.	Judicial Officers Protection Act	1850	18
18.	Caste Disabilities Removal Act	1850	21
19.	Calcutta Land-revenue Act	1850	23
20.	Forfeited Deposits Act	1850	25
21.	Improvements in Towns	1850	26
22.	Public Servants (Inquiries) Act	1850	37
23.	Indian Tolls Act	1851	8
24.	Madras City Land Revenue Act	1851	12
25.	Sheriffs' Fees Act	1852	8
26.	Bombay Rent-free Estates Act	1852	11

1	2	3	4
27.	Rent Recovery Act	1853	6
28.	Shore Nuisances (Bombay and Kofaba) Act	1853	11
29.	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association Act	1854	5
30.	Police, Agra	1854	16
31.	Legal Representatives' Suits Act	1855	12
32.	Fatal Accidents Act	1855	13
33.	Usury Laws Repeal Act	1855	28
34.	Bengal Embankment Act	1855	32
35.	Sonthal Parganas Act	1855	37
36.	Indian Bills of Lading Act	1856	9
37.	Calcutta Land-revenue Act	1856	18
38.	Bengal Chaukidari Act	1856	20
39.	Tobacco Duty (Town of Bom bay) Act	1857	4
40.	Oriental Gas Company	1857	5
41.	Madras Uncovenanted Officers' Act	1857	7
42.	Sonthal Parganas Act	1857	10
43.	Howrah Offences Act	1857	21
44.	Joint-stock Companies	1857	19
45.	Madras Compulsory Labour Act	1858	1
46.	Bengal Ghatwali Lands Act	1859	5
47.	Bengal Rent Act	1859	10
48.	Bengal Land-revenue Sales Act	1859	11
49.	Calcutta Pilots Act	1859	12
50.	Madras District Police Act	1859	24
51.	Societies Registration Act	1860	21
52.	Indian Penal Code	1860	45
53.	Police Act	1861	5
54.	Stage-Carriages Act	1861	16
55.	Government Seal Act	1862	3
56.	Excise (Spirits) Act	1863	16

1	2	3	4
57.	Partition of Revenue-paying Estates	1863	19
58.	Religious Endowments Act	1863	20
59.	Waste-Lands (Claims) Act	1863	23
60.	Indian Tolls Act	1864	15
61.	Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act	1866	21
62.	Oudh Sub-settlement Act	1866	26
63.	Ganges Tolls	1867	1
64.	Public Gambling Act	1867	3
65.	Oriental Gas Company	1867	11
66.	Sarais Act	1867	22
67.	Press and Registration of Books Act	1867	25
68.	Oudh Estates Act	1869	1
69.	Indian Divorce Act	1869	4
70.	Bombay Civil Courts Act	1869	14
71.	Court-fees Act	1870	7
72.	Oudh Taluqdars Relief Act	1870	24
73.	Cattle-trespass Act	1871	1
74.	Coroners Act	1871	4
75.	Dehra Dun	1871	21
76.	Pensions Act	1871	23
77.	Indian Evidence Act	1872	1
78.	Punjab Laws Act	1872	4
79.	Indian Contract Act	1872	9
80.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	1872	15
81.	Madras Civil Courts Act	1873	3
82.	Government Savings Banks Act	1873	5
83.	Northern India Canal and Drainage Act	1873	8
84.	North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act	1873	16
85.	Married Women's Property Act	1874	3
86.	Foreign Recruiting Act	1874	4

1	2	3	4
87.	Laws Local Extent Act	1874	15
88.	Majority Act	1875	9
89.	Indian Law Reports Act	1875	18
90.	Central Provinces Laws Act	1875	20
91.	Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act	1876	6
92.	Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act	1876	10
93.	Bombay Municipal Debentures Act	1876	15
94.	Oudh Laws Act	1876	18
95.	Dramatic Performances Act	1876	19
96.	Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act	1877	14
97.	Indian Treasure-trove Act	1878	6
98.	Northern India Ferries Act	1878	17
99.	Elephants' Preservation Act	1879	6
100.	Hackney-carriage Act	1879	14
101.	Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act	1879	17
102.	Legal Practitioners Act	1879	18
103.	Raipur and Khattra Laws Act	1879	19
104.	Religious Societies Act	1880	1
105.	Kazis Act	1880	12
106.	Municipal Taxation Act	1881	11
107.	Fort William Act	1881	13
108.	Obstructions in Fairways Act	1881	16
109.	Central Provinces Land-revenue Act	1881	18
110.	Negotiable Instruments Act	1881	26
111.	Indian Trusts Act	1882	2
112.	Transfer of Property Act	1882	4
113.	Indian Easements Act	1882	5
114.	Powers-of-Attorney Act	1882	7
115.	Presidency Small Cause Courts Act	1882	15
116.	Madras Forest (Validation) Act	1882	21

1	2	3	4
117.	Bikrama Singh's Estates Act	1883	10
118.	Land Improvement Loans Act	1883	19
119.	Punjab District Boards Act	1883	20
120.	Explosives Act	1884	4
121.	Agriculturists Loans Act	1884	12
122.	Bengal Tenancy Act	1885	8
123.	Indian Telegraph Act	1885	13
124.	Land Acquisition (Mines) Act	1885	18
125.	Mirzapur Stone Mahal Act	1886	5
126.	Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act	1886	6
127.	Indian Tramways Act	1886	11
128.	Oudh Wasikas Act	1886	21
129.	Suits Valuation Act	1887	7
130.	Provincial Small Cause Courts Act	1887	9
131.	Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act	1887	12
132.	Punjab Tenancy Act	1887	16
133.	Punjab Land-revenue Act	1887	17
134.	King of Oudh's Estate Act	1887	19
135.	Police Act	1888	3
136.	Indian Reserve Forces Act	1888	4
137.	Indian Tolls Act	1888	8
138.	City of Bombay Municipal (Supplementary) Act	1888	12
139.	King of Oudh's Estate Act	1888	14
140.	Metal Tokens Act	1889	1
141.	Revenue Recovery Act	1890	1
142.	Charitable Endowments Act	1890	6
143.	Guardians and Wards Act	1890	8
144.	Excise (Malt Liquors) Act	1890	13
145.	United Provinces Act	1890	20
146.	Easements (Extending Act 5 of 1882)	1891	8

1	2	3	4
147.	Murshidabad Act	1891	15
148.	Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act	1891	16
149.	Bankers' Books Evidence Act	1891	18
150.	Marriages Validation Act	1892	2
151.	Bengal Military Police Act	1892	5
152.	Madras City Civil Court Act	1892	7
153.	Government Management of Private Estates Act	1892	10
154.	Porahat Estate Act	1893	2
155.	Partition Act	1893	4
156.	Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	1893	6
157.	Land Acquisition Act	1894	1
158.	Prisons Act	1894	9
159.	Government Grants Act	1895	15
160.	Epidemic Diseases Act	1897	3
161.	Indian Fisheries Act	1897	4
162.	Amending Act	1897	5
163.	Reformatory Schools Act	1897	8
164.	General Clauses Act	1897	10
165.	Indian Short Titles Act	1897	14
166.	Lepers Act	1898	3
167.	Indian Post Office Act	1898	6
168.	Live-stock Importation Act	1898	9
169.	Central Provinces Tenancy Act	1898	11
170.	Indian Stamp Act	1899	2
171.	Government Buildings Act	1899	4
172.	Glanders and Farcy Act	1899	13
173.	Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act	1899	23
174.	Central Provinces Court of Wards Act	1899	24
175.	Prisoners Act	1900	3
176.	Indian Tolls (Army and Air Force) Act	1901	2

1	2	3	4
177.	Amending Act	1901	11
178.	Indian Tramways Act	1902	4
179.	Amending Act	1903	1
180.	Works of Defence Act	1903	7
181.	Victoria Memorial Act	1903	10
182.	Ancient Monuments Preservation Act	1904	7
183.	Indian Railway Board Act	1905	4
184.	Coinage Act	1906	3
185.	Code of Civil Procedure	1908	5
186.	Explosive Substances Act	1908	6
187.	Central Provinces Financial Commissioner's Act	1908	13
188.	Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act	1908	14
189.	Indian Ports Act	1908	15
190.	Registration Act	1908	16
191.	Presidency-towns Insolvency Act	1909	3
192.	Anand Marriage Act	1909	7
193.	Dourine Act	1910	5
194.	Indian Museum Act	1910	10
195.	Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act	1911	10
196.	Co-operative Societies Act	1912	2
197.	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act	1912	7
198.	Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act	1912	8
199.	Delhi Laws Act	1912	13

Annexure-II*Central Laws Recommended for Repeal*

- A-1 : 166 Central Acts (including 11 Pre-Nationalisation Acts and 20 Validation Acts)*
- A-2 : 315 Amendment Acts +
- A-3 : 11 British Statutes Still in force*

A-4 : 17 Wartime permanent Ordinances*

A-5 : 114 Central Acts relating to State subjects for repeal by State Governments*:

A-6 : 700 (approximately) Appropriation Acts Passed by Parliament for repeal by Central Government

* List of Acts recommended for repeal are enclosed.

+ List not enclosed

166 Central Acts (Including 11 Pre-Nationalisation Acts and 20 Validation Acts)

1	2
1.	The Livestock Importation Act, 1898.
2.	The Glanders and Fancy Act, 1899.
3.	The Dourine Act, 1910.
4.	The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948.
5.	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981.
6.	The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade & Commerce) Act, 1955.
7.	The Tobacco Board Act, 1975.
8.	The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951.
9.	The compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963.
10.	The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974.
11.	The Banking Service Commission Act, 1984.
12.	The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986.
13.	The Gift-tax Act, 1958.
14.	The Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1982.
15.	The Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Act, 1959.
16.	The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958.
17.	The Central Duties of Excise (Retrospective Exemption) Act, 1986.
18.	The Customs and Excise Revenue Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986.
19.	The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956.
20.	The Federal Court Act, 1937.
21.	The Federal Court (Enlargement of Appellate Jurisdiction) Act, 1947.
22.	The Goa, Daman and Diu (Opinion Poll) Act, 1966.

1	2
23.	The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.
24.	The Indian Rifles Act, 1920.
25.	The Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949.
26.	The Continuance of Legal Proceedings Act, 1948.
27.	The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955.
28.	The Oriental Gas Company (Act 5 of 1857).
29.	The Oriental Gas Company Act, 1867.
30.	The Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949.
31.	The Special Tribunals (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1946.
32.	The Special Courts (Repeal) Act, 1982.
33.	The Forfeiture Act, 1859.
34.	The Ganges Tolls Act, 1857.
35.	The Acting Judges Act, 1867.
36.	The Companies (Foreign Interests) Act, 1918.
37.	The Promissory Notes (Stamp) Act, 1926.
38.	The Ailianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank (Transfer) Act, 1959.
39.	Amending Act, 1897.
40.	The Amending Act, 1901.
41.	The Amending Act, 1903.
42.	The Banking Companies (Legal Practitioner's Clients Accounts) Act, 1949.
43.	Boundaries, 1847.
44.	The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1969.
45.	The Coasting Vessels Act, 1838.
46.	The Companies (Surcharge on Income-tax) Act, 1971.
47.	The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Act, 1974.
48.	The Cotton Cloth Act, 1918.

1	2
49.	The Cotton Textiles Cess Act, 1948.
50.	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (12 of 1925).
51.	The Countess of Dufferin's fund Act, 1957.
52.	The Delimitation Act, 1972.
53.	The Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment and Misc. Provisions) Act, 1978.
54.	The Estate Duty Act, 1953.
55.	The Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962.
56.	The Lepers Act, 1894 (3 of 1898).
57.	The Excise (Malt Liquors) Act, 1890.
58.	The Government Trading Taxation Act, 1926.
59.	The Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Act, 1902.
60.	The Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1965.
61.	The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926.
62.	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.
63.	The Indian Universities Act, 1904.
64.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous provisions) Act, 1956.
65.	The Influx From Pakistan (Control) Repealing Act, 1952.
66.	The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1962.
67.	The Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1967.
68.	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.
69.	The Legal Practitioner's Act, 1879.
70.	The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Repeal Act, 1976.
71.	The Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951.
72.	The Railway Companies (Substitution of Parties in Civil Proceedings) Act, 1946.
73.	The Refugee Relief Taxes (Abolition) Act, 1973.

1	2
74.	The Rent Recovery Act, 1853.
75.	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.
76.	The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1981.
77.	St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds Act, 1956.
78.	The Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Act, 1962.
79.	The Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947.
80.	The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal) Act, 1970.
81.	The Tobacco Cess Act, 1975.
82.	The Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Act, 1976.
83.	The Voluntary Deposits (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1991
84.	The Easements (Extending) Act, 1891. (8 of 1891).
85.	The Foreign Recruitment Act, 1874. (4 of 1874).
86.	The Government Trading Taxation Act, 1926. (3 of 1926).
87.	The Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895. (10 of 1895).
88.	The Indian Railway Board Act, 1905. (4 of 1905).
89.	The Iron and Steel Companies (Amalgamation) Act, 1952. (79 of 1952).
90.	The Promissory Notes (Stamp) Act, 1926. (11 of 1926).
91.	The Refugee Relief Taxes (Abolition) Act, 1973. (13 of 1973).
92.	The Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947. (16 of 1947).
93.	The Pondicherry (Extension of Laws) Act, 1968. (26 of 1968).
94.	The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to

1	2
	Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Act, 1972. (24 of 1972).
95.	The Central Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1968.
96.	The Central Labour Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1970.
97.	Trie Central Laws (Extension to Arunachal Pradesh) Act, 1993. (44 of 1993).
98.	The Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1973. (2 of 1973).
99.	The Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Arbitration) Act, 1965. (30 of 1965).
100.	The Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Act, 1959. (48 of 1959).
101.	The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1954, (4 of 1954).
102.	The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1972. (25 of 1972).
103.	The Taxation Laws (Extension to Merged States and Amendment Act, 1949. (47 of 1949).
104.	The Taxation Laws (Continuation and Validation of Pending Proceedings) Act, 1964. (11 of 1964).
105.	The Scheduled Areas (Assimilation of Laws) Act, 1951. (37 of 1951).
106.	The Scheduled Areas Act, 1953. (16 of 1953).
107.	The Shillong (Rifle Range and Umlong) Cantonments Assimilation of Laws Act, 1954.(31 of 1954).
108.	The West Godavari District (Assimilation of Laws on Federal Subjects) Acts, 1949. (20 of 1949).
109.	The Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950.
110.	The Absorbed Areas (Laws) Act, 1954. (20 of 1945).
111.	The Central Provinces (Laws) Act, 1875. (20 of 1875).
112.	The Cooch-Bihar Assimilation of Laws Act, 1950. (67 of 1950).

1	2
113.	The Jammu and Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Act, 1956. (62 of 1956).
114.	The Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Act, 1958. (36 of 1958).
115.	The Married Women's Property (Extension) Act, 1959. (61 of 1959).
116.	The Opium and Revenue laws (Extension of Application) Act, 1950. (33 of 1950).
117.	The Merged States (Laws) Act, 1949. (59 of 1949).
118.	The Petroleum (Berar Extension) Act, 1937. (23 of 1937).
119.	The Vaccination Act, 1880. (13 of 1880).
120.	The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979. (24 of 1979).
121.	The Union Duties of Excise (Electricity Distribution) Act, 1980. (14 of 1980).
122.	The Himachal Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation, of Powers) Act, 1993. (5 of 1993).
123.	The Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1992. (21 of 1992).
124.	The Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1971. (23 of 1971).
125.	The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987. (24 of 1987).
126.	The Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1988. (21 of 1988).
127.	The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1993. (8 of 1993).
128.	The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1996. (2 of 1996).
129.	The Business Profits Tax Act, 1947. (21 of 1947).
130.	The Company (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964. (7 of 1964).
131.	The Business (Surcharge on Income Tax) Act, 1971. (62 of 1971).
132.	The Excess Profits Tax Act 1940. (15 of 1940).
133.	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (3 of 1897).

1	2
134.	The Hotel Receipts Tax Act, 1980. (54 of 1980),
135.	The Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control (Nasirabad Cantonment Repeal) Act 1968. (49 of 1968).
PRE-NATIONAUSATION ACTS	
136.	The Coking Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973. (15 of 1973). . . .
137.	The Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act-1971. (64 of 1971).
138.	The General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971. (17 of 1971).
139.	The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1980. (59 of 1980). . .
140.	The Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972 (51 of 1972).'
141.	The Laxmi Rattan and Atherton West Cotton Mills (Taking over of Management) Act, 1976. (98 of 1976).
142.	The Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1956. (9 of 1956).
143.	The Parel Investment and Trading Pvt. Ltd. and Domestic works Pvt. Ltd. (Taking over of Management) Act, 1979. (29 of 1979).
144.	The Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972. (72 of 1972).
145.	The Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of management) Act, 1978. (49 of 1978),
146.	The Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1983. (40 of 1983).
VALIDATION ACTS	
147.	The Bangalore Marriage Validation Act, 1936. (36 of 1936).
148.	The Bar Councils (Validation of State Laws) Act, 1956. (4 of 1956).
149.	The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Delhi Validation of Appointments and Proceedings) Act, 1971. (20 of 1971).
150.	The Central Board of Direct Taxes (Validation of Proceedings) Act, 1971.

1	2
151.	The Decrees and orders Validating Act, 1936. (5 of 1936).
152.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Validation of Electricity Tax) Act, 1966 (35 of 1966).
153.	The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1992. (12 of 1992).
154.	The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Act, 1958. (56 of 1958).
155.	The Hindu Marriage (Validation of Proceedings) Act, 1960. (19 of 1960).
156.	The Hyderabad Export Duties (Validation) Act, 1955. (20 of 1955).
157.	The Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions (Divorce Proceedings Validation) Act, 1935. (13 of 1935).
158.	The Madhya Bharat Taxes on income (Validation) Act, 1954. (38 of 1954).
159.	The Marriages Validation Act, 1892. (2 of 1892).
160.	The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913. (6 of 1913).
161.	The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1930, (32 of 1930).
162.	The Part B State Marriages Validating Act, 1952. (1 of 1952).
163.	The Professions Tax Limitation (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1949. (61 of 1949). .
164.	The Sugar-cane Cess (Validation) Act, 1961. (38 of 1961).
165.	The Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1959. (42 of 1959).
166.	The Uttar Pradesh Sugar Cane Cess (Validation) Act, 1961. (4 of 1961).

11 British Statutes Still in Force

1	2
1.	Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. C. 88)

1	2
2.	Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849 (12 & 13 Vict. C. 96)
3.	British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859 (22 & 23 Vict C. 63)
4.	Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. C. 27)
5.	Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. C. 31)
6.	Colonial Probates Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. C. 6)
7.	Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. C. 11)
8.	India (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1949 (12, 13 & 14 Geor. VI C. 92)
9.	Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926 (16 & 17. Geor V.C. 40)
10.	India and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1940 (3 & 4. Geor. IV C. 35)
11.	Indian Divorce Act, 1945 (9. Geor. VI. C. 51)

*17 War-time Permanent Ordinances
Name of Ordinance*

1	2
1.	Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1942 (41 of 1942)
2.	Bank Notes (Declaration of Holdings) Ordinance, 1946 (2 of 1946)
3.	Collective Fines Ordinance, 1942 (20 of 1942)
4.	Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 (388 of 1944)
5.	Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1946 (6 of 1946)
6.	Currency Ordinance, 1940 (4 of 1940)
7.	Essential Service (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941 (11 of 1941)
8.	Excess Profits Tax Ordinance, 1943 (16 of 1943)
9.	Income-Tax and Excess Profits Tax (Emergency) Ordinance, 1942 (60 of 1942)
10.	Income-Tax Proceedings Validity Ordinance, 1943 (4 of 1943)

1	2
11.	Military Nursing Service Ordinance, 1943 (30 of 1943)
12.	Public Health (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1944 (21 of 1944)
13.	Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 (15 of 1949)
14.	Secunderabad Marriage Validating Ordinance, 1945 (30 of 1945)
15.	Termination of War (Definition) Ordinance, 1946 (10 of 1946)
16.	War Gratuities (Income-Tax Exemption) Ordinance, 1945 (24 of 1945)
17.	War Injuries Ordinance, 1941 (7 of 1941)

*114 Central Acts Relating to State Subjects for
Repeal By State Governments*

1	2
1.	The Agriculturist Loans Act, 1884 (12 of 1884)
2.	The Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act. 1950 (42 of 1950).
3.	The Assam Municipal (Manipur Amendment) Act, 1961 (64 of 1961).
4.	The Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (12 of 1887).
5.	The Bengal Alluvion and diluvion Act, 1847 (9 of 1847).
6.	The Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, 1912 (7 of 1912).
7.	The Bengal Warehouse Association Act, 1838 (5 of 1838).
8.	The Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association Act, 1854 (5 of 1854).
9.	The Bengal Choukidari Act, 1856 (20 of 1856).
10.	The Bengal Districts Act, 1836 (21 of 1836).
11.	The Bengal Embank merit Act, 1855 (32 of 1855).
12.	The Bengal Ghatwali Laws Act, 1859 (5 of 1859).
13.	The Bengal Indigo Contract Act, 1836 (16 of .1836).

1	2
14.	The Bengal Land Holder's Attendance Act, 1848 (20 of 1848).
15.	The Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1841 (12 of 1841).
16.	The Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (11 of 1859).
17.	The Bengal Military Police Act, 1892 (5 of 1892)
18.	The Bengal Rent Act, 1859 (10 of 1859).
19.	The Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages (Supplementary) Act, 1932 (24 of 1932).
20.	The Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (8 of 1885).
21.	The Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh (Courts) Act, 1950 (40 of 1950).
22.	The Bihar Land Reforms Laws (Regulating Mines and Minerals) Validation Act, 1969 (42 of 1969).
23.	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (6 of 1886).
24.	The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (14 of 1869).
25.	The Bombay Municipal Debentures Act, 1876 (15 of 1876).
26.	The Bombay Rent-free Estates Act, 1852 (11 of 1852).
27.	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876 (10 of 1876).
28.	The Boundary-marks, Bombay (3 of 1846).
29.	The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877 (14 of 1877).
30.	The Calcutta Land Revenue Act, 1850 (23 of 1850).
31.	The Calcutta Land Revenue Act, 1856 (18 of 1856).
32.	The Central Provinces (Courts of Wards) Act, 1899 (24 of 1899).
33.	The Central Provinces Financial Commissioner's Act 1908 (13 of 1908).
34.	The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881 (18 of 1881).

1	2
35.	The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898 (11 of 1898).
36.	The Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876 (6 of 1876).
37.	The City of Bombay Municipal (Supplementary) Act, 1888 (12 of 1888).
38.	The Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856 (12 of 1856).
39.	The Coroners Act, 1871 (4 of 1871).
40.	The Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879 (17 of 1879).
41.	The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts). Act, 1976 (77 of 1976).
42.	The Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980).
43.	The Fort William Act, 1881 (13 of 1881).
44.	The Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Act, 1956 (50 of 1956).
45.	The Government Grants Act, 1895 (15 of 1895).
46.	The Government Management of Private Estates Act, 1892 (10 of 1892).
47.	The Hackney Carriage Act, 1879 (14 of 1879).
48.	The Howrah offences Act, 1857 (21 of 1857).
49.	The Improvement in Towns (26 of 1850).
50.	The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (11 of 1886).
51.	The Indian Tramways Act, 1902 (4 of 1902).
52.	The Junagarh Administration (Property) Act, 1948 (26 of 1948).
53.	The Local Authorities (Loans) Act, 1948 (26 of 1948).
54.	The Local Authorities Pensions and Gratuities Act, 1919 (1 or 1919).
55.	The Madras, Bengal and Bombay Children (Supplementary) Act, 1925 (35 of 1925).
56.	The Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892 (7 of 1892).

1	2
57.	The Madras City Land Revenue Act, 1851 (12 of 1851).
58.	The Madras Civil Courts Act, 1872 (3 of 1872).
59.	The Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858 (1 of 1858).
60.	The Madras District Police Act, 1859 (24 of 1859).
61.	The Madras Forest (Validation) Act, 1882 (21 of 1882).
62.	The Madras Public Property (Malversation) Act, 1837 (36 of 1837).
63.	The Madras Rent and Revenue Sales Act, 1839 (7 of 1839).
64.	The Madras Revenue Commission Act, 1849 (10 of 1849).
65.	The Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act, 1857 (7 of 1857).
66.	The Mangrol and Manavadar (Administration of Property) Act, 1949 (2 of 1949).
67.	The Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Act, 1958 (75 of 1958).
68.	The Manipur Court-fees (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1953 (44 of 1953).
69.	The Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (11 of 1881).
70.	The Murshidabad Act, 1891 (15 of 1891).
71.	The Murshidabad Estates Administration Act, 1933 (13 of 1933).
72.	The North-Eastern Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873 (16 of 1873).
73.	The Orissa Weights and Measures (Delhi Repeal) Act, 1958 (57 of 1958).
74.	The Partition Act, 1893 (4 of 1893).
75.	The Partition of Revenue-paying Estates Act, 1863 (19 of 1863).
76.	The Police Act, 1861 (5 of 1861).
77.	The Police Act, 1888 (3 of 1888). ?S. Tte Police Act, 1349 (64 of 1943).
78.	The police Act, 1949 (64 of 1949).

1	2
79.	The Police Agra Act, 1854 (16 of 1854).
80.	The Presidency Magistrate (Court Fees) Act, 1877 (4 of 1877).
81.	The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (3 of 1867).
82.	The Public Suits Validation Act, 1932 (11 of 1932).
83.	The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).
84.	The Punjab Courts (Supplementing) Act, 1919 (9 of 1919).
85.	The Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 (20 of 1883).
86.	The Revenue Commissioners Bombay Act, 1842 (17 of 1842).
87.	The Sales of Land for Revenue Arrears, 1845 (1 of 1845).
88.	The Sarais Act, 1867 (22 of 1867).
89.	The Scheduled Securities (Hyderabad) Act, 1949 (7 of 1949).
90.	The Sheriff of Calcutta (Power of Custody) Act, 1931 (20 of 1931).
91.	The Shore Nuisances (Bombay and Kolaba) Act, 1853 (11 of 1853).
92.	Sir Dinshaw Maneekjee Petit Act, 1893 (6 of 1893).
93.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronetcy Act, 1915 (10 of 1915).
94.	The Sonthal Paraganas Act, 1855 (37 of 1855).
95.	The Sonthal Paraganas Act, 1857 (10 of 1857).
96.	The Stage Carriages Act, 1861 (16 of 1861).
97.	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Cooperatives Societies (Appointment of Special officers) Amendment Act, 1988 (22 of 1988).
98.	The Tobacco Duty (Town of Bombay) Act, 1857 (4 of 1857).
99.	The usurious Loans Act, 1918 (10 of 1918).
100.	The Usury Laws Repeal Act, 1855 (20 of 1855).
101.	The Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863 (23 of 1863).

1	2
102.	The Eikrama Singh's Estates Act, 1883.
103.	The King of Oudh's Estate Act, 1887.
104.	The King of Oudh's Estate Act, 1888.
105.	The King of Oudh's Estate Validation Act, 1917.
106.	The Mahendra Pradap Singh (Repeal) Act, 1960.
107.	The Mirzapur Stone Mahal Act, 1886 (5 of 1886).
108.	The Punjab Disturbed Areas Act, 1983 (32 of 1983).
109.	The Punjab Gram Panchayat Samthi and Zilla Parishad (Chandigarh) Repeal Act, 1994 (27 of 1994).
110.	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (17 of 1887).
111.	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872 (4 of 1872).
112.	Punjab pre-emption (Chandigarh and Delhi) Repeal Act, 1989 (22 of 1989).
113.	The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (16 of 1887).
114.	The Government Buildings Act, 1899 (4 of 1899)

Reorganisation Acts

1	2
1.	The Acquired Territories (Merger) Act, 1954 (20 of 1954).
2.	The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (56 of 1959).
3.	The Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (Transfer of Territory) Act, 1968 (36 of 1968).
4.	The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1985 (34 of 1985).
5.	The Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953).
6.	The Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1951 (47 of 1951).
7.	The Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969 (55 of 1969).
8.	The Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 (24 of 1968).

1	2
9.	The Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 (40 of 1956).
10.	The Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 (11 of 1960).
11.	The Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954 (36 of 1954).
12.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961 (35 of 1961).
13.	The Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Act, 1962 (1 of 1962).
14.	The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 (18 of 1987).
15.	The Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1978 (31 of 1978).
16.	The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954 (32 of 1954).
17.	The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973 (34 of 1973).
18.	The Legislative Assembly of Nagaland (Change in Representation) Act, 1968 (61 of 1968).
19.	The Lushai Hills District (Change of Name) Act, 1954 (18 of 1954).
20.	The Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968 (53 of 1968).
21.	The Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973 (31 of 1973).
22.	The Naga Hills-Tuensang Areas Act, 1957 (42 of 1957).
23.	The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971).
24.	The Part B States (Laws) Act, 1951 (3 of 1951).
25.	The Pondicherry (Extension) Act, 1962 (49 of 1962).
26.	The Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966).
27.	The Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1959 (47 of 1959).
28.	The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986 (69 of 1986).

1	2
29.	The State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 (53 of 1970).
30.	The State of Mizoram Act, 1986 (34 of 1986).
31.	The State of Nagaland Act, 1962 (27 of 1962)
32.	The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956).
33.	The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1986 (40 of 1986).
34.	The Two-Member Constituencies (Volition) Act, 1961 (1 of 1961).
35.	The West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969 (20 of 1969).

Laws Applicable to High Courts

1	2
1.	The Bombay High Court (Letter Patent) Act, 1866 (23 of 1866).
2.	The Calcutta High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction) Act, 1953 (41 of 1953).
3.	The Calcutta High Court (Jurisdiction Limits) Act, 1919 (15 of 1919).
4.	The Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioner's Court (Declaration as High Court) Act, 1964 (16 of 1964).
5.	The High Court of Bombay (Extension to Goa, Daman and Diu) Act, 1981 (26 of 1981).
6.	The High Court at Patna (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Ranchi) Act, 1976 (57 of 1976).
7.	The High Courts (Seals) Act, 1950 (7 of 1950).
8.	The Judicial Commissioners' Courts (Declaration as High Courts) Act, 1950 (15 of 1950).
9.	The Mysore High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Coorg) Act, 1952 (72 of 1952).
10.	The Procedure of High Court, Uttar Pradesh (13 of 1869).
11.	The Unclaimed Deposits Act, 1866 (25 of 1866).
12.	The Unclaimed Deposits Act, 1870 (5 of 1870).

1	2
<i>Personal Laws</i>	
1.	The Arya Marriages Validation Act, 1937 (19 of 1937).
2.	The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 (21 of 1850).
3.	The Cutchi Memons Act, 1938 (10 of 1938),
4.	The Dissolution of Muslim Manages Act, 1939 (8 of 1939).
5.	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1956 (15 of 1956).
6.	The India Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (15 of 1872).
7.	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (4 of 1869).
8.	The Indian Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1948 (40 of 1948).
9.	The Kazis Act, 1880 (12 of 1880)
10.	The Married Women's Rights to Property Act, 1874 (3 of 1874).
11.	The Muslim Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (26 of 1937).
12.	The Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 (21 of 1866).

List Of Central Acts Considered Of Particular Relevance To The Terms Of Reference Of The Commission

1	2
1.	The Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (27 of 1940)
2.	The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937)
3.	The Air (Prevention and Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981)
4.	The Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959)
5.	The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996)

1	2
6.	The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962)
7.	The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949)
8.	The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 (19 of 1891)
9.	The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)
10.	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (19 of 1976)
11.	The Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 (27 of 1996)
12.	The Carriage By Air Act, 1972 (69 of 1972)
13.	The Carriers Act, 1865 (3 of 1865)
14.	The Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944)
15.	The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1985)
16.	The Central Sales Act, 1956 (74 of 1956)
17.	The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (6 of 1890)
18.	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 (14 of 1920)
19.	The Chit Funds Act, 1982 (40 of 1982)
20.	The Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955)
21.	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908)
22.	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1973)
23.	The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 (32 of 1953)
24.	The Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1953)
25.	The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974)
26.	The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 (70 of 1971)
27.	The Contract Act, 1872 (1 of 1872)
28.	The Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957)
29.	The Court-fees Act, 1870 (7 of 1870)
30.	The Customs Act, 1962 (53 of 1962)
31.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975)

1	2
32.	The Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986 (58 of 1986)
33.	The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (47 of 1961)
34.	The Depositories Act, 1966 (22 of 1966)
35.	The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961)
36.	The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940)
37.	The Drugs (Control) Act, 1950 (26 of 1950)
38.	The Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983)
39.	The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952)
40.	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948)
41.	The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986)
42.	The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (25 of 1976)
43.	The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955)
44.	The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963)
45.	The Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
46.	The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (46 of 1973)
47.	The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 (22 of 1992)
48.	The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952)
49.	The General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897)
50.	The Hire-Purchase Act, 1972 (26 of 1972)
51.	The Income-Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)
52.	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872)
53.	The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927)
54.	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, (2 of 1899)
55.	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885)
56.	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (2 of 1882)
57.	The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947)

1	2
58.	The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951)
59.	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894)
60.	The Limitation Act, 1963 (36 of 1963)
61.	The Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 (38 of 1963)
62.	The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 (11 of 1963)
63.	The Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952)
64.	The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969)
65.	The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988)
66.	The Multimodal Transportation of Goods., Act, 1993 (28 of 1993)
67.	The Marcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985)
68.	The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1977 (22 of 1977)
69.	The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995 (27 of 1995)
70.	The National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956)
71.	The National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (53 of 1987)
72.	The Negotiable instruments Act, 1881 (26 of 1881)
73.	The Passports Act, 1967 (15 of 1967)
74.	The Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970)
75.	The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (21 of 1965)
76.	The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (39 of 1972)
77.	The Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934)
78.	The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954)
79.	The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 (46 of 1988)
80.	The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955)
81.	The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1944 (10 of 1944)
82.	The Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944)

1	2
83.	The Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelit and Secrecy) Act, 1983 (48 of 1983)
84.	The Public Liability insurance Act, 1991 (6 of 1991)
85.	The Public Records Act, 1993, (69 of 1993)
86.	The Railways Act, 1989 (24 of 1989)
87.	The Railway Claims Tribunal Act, 1987 (54 of 1987)
88.	The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (51 of 1993)
89.	The Registration Act, 1908 (16 of 1908)
90.	The Religious Endowments Act, 1863 (20 of 1863)
91.	The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1991 (41 of 1991)
92.	The Research and Development Act, 1986 (32 of 1986)
93.	The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934)
94.	The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (3 of 1930)
95.	The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976 (11 of 1976)
96.	The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992)
97.	The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956)
98.	The Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860)
99.	The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992 (27 of 1992)
100.	The Specific Relief Act, 1963 (47 of 1963)
101.	The Standards and Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976)
102.	The State Agricultural Credit Corporation Act, 1968 (60 of 1968)
103.	The State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955)
104.	The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958)
105.	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (4 of 1882)
106.	The Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (53 of 1963)

1	2
107.	The Water (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974)
108.	The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972)
109.	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923)

Annexure-III

The British Statutes (Repeal) Act, 2004
No. 17. of 2004

[20th February, 2004.]

An Act to repeal the British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859, the Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861, the Colonial Probates Act, 1892, in so far as they apply to India, and the India (Consequential Provision) Act, 1949.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

- Short title. 1. This Act may be called the British Statutes (Repeal) Act, 2004.
- Definition. 2. In this Act, "British Statutes" means the British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859, 22 & 23 Vict. the Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861, the 25 vict. C11 Colonial Probates Act, 1892, 55 & 56 Vict. in so far as they apply C. 6 12,13 & to India, and the 14 Geor. VIC India (Consequential 92. Provision) Act, 1949
- Repeal. 3. The British Statutes are hereby repealed.

one of the terms of reference is revoking and amending obsolete laws. In the reply the Minister stated that the concerned Ministries and Departments examined the recommendations of the Law Commission so as to consider the feasibility of reviewing and repealing.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many of the Commission's recommendations and reports have been implemented, to what extent they have been implemented in particular concerning obsolete laws - as apart from the desired reform, it is also a question of the expenditure on these Commissions - and if not, why not?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam Speaker, as far as the Law Commission is concerned, the mandate of the Law Commission is a lot wider than merely looking at obsolete laws and repeal of redundant laws. However, this is an area in which the Law Commission's recommendations from time to time on a continuous basis are taken on board by line Ministries, and then appropriate steps are taken for amendments and repeal. But as far as the outmoded and redundant laws are concerned, the Special Commission that was appointed had come to the conclusion that of the total number of such Acts, 1382, as recommended, 415 have already been repealed. Action has already been taken on 415. The number of Acts which are at various stages of repeal and amendment is 17. Number of Acts on which the Government has consciously, after receiving the recommendations still come to the conclusion that 822 of such Acts need to be retained. Of these, 700 are actually Appropriation Acts, which were recommended to be repealed, but based on the Ministry of Finance and the advice that we received from the Attorney-General, the Government has finally decided to still keep 700 of these Acts on the statute book. So, altogether, about nine Acts remain under examination, 17 are at various stages of repeal, 415 have already been repealed, and 822 out of 1382, we have decided will not be repealed.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Madam Speaker, there are many obsolete laws pending in the country and it is said that where there are too many laws, justice suffers. The question arises how to go about repealing them. There have been some recommendations by experts and other people saying that one of the way is to identify laws which have not been invoked for the last 15, 20 years; as well as laws under which there have been no convictions for the last 25, 30 years. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether this kind of methodology has been considered or something similar is being considered.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Madam Speaker, over the years, many Law Commissions have been set up. The current Law Commission, the tenure of which expires at the end of the year is the 19th Law Commission. The purpose of this Law Commission is Judicial Reform and

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam Speaker, this is certainly a matter of concern to have laws that are neither in the knowledge of the public, nor being used or exercised usefully. To leave them on the statute book in a state of semi-redundancy is not a good idea. I am in touch with the Law Commission. The Law Commission is conscious of this. Periodically the requests that we receive from various Ministries are also transferred to the Law Commission. I think that now that we are in the process of computerizing and digitalizing everything, it will be a lot easier for us to spot such laws as need our attention for ensuring that their redundancy is taken care of.

MADAM SPEAKER: I must again appreciate, the Leader of the House has observed Parliamentary courtesy; and I would request all the Members to be doing that in future. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Madam Speaker, the reply given by hon. Minister is not satisfactory. Today, we are living in 21st century and many laws of 19th century are enforced on us. Some of these laws are of British rule and remind us of the British rule. The Government says that this is a continuous procedure to repeal the old and obsolete laws.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please pay attention to the point hon. Member raising. Do not cross-talk.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Madam, the departments and ministries of Central Government inform the law commission of Government of India after assessing the usefulness and uselessness of their old and obsolete laws and thus repeal them. Even then, the old and obsolete laws are prevailing in the judicial system.

Hon. Atal Bihar Vajpayeeji had started a process for repealment of old and obsolete laws older than May, 1998. Thereafter several laws were repealed, but no progress has been made as per expectations during the last three years.

I would like to ask to hon. Minister that the number of old and obsolete laws which were recommended by the departments and ministries of the Government of India during the last three years for repealment to the Law Commission? The number of laws repealed so far and the number of laws pending for repealment and the time by which they will be repealed?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Hon. Madm Speaker have already replied the question asked by the hon. Member. I agree that we receive detailed list of laws from various ministries from time to time and we do take action thereon. If hon. Member need detailed list, I will provide it in written form. I must point out that there were eleven laws made by Britishers, out of threes laws eight had been repealed and rest are under process. The existing laws are made by us or adopted by us. We serve our people by these laws and procedures and if any proposal comes from hon. Member, we will consider it very seriously.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Thank you, Madam Speaker. The hon. Minister, in his reply, has said that there are 1323 laws which were recommended for repeal over a period of time. Now he says that the Government intends to retain 700 out of them, on the advice of the Attorney-General. But the fact remains that even today, we have the Indian Penal Code, which dates back to 1860; we have the Evidence Act, which dates back to 1872; we have the Contract Act, which again dates back to 1872; and we have the Land Acquisition Act, which dates back to 1894. What I would like to submit, through you, Madam, to the hon. Minister is this - is it not time that the Parliament starts considering or the Government starts considering that we pass laws with an expiry date? For example, we could say that a law would be valid for a period of 25 years and till the time, it is not extended, it automatically gets repealed. The reason why I am saying this is that every 25 years or every 50 years, the law will automatically come up for review and it will get concurrence; and thus, the Parliament and the Government would get time to deliberate upon it and bring it up-to-date. Otherwise, we have a situation wherein we are living with the laws which have been passed in another era; and because of lack of inertia or because of inertia or because of the lack of time or because of various other reasons, the Parliament is not able to apply itself either to updating them or amending them. Would the hon. Minister consider the suggestion or would the Government consider the suggestion that we start passing laws with an expiry date of maybe 25 years or 50 years, whatever may be appropriate or whatever may be the sense of the House?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam Speaker, since the hon. Member had adverted to the sense of the House, when the sense of the House is such, I am sure, we would move in that direction. But this is really a matter for my colleague, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to reflect upon and with appropriate sense of the House

move forward. This is not something on which I could either give an assurance or give a specific reply at this stage.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Thank you, Madam. It is not just a 100 year old law, as Shri Tewari has just now said, there are a lot of laws that need repealing because their sell-by-date is long over. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act prescribes a fine. You can do whatever you want to an animal as you are just to pay a fine of Rs.50. This amount of Rs.50 when Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru proposed it in 1960, was a huge amount. Today it means nothing. It is the only Act in India in which criminals, who are caught daily again and again sending cows for slaughter, killing lambs for instance, killing buffalos and bulls, plead guilty immediately. So, they are self-confessed criminals who do this again and again only because the fine is Rs.50. You go, pay Rs.50, do what you want, kill the animal, take it back and that is the end of it. We were told by Shri Jairam Ramesh, when he was the Minister for Environment, that he was going to update this law. Has it come to you? Has anything happened with it? I know it is a difficult question to ask you but it really needs to be asked.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam, Speaker, the hon. Member's concern, particularly in the area of cruelty to animals, is something that most of us here in the House share. We also understand that it must remain on a high priority. But in recent years we have obviously tried to find the right balance ensuring there is no cruelty to human-beings, there is no cruelty to people who are disadvantaged. There is no cruelty to women. There is a range of legislation that we are trying to attend to and some outstanding legislation has been given. There has been a movement forward in the criminal jurisprudence by now permitting people to be able to talk to the prosecutors and find solution so that they are not kept in courts for a prolonged time.

As far as the concern about cruelty to animals is concerned, I will pass this on to the Minister for Environment. There is not anything pending with us right now but anything that comes to us from the Minister of Environment I can assure the House we will attend to it with the utmost urgency, sincerity and sensitivity.

[*Trnalsation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam Speaker, there is an Ancient Protected Monuments Act. At the time of munity, Indians were killed by the English solders and

some English solders were also killed, such as in district court compound, Kanpur; Company Bag in Allahabad and there is a grave which is protected under this Act. If it is ancient monument or something related to Akbar Badshah or any other ancient thing than alright, but the English solders who killed our Indian brethrens why their graves are given protection under this act? There is a judgement of Allahabad high court...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked you question.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: The question is regarding this thing. Whether the Minister (English) is he thinking to change the Act?

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam, Speaker, I would urge the hon. Member not to speak of it as a mutiny because it was the First War of Indian Independence and I know that your ancestors were also involved in it. Therefore, let us not borrow a phrase that our oppressors had imposed upon us. However, this is a matter that would be best responded to by the Minister for Culture and not by us. But I share the sentiments of the hon. Member and I am sure that wherever it is necessary, without wiping out our history and without forgetting that some oppression took place against our noble souls that fought for independence of our country, we have to find appropriate method by which we can continue to protect the history that must be known to our children whether it is the history that we are proud of or a history that we feel sorry was inflicted upon us.

[*Translation*]

Implementation Of Railway Projects

*583. SHRI ARJUN MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of railway projects implemented / completed against the announcements made in the Rail Budgets during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (FYP) in the country, zone-wise, year-wise;

*Not recorded.

(b) whether any committee has been constituted to review the implementation of announcements made in the Rail Budgets;

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

(d) the reasons for non-implementation of projects announced in the Rail Budgets; and

(e) whether there is any system in place to fix the responsibility for such cases of non-implementation and if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Year-wise details of projects announced for completion/ implementation in the Rail Budget in 11th Five Year Plan and projects completed are as under:-

Financial Year	New Line		
	Target announced in Budget (in Km)	Achievement (in Km)	%age achievement during the year
2007-08	500	156	31.2
2008-09	350	357	102
2009-10	250	258	103
2010-11	1021	709	69
2011-12	1075	727	68
Total	3196	2207	69.06

Financial Year	Gauge Conversion		
	Target announced in Budget (in Km)	Achievement (in Km)	%age achievement during the year
2007-08	1800	1549	86
2008-09	2150	563	26
2009-10	1300	1516	117
2010-11	800	837	104
2011-12	1017	856	84
Total	7067	5321	75.29

Financial Year	Doubling		
	Target announced in Budget (in Km)	Achievement (in Km)	%age achievement during the year
2007-08	450	426	95
2008-09	1000	363	36
2009-10	700	448	64
2010-11	700	769	110
2011-12	867	752	87
Total	3717	2758	74.20

Financial Year	Railway Electrification		
	Target announced in Budget (in Km)	Achievement (in Km)	%age achievement during the year
2007-08	500	502	100.4
2008-09	700	797	113.86
2009-10	1000	1117	111.70
2010-11	1000	975	97.50
2011-12	1000	1165	116.50
Total	4200	4556	108.47

Railway-wise details of projects completed in 11th Plan is as under:-

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	New Line (in Km)	Gauge Conversion (in Km)	Doubling (in Km)	Railway Electrification (in Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central	138	209	88	108
2.	East Coast	68	90	133	245
3.	East Central	263	277	182	325
4.	Eastern	247	40	291	101
5.	Northern	277	11	204	1213
6.	North Central	223	142	269	205
7.	North Eastern	42	365	267	258
8.	Northeast Frontier	284	652	31	31

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	North Western	46	1342	290	0
10.	Southern	125	879	216	849
11.	South Central	306	476	255	550
12.	South Eastern	25	78	107	89
13.	South East Central	0	47	121	0
14.	South Western	111	312	172	103
15.	West Central	52	0	35	303
16.	Western	0	401	97	176

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Indian Railways have a huge shelf of ongoing projects requiring about Rs. 1,25,000 Crores for completion and limited availability of resources. The main reasons for delay in completion of the ongoing projects have been limited availability of resources, delay in land availability, long time taken for forestry clearance, adverse law & order conditions, failure of contractors, court cases in regard to alignment, non availability of materials, etc. which affect the progress.

(e) No, Madam. Factors resulting in delay in execution of projects are beyond control of any individual official.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Thank you, Madam Speaker. There were five parts of my question like (a)(b)(c)(d) and (e). The hon. Minister has tried to reply part (a), but that is also not correct. So, I would like to tell that hon. Railways Minister has said about pending projects in para 18 of his Rail Budget on 14 march, 2012 and told that 487 rail projects are pending relating to laying of new lines, gauge conversion, doubling of lines and electrification of railway lines. During this session a starred question No. 382 was asked from hon. Minister and he replied on 3-5-2012. He described the ongoing projects and pending projects the tune of 340. He told in Rail Budget as 487 and to the question as 340. He told the requirement of 1 lakh twenty five thousand crore rupees and replied to the question as 1.25 lakh crore rupees. A committee was

constituted by the hon. Minister under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, which was called high level railway safety committee. The Committee had submitted its report on 17th February, 2012 in which long term safety measures were recommended, but there was no mention of required money for the purpose. Second Committee was constituted by railways with expert group and Sam Pitroda was its Chairman.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I am asking the question. The subject of the expert group was modernization and resource mobilization. They estimated the requirement of 5.6 lakh crore rupees. I would like to know that actually how many projects are pending with the railways and what is the requirement of funds? The railways Minister said in a press conference on 30 march, 2012 that, no shortage of funds for rail projects. I want to know the total number of projects and the requirement of funds and why contradictory statements are being given? Hon. Minister may please reply.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam Speaker, it is true that 340 projects, all put together, of gauge conversion, doubling and new line are pending. But I would like to place before the august House that after the Independence we have almost completed gauge conversion, except 8,000 kilometres. However, we are going to complete 5,500 kilometres by the end of 12th Plan. After that, we are going to complete remaining 2,500 kilometres.

Coming to the doubling and electrification, we have completed 21,000 kilometres in gauge conversion; doubling, 16,000 kilometres and electrification, 22,000

kilometres. The doubling and the electrification depend upon the need. If one line is saturated, then we have to go for the doubling of the other line. If the second line is also saturated, then we have to go in for the third line like we have done for Delhi to Agra line.

Coming to the electrification, we have to see the rate of return. If the rate of return is 14 per cent, by calculating the freight component. Accordingly, we have to go for electrification. We have completed 22,367 kilometres accordingly.

Further, there were demands of the Members of Parliament in this august House from the last two decades. There is a will of the people and we are representing the people. The desire of the people has accumulated in 340 projects at about 33,000 kilometres, including doubling new line and gauge conversion.

Now, I would like to talk about new lines. There are 129 projects with respect to new lines. Why I am saying is this. Madam, some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, M.P., Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have come forward for cost sharing where we would be going in for 50 per cent cost sharing and we would try to complete the projects well in time.

Further, funds are a constraint and I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister for providing more money to us. I had been a history student. During Chandragupta Maurya era, it was called a golden age when Chanakya was there. In this era, I think Pranab Da is a Chanakya. The entire House is looking at the hon. Finance Minister. It is because earlier the Members were provided Rs.2 crore under MPLADS and he has raised it to Rs.5 crore. We are thankful to the hon. Finance Minister for that. Now every Member of Parliament is concerned as the on-going projects have to be completed. We are ready to complete all the projects. In fact, we are ready to complete the work during 12th Plan itself if Pranab Da and the Prime Minister could give us more money. Madam Sonia Gandhi ji is here. I would request her to guide them to give us more money. We will complete all the projects.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask second supplementary question.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Thank you, Madam Speaker. The Finance Minister is Chanakya, I have not asked the question.....(Interruptions) I have not asked who

is the Chanakya? Who is the Chanakya of this government? Even than through the minister of State of the Ministry of Railways, it has been known that our Finance Minister is the Chanakya of the government. We welcome this step...(Interruptions)

I was asking that actually how many project are there and how much money is needed for that? If he will not reveal the requirement of money, from where the Chanakya will arrange that money? So, let him tell the requirement of money? (Interruptions) Madam, he had not replied to my question.

My second question is that there are one Minister of Railways and two ministers of state. My question was that whether you have any monitoring committee? He replied in negative. What is the system of railways?

They do in-house monitoring. The Chairman does monitoring; the GMs do monitoring in zones; the DRMs do monitoring in divisions but they do not involve the Members of Parliament in the monitoring system.

[Translation]

Secondly, I have to state that one system has been started by S.K. Muniyappa Saheb. He had been to Jaipur. He convened a meeting there. I would like to know from the Minister that he has two ministers of state, whether responsibility of monitoring system cannot be handed over to them by dividing the all states between these two ministers of State? Muniyappa Saheb can monitor eight-ten states and rest Solanki Saheb can do. They have left this task for officers only.....(Interruptions) If they will monitor, they will call the members of

Parliament, as they have done in Jaipur. They have called Chief Minister also, Chief Secretary was also there. Why don't they develop such system? My second question is...(Interruptions) It is a very important question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask only one question. How many question will you ask?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: A new rail line from Anupgarh in Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency to Shrikolayat, which also the demand of our armed forces, was declared during 2005 and 2006. That line has not been completed till date. What is the status of that line? People say that the file has been lost. Who are the officers responsible for that? It may also be ascertained.

[English]

The Minister OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): Madam, I want to tell all the hon. Members as regards my Ministers of State for Railways, they have been given charge of monitoring zone-wise and not State-wise because allocation of funds and other things have to be given zone-wise. The Indian Railways has 17 zones. My two Ministers of State are in charge of monitoring eight and six zones, and I also directly monitor three zones. So, zone-wise monitoring is there. I just wanted to apprise my learned friend.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shimiti Deepa Dasmunshi

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI: Madam, It is true the figures given today, actually they are different. If you ask every member, you will get the same answer that the projects declared in Rail Budget are not being implemented in reality ...*(Interruptions)* Implementation takes time. The Minister has also replied that implementation is being delayed due to various reasons. All of us know that maximum projects have been declared for West Bengal during last three years, maximum announcement were made. The Minister of Railways has just said that replies are given regionwise. But the announcements made in respect of West Bengal, whether oral or written, what is their status of implementation? If it is in profitable situation, how much money is being incurred on implementation? I want to know that how much money has been incurred on announcements, stone laying, preparing programmes inauguration of projects and how far Bengal has been benefited?

Madam, another very serious issue is this, I want to inform through you, Madam that Izzat Project was declared in this House in 2009. That Izzat project was given to all the members of Parliamentary for their recommendation and issuing certificates to people. But it is a matter of regretted that honour of members of Parliament has totally lost some months ago...*(Interruptions)*. That project has been handed over to the MLAs from MPs...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the Minister that will that project again entrusted to the members of Parliament? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Madam, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Members of this august House that the question does not arise for withdrawal of the Izzat scheme. It is still with the MPs. In addition to that, Member of the Legislative Assembly has also now been included in that scheme. The MPs are entitled to give certificate for an individual for a period of one year and an MLA is entitled for a period of one month. This is what I want to say...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister Complete in reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You Listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All eit down please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Madam, I would like to repeat that the question does not arise for the withdrawal of the Izzat scheme... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shir Dinesh Chandra Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yadavji, please ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, this question is basically related to 11th Five Year Plan...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dinesh Chandra Yadav, please ask your question.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, this question is basically related to the 11th Five year Plan. In reply to the original question it has been mentioned that one lakh twenty five thousand crore rupees will be spent on the ongoing works such as laying of new rail lines, gauge conversion, doubling and electrification etc.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that prior to 11th Five Year Plan, a new rail line from Khagaria to Kushesar Sthan in my constituency was sanctioned in 1996. Hassanpur to Sakri was sanctioned in the year 1996. Sahrasa to Forbesganj via Supaul was sanctioned for gauge conversion in 2002-03. The work of gauge conversion from Madhepura, the constituency of our national president Shri Sharad Yadavji, to Purnia was sanctioned prior to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. There are small sections, which have not been completed so far.

Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has replied that we have not formulated any such policy to complete the old schemes. He has also told that they have given zone-wise responsibility to the Minister of State for review. I would like to request the hon. Minister to formulate a scheme to complete the old schemes, so that new schemes could be taken up after completing the old schemes. You are taking up new schemes every year in the budget and going on increasing them. Whether do you want to complete the schemes which were formulated prior to the Eleventh live Year Plan, by halting the new schemes.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Hon. Speaker, first of all, I would like to assure the hon. Member that all the projects are in progress. The works in all the projects are in progress. Most of the projects which the hon Member has asked are relating to Bihar. ...(Interruptions) I can assure the hon. Member that in Bihar, all the projects are in progress. He

has asked the question relating to the projects. Most of the projects are related to Bihar.

In Bihar, 34 new lines are there. In route kilometers, work in 2847 kilometres has been in progress. In gauge conversion, it is six line gauge conversion, work in 1197 route kilometers is in progress. Doubling work is in progress in five projects, namely, 147 route kilometers.

I can assure the hon. Member, through you Madam, that the work in all the projects will be completed within a very short span of time.

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister the long pending project of Southern Railway in my constituency, Nagapattinam. Chennai-Thiruvavur main line of my State has already been converted into broad gauge. However Thiruvavur-Thiruthuraiipoondi-Pattukkotai-Karaikudi line which falls in my constituency is yet to be taken up for gauge conversion. People of my constituency are eagerly waiting for the implementation of this project.

I would like to know as to when will the gauge conversion work start in Thiruvavur-Thiruthuraiipoondi-Pattukkotai-Karaikudi line.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam Speaker, this project is related to the constituencies of three to four Members like the hon. Member, Shri Vijayan and the MoS, Shri Palanimanickam. They are demanding that meter gauge should be converted into broad gauge. We have started the work on one side. They are requesting for the main line connection on the other side. We are discussing this matter. We have to take a decision. Parallely we have to start work from the other side also. We will try to complete. This project is under progress. We are working on the first side. On the second side also we have to start the work as early as possible.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LPG Storage Facilities

*584. SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN :
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY :

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

(a) the present status of LPG storage facilities in the country particularly in the rural areas;

* Not recorded.

(b) whether the Government, in an effort to meet the future demand, proposes to augment the infrastructure and LPG storage facilities in the country, particularly in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the funds earmarked for this purpose; and

(d) the other steps being taken to address the infrastructural bottlenecks 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) At present, the LPG bottling storage capacity in the country with the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is 363.4 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT), which feeds both Urban and Rural areas.

(b) to (d) In order to meet the future demand of LPG, OMCs have planned to add about 142.633 TMT of LPG storage facilities and add 6072 TMT per Annum (TMTPA) of additional bottling infrastructure facilities during the 12th Five Year Plan period. The proposed investment on the above augmentation of LPG infrastructure is about Rs. 3,516 crore. In addition, Import Terminal capacity is proposed to be increased by 1200 TMTPA with a proposed expenditure of Rs. 655 crore. The State-wise details of storage and bottling capacity expansion are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Capacity-Augmentation during 12th Plan

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Bottling capacity expansion (in TMTPA)	Storage capacity expansion (in TMT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	330	4.750
2.	Assam	90	3.000
3.	Bihar	345	5.400
4.	Chhattisgarh	150	0.900
5.	Delhi	120	0
6.	Goa	30	0.500
7.	Gujarat	330	4.050

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	120	1.800
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	60	3.120
11.	Jharkhand	150	0.900
12.	Karnataka	630	33.850
13.	Kerala	330	9.700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	270	10.050
15.	Maharashtra	540	9.300
16.	Manipur	15	1.200
17.	Mizoram	11	0
18.	Nagaland	11	0.300
19.	Odisha	90	1.800
20.	Punjab	180	3.600
21.	Rajasthan	330	4.750
22.	Tamil Nadu	510	27.500
23.	Tripura	30	0.450
24.	Uttar Pradesh	840	5.400
25.	Uttarakhand	90	4.000
26.	West Bengal	405	6.313
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	5	0
Total		6072	142.633

Growth Rate of Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector

*585. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate registered by the petroleum and natural gas sector during the last three years;

(b) whether the pace of growth rate of the said sector has slowed down during the current year as compared to previous years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to address the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) The domestic crude oil production has increased from 33.69 MMT in 2009-10 to 38.09 MMT in 2011-12 at an annual average growth of 4.49 percent with enhanced production from Barmer fields in Rajasthan. The natural gas production increased from 130.2 MMSCMD in 2009-10 to 143.1 MMSCMD in 2010-11 but declined in 2011-12 to 130.3 MMSCMD. The decrease in domestic natural gas production is due to fall in production from KG-DWN-98/3 block.

The production of petroleum products has increased from 182.01 MMT in 2009-10 to 200.00 MMT in 2011-12 at an annual average growth of 9.62 percent. The production of POL products increased substantially in 2009-10 due mainly to setting up of a new 27 MMTPA refinery at Jamnagar.

The year-wise domestic production and growth rate registered in the petroleum & natural gas sector is as follows:

Domestic Production		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Crude Oil Production	MMT	33.69	37.71	38.09
	Growth rate (%)	0.54	11.93	1.01
Natural Gas Production	MMSCMD	130.2	143.1	130.3
	Growth rate (%)	44.60	9.94	-8.94
Petroleum Products	MMT	182.01	192.53	200.00
	Growth rate (%)	19.21	5.78	3.88

*= Provisional

In order to meet the rising demand of oil and gas, the Government is encouraging participation of the private sector, including foreign companies, for exploration and production of petroleum and natural gas and related activities that are capital intensive and requiring use of expensive state-of-art technology.

R&D in Pharmaceutical Sector

*586. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government to encourage Research and Development (R&D) activities in the pharmaceutical sector;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the indigenously developed anti-Malaria drugs in the recent past to be used in the treatment of complicated malaria caused by plasmodium falciparum parasite;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to supply such drugs at the Jan Aushadhi Outlets and also under the centrally sponsored programmes; 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) Various Ministries/Departments/Organisations are engaged actively in encouraging Research and Development (R&D) in the pharmaceutical sector. The efforts being made by them and allocations made by them in the last three years on R&D activities is as follows:

Sl. No.	Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations	Efforts being made	Funds allocated during last three years (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	Department of Pharmaceuticals funds R&D projects of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali which are essentially student oriented research and development projects and based on this research papers have been published and patents filed.	57.03

1	2	3	4
		<p>Department of Pharmaceuticals provided funds on a R&D Project on TB jointly undertaken by NIPER, Ahmedabad and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIMS), New Delhi.</p> <p>Proposals amounting to Rs. 4056 crores have been included in the Report of the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry for the 12th Plan.</p> <p>In November, 2011, M/s Ernst & Young Private Limited (M/s E&Y), Gurgaon, has been given an assignment as Global Level Consultant for preparation of a Detailed Project Report for developing India as a Drug Discovery & Pharma Innovation Hub 2020.</p>	
2.	Department of Science and Technology	The Department is administering a Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research Programme under which funds are provided for R&D Projects on TB, Malaria, Diarrhoea, Filariasis, Diabetes, HIV/AIDS, Anti Fungal, Anti Cancer, Kala Azar, Anti Rabies, etc.	165.69
3.	Department of Bio-technology	<p>The Department is administering the following programmes</p> <p>(i) Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI)</p> <p>(ii) Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP)</p> <p>The department is funding R&D projects in the infectious disease area under medical biotechnology with emphasis on development of vaccines, diagnostics, biotherapeutics/ biomolecules, novel drug delivery systems and drug targets.</p>	66.89
4.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	CSIR is administering New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) in Public Private Partnership mode. The CSIR labs are engaged in R&D in the domain of parasitic diseases such as TB, Malaria, Leish mania, Cancer therapeutics etc.	254.81
5.	Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)	The council is administering programmes in the field of extramural research in pharmacology and medicinal plants which are being pursued through centres for Advanced Research, Task Force Projects, Adhoc Scheme and Fellowship in various Research Institutions, Medical Colleges and Universities.	24.00

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Bulaquine (a/b~arteether) synthesized in Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) has been launched. a/b~arteether is a drug developed jointly by two Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories i.e. CDRI (Lucknow) and Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) Lucknow. On 25th April, 2012, Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited launched Synriam as a fixed-dose combination of arterolane maleate and piperazine phosphate, where arterolane is the new chemical entity (NCE) that was developed as an alternative to artemisinin.

(d) and (e) The range of medicines under the Jan Aushadhi supply includes anti-malaria drugs, namely, Chloroquine Phosphate 250mg Tablets, Artesunate 50mg tabs & Primaquine in strengths of 2.5mg, 5mg & 15mg Tabs for sale at the Jan Aushadhi Outlets in the country.

Fall in Water Table Level

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain studies pointing towards a near desertification of various States including Punjab due to the plummeting of water table;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of schemes/projects undertaken and funds made available and utilised for improving water table level in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the outcome of such schemes/projects in improving water table?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No such study pointing towards a near desertification of various states including Punjab due to plummeting of water table has come into the notice of Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources. However, Central Ground Water Board analysis of long term water level data during pre-monsoon period during the last decade (May, 2002 - May,

2011) has indicated that 44% of the observation wells monitored throughout the country have registered decline in ground water levels and the remaining 56% of the wells have registered rise. State wise details including the state of Punjab are given in the enclosed statement-I. As per the latest assessment of replenishable ground water resources carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organization as on 2009, out of 138 blocks, 110 fall under 'Over-exploited' category, 3 in 'Critical' category and 2 in 'Semi-critical' and 23 in 'Safe' category. District-wise details of over-exploited, critical and semi-critical blocks are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) Water being a state subject, state governments are implementing various measures to improve water table. Such measures are also taken under centrally funded Schemes like MGNREGS and the National Watershed Development Programme which are implemented by the states. Central Ground Water Board has been carrying out pilot/ demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial 'recharge since VIII Plan period for replication by the State Governments under similar hydrogeological environments. During XI Plan, demonstrative projects were implemented under the central sector scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation. An amount of Rs. 100 crore was allocated for the demonstrative projects during XI Plan. A total of 133 projects costing 99.88 crore in 21 states have been approved against which a sum of Rs. 73.63 crore has been released towards first/second installment. State wise details of cost of approved projects along with year wise funds released and utilized during last three years are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) Encouraged by the positive impacts of experimental projects implemented during the VIII Plan, demonstrative projects were taken up during IX, X and XI Plan periods. Impact assessment studies show that projects implemented during IX and X Plan periods have resulted in local build up of water levels, sustainable yields of wells, increase in irrigated area etc. State wise details of impact assessment studies of projects implemented during IX and X plan are given in the enclosed statement-IV and V respectively.

Statement-I*State-wise Water Level Fluctuation & Frequency Distribution of Different Ranges from Pre Monsoon 2002 to Pre Monsoon 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells		Range in m				Rise						Fall						Total		
		Analy-sed	Min	Max	Min	Max	0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m		Rise	Fall		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	559	0.02	15.80	0.01	8.51	239	42.75	116	20.75	62	11.09	96	17.17	31	5.55	15	2.68	417	74.60	142	25.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0.07	2.23	0.35	6.80	2	18.18	1	9.09	0	0.00	7	63.64	0	0.00	1	9.09	3	27.27	8	72.73
3.	Assam	179	0.10	3.75	0.04	7.01	30	16.76	5	2.79	0	0.00	113	63.13	18	10.06	13	7.26	35	19.55	144	80.45
4.	Bihar	214	0.02	3.86	0.03	8.35	37	17.29	7	3.27	0	0.00	106	49.53	50	23.36	14	6.54	44	20.56	170	79.44
5.	Chandigarh	16	0.03	9.33	0.02	14.56	4	25.00	0	0.00	2	12.50	3	18.75	4	25.00	3	18.75	6	37.50	10	62.50
6.	Chhattisgarh	201	0.02	10.25	0.07	7.72	63	31.34	19	9.45	14	6.97	69	34.33	29	14.43	7	3.48	96	47.76	105	52.24
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	0.30	2.70	0.30	9.80	1	16.67	2	33.33	0	0.00	2	33.33	0	0.00	1	16.67	3	50.00	3	50.00
8.	Delhi	54	0.09	5.37	0.23	17.28	12	22.22	5	9.26	2	3.70	19	35.19	4	7.41	12	22.22	19	35.19	35	64.81
9.	Goa	43	0.02	2.26	0.01	7.30	20	46.51	3	6.98	0	0.00	17	39.53	1	2.33	2	4.65	23	53.49	20	46.51
10.	Gujarat	486	0.01	36.56	0.03	26.45	127	26.13	110	22.63	153	31.48	63	12.96	14	2.88	19	3.91	390	80.25	96	19.75
11.	Haryana	291	0.01	7.03	0.14	20.77	102	35.05	34	11.68	6	2.06	57	19.59	20	6.87	72	24.74	142		149	51.20
12.	Himachal Pradesh	74	0.08	11.28	0.03	3.57	34	45.95	3	4.05	4	5.41	28	37.84	5	6.76	0	0.00	41	55.41	33	44.59
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	83	0.01	7.97	0.01	9.62	19	22.89	12	14.46	7	8.43	36	43.37							45	54.22
14.	Jharkhand	122	0.06	6.33	0.02	6.49	20	16.39	13	10.66	6	4.92	52	42.62	25	20.49	6	4.92	39	31.97	83	68.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
15.	Karnataka	515	0.01	17.94	0.02	9.32	199	38.64	98	19.03	76	14.76	100	19.42	26	5.05	16	3.11	373	72.43	142	27.57	
16.	Kerala	513	0.01	9.37	0.01	7.57	315	61.40	51	9.94	19	3.70	112	21.83	12	2.34	4	0.78	385	75.05	128	24.95	
17.	Madhya Pradesh	698	0.03	15.00	0.01	17.96	178	25.50	71	10.17	52	7.45	215	30.80	107	15.33	75	10.74	301	43.12	397	56.88	
18.	Maharashtra	763	0.04	21.32	0.02	15.15	305	39.97	138	18.09	81	10.62	181	23.72	39	5.11	19	2.49	524	68.68	239	31.32	
19.	Meghalaya	26	—	—	0.12	2.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	84.62	4	15.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	26	100.00	
20.	Odisha	711	0.01	7.90	0.01	10.06	310	43.60	108	15.19	33	4.64	200	28.13	42	5.91	18	2.53	451	63.43	260	36.57	
21.	Pondicherry	6	0.19	1.58	0.03	1.07	2	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	33.33	4	66.67	
22.	Punjab	143	0.02	7	40	0.01	16.24	30	20.98	7	4.90	4	2.80	30	20.98	19	13.29	53	37.06	41	28.67	102	71.33
23.	Rajasthan	618	0.02	46.96	0.01	35.24	131	21.20	108	17.48	94	15.21	111	17.96	46	7.44	128	20.71	333	53.88	285	46.12	
24.	Tamil Nadu	573	0.02	26.47	0.04	30.70	169	29.49	102	17.80	144	25.13	97	16.93	28	4.89	33	5.76	415	72.43	158	27.57	
25.	Tripura	17	0.12	2.19	0.03	4.88	8	47.06	1	5.88	0	0.00	5	29.41	2	11.76	1	5.88	9	52.94	8	47.06	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	562	0.02	10.05	0.01	12.30	128	22.78	25	4.45	3	0.53	271	48.22	83	14.77	52	9.25	156	27.76	406	72.24	
27.	Uttaranchal	13	0.03	1.51	0.04	0.52	9	69.23	1	7.69	0	0.00	3	23.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	76.92	3	23.08	
28.	West Bengal	393	0.03	10.52	0.01	12.49	78	19.85	14	3.56	15	3.82	166	42.24	54	13.74	66	16.79	107	27.23	286	72.77	
Total		7890					2572	32.60	1054	13.36	777	9.85	2185	27.69	667	8.45	635	8.05	4403	55.80	3487	44.20	

Statement-II*District-wise details of over-exploited, critical and semi-critical blocks in Punjab State*

Sl. No. Name of District		Categorization of block (as on 31 st March 2009)		
		Over-exploited	Critical	Semi-critical
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amritsar	8	-	-
2.	Barnala	3	-	-
3.	Bathinda	3	2	-
4.	Faridkot	2	-	-
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	5	-	-
6.	Ferozepur	8	-	-
7.	Gurdaspur	8	1	1
8.	Hoshiarpur	4	-	1
9.	Jalandhar	10	-	-
10.	Kapurthala	5	-	-
11.	Ludhiana	11	-	-
12.	Mansa	5	-	-
13.	Moga	5	-	-
14.	Muktsar	-	-	-
15.	Nawanshahr	3	-	-
16.	Patiala	8	-	-
17.	Rupnagar	3	-	-
18.	Mohali	2	-	-
19.	Sangrur	9	-	-
20.	Tam-taran	8	-	-
Total		110	3	2

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds released and utilized during last three years for the demonstrative projects implemented during XI Plan

S.No.	State	Cost of approved projects (Rs. in lakh)	Fund released and utilized (Rs. in lakh)		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	573.41	91.014	52.64	294.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	493.11		103.867	227.61
3.	Bihar	96.01			67.21
4.	Chandigarh	776.03		543.221	
5.	Chhattisgarh	268.80			150.40
6.	Delhi	43.44			30.41
7.	Gujarat	316.24		221.368	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	250.08			165.14
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	143.47			91.28
10.	Jharkhand	191.35		11.543	122.40
11.	Karnataka	588.09	76.41	67.61	303.00
12.	Kerala	94.14		10.815	55.07
13.	Madhya Pradesh	860.91		302.302	331.074
14.	Maharashtra	15.15		10.605	4.545
15.	Nagaland	224.14			141.34
16.	Odisha	464.36			325.04
17.	Punjab	260.33			56.62
18.	Rajasthan	404.78			235.06
19.	Tamil Nadu	526.35	368.445	0	112.61
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3286.23	504.44	728.5	1269.49
21.	West Bengal	111.09		44.436	33.33
Total		9987.51	1040.309	2096.907	4015.66

Statement-IV*Impact Assessment of Artificial Recharge Projects Implemented by CGWB during IX Plan*

Sl. No.Name of State		No. of schemes for which impact assessment done	Artificial Recharge Structures	Impact assessment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	Percolation Tanks	4500-5900 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		3	Check dams	1000-1250 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Combination of recharge pits and lateral shafts	370 Cubic meter runoff recharged in one year
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	7000 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
3.	Assam	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	5500 Cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
4.	Bihar	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	4700 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
5.	Chandigarh	6	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	1440-13,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Rain Water Harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	34.50 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Recharge Trenches	9.50 lakh cubic meter rainwater runoff recharged in one year
6.	Gujarat	3	Rain Water Harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	11000-45000 runoff water recharged in one year

1	2	3	4	5
7. Haryana	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting		2350 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
	1	Combination of Recharge shafts and injection wells		3,50 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Declining rate reduced from 1.175 m/yr to 0.25 m/yr.
8. Himachal Pradesh	3	Check dams		1.20-21.00 lakhs cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
9. Jammu and Kashmir	2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting		300-1200 Cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
10. Jharkhand	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting		4500 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
11. Karnataka	1	Combination of Percolation Tanks, Watershed Structures, Recharge wells, Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting		2-3.5 m. rise in water levels and 9-16 ha area benefited from percolation tanks 8.60 lakh Cubic meter water recharged through recharge well. 3-5 m rise in ground water levels through watershed structures. 530 Cubic meter recharged from Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting.
12. Kerala	1	Sub-surface Dyke		Augmented 5000 Cubic meter of ground water in upstream side with 2 m rise in ground water levels.
	1	Recharge wells		2800 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
	3	Percolation tanks		2000-15000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
	1	Tidal regulator		4000 Cubic meter runoff water conserved and a difference of 1.5 m was observed in

1	2	3	4	5
				upstream and downstream water level.
		2	Check Dam	5,100 - 30,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
13. Lakshadweep		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	300 Cubic meter rainwater harvested in one year
14. Madhya Pradesh		4	Sub-surface Dykes	Rise in water level in dugwells in the range of 0.80-3.80 m and 6-12 m in hand pumps has been observed.
		1	Percolation Tank	Rise in ground water levels by 1-4 m. in command area downstream of tank has been observed.
		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (1000 houses)	More than 2 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Combination of sub-surface dykes and check dam	Rise in water levels in existing tubewells in upstream area by 0.30 m to 2.00 m has been observed.
15. Maharashtra		2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting System	196-280 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Combination of Percolation Tanks and Check Dams.	Benefited area - About 60 to 120 ha. per Percolation Tank, 3 to 15 hectare per Check Dam Water level rise - Upto 1.5 m.
		1	Percolation tanks, Recharge Shaft, Dugwell Recharge.	Benefited area - 400-500 hectare around the scheme.
16. Meghalaya		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	6800 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
17. Mizoram		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	50,000 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year

1	2	3	4	5
18. Nagaland		3	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	2,480 - 14,065 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
19. NCT Delhi		2	Check dams	Water levels have risen upto 2.55 m in the vicinity of Check Dams and area benefited is upto 30 hectare from each check dam in JNU & IIT. 1,30-lakh cubic meter of rainwater was recharged in one year in KushakNala.
		7	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	800 - 5000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		8	Rain water harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	8500 - 20,000 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
20. Odisha		1	Rain water harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	1,200 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		1	Renovation of creeks & sub - creeks, Construction of Control Sluices and recharge bore wells	Quantity of fresh water impounded in 798119 cubic metres and irrigation potential is 11000 has in a year.
21. Punjab		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	500 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		3	Recharge wells	9 - 15.50 lakhs cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Trenches	Average rise in water level upto 0.32-0.70 m has been observed.
			Combination of vertical shafts, injection wells & recharge trenches	Recharge of 1.70 lakh cubic meter runoff water caused average rise of 0.25 m. in ground water levels around the scheme area.

1	2	3	4	5
		1	Combination of recharge shafts and injection wells	14,400 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
22. Rajasthan		1	Check dams	88,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Water level rise - 0.65 m.
		12	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	350-2800 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		3	Sub-surface Barriers	2000-11500 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Water level rise from 0.25 to 0.60 m.
23. Tamil Nadu		1	Sub-surface Dyke	39.25 ha. area benefited.
		7	Percolation Tanks	10,000-2,25,000 runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	3700 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
24. Uttar Pradesh		7	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	350-23033 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
25. West Bengal		1	Combination of arm Ponds, Nala Bunds, Sub-surface Dykes Sub-surface Dykes	Water level rise of 0.15 m. observed. Rise in water levels by 0.45 m. observed

STATEMENT-V**IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF DEMONSTRATIVE ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE PROJECTS**

Sl.No.	State	Location	Recharge structures constructed	Outcome of impact assessment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lingala, PulivendlaVemula and Vemalli blocks in Kadapa district	Percolation tanks and check dams	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	Malurtaluk, Kola district	Check dams Percolation tanks Subsurface dykes	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	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	Rise in water levels (average 1.16 m during May, 2007-08). Marginal increase in cropped

1	2	3	4	5
			Desiltation of tanks	area and an appreciable change from non paddy to paddy cultivation. Increase in discharge and pumping hours etc.

Complaints against PMGSY Works

*588. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the entire database of complaints has been brought in public domain under the Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System in PMGSY;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The complaints concerning

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are received online through the Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) as well as offline. During the last three financial years and the current financial year till date, a total of 383 complaints/queries were received online, replies to which have also been given online, the details of which are not monitored State-wise. The details of these complaints/queries are available on OMMAS. In addition, 230 complaints have been received offline during the above mentioned period as per State-wise details given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The responsibility for implementation of PMGSY and ensuring quality of the road works lies with the States/UTs. Accordingly, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities in the implementation of the scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is taken up with the concerned State Government/UTs for taking remedial measures. National Quality Monitors are also deputed in some cases to investigate into the complaints and their reports are shared with the States for taking corrective measures.

Statement

No. of Complaints regarding quality received offline during the period 2009-10 till date.

Sl.No.	State Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1				1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1		4
3.	Assam	4	4	1		9
4.	Bihar	19	32	7	1	59
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	3	1		15
6.	Gujarat				1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Haryana		1	1			2
8. Himachal Pradesh		2		1		3
9. J and K						0
10. Jharkhand		2	6	2	1	11
11. Karnataka		4	2			6
12. Kerala		1				1
13. Madhya Pradesh		11	12	5		28
14. Maharashtra		8	6	5	1	20
15. Manipur		1	1			2
16. Meghalaya		1				1
17. Mizoram						0
18. Nagaland		2				2
19. Odisha		5	7	2		14
20. Punjab		4				4
21. Rajasthan		2	4	1		7
22. Sikkim		2				2
23. Tamil Nadu				1		1
24. Tripura		1	1			2
25. Uttar Pradesh		14	10	4	2	30
26. Uttarakhand		1				1
27. West Bengal		2	2			4
Total		101	92	31	6	230

Joint Venture Of Gail And Tokyo Gas

*589. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) the status of formation of a joint venture company by the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) with the Japanese gas major, Tokyo Gas;

(b) whether the said joint venture company proposes to lay the pipeline infrastructure and supply gas to the

industrial hub and clusters coming up on the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the plans of GAIL for setting up of gas based power projects and the investment likely to be made; and

(e) the time-frame by which the project is likely to commence and the expected completion schedule?

The MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) GAIL (India) Ltd. (GAIL)

has informed that there is no proposal for formation of joint venture with Tokyo Gas.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) GAIL planned for setting up gas based power projects at Usar, Dibiyapur, Vijaipur, Kashipur and Haridwar. The investment for Usar Power Project would be Rs. 900 Crore (GAIL's equity investment would be to the extent of Rs.270 crore), for Dibiyapur and Vijaipur Power Projects it would be Rs.1250 Crore each (with equity investment of GAIL of Rs.375 crore each) and for Kashipur and Haridwar power projects it would be Rs. 2500 Crore (with equity investment of GAIL of Rs.375 crores). In the absence of gas allocation to any of the above projects, the future of the projects remain uncertain.

Pilferage of LPG

*590. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether cases of gas pilferage before supplying LPG cylinders to consumers have come to light in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of such cases brought before the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to stop the said malpractice; and

(e) the details of the action taken against the LPG distributors who are indulging in the said malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b), (c) and (e) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that based on the established complaints of supply of partially used cylinders / under-weight cylinders/pilfering product from LPG cylinders, action has been taken in 93 cases in the country during the last three years under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/ Distributorship Agreement (DA).

(d) The officials of OMCs carry out checks at distributors' godowns, delivery points, as well as en-route

to prevent pilferage. The distributors of OMCs are under strict instructions to check the weight of cylinders at their godowns before delivery, and only cylinders with the specified weight are to be delivered to the customers. The distributors have been instructed to ensure that the seals are verified & shown to the customers at the time of delivery. In case any under-weight cylinder is received by the customer, such cylinders are replaced with a fresh refill cylinder without any additional charges.

Further, joint inspections/raids are conducted by the officers of OMCs in coordination with State Government officials to curb pilferage of LPG and cases are filed by the District Administration against the culprits under various provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and other relevant Acts.

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

[English]

ROBs on Cost Sharing Basis

591. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are undertaking projects for construction of Rail Over Bridges(ROBs) on cost sharing basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such projects presently under implementation;

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal to the Railways for taking up work of construction of 15 ROBs on cost sharing scheme on annuity basis;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Railway-wise details of works of Road Over Bridges(ROBs)/Road Under Bridges(RUBs) appearing in Pink Book 2012-13 and presently under implementation are as under:-

Sl.No.	Railway	Nos. of Works appearing in Pink Book 2012-13
1.	Central	44
2.	Eastern	63
3.	East Central	59
4.	East Coast	33
5.	Northern	140
6.	North Central	113
7.	North Eastern	25
8.	Northeast Frontier	17
9.	North Western	82
10.	Southern	234
11.	South Central	93
12.	South Eastern	20
13.	South East Central	31
14.	South Western	73
15.	Western	95
16.	West Central	78
Total		1200

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The proposal for construction of ROBs on cost sharing basis (Annuity based model) was agreed in-principle by this Ministry for 5 ROBs as a special case to see the performance of the model. Remaining 10 ROBs have been sanctioned in Railway Works Programme on cost sharing basis. This Ministry has further issued policy instruction on 21.12.2011 that it will bear its share of cost of ROB, if qualifying for sanction on cost sharing basis, irrespective of funding on Public Private Participation (PPP), Built Operate and Transfer (BOT), etc. Hence, Government of Gujarat does not require fresh approval from the Railways in this regard further. A list of 15 ROBs is enclosed as statement.

Statement

(i) Following 5 Nos. Road Over Bridges have been sanctioned on cost sharing basis (Annuity based model):

1. Palanpur-Samakhiali - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 2/A at km. 2/1-2 near Palanpur-Chatodar on National Highway No. 8

2. Anand -Petlad - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 6/A
3. Keshod - Ranikpura Road - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 101
4. Mahesana- Patan - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 1-B
5. Jagudan-Mehsana - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 202-X.

(ii) Following 10 Nos. Road Over Bridges works have been sanctioned on cost sharing basis:

1. Udhna-Jalgaon - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 37
2. Bajana- Jatpipli - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 25
3. Timba- Tuva - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 58
4. Bhatiel - Petlad - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 28
5. Derol - Kharsaliya - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 32
6. Udhna-Jalgaon - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 51
7. Sadnapura-Bhalej- Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 11
8. Derol - Kharsaliya - Road Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 41
9. Virar-Surat - ROB in lieu of level crossing No. 101 near Dongri station
10. Rajkot Divn.-ROB in lieu of level crossing No.274 between Kuranga-Okhamadhi.

Gauge Conversion

592. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achieved by the Railways for gauge conversion in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP), zone/State-wise;

(b) the total estimated cost initially and the total cost at the time of completion of these projects;

(c) the details of railway lines proposed for gauge conversion during the 12th FYP, Zone/State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed for better and timely execution of the projects to avoid time and cost overruns during the 12th FYP?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
(a) and (b) During Eleventh Five Year Plan i.e. from 2007-08 to 2011-12, a target of 6000 Km was fixed for conversion of Meter Gauge/Narrow Gauge lines into Broad Gauge. Against this, an achievement of 5321 Km has been made by Railways. Zone-wise details of gauge conversion completed during Eleventh Five Year Plan is given as under:-

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	Gauge Conversion (in Km)
1.	Central	209
2.	East Coast	90
3.	East Central	277
4.	Eastern	40
5.	Northern	11
6.	North Central	142
7.	North Eastern	365
8.	Northeast Frontier	652
9.	North Western	1342
10.	Southern	879
11.	South Central	476
12.	South Eastern	78
13.	South East Central	47
14.	South Western	312
15.	West Central	0
16.	Western	401

Railway have huge throwforward & limited availability of resources as a result projects are completed & commissioned in phases. Cost of project is not maintained section-wise/phase-wise. However, an expenditure of about Rs. 15556 Crore has been incurred on Gauge Conversion projects during 11th Five Year Plan (*i.e.* between 2007-08 & 2011-12).

(c) The targets for the projects are generally fixed on yearly basis based on the availability of resources, operational priority and progress made. As a result, projects get completed in phases. However, zone-wise details of gauge conversion targeted for completion during 2012-13 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	Target (In Kms)
1.	Central	-
2.	East Coast	-
3.	East Central	117.6
4.	Eastern	8.3
5.	Northern	-
6.	North Central	-
7.	North Eastern	146
8.	Northeast Frontier	206
9.	North Western	187.67
10.	Southern	58
11.	South Central	-
12.	South Eastern	-
13.	South East Central	-
14.	South Western	11
15.	West Central	-
16.	Western	80

(d) To expedite completion of projects, forestry and other clearances have been taken up at highest level. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Governments for providing adequate security at work sites. Empowerment of field units have been taken up to expedite completion of projects.

Quality of Water in Railway Stations

*593. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism in place to ensure that food and other eatables available at the railway stations and trains, meet the requisite hygienic levels and standards;

(b) whether drinking water samples have been picked up at the railway stations to assess its quality and for testing;

(c) if so, the details of the railway stations where the prescribed standard of drinking water were not met; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Railways to provide safe drinking water in all the railway stations in the country?

The MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
 (a) It is a continuous endeavour by the Indian Railways to provide good quality hygienic food to Railway passengers. Accordingly, a New Catering Policy, 2010 has been introduced on 21.07.2010 with a mandate for effective quality assurance programme, wherein ISO-22000 (International Organization for Standardization) Standards and relevant international standards in vogue are to be progressively implemented for major contracts/units. Further, Standard Bid Documents (SBD) have been designed for award of tenders for various catering activities

with stringent eligibility criteria so as to ensure quality and hygiene. Supervision and monitoring has been strengthened through an institutional mechanism put in place by the Zonal Railways by deploying railway personnel, who check quality and hygiene and take corrective actions.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Over 8241 Railway station on Indian Railways, 64172 and 920670 water samples were tested for bacteriological and residual chlorine test respectively during the year 2011. Out of this, 6322 (9.85%) samples of bacteriological test and 100025 (10.86%) samples of residual chlorine test were found unsatisfactory. Zone wise details of sample tested and found unsatisfactory are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Whenever, as a result of quality check, any sample is found unsatisfactory, appropriate actions such as additional chlorination and rectification/treatment of source of contamination are taken.

Statement

The details of water samples under quality control chlorine are as under:-

Sl.No	Railways	No. of Stations	Bacteriological Tests			Residual Chlorine Tests		
			No. of samples tested	No. of samples failed	%of samples that failed	No. of samples tested	No. of samples failed	%of samples that failed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Central	476	7200	808	11.22	69250	5781	8.34
2.	Eastern	543	3806	374	10	77330	16109	21
3.	Northern	962	6238	482	7.73	52715	11017	20.89
4.	North Eastern	486	2344	65	2.78	80623	5666	7
5.	Northeast Frontier	480	3375	52	1.54	78410	8127	10.36
6.	Southern	726	4645	751	16	50862	10118	20
7.	South Central	689	7579	658	8	157490	8911	6
8.	South Eastern	320	3190	458	15.83	34195	6904	20.19
9.	Western	815	7582	403	5.32	80282	5215	6.49
10.	East Central	624	1598	688	43.05	28448	11358	39.92
11.	East Coast	273	1444	29	2	21191	1105	5.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. North Central		363	2953	685	23.19	20397	3010	14.75
13. North Western		575	3700	77	2.08	61983	645	1.04
14. Southeast Central		303	2810	158	5.67	31211	1350	4.32
15. South Western		322	1881	555	29.5	30139	3730	12.37
16. West Central		289	3827	79	2.1	46144	979	2.21
Total		8241	64172	6322	9.85	920670	100025	10.86

Fluoride and Arsenic Mitigation Centres

*594. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether some State Governments including Uttar Pradesh have submitted proposals for setting up of Fluoride and Arsenic Mitigation Centres in their respective States;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on the said proposals, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the said Centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Two State Governments, viz., Government of Gujarat and Government of West Bengal have submitted such proposals. Government of Gujarat has submitted a detailed proposal in November, 2011 for setting up of a Regional Fluorosis Mitigation Centre at Gandhinagar, and Government of West Bengal has submitted a proposal for setting up of an Arsenic Mitigation Centre at Kolkata. Government of Uttar Pradesh has not submitted any proposal to this Ministry for setting up either a Fluoride Mitigation Centre or an Arsenic Mitigation Centre.

(c) Before receipt of the detailed proposal from Government of Gujarat, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in February, 2011 had requested the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur to send a proposal to establish a Centre of Excellence for Water Quality problems with specific focus

on fluoride and fluorosis. As announced in the Budget speech 2012-13 by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Rs. 50.00 crore is to be provided to establish a world-class Centre for water quality with focus on arsenic contamination in Kolkata.

(d) On the Ministry's request NEERI has submitted a detailed proposal for setting up a Centre of Excellence for Water Quality Problem with specific focus on fluoride and fluorosis. Ministry has also constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, NEERI, Nagpur, for preparing Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the Centre in Kolkata and a road map for setting it up as soon as possible.

Sale of Surplus Ammonia

*595. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details? of the manufacturers of urea having surplus capacity of ammonia;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any policy to regulate the sale of surplus ammonia; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Surplus ammonia is generated in some urea manufacturing units due to various technical reasons viz supply of lean gas, unplanned stoppage of one or both Urea streams and mismatch production of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and requirement of carbon dioxide (CO₂) for full conversion of ammonia into Urea etc. There is no surplus capacity to produce ammonia by Urea producing units.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has formulated a policy relating to surplus ammonia from urea units and notified on 19th August 2008 (Copy enclosed as statement).

Statement

NO.12012/4/2008-FPP

Government of India Ministry of Chemicals &
Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

Dated the 19 August 2008.

To

CMD/MDs

RCF/MFL/BVFCL/NFL/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/GSFC/
GNVFC/SFC/NFCL/ CFCL/TCL/ZIL/INDO-GULF/SPIC/
KSFL/MCFL/FACT/FCIL/HFCL/IPL

*Subject: Policy relating to surplus ammonia from
existing urea units.*

Sir,

I am directed to convey the approval of the Government for ammonia policy which deals with surplus ammonia generated (and or sold/transferred) by way of achieving/ not achieving or exceeding reassessed level of urea production required for agricultural purpose by the Government. This surplus generation is mainly on account of leanness of gas, technical reasons, etc.

2. Basic Tenets

- 2.1 This policy of sale of ammonia shall be applicable to all urea producing units under the New Pricing Scheme (NPS). Sale shall also include inter-unit or intra-unit transfer of ammonia, out of the ammonia capacity earmarked for urea and also out of any surplus capacity created by de-bottlenecking/ revamp/modernization of urea/ammonia plant.
- 2.2 The policy will not be applicable to multi products/ integrated fertilizer units where APM gas will be allocated on priority for production of urea and other subsidized fertilizers, and actual mix excluding APM gas will be allowed towards energy for remaining urea (for agricultural purpose) and surplus ammonia.

2.3 The quantum of energy consumption for producing surplus ammonia would be taken on actual basis as furnished by the units in their annual escalation/ de-escalation claims.

2.4 The Import Parity Price (IPP) of ammonia will be an annual price calculated as below:

Import Parity Price (IPP): The import parity price (IPP) for a particular year will be the lower of (i) the actual weighted average CIF price of Ammonia imported in India during the period of 12 months starting from the last month of the preceding year and including the first 11 months of the current year and (ii) the average IPP (CIF) reported in the fertilizer magazines for the similar period, as detailed below:

- (a) Fertiliser Market Bulletin, UK;
- (b) Fertiliser Week by British Sulphur, UK; and
- (c) Fertecon Weekly Nitrogen Fax, UK.

The exchange rate will be considered for the similar period as in case of average reported price of ammonia for arriving at the price in INR.

2.4 The realization (on account of sale/transfer) of surplus ammonia would be notionally taken at annualized IPP so notified for surplus ammonia sold during the year. The net gain to the company on the sale of surplus ammonia with respect to the notional IPP will be shared between the Government and the company in various proportions under different circumstances irrespective of the actual realisation by the company which may be below IPP due to cost of internal transportation, limited storage capacity of the seller company leading to distress sale and marketing/ logistics cost.

2.5 The surplus ammonia will be sold for consumption within the country and no export will be allowed.

2.6 The formula of allocation of feedstock/ fuel and sharing of net gain on sale of surplus Ammonia under various situations of Ammonia/Urea production is proposed as under:

2.6.1 Urea production less than 100% and surplus ammonia due to technical reasons (including force majeure):

- (a) The loss of any urea production due to force majeure conditions would also be reckoned to consider the capacity utilization achieved by the unit. However, inadequate fuel/feedstock availability would not be considered as force majeure.
- (b) Production of surplus ammonia due to design surplus where cost has been recognised under urea pricing regime, installation of purge gas recovery unit or lean gas supply.
- (c) Department of Fertilizers and FICC to be intimated by the units regarding above including the likely period and quantum of such surplus ammonia.
- (d) The actual energy input mix of energy used for the entire production of urea and ammonia, including surplus ammonia, would be considered.
- (e) Net gain from sale of such surplus ammonia (i.e. net sales realization at import parity price minus the variable cost of ammonia, as per FICC) shall be shared between the Government and the unit in the ratio of 65:35 respectively.

2.6.2 Surplus ammonia due to non-technical or commercial reasons:

- (a) Production of surplus ammonia due to any reasons, other than the reasons stated in 2.6.1(b) above, included in this category.
- (b) Department of Fertilizers and FICC to be intimated by the unit regarding the above, including likely period and quantum of such surplus ammonia.
- (c) The actual input mix of energy used for the entire production of urea and ammonia, including surplus ammonia, would be considered.
- (d) Net gain from sale of such surplus ammonia (i.e. net sales realization at import parity price minus the variable cost of ammonia, as per FICC) shall be shared between the Government and the unit in the ratio of 90:10 respectively.

2.6.3 Urea production 100% of re-assessed capacity and beyond and surplus ammonia due to technical reasons:

The actual energy input mix of energy for the entire production of urea and ammonia, including the surplus ammonia, would be considered. Net gain from sale of such surplus ammonia (i.e. net sales realization at import parity price minus the variable cost of ammonia, as per FICC) shall be shared between the Government and the unit in the ratio of 35:65 respectively.

- 3. The above policy is effective from 1st August 2007. For the period between 8th March 2007 to 31st July 2007, the existing provisions of NPS-III under notification No. 12012/3/2006-FPP, dated 8th March 2007 will apply. The provisions under NPS-III regarding surplus ammonia will stand amended as above.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Rajesh Agrawal)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Tel No. 23381294

Repair of Canals

*596. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various State Governments recently for the protection and repair of canals which cause heavy floods almost every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No such representation has been received. However, State Governments have submitted proposals to Central Water Commission (CWC) for techno-economic appraisal of Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) Irrigation projects, involving repair of canals.

(b) and (c) The list of Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) Irrigation projects, involving repair of canals, approved during XI Plan and the status of the ERM Irrigation projects under appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC) are given in the enclosed statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

List of ERM Projects accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR during the XI Plan period

Sl. No.	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Name of the State	Major/ Medium (Rs. Cr.)	Estimated Cost	Benefits in Ha./MW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	27.02.2008	Kanhirapuzha Irri. Project (ERM)	Kerala	Medium	30	21853
2.	27.02.2008	Modernization of Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Project (ERM)	Karnataka	Major	951	177337
3.	22.05.2008	Orissa Integrated & Water Management Investment Programme (OIIAWMIP)-Tranch-I.				
		(a) Improvement of Gohira Irrigation Project (ERM)	Odisha	Medium	23.1	12456
		(b) Improvement of Remal Irrigation Project (ERM)	Odisha	Medium	12.57	5607
		(c) Improvement in Sunel Irrigation Project (ERM)	Odisha	Medium	25.93	14159
4.	09.07.2009	Relining of Rajasthan feeder from RD 179000 to 496000-ERM	Punjab	Major	952,1	93117
5.	09.07.2009	Relining of Sirhind feeder from RD 119700 to 447927-ERM	Punjab	Major	489.165	34548
6.	24.08.2009	Eastern Kosi Canal Project (New ERM)	Bihar	Major	750.75	735500
7.	11.03.2010	Rehabilitation, Modernisation of drains to recharge the Ground water (ERM)	Haryana	Major	67.28	159311 (Restoration 28822)
8.	11.03.2010	Modernisation of Chadrampalli project (ERM)	Karnataka	Medium	14.93	8446 (Restoation 1935 ha)
9.	11.03.2010	Modernisation of Hattikuni project (ERM)	Karnataka	Medium	6.75	2145 (Restoration 956 ha)
10.	11.03.2010	Modernisation of Upper Muliarnari project (ERM)	Karnataka	Medium	8.21	3279 (Restoration 1500 ha)
11.	11.03.2010	Extension, Renovation and modernisation of Canal being fed from River Sutiej- ERM	Punjab	Major	734.46	6,67,000 (Restoration 198,924 ha)additional 8144 ha
12.	12.05.2010	Improving irrigation Intensity of Hardol Branch System (Revised - ERM)	Uttar Pradesh	Major	105.30	3,06,055 (Restoration 95,961 ha)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	12.05.2010	Modernization of Lar Canal Project (ERM)	Jammu & Kashmir	Medium	47.72	2,231 (Additional 617Ha)
14.	12.05.2010	Modernization of Grim too canal (ERM)	Jammu & Kashmir	Medium	99.09	4,734
15.	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM	Chhattisgarh	Major	101.04	56,300 (Additnl.Irri. 15,300)
16.	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project - ERM	Chhattisgarh	Major	159.93	64,771
17.	16.09.2010	Restoring capacity of Western Gandak Canal system - ERM	Uttar Pradesh	Major	217.12	332,000 (Rstrn. 178,000)
18.	04.01.2011	Relintng of Indira Gandhi main Canal, Stage-I (ERM)	Rajasthan	Major	401.63	71892
19.	20.07.2011	Rehabilitation, Renovation and Modernisation of critically damaged channels of Haryana irrigation network - ERM	Haryana	Major	115.94	146,000
20.	20.07.2011	Rajghat Canal Project - ERM	Madhya Pradesh	Major	34.15	164789
21.	20.07.2011	Rangwan High Level Canal System - ERM	Madhya Pradesh	Major	39.04	17085
22.	20.07.2011	Urmll Right Bank canal system - ERM	Madhya Pradesh	Major	45.69	7692
23.	14.09.2011	Mahi Right Bank Canal project - ERM	Gujarat	Major	300.01	1,83,000 ha (Restoration 8500 ha)
24.	14.09.2011	Improvement of Kakrapar RBMC (0 to 60.98 km) and Ukai RBMC (0 to 35.06 km) and LBMC system - ERM	Gujarat	Major	296.51 (2009-PL)	134503 (including restoration of 3500 ha)
25.	14.09.2011	Maharashtra Water sector Improvement Project (MWSIP) (World Bank Aided) - ERM	Maharashtra	Major	2351.5 (PL 2010-11)	5,16,704 ha.
26.	12.01.2012	Eastern Gandak Canal System (Gandak Phase-II),	Bihar	New-ERM	1799.50	146,000
27.	12.01.2012	Udersthan Barrage & other Iner-connected and fnter-dependent Schemes.	Bihar	New-ERM	531.01	41,052
28.	12.01.2012	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (MPWSRP)	Madhya Pradesh	New-ERM	1919.00	488,682

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	12.01.2012	Orissa Integrated irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Programme (OIIAWMIP) - Tranche-II	Odisha	New-ERM	471.43 (PL 2010-11)	79863

Statement-II

ERM Projects Under Various Stages of Appraisal in CWC

BIHAR

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	River/ Basin	Benefits (Th.Ha)	Estt Cost (Cr.)	Status
1.	Restoration of Western Gandak Canal system (ERM)(Saran Main canal & its distribution system)	Major	Gantak/ Ganga	CCA 3.20 L.kh ha. Restoration 1.47 L. ha	264.37	• Compliance to the observations of CWC & Ministry of Agriculture is pending with the State Government.

CHATTISGARH

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	River/ Basin	Benefits (Th.Ha)	Estt Cost (Cr.)	Status
1.	ERM proposal of Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project	Major	Hasdeo/ Mahanadi	26.539	442.67	• Proposal finalized for consideration of the Advisory Committee of MoWR.

Assistance to MSME Sectors

*597. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) provides financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for raw material procurement by making payment to the suppliers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of MSMEs in the country especially in Gujarat which were given such assistance by NSIC during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the MSME sector?

The MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, facilitates the raw material requirements of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by procuring raw material from bulk manufacturers and supplying it to MSMEs. For this, NSIC also provides short-term credit to MSMEs, against the security of Bank Guarantee; and the payment is made directly by NSIC to the suppliers.

(c) Year-wise and State-wise details of the number of MSMEs in the country including Gujarat which were assisted by NSIC for procurement of raw material during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) To promote and develop the MSME sector, the Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium

Enterprises is implementing various schemes/programmes in the areas of credit, infrastructure development, technology up-gradation, marketing assistance, enhancing competitiveness, entrepreneurial and skill development, etc. These schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment

Generation Programme and Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

In addition, for improving the market access of micro and small enterprises, the Government has recently notified a new Public Procurement Policy which requires Central Government Ministries /Departments/Public Sector Undertakings to procure a minimum of 20% of their annual value of goods or services from micro and small enterprises.

Statement

State-wise number of units assisted by NSIC during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 2009-10,

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12**	
		No. of Units	Amount of Assistance* (Rs. Lakh)	No. of Units	Amount of Assistance* (Rs.Lakh)	No. of Units	Amount of Assistance* (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97	8,037	132	13,933	169	24,822
2.	Assam	30	5,053	49	10,217	65	17,227
3.	Meghalaya	-	-	01	10	01	10
4.	Tripura	02	105	02	97	03	147
5.	Manipur	04	25	04	316	04	58
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	02	285
7.	Delhi	100	11,912	136	17,507	159	32,507
8.	Dadar Nagar Havelli	02	330	04	454	08	1,054
9.	Gujarat	15	1,468	22	2,757	30	5,884
10.	Haryana	31	2,659	42	9,243	58	22,172
11.	Jharkhand	74	1,401	84	2,815	101	4,005
12.	Pondicherry	09	348	13	509	18	2,086
13.	Uttaranchal	12	1,198	14	2,023	16	3,222
14.	Chandigarh (UT)	23	1,396	32	2,493	33	3,373
15.	Karnataka	68	5,286	95	12,176	118	15,201
16.	Kerala	35	2,158	59	2,467	69	4,807
17.	Madhya Pradesh	20	839	41	1,790	39	2,794
18.	Maharashtra	93	10,005	137	16,417	195	26,317

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Odisha	44	5,533	52	7,989	69	14,618
20	Punjab	35	2311	75	4,820	114	10,060
21	Rajasthan	63	13,259	72	20,156	90	27,053
22	Tamilnadu	169	8,766	235	14,658	277	26,357
23	Uttar Pradesh	98	10,123	137	16,898	194	26,596
24	West Bengal	91	5,981	125	14,568	159	31,053
25	Himachal Pradesh	02	568	05	1,222	06	2,084
26	Bihar	08	133	19	438	20	501
27	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	45	32
28	Jammu & Kashmir	02	193	08	533	12	1,593
Total		1127	99,087	1595	1,76,506	2074	3,05,918

* Short-term credit.

**Unaudited.

[Translation]

Capital Punishment

*598. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several organisations including the Amnesty International have urged India to abolish capital punishment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several countries of the world have done away with capital punishment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) Time & again various individuals/ non-governmental organizations have represented to abolish the capital punishment in India.

As per the information available, the names of the countries whose laws do not provide for death penalty are: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bhutan, Hosnia-Hersegovina,

Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Cook islands, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Kyrgyzsian, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Napal, Metherland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nlue, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia (including Kosovo), Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, TiJnor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela.

Under the present scheme of sentencing process, death penalty is inflicted only on dangerous incorrigibles for crimes of heinous nature in rarest of rare cases.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to abolish capital punishment.

[English]

Capital Goods Industry

*599. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the capital goods industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to reduce its import dependence;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide technical support and modern industrial parks to the capital goods industry in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any feasibility study has been conducted in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Planning Commission has formulated a "Manufacturing Plan" for the 12th five year plan under which Capital Goods is one of the focus sectors. The Plan proposes policies and technology support with a view to provide level playing field to domestic manufacturers vis-a-vis foreign companies and aims to enhance growth, global competitiveness and reduction in import dependence. Government has also set up Development Councils for important sectors like Machine Tools, Textile Machines and Heavy Electricals Equipment.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) "Manufacturing Plan" envisages Common Facility Centres and Product Development Centres in and around Capital Goods Industrial Clusters.

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) During Eleventh Five Year Plan a feasibility study for a planned scheme was prepared. Financial approval of the scheme was deferred to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. A scheme with an outlay of Rs. 2,360 crore is proposed by the Department of Heavy Industry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The scheme includes R&D and technology support, common facility support, skill development and interest subvention.

[*Translation*]

Water Crisis

*600. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the causes and effects of the deepening water crisis in the country have been identified;

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

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the quantum of wastage of water in the drinking water supply channel due to leakage and theft;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Deepening water crisis in the country is mainly on account of rapid growth in demand for water due to population growth, urbanization and changing lifestyle, inefficient use of water and inequitable distribution. This is resulting in a situation of water stress.

Water being a State subject, several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken up by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has informed that water is lost from urban water supply systems due to leakages, categorized as physical and revenue leakages or technical and non-technical losses. The losses are due to actual physical leakage, theft, illegal connections and unaccounted water due to non-metering or incorrect metering. Several studies on these water losses, commonly called non-revenue water (NRW) indicate that they vary from 30 to 50% etc. The results of the pilot study in 28 cities of India in 2008-09 indicate the average NRW as 39%.

(e) Urban water supply is the responsibility of the State/ City Governments. However, MoUD is providing technical guidance to them in reducing water leakages through guidance notes and roll-out of service level benchmarks. Under the service level benchmarking programme initiated by the MoUD since 2008, the water supply providers are required to measure and quantify their service delivery performances, including reporting on

NRW. These service level benchmarks have also been recognized by the 13th Finance Commission as one of the conditions for the Cities/ States to draw performance grants.

[English]

Government Land in Various States

6671. SHRI N.PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government land (except Reserved Forest) in various States, including Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has any programme to provide these lands to rural landless farmers for agricultural purposes and to increase the agricultural production and livelihood of the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) As land and its management is a state subject under the Constitution, details of the Government land in various States are not being maintained at the Central level.

(b) to (d) With a view to look into various issues related to into the unfinished task in Land Reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development vide Resolution dated 9.1.2008. The terms of reference of the Committee, *inter-alia*, include examination of land ceiling Programme in the Country, distribution of Government wasteland to the landless, issues related to homestead rights and suggesting institutional mechanism for effective implementation of land reforms programme etc. The Committee has submitted its report, and has made recommendations on various aspects of Land Reforms. The report of the Committee is to be placed before the "National Council for Land Reforms" constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister for its consideration and directions. However, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before these are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". Accordingly, the recommendations have been examined by the CoS and its Report has also been

submitted to the Prime Minister's Office by the Cabinet Secretariat. The Report of the Committee is available on the website of the Department, i.e., www.dolr.nic.in.

[Translation]

Land Reforms Act

6672 . SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement the Land Reforms Act effectively and to distribute surplus land among the poor, particularly the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and to provide the facilities for formation of organization of their own by landless labourers to protect their interests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the land has been allotted to landless poor tribals of Garasia caste of Scheduled Castes of Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) Land and its management falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in the field of land reforms is only advisory and coordinating. However, implementation of Land Reforms Programmes is reviewed from time to time at various fora including Conferences of Revenue Ministers and Revenue Secretaries of the States/UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Governments have, *inter alia*, been requested from time to time for distribution of ceiling surplus land to the eligible rural poor. As per information received from the States/UTs, on implementation of land ceiling laws, as on 30.9.2011, an area of 69.33 lakh acres has been declared surplus, of which 61.73 lakh acres area has been taken possession of and 51.36 lakh acres area has been distributed to 57.20 lakh beneficiaries. Out of the total 51.36 lakh acres area distributed, 19.24 lakh acres, 7.96 lakh acres area and 24.14 lakh acres area have been distributed to SCs, STs and other beneficiaries respectively.

(d) and (e) An area of 6.14 lakh acres has been declared surplus, in Rajasthan, of which 5.73 lakh acres

area has been taken possession of and 4.69 lakh acres area has been distributed to 0.83 lakh beneficiaries. Out of the total 4.69 lakh acres area distributed, 1.45 lakh acres and 0.50 lakh acres have been distributed to SCs, and STs respectively.

[*English*]

Diversion of Route

6673. SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to deal with the problem of congestion at Ahmedabad (Kaiupur) station by diverting the long route trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be operational; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) At present, there is no plan to extend/divert long route trains from Ahmedabad due to operational constraints.

[*Translation*]

PMGSY Road in Bihar

6674. SHRI PURNMAJI RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana which passes through many villages in Block Headquarters Barauli in district Gopalganj, Bihar crosses National Highway No.28-A;

(b) if so, whether no extra space has been provided at this place for crossing the National Highway No.28-A as on both sides of this National Highway there is Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak and as a result thereof, villagers have to travel a long distance to cross the said highway; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said space is likely to be provided by the Government for crossing the National Highway No.28-A keeping in view the hardship faced by the villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) There are two separate PMGSY roads namely, Sonbarsa to Jokha and Salone to Batarde in Barauli Block ending at National Highway No. 28. Being two separate

roads, these provide connectivity from concerned habitations up to the National Highway.

Appointment of SC/ST in the Board of Directors

6675. DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAJI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make provisions to appoint Directors belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in the Board of Directors in Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The Board of Directors of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) comprises of Functional, Government and Non-official Directors. The Functional Directors in CPSEs are selection posts to be filled in on the basis of recommendations of Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) and after approval of competent authority. The Government Directors are nominees of the concerned administrative Ministry and other concerned Government agencies/Ministries/State Governments. The Non-official Directors are appointed on the basis of recommendations of Search Committee and after approval of competent authority. The present policy already provides that all such qualified persons, including those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, are eligible to be appointed as Functional/Non-official Directors on the Boards of CPSEs whose names are recommended by PESB/Search Committee and approved by competent authority.

Out Agency for Rail Parcels

6676. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was arrangement for out agency for rail parcels in the areas having no railway links/networks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said arrangements have been discontinued now;

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

(e) whether the Railways propose to restart the said service in the country including in Khargon and Badwani districts; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) An out agency is opened in place situated away from railway station in order to facilitate the booking of traffic directly to or from such places.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise. There is no proposal for out agency at Khargaon and Badwani as there is no commercial justification at present.

Bekulahi River

6677. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATERRESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to fill Bekulahi river in Uttar Pradesh with water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the period when the above river was filled with water and the quantity thereof and the

name of the river from which the above water was taken to fill this river?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As informed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, there is no policy to fill the river.

(c) Question does not arise.

Vacant Posts

6678. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts sanctioned in all of the organizations under the Ministry and the number of posts out of these reserved for Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe categories cadre-wise;

(b) the policy of the Government to determine the backlog posts out of the total number of posts;

(c) whether the number of reserved posts has been fixed as per the rules for backlog vacancies; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the backlog posts of Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe categories remaining vacant and the action taken so far to fill up the backlog posts?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a)

Total Sanctioned posts in the organizations under the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public enterprises	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
	20447	13668	37081	17680	88876
Out of these posts reserved for SC	3194	2262	7578	3063	16097
Out of these posts reserved for ST	1249	460	2925	1417	6051

(b) As per Government of India instructions/guidelines issued vide DoPT's OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt (Res) dated 2.7.1997 as amended / clarifications issued from time to time.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Many of the CPSEs under the DHI are sick/loss making and referred to BIFR. No recruitment is being made in those CPSEs. In other CPSEs the backlog is due

to non-availability of suitable candidates for which efforts are made to fill up the posts as per instructions of Department of Personnel and Training. Special Recruitment Drives are launched from time to time to fill up the backlog vacancies.

Spreading Eco-Awareness

6679. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is hosting film screenings, music concerts, puppet shows to create eco-awareness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the current year and the amount spent in each State including Andhra Pradesh alongwith the action plan prepared for the current Five Year Plan 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 (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam. Environmental Education, Awareness and Training is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The awareness activities could be seminars, workshops, training programmes, camps, padayatras, rallies, public meetings, exhibitions, essay/debate/painting/poster competitions, folk dances and songs, street theatre, puppet shows, preparation and distribution of environmental education resource materials etc.

(b) Activities concerning environment and awareness are taken up under:

- (i) National Green Corps (NGC) Programme has been catapulted into a mass movement of children for maintaining and preserving the environment. About 99,063 Eco-cluvas have so far been established in Schools across the country, out of which 5750 are in Andhra Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 26.52cr was funded for these activities and out of which a sum of Rs. 1.57cr is funded to Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) programme is implemented through providing nominal financial assistance is provided to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutes, women and youth organisations, army units, government departments etc. from all over the country for conducting awareness raising and action oriented activities. Action components could be plantation of trees, management of household waste, cleaning of water bodies, taking up water harvesting structures, use of energy saving devices etc. Diverse target groups encompassing students, youths, teachers, tribals, farmers, other rural population, professionals and the general public are covered under NEAC. The programme is implemented through designated Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) appointed for specific States/Regions of the

country. Ministry sanctioned an amount of Rs. 12. i 2Cr to the RRAs for further disbursement among the approved participating organizations.

- (iii) 17 organisations were provided financial assistance for conducting seminars/symposia /workshop etc. during 2011-12. Media Cell of the Ministry is mandated with taking up awareness campaigns using print and electronic media besides other mass media to enhance awareness about various environmental issues which would in turn facilitate better compliance with environment regulations.
- (iv) Other activities include, Grants-in-Aid to Professional Societies & Institutes; Publication of resource material related to environment; The Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) Programme - an international Science and Education programme - provides a unique opportunity to the school students to carry out various measurements so that they can learn about scientific protocols and perform environmental learning activities, which have already been introduced as theory in the textbooks.

Environment Information, Education & Awareness Programme allocation is proposed to be raised from Rs. 295cr during XI Plan to about Rs. 354cr during the XII Plan.

Assistance to CPSEs

6680. SHR! PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state;

(a) the steps taken by the Government to assist cash strapped Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for raising capital;

(b) whether there is any proposal to encourage profit making CPSEs to raise funds from domestic and international capital markets;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to allow the listing of CPSE's on bourses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Government provides budgetary support in the form of equity, loan, guarantee, deferment of payment of loan/ interest etc. to the cash strapped Central Public Sector

Enterprises (CPSEs) on a case to case basis for raising capital.

(b) to (d) Government has allowed Boards of Navratna CPSEs to raise debt from domestic capital markets and for borrowings from international market subject to requisite approval of Reserve Bank of India/Department of Economic Affairs. Further, Government has decided that unlisted CPSEs with no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for 3 preceding years are to be listed.

[Translation]

Expert Team for Pending Cases

6681. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute an expert team for evolving mechanism for reducing the number of pending cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various courts have expressed deep concern on the increasing number of cases related to the Ministry; 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No specific instance has been reported to this Ministry.

[English]

Contamination of Drinking Water

6682. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board carries out surveys on habitation basis to identify the habitations where drinking water is contaminated with Fluoride, Arsenic and Nitrate;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken so far to identify the habitations where drinking water is contaminated with Fluoride, Arsenic and Nitrate; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources does not carry out surveys on habitation basis to identify habitations where drinking water is contaminated with Fluoride, Arsenic and Nitrate. However, Central Ground Water Board collects ground water samples for chemical analyses once in a year during pre-monsoon season on regional basis from a network of 14966 observation wells located in different parts of the country. Ground water samples are also collected for chemical analysis during the course of various scientific studies like Ground Water Management Studies, Ground Water Exploration etc. Special studies are also being conducted by the Board in select areas having anthropogenic pollution related problems.

(c) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the states the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide safe and adequate drinking water to the rural area. Under the NRDWP the water quality monitoring and surveillance programme is implemented through which the state, district and sub-district laboratories are setup for testing of chemical and bacteriological contamination of drinking water further Field Test Kits (FTKs) are distributed to Gram Panchayats to enable rural population to test their own drinking water supply.

(d) As reported by the states on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 1.4.2012, out of 1669186 rural habitations in the country 17400 habitations have some source affected with fluoride contamination, 3481 with arsenic contamination 53029 with iron contamination, 22529 with salinity and 2941 with nitrate contamination. The state wise list is enclosed as statement.

Statement*Contamination wise Status as on 1/4/2012 of habitations*

Sl.No.	State	Total	Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396	0	332	0	64	0
2.	Bihar	14478	942	2653	10883	0	0
3.	Chattisgarh	6305	0	132	6057	116	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	10	0	8	0	2	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu And Kashmir	25	0	2	1	22	0
9.	Jharkhand	393	1	38	353	0	1
10.	Karnataka	6104	36	2470	1574	658	1366
11.	Kerala	914	0	108	576	186	44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2418	0	2236	3	178	1
13.	Maharashtra	1521	0	489	313	293	426
14.	Odisha	13267	0	384	11867	994	22
15.	Punjab	45	0	19	2	24	0
16.	Rajasthan	27849	5	7478	46	19244	1076
17.	Tamil Nadu	432	0	3	399	28	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	404	9	144	23	227	1
19.	Uttarakhand	14	0	1	11	0	2
20.	West Bengal	3981	1330	822	1336	493	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Assam	15230	1158	80	13992	0	0
23.	Manipur	2	0	0	2	0	0
24.	Meghalaya	98	0	0	98	0	0
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	130	0	0	130	0	0
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	5363	0	0	5363	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29. Andaman And Nicobar		0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra And Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman And Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		99380	3481	17400	53029	22529	2941

Suggestions of Sridhar Committee

6683. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Shri Sridhar has suggested for providing houses to all the houseless families in the country by involving banking system.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has also recommended increasing the grant to BPL families from the existing limit of Rs. 45,000;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) A committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S.Sridhar, to suggest bankable schemes so that funds are made available to larger number of people belonging to BPL, EWS & APL categories, through Financial Institutions for rural housing. The Committee submitted its recommendations to the Ministry. The salient recommendations of the Committee are:

(i) For Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, the unit assistance under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) be increased to Rs. 75,000. The amount of loan admissible to such households under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme be raised to Rs. 50,000 for which the repayment period be extended to 15 years;

(ii) For Above Poverty Line (APL) households, loans may be given:

Upto Rs. 2 lakhs for construction of a new house and Rs. 1 lakh for addition/up-gradation/repair of old house at 5% interest subsidy;

OR

Upto Rs. 3 lakhs for construction of a new house and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for addition/up-gradation/repair of old houses with 4% interest subsidy.

(iii) Both BPL and APL households may be given loans for (a) housing and (b) income generating activities with an interest subsidy of 5%. The loan amount to be decided by the lending institutions based on credit worthiness of the borrower. The maximum loan amount may not exceed:

(Amount in Rs.)

Nature of Houses	BPL		APL	
	Housing	Income Generating Activities	Housing	Income Generating Activities
New				
Construction	90,000	10,000	2,70,000	30,000
Up-gradation	25,000	10,000	50,000	30,000

(iv) The committee has recommended group-based lending approach for rural housing for giving better results.

(d) and (e) The Report of the Committee was referred to the State/UT Governments for their comments and also placed before the Working Group on Rural Housing set up by the Planning Commission for the 12th Five Year Plan. The Working Group deliberated upon the recommendations made by the Sridhar Committee and subsumed to the extent found feasible in its report submitted to the Planning Commission on 13/10/2011. It has recommended bankable schemes for APL and BPL categories.

Women Special Trains

6684. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have fixed some norms for operation of women special trains proposed to ply between different cities in the country;

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

(c) the names of the cities to which women special trains are being operated from Delhi;

(d) whether the Railways are considering to operate women special trains from Delhi to Meerut and Delhi to Hapur;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Introduction of new trains including women special trains is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc.

(c) Presently, 3 cities namely Panipat, Palwal and Ghaziahad are being served by Ladies special trains from Delhi.

(d) INo, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Introduction of new trains including women special trains is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc.

All India Judicial Service

6685. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create two new All-India Services, Indian Judicial Service and India Legal Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these services are expected to come into force alongwith the details of the strength of the two cadres; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to tackle huge backlog of nearly 2.5 crore cases in the trial courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Government is conscious of the need to recruit talented and experienced persons including lawyers as Judges, The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution. There has been overwhelming support in favour of AIJS later also by the Law Commission in its Reports, the First National Judicial Pay Commission, Committee on Centre State Relations and Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee. However, consensus on having AIJS has not been possible in the consultations held with the State Governments and the State High Courts. But the Government proposes to pursue it by offering a more plausible and acceptable formulation of AIJS.

As far as Indian Legal Service is concerned, the existing Indian Legal Service is not an All India Service and there is no proposal to create All India Indian Legal Service.

(d) Reducing the delay and arrears in courts has been the constant endeavour of the Government. For this, several steps have been taken in the past both for making structural changes as well as for monitoring the performance of the courts in so far as their disposal are concerned. The disposal has been accelerated by undertaking special drives, the recent one being from 1st July, 2011 to 31st December, 2011. Of late, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms which will be addressing the issues of delays and arrears in the judicial system as well enforcing better accountability at all levels through a variety of methods which will include setting and monitoring of performance standard, enhancement of capacity through training at various levels etc.

Besides, the Government of India has been assisting the States in many ways as under:

- (i) The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs.5000 crores for the states over a period of 5 years between 2010-2015. The amount is being provided as a grant to the States for various initiatives such as (i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; (iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each State to facilitate such training; (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district and High Courts to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings. An amount of Rs. 1353.62 crores has already been released to the States on this account.
- (ii) Under the Central Sector Scheme, 100% funds are being provided by Central Government for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) in the country and for upgradation of the ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Out of 14,229 courts, 9697 courts have been computerized in the country as on 31.03.2012. The balance courts would be computerized by 31.3.2014.
- (iii) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been enacted for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass roots level for providing access to justice to citizens at their doorstep. The Central Government is providing assistance to States towards nonrecurring expenses for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 18.00 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya. The Central Government also provides assistance towards recurring expenses for running these Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs 3.20 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya per year for the first three years. As informed by the State Governments, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified already. Out of these 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning.

- (iv) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments. The expenditure on the scheme is shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 75:25 basis, except for States in North East Region, which is on 90:10 basis. An expenditure of Rs.1841 Crore has been incurred on this scheme up to 31.03.2012 since inception.

Financial Lapses in NIPER

6686: SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether financial lapses occurred in the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, Punjab
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the NIPER lacks proper Internal Control Audit system;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to conduct a detailed audit on NIPER; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) NIPER, Mohali has reported that the audit of the institute has been conducted by Principal Auditor General Punjab upto the year 2010-11. Various observations raised during the test, audit by Principal Accountant General (Audit), Punjab, form preliminary local paras, to which NIPER has submitted their replies. Based on replies, certain paras are dropped, and certain kept pending for examination during next audit. The position of test audit paras is given as under:

Year	No. of paras contained in Inspection reports	Paras dropped	Balance outstanding
2006-08	05	05	..
2008-09	04	03	01
2009-10	05	01	05
2010-11	07	-	07

(c) to (e) An Internal Audit Cell in the Institute has been set up in May, 2011 and Internal Audit Manual has been introduced. The Audit of NIPER, Mohali is an ongoing process.

Special Courts for VIP Cases

6687. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission in its latest report has given special focus on cases involving influential persons and suggested measures to avoid long delays in investigation and trial;

(b) if so, whether the commission has also proposed to set up special courts for trial of VIP cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken or being taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Law Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam. The Law Commission of India submitted to the Supreme Court of India its 239th Report titled "Expeditious Investigation and Trial of Criminal Cases Against Influential Public Personalities" in W P (C) No. 341/2004, *Virender Kumar Ohri Vs. Union of India & Others* (a PIL case)

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The matter is sub judice.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Gyan Kendras

6688. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Gyan Kendras in Panchayats of rural areas in the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated/released and utilised State-wise during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) As per information received from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, no Gyan Kendras have been set in Panchayats of rural areas.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Cancellation of Petrol Outlets by IOC

6689. SHRI ARJUN ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) cancelled some retail petrol outlets in Haryana in the wake of judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some retailers bought land after issue of allotment letter by IOC and the retailer can take back the land from IOC in the event of cancellation of the retail outlets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by IOC to return the land to the owners after the cancellation of the retail outlets?

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. In compliance of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, dealership of five retail outlets (RO) of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) in the State of Haryana were terminated. The details are given below:

1. Rewari, District Rewari
2. Yamuna Nagar, District Yamuna Nagar
3. Khanak, District Bhiwani
4. Loharu, District Bhiwani
5. Meham, District Rohtak

(c) to (e) Out of five terminated RO dealerships, in four cases lands are in possession of IOC. For the location at Rewari, the land is not in possession of IOC.

There is no separate agreement between IOC and allottee, vide which land will be given back to the retailer in the event of cancellation of the RO. The appointment of dealer and lease of land for RO dealership is governed by

the terms and conditions of separate agreements, which are independent to each other. Except Rewari, in the other four locations RO has been handed over to pending LOI holder and ROs are operational.

Settlement of Cases Out of Court

6690. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of settlement culture in the country is the main reason for the rise in pending cases and that people do not prefer out-of-court resolution of disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering for setting up of commercial courts in the country for early disposal of cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Government does not have authentic data to establish the fact that lack of settlement culture in the country is the main reason for the rise in pending cases and that people do not prefer out-of-court resolution of disputes, or otherwise.

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

Salary and fringe benefits to ex-employees

6691. SHRI C.L. RUPALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state?

(a) whether the ex-employees have been engaged beyond the age of 62 years in the Public Sector Undertakings in the fertilizer section;

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

(c) the details of their salary and fringe benefits from the date of their joining till date;

(d) whether the salary of these ex-employees has been increased from time to time;

(e) if so, the details and criteria of increase in each PSUs;

(f) whether the DoPT/DPE guidelines are being followed while engaging these ex-employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Ex-employees have been engaged on contract basis beyond the age of 62 years in the six Fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings namely Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), Brahamputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL), Project & Development India Limited (PDIL), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL). The PSU-wise detail on engagement of ex-employee alongwith the detail of salary/fringe benefits are enclosed as per enclosed statement.

(f) and (g) The engagement of the Ex-employees have been done as per the guidelines issued by Government of India and approved by their respective Board of Directors.

Statement

FACT :

(a to e) : FACT has engaged one Medical Officer on Contract basis for a period of one year. Further two employees out of ten retired employees who are engaged as Craftsmen on daily wages have crossed the age of 62 years. These employees were appointed either on consolidated monthly pay basis or on daily wages. The medical officer is being paid a consolidated pay of Rs. 30,000/-, (increased from Rs. 20,000/- to 30,000/- w.e.f. June 2011). The craftman are paid Rs. 375/- per day.

BVFCL:

(a to e): BVFCL has engaged two ex-employees as retainer for six month period who will cross 62 years of age during the currency of engagement in due course. A consolidated fee of Rs. 22,000/- per month are being paid to each retainers.

FAGMIL:

(a to e): FAGMIL has engaged the ex-employees beyond the age of 62 years as a consultant. As on date 03 consultants are engaged. The present consultancy fee to each consultant is as under:-

Designation at the time of release	Consultancy fee	Date of last revision of fee	Telephone and conveyance	Total Rs.
Assistant Manager (Sales)	11,000/-	12.9.2011	3000/-	14000/-
Chief Medical Officer	15,400/-	12.2.2012	3000/-	18,400/-
Jr. Officer	6,000/-	11.12.2011	1000/-	7000/-

PDIL:

(a to e): PDIL engaged ex-employees as Consultants/Advisors for a tenure of 6 months at a time on specific requirement of Project/assignment/function. As on date 25 consultants/Advisors are engaged. The present consolidated amount payable is as below :-

Designation	Consolidated Amount per month (Rs.)	Telephone reimbursement per month (Rs.)
Sr. Advisor	3270*	1000/-
Advisor	55850/-	750/-
Sr. consultant	37,250/-	500/-
Consultant	26,200/-	500/-
Asstt. Consultant	15750/-	250/-

*Rate per day.

The emoluments as indicated above were last revised effective from 25.1.2011. There was a 7 to 9% increase effected over previous rates.

HFCL:

(a to e): No ex-employee beyond 62 years is engaged on regular basis. However, some are engaged on contract basis as Consultants/Retainers/OSD, etc. with the approval of Board of Directors / Competent Authority. All such ex-employees are being paid fixed remuneration as under.

Sl. No.	Designation at the time of release	No. of Persons	Consolidated amount as per last revision during 2011
1	2	3	4
1.	General Manager/(now OSD)	1	50,000/-

	1	2	3	4
2.	Admn. Officer (Retainer)		1	15,180/-
3.	Assistant Plant Manager (Retainer)		1	10,410/-
4.	Assistant Engineer (Elect) (Retainer)		1	10,410/-
5.	Private Secretary (Retainer)		1	10,410/-
6.	Accounts Assistant (Retainer)		1	7,810/-
7.	Accounts Officer (Retainer)		1	10,410/-
8.	Plant Engineer (Elect)		1	13,010/-
9.	Accounts Officer (Retainer)		1	10,410/-

No fringe benefits being paid to these ex-employees, except the facility of Telephone / Mobile phone on need basis.

FCIL:

(a to e): FCIL has engaged 12 ex-employees beyond the age of 62 years on contract basis as retainers, advisors, etc. with the approval of Chairman and Managing Directors on authorization from their Board. The detail of the ex-employees engaged by FCIL beyond the age of 62 years are as under-

Designation at the time of release	Number of persons	Last revised pay w.e.f. July 2011
1	2	3
General Manager, FCI	1	20,700/-
Asst. Chief Engineer and equivalent, FCI	1	12,000/-
Jr. Officer & Equivalent, FCI	5	9,900/-
Workman	2	7,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Jharkhand	5382	4002	1362	NA	283	NA	1079	860	1079	860	4020	NA
8.	Karnataka	10686	40189	10222	37457	5679	21444	4544	16234	4490	16127	2392	2769
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13440	8997	11705	8429	3984	2547	7721	6277	8738	8300	1735	567
10.	Maharashtra	45634	NR	44624	99486	24681	NR	19943	99486	19943	99486	1010	NR
11.	Odisha	107798	106530	107190	105840	44247	47950	62943	57891	61257	57013	608	690
12.	Rajasthan	886	3099	285	176	90	29851	195	418	195	417	601	2383
13.	Tripura	29152	25476	9088	7368	20064	18108	9088	7368	8994	7318	Nil	Nil
14	Total	437173	661806	360590	697871	190573	334684	217396	412865	186490	331192	30687	54247

LNG Terminal at Ennore Port

6694. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up LPG and LNG terminals at Ennore Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the time by which the said terminals 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. M/s. IndianOil Petronas Pvt. Ltd., a joint venture Co. of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Petronas Malayasia is setting up LPG Import/Export terminal at Ennore Port with a tankage capacity of 30,600 Metric Tonne and the construction is in progress. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs.497.83 crore.

IOC is proposing to set up LNG import terminal at Ennore Port with storage and regasification facilities of 5 MMTPA capacity at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 4320 crore. IOC has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and subsequently Heads of Agreement (HoA) with Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) for partnering in the project.

(c) The LNG terminal is expected to be completed by March, 2016 and the LPG terminal is expected to be

commissioned by August, 2012, subject to clearance from Costal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) and Ministry of Environment & Forests.

IPI Pipeline Project

6695. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the India-Pakistan-Iran(IPI) gas pipeline project;

(b) whether the project has not materialised due to the pricing issues;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the negotiations; and

(d) the details of other factors responsible for the project not being materialised?

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) A number of Tripartite Joint Working Group meetings among the participating countries and Bilateral meetings have been held to discuss the modalities of the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) gas pipeline project including various important issues, *inter-alia*, pricing of gas, delivery point of gas, project structure, payment of transportation tariff, transit fees for passage of natural gas through Pakistan and security of supply. However, no agreement relating to the project has been signed so far.

Water Disputes Tribunal

6696. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the water tribunal authority created by the Government had held discussions with many State Governments to resolve the water disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any fresh case has been referred to the said authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No Madam. Central Government has not created any Water Tribunal Authority.

However, when any request under Section 3 of the Inter State River Water Dispute (ISRWD) Act, 1956 is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute and Central Government is of the opinion that water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government shall, within a period not exceeding one year from the date of receipt of such request, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a Water Disputes Tribunal u/s 4 of the Inter State Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 for adjudication of the water dispute. The Tribunal discharges its function in a quasi-judicial manner and its main function is to hear and adjudicate the disputes between party States in respect of Inter State rivers and not through discussions with any State Government. At present there are 5 no. of Inter-State River Water Disputes referred under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. Their details are as follows:

Sl.No	River/Rivers	States concerned	Date of Reference to the Central Government	Date of Reference to the Tribunal	Present Status
1.	Ravi & Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	—	April, 1986	Report under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending
2.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Pudducherry	July, 1986	June, 1990	Report under section 5(2) given on 5.2.2007. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court is pending. Further report under Section 5(3) pending
3.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	September, 2002 – January, 2003	April, 2004	Report under section 5(2) given on 30.12.2010. Further report under Section 5(3) to be given.
4.	Mahadayi (Mandovi)	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	July, 2002	November, 2010	Report under section 5(2) to be given
5.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	February, 2006	March, 2010	Report under section 5(2) to be given

(c) Question does not arise.

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

Allocation of KG D6 Gas to Steel Sector

6697. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed its decision regarding allocation of gas from Krishna Godavari (KG) D6 basin to the steel sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the names of the steel companies to which the Government had assured gas supply; and

(c) the cascading effect on the projects of the steel sector due to non-availability of gas from the KG D6 basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) Steel sector is a decontrolled industry wherein the input cost can be passed on to the consumers. The steel sector can meet its requirement of natural gas from imported Liquefied Natural Gas.

Vanishing Companies

6698. SHRI A.K.S VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the Registrar of Companies in the State to identify vanishing companies with public share and start legal proceedings against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the Government and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have jointly suggested tightening norms for vanishing companies following multi crore Satyam fraud and to protect the interest of small investors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Coordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC) co-chaired by Secretary MCA & Chairmen SEBI has been set up to identify and

monitor the state of affairs of Vanishing Companies and to take appropriate action against such companies in terms of Companies Act, 1956 and the SEBI Act, 1992. As on date 86 prosecutions have been filed against companies presently identified as 'Vanishing Companies'.

(c) and (d) With the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2006, norms for incorporation of companies have been made more stringent by introduction of Directors Identification Number (DIN), mandatory filing of all details of directors etc.

Hike in Prices of Medicines

6699. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permission has been sought by the pharmaceutical companies from the Government to hike the price of any medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the medicines for which the permission has been granted; and

(c) the details of the medicines whose prices have been reduced 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) and (b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs, specified in the First Schedule and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drugs/formulations at a price higher than that fixed by NPPA. The price fixation/revision is a continuous process. Accordingly, the companies may ask NPPA for fixation/revision of price of scheduled drugs/medicines by way of submitting the prescribed Forms given in the DPCO, 1995. However, there is no such provision in the DPCO, 1995 for permitting the companies to hike the price of scheduled drugs/medicines themselves.

(c) The details of the prices fixed/revised in respect of the scheduled drugs during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) and 2012-13 (upto 15.5.2012), also indicating therein the name of the drugs of which the price have been decreased are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Prices of Scheduled Bulk Drug/Derivatives Fixed/Revised By NPPA***2009-10**

Sl.No.	Name of the Drug	Existing			Revised		Remarks
		Notification No.	Price (in Rs.)*	Date	Price (in Rs.)*	Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tolnaftate	1046(E)	4121.00	13.02.07	2,500.00	24.04.09	Decrease
2.	Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline (ICHQ)	1047(E)	788.00	20.03.08	933.00	24.04.09	Increase
3.	Glipizide	1048(E)	29244.00	11.07.06	26,114.00	24.04.09	Decrease
4.	Rifampicin	1049(E)	3428.00	20.03.08	3,742.00	24.04.09	Increase
5.	Betamethasone Alcohol Micronised	1451 (E)	181.00	20.03.08	167.00	12.06.09	Decrease
6.	Betamethasone 17 Valerate	1451(E)	171.00	20.03.08	160.00	12.06.09	Decrease
7.	Betamethasone Disodium Phosphate	1451(E)	145.00	20.03.08	133.00	12.06.09	Decrease
8.	Betamethasone Dipropionate	1452(E)	106	07.11.06	90.00	12.06.09	Decrease
9.	Betamethasone Acetate	1453(E)	First Time		93.00	12.06.09	First Time
10.	Parachlorometaxyleneol (PCMX)	1454 (E)	273	04.08.08	305.00	12.06.09	Increase
11.	Cloxacillin Sodium (Oral)	1838(E)	1346	20.03.08	1,409.00	27.07.09	Increase
12.	Cloxacillin Sodium (Sterile)	1838(E)	1891	20.03.08	1,707.00	27.07.09	Decrease
13.	Dextropropoxyphene Hcl	2308(E)	3693	20.03.08	3,361.00	11.09.09	Decrease
14.	Dextropropoxyphene Napsylate	2308(E)	4995	20.03.08	5,535.00	11.09.09	Increase
15.	Naproxen	2309 (E)	1312	20.03.08	1,585.00	11.09.09	Increase
16.	Naproxen Sodium	2309(E)	1415	20.03.08	1,617.00	11.09.09	Increase
17.	Cephazoline Sodium (Sterile)	2310(E)	5915	20.03.08	6,773.00	11.09.09	Increase
18.	Doxophylline	290(E)			1,487.00	17.11.09	First Time
19.	Vitamin A Palmitate	124 (E)	2672	20.03.08	2,610.00	20.01.10	Decrease
20.	Vitamin A Acetate (Oily Liquid)	124 (E)	2282	20.03.08	2,144.00	20.01.10	Decrease
21.	Vitamin A Acetate (Dry Powder)	124 (E)	2942	20.03.08	3,185.00	20.01.10	Increase
22.	Norfloxacin	125 (E)	841	23.01.08	1,052.00	20.01.10	Increase
23.	Pentoxifylline	126 (E)	1675	29.11.07	1,926.00	20.01.10	Increase
24.	Vitamin C (Plain)	127 (E)	544	25.11.08	613.00	20.01.10	Increase
25.	Vitamin C (Coated)	127 (E)	533	25.11.08	600.00	20.01.10	Increase

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Sodium Ascorbate	127 (E)	575	25.11.08	645.00	20.01.10	Increase
27.	Famotidine	128 (E)	1218	06.03.09	1,343.00	20.01.10	Increase
28.	Phenyl Butazone	129 (E)	352	15.10.04	352.00	20.01.10	No Change

*Prices indicated are in Rupees per kilo gram except for Betamethsone and its derivatives (S.No.5 to 9 in the statement) which are in Rupees per gram and Vitamin A and its derivatives (S.No.19 to 21 in the statement) which are in Rupees 1000 MIU.

2010-11

S.NO.	Name of the Drug	Existing			Revised		Remarks
		Notification No.	Price (in Rs. Per Kg.)	Date	Price (in Rs. Per Kg.)	Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ephedrine Hcl	855 (E)	1145	20.03.2008	1,279.00	16.04.2010	Increase
2.	Pseudo Ephedrine Hcl	855 (E)	1799	20.03.2008	2,058.00	16.04.2010	Increase
3.	Pseudo Ephedrine Sulphate	856 (E)	First Time		1,762.00	16.04.2010	First Time
4.	Analgin	857 (E)	553	25.11.2008	523.00	16.04.2010	Decrease
5.	Sulphamethoxazole	1759 (E)	397	25.09.2008	439.00	21.07.2010	Increase
6.	Nalidixic Acid	1760 (E)	1749	05.06.2008	1,927.00	21.07.2010	Increase
7.	Aspirin	1761 (E)	148	23.01.2008	164.00	21.07.2010	Increase
8.	Amodiaquine HCL	1762 (E)	675	01.06.2007	675.00	21.07.2010	No change
9.	Ibuprofen	2483 (E)	486	25.11.2008	453.00	11.10.2010	Decrease
10.	Ibuprofen Sodium	2484 (E)	819	20.03.2008	703.00	11.10.2010	Decrease
11.	Ibuprofen Lysinate	2484 (E)	1741	20.03.2008	1,741.00	11.10.2010	No change
12.	S+Ibuprofen	2484 (E)	1471	20.03.2008	1,312.00	11.10.2010	Decrease
13.	Ranitidine Hcl	2485 (E)	691	04.08.2008	660.00	11.10.2010	Decrease
14.	Human Insulin	2983 (E)	3396087	25.09.2008	3,950,134.00	21.12.2010	Increase
15.	Aspirin	2984 (E)	164	21.07.2010	173.00	21.12.2010	Increase
16.	Cefatoxime Sodium Sterile	2982 (E)	6805	04.08.2008	7,025.00	21.12.2010	Increase
17.	Salbutamol Sulphate	517(E)	4478	25.09.2008	3,633.00	14.03.2011	Decrease
18.	Spironolactone	518(E)	29601	05.06.2008	28,859.00	14.03.2011	Decrease
19.	Phenaramine Maleate	519(E)	1168	29.11.2007	1,330.00	14.03.2011	Increase

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Chloropropamide	520(E)	326	20.03.2008	326.00	14.03.2011	No change
21.	Pyrantel Pamoate	521(E)	1182	23.01.2008	1,278.00	14.03.2011	Increase

2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of the Drug	Existing			Revised		Remarks
		Notification No.	Price (in Rs.)*	Date	Price (in Rs. Per Kg)	Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Metronidazole	1502 (E)	526.00	04.08.2008	514.00	01.07.2011	Decrease
2.	Metronidazole Benzoate	1502 (E)	447.00	04.08.2008	450.00	01.07.2011	Increase
3.	Gefadroxyl Monohydrate	1501 (E)	2,758.00	20.03.2008	2,951.00	01.07.2011	Increase
4.	Vitamin E Acetate	1702 (E)	1,156.00	22.01.2009	1,207.00	25.07.2011	Increase
5.	Trimethoprim	1703 (E)	828.00	27.03.2006	1,021.00	25.07.2011	Increase
6.	Analgin	1704 (E)	523.00	16.04.2010	575.00	25.07.2011	Increase
7.	ICHQ	2116 (E)	933.00	24.04.2009	1,158.00	20.09.2011	Increase
8.	Ibuprofen	2117 (E)	453.00	11.10.2010	498.00	20.09.2011	increase
9.	Rifampicin	2118 (E)	3,742.00	24.04.2009	4,111.00	20.09.2011	increase
10.	Erythromycin Estolate, ex-fermentation	2677(E)	2,043.00	20.03.2008	3,584.00	25.11.2011	Increase
11.	Erythromycin cstalate-TIOC	2677 (E)	2,043.00	20.03.2008	2,896.00	25.11.2011	Increase
12.	Erythromycin Stearate	2677 (E)	1,274.00	20.03.2008	2,484.00	25.11.2011	increase
13.	Erythromycin Base	2677(E)	2,068.00	20.03.2008	3,674.00	25.11.2011	Increase
14.	Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate	2677 (E)	2,687.00	20.03.2008	4,249.00	25.11.2011	Increase
15.	Erythromycin Propionate	2677 (E)	2,023.00	20.03.2008	4,030.00	25.11.2011	Increase
16.	Carbamazepine, ex-ONT	2676 (E)	2,175.00	20.03.2008	3,400.00	25.11.2011	increase
17.	Carbamazepine, ex-intermediate	2676 (E)	2,175.00	20.03.2008	2,583.00	25.11.2011	Increase
18.	Silver Sulphadiazine	2673 (E)	3,569.00	18.11.1992	19,376.00	25.11.2011	Increase
19.	Frusemide	2672 (E)	1,225.00	05.06.2008	1,225.00	25.11.2011	No change
20.	Pentazocine	2674 (E)	22,329.00	20.03.2008	29,407.00	25.11.2011	Increase
21.	Famotidine	2675 (E)	1,343.00	20.01.2010	1,897.00	25.11.2011	increase

2012-13

Sl.No.	Name of the Drug	Existing			Revised		Remarks
		Notification No.	Price (in Rs. Per Kg.)	Date	Price (in Rs. Per kg.)	Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PCMX	762(E)	305.00	12.06.2009	309.00	09.04.2012	Increase
2.	Vitamin C Plain	761(E)	613.00	20.01.2010	409.00	09.04.2012	Decrease
3.	Vitamin C Coated	761(E)	600.00	20.01.2010	419.00	09.04.2012	Decrease
4.	Vitamin C - Sodium Ascorbate	761(E)	645.00	20.01.2010	469.00	09.04.2012	Decrease

Leakage of Water

6700. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether wastage of water takes place in large quantities due to leakage during the supply and other problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to counter this?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has informed that water is lost from urban water supply systems due to leakages, categorized as physical and revenue leakages or technical and non-technical losses. The losses are due to water actually leaked out, theft, illegal connections and water that is not properly accounted for due to non-metering or incorrect metering. Several studies for these water losses, commonly called non-revenue water (NRW) indicate that it varies from 30 to 50% etc. The results of the pilot study in 28 cities of India in 2008-09 indicate the average NRW as 39%.

(c) Urban water supply is the responsibility of the State Governments/Local bodies. However, MoUD is providing technical guidance to them in reducing water leakages through guidance notes and roll-out of service level benchmarks. Under the service level benchmarking programme initiated by the MoUD since 2008, the water

supply providers are required to measure and quantify their service delivery performances, including reporting on NRW. These service level benchmarks have also been recognized by the 13th Finance Commission as one of the conditions for the Cities/ States to draw performance grants.

LPG Distributors and Retail Outlets

6701. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the area-wise details of the new LPG dealerships and retail outlets of diesel and petroleum products opened in Uttar Pradesh including Sitapur area during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the existing and proposed LPG dealership and retail outlets of diesel and petroleum products in Sitapur area of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SFIRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) During the last three years, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have commissioned 306 LPG distributorship including 187 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitarak (RGGLV) distributorships and 731 Retail Outlets (ROs) in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Of these, 13 LPG distributorship including 2 RGGLV distributorships and 17 ROs have been commissioned in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) As on 01.04.2012, OMCs are operating 26 LPG distributorships including 11 RGGLV distributorships and 92 ROs in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh.

Further, OMCs have planned 40 LPG distributorships including 34 RGGLV distributorships and 22 ROs in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh.

LPG Agencies in Maharashtra

6702. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has made efforts to allot additional gas agencies in Buldhana area of Maharashtra;

(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) Yes, Madam. A regular LPG distributorship and 5 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks (RGGLV) distributorships are in various stages of commissioning in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. In addition to this, advertisement for setting up of one regular LPG distributorship was released by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) on 27.07.2011 at Khamgaon in Buldhana district of Maharashtra, against which no response was received.

[English]

ATF Price

6703. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) are higher in the country due to the coordinated pricing agreement between the Government-owned oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such agreements;

(c) whether this has resulted in less price of ATF for international carriers than the domestic carriers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total ATF production and consumption during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is a de-regulated product, price of which is revised on a fortnightly basis, based on its price in the international market and the exchange rate of Rupee vis-a-vis US\$ in the previous fortnight. Price of ATF in the country is higher because state taxes and duties range from 5%-30%. There is no pricing agreement amongst the Government-owned oil companies.

(c) and (d) The pricing cycle for international carriers is once a month (prices are declared effective 1st of every month) vis-a-vis the pricing cycle for sale to domestic airlines which is on fortnightly basis. Further, international airlines, covered under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944, are not being charged duties and taxes. This results in variation between the prices declared for domestic and international carriers.

(e) The total ATF production in the country during the year 2011-12 was 10,157 Thousand Metric Tonne (TMT) and the consumption for the same period was 5,536 TMT (provisional).

Establishment of Innovative Park

6704. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a representation to the Union Government for establishment of an Innovative Park in Gujarat;

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

(c) the likely functions of this proposed Park in Gujarat: and

(d) the funds likely to be allocated for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Madam

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) However, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has planned to set up an Innovation Complex in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in the 12th Plan. The broad functions of the Innovation Complex

includes catalyzing innovation eco-system in the region, incubating platform technologies in the identified areas, incubating spin-offs and nurturing Micro Small and Medium Sector Enterprises (MSMEs) in the designated fields through innovative inputs etc. Funds will be allocated as per the provisions made for CSIR in the 12th Plan.

[Translation]

Exhibitions under PMEGP

6705. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has organized State level exhibitions to promote products made by entrepreneurs assisted under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme during the current year;

(b) if so, details of location where such exhibitions were organized;

(c) whether KVIC has identified or proposes to identify districts of backward areas

of the country especially in Maharashtra to organize exhibitions during the coming year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds spent / likely to be spent on organizing the above exhibitions, State/UT-wise?

The MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No State-level exhibition has so far been organized by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during the current year 2012-13 to promote products made by entrepreneurs assisted under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

To promote khadi and village industries (KVI) products, KVIC organizes exhibitions on a continuing basis. Locations are identified in consultation with the stake holders, taking into consideration the marketing potential, and with due regard to backward areas of the country.

Details of State-level exhibitions organized by KVIC during 2011-12 to promote KVI products including those made by entrepreneurs assisted under PMEGP are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Location(s) where State-level exhibition were organized	Funds spent in State-level exhibitions (Rs. in lakh)	
1	2	3	
		4	
1	Jammu & Kashmir	Katra, Jammu	5.00
2	Himachal Pradesh	Sundemagar, Dist: Mandi	4.79
3	Punjab	Amritsar	5.00
4	Chandigarh	Amritsar	5.00
5	Uttarakhand	Haldwani, Dist: Nainital	4.93
		Haridwar	4.80
6	Haryana	Panchkula	5.02
7	Delhi	New Delhi	4.90
8	Rajasthan	Udaipur	5.00
9	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	5.74
10	Nagaland	Dimapur	4.81
11	Manipur	Imphal	5.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl	5.00
13.	Tripura	Hapania, Agartala	2.08
14.	Assam	Jorhat	4.97
15.	West Bengal	Durgapur City, Dist: Burdwan	4.92
16.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	5.00
17.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	5.00
18.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	5.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	5.00
20.	Maharashtra	Nashik	10.35
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4.62
22.	Karnataka	Tq. Jamkhandi, Bagalkot	5.00
23.	Kerala	Thiruvalla	5.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	5.27

*[English]***Survey For New Railway Lines**

6706. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY :
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to conduct any survey for laying of new railway lines on Bijapur-Pandharpur Shrine, Solapur and Secunderabad-Siddipet-Karimnagar sections;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to conduct survey between Bijapur-Pandharpur Shrine, Solapur, presently. On Karimnagar-Siddipet-Secunderabad section, Broad Gauge line exists between Karimnagar-Kotapalli and Manoharabad-Secunderabad. Construction of Kotappalli -Manoharabad Broad Gauge line via Siddipet has been taken up and after its completion, Secunderabad will be connected to Karimnagar via Siddipet.

*[Translation]***Recruitment of Minority Communities**

6707. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the candidates from the minorities particularly during the recruitment for the State/ Union Government Services and recruitment of police personnel in the States has been included in the new15-point programme for the minorities particularly Muslims to ensure the welfare of the minorities; .

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of candidates from the minorities recruited in the Railways, State Police, Central Police Force, Nationalised Banks and Public Sector Units in accordance with the said guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under the Provision relating to the Recruitment to State and Central Services, an advice to give special consideration to the minorities in the recruitment of Police

Personnel by the State Governments is included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme.

For recruitment of Police Personnel to the Central Forces and also for recruitments to Ministries/Departments/PSUs of the Central Government, the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has issued guidelines vide OM No. 39016/7(S)/2006-Estt (B) dated 08.01.2007 to give special consideration to the minorities. The guidelines, inter-alia, include the following:

- (i) The composition of Selection Boards/Committees should be representative having representatives from SC/ST and Minority Community;
- (ii) Wide publicity should be given to all appointments in Governments, public sector enterprises and

financial institutions;

- (iii) In Minority Concentration Areas, the vacancy circular in local language may be distributed; and
- (iv) All Ministries/Departments concerned will submit Half-Yearly/Annual Reports in the prescribed proforma.

(c) The follow up action on the recruitment of Police Personnel in the States is monitored by the state level committees headed by the Chief Secretary and as per the information received from the Department of Personnel & Training about recruitment of minority persons in the Para-military Forces, Railways, Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions and Central Public Sector Undertakings from 2006-07 to 2010-11 are as below:

Departments	2006-07 Minorities recruited (%)	2007-08 Minorities recruited (%)	2008-09 Minorities recruited (%)	2009-10 Minorities recruited (%)	2010-11 Minorities recruited (%)
Para-military Forces	2700 (9.49%)	4914 (9.90%)	3068 (10.22%)	2682 (8.16%)	4539 (9.21%)
Railways	1456 (2.67%)	2295 (6.31%)	2739 (7.56%)	1705 (6.65%)	1591 (8.72%)
Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions	702 (6.93%)	1615 (10.20%)	4263 (8.87%)	2930 (7.18%)	4702 (7.36%)
Central Public Sector Undertakings	1453 (11.88%) (for 138 PSUs)	1234 (5.52%) (for 126 PSUs)	2107 (7.8%) (for 161 PSUs)	1322 (5.92%)	Information awaited

[English]

Utilization Certificate under MGNREGS

6708. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for releasing funds to the States under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether some of the States/Union Territories are not being provided funds under MGNREGS on time because of non-submission of information required by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Utilisation Certificate and other

information are required to be submitted by the State Governments before the release of next instalment under the Scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the mechanism in place for verification of the Utilisation Certificate *vis-a-vis* works actually completed; and

(g) the details of States/Union Territories including Lakshadweep which have submitted such information/documents during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Central funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are released to

States/UTs/districts on the basis of labour demand projections, performance in the implementation of the programme and utilization of available fund.

(b) and (c) In case of non submission of required information/documents, funds under MGNREGA are released on adhoc basis to States/UTs/districts. On submission of requisite information/documents, normal releases are restored.

(d) and (e) For release of 2nd and subsequent installments, States/UTs/districts are required to submit audit reports of previous financial year and utilization certificate of previous and current financial year along with report/information on implementation of MGNREGA.

(f) Utilization Certificates are verified by the Ministry with the audited accounts of the relevant year. The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes formulated and implemented by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. As per para 14 of Schedule I of the Act, the State schemes are required to make provisions for regular inspection and supervision of works taken up under the Schemes to ensure proper quality of work as well as to ensure that the total wages paid for the completion of the work is commensurate with the quality and quantity of work done.

(g) All States/UTs/districts which have received 2nd and subsequent installment during the financial year 2011-12, have submitted the utilization certificates and other information in respect of the financial year 2010-11 and earlier years.

Zero-taxing for Sale of Essential Drugs

6709. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to introduce zero-taxing for the sale of essential drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidies to people living below poverty line for imported life saving medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to control the price of drugs?

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, Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods are a State subject and do not lie within the domain of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that Government has started a new initiative, namely, '*Free medicines for all through Public Health Facilities*' during the 12th Five Year Plan with a view to ensure that out of pocket expenditure in health care is reduced significantly by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. The total estimated cost of the initiative for the Plan period is Rs.20000 crores. For the financial year 2012-13, a provision of Rs.100 crores has been made. The scheme would cover facilities up to the District Hospitals covered under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The scheme would be implemented throughout the 12th Five Year Plan in phases based on an implementation framework. This provision would not only meet the social objective of providing affordable healthcare to the poor and the vulnerable but would also bring in efficiency gains by bulk procurement of drugs.

(f) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 bulk drugs as listed in its First Scheduled and the formulation containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Govt.

The NPPA fixes/revises the prices of the scheduled medicines by considering the formula given in the para 7 of DPCO, 1995. Accordingly, MAPE (Maximum Allowable Post-Manufacturing Expenses) is allowed not exceeding 100% to the manufacturer from the stage of ex-factory cost to the retailing and includes trade margin and margin for manufacturers for indigenously produced scheduled formulations. In case of prices of the imported finished scheduled medicines the margin not exceeding 50% of the landed cost is allowed to cover the selling and distribution expenses including interest and importer's profit.

Apart from purchase of samples by the officers of NPPA from different parts of the country, complaints by individuals/NGOs and report from the State Drug Controllers are utilized to ensure compliances of the prices fixed/notified by the NPPA/Government. Price list submitted by the companies in Form V are scrutinized for the purpose.

In case a company is found selling any scheduled formulation at a price higher than notified/approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against such companies as per the provision of DPCO, 1995 for recovery of the overcharged amount.

In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government / NPPA. However, as a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process. Based on monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulation, NPPA has fixed prices in case of 30 formulation packs under para 10(b) and companies have reduced price voluntarily in case of 65 formulation packs. Thus in all, prices of 95 packs of non-scheduled drugs have got reduced as a result of the intervention of NPPA.

Further, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue has informed that a concessional excise duty of 6% ad valorem (compared to the standard rate of 12% ad valorem) is applicable to bulk drugs as well as formulations. In addition, at present, chemicals, bulk drugs, drug formulations falling under Chapter 28, 29, 30 and 38 of the Customs Tariff in general attract customs duty at 7.5% or the peak rate of 10%. However, specified drugs/medicines and bulk drugs for their manufacturer attract Nil or 5% basic customs duty with nil Countervailing Duty (CVD) by way of excise duty exemption. Moreover, specified life saving drugs/medicines including their salts, esters and diagnostic test kits are totally exempted from customs duty and CVD.

[*Translation*]

Reserved Items for SSI

6710. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the items reserved for Small Scale Industries (SSIs) are being produced by big multinational companies;

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

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per policy of reservation for exclusive manufacture in Micro & Small Enterprise (MSE) sector (earlier known as SSIs), non-MSE units including big multinational companies can't manufacture items reserved for exclusive manufacture in MSE sector. However, a non-MSE unit can undertake the manufacture of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in MSE sector in the following circumstances:

- (i) when a non-MSE undertaking existed prior to the date of reservation of the item being manufactured by it, after obtaining a carry-on-business (COB) licence;
- (ii) when a MSE unit grows to become a non-MSE unit, after obtaining a COB licence to continue the production of a reserved item;
- (iii) where any non-MSE undertaking intends to manufacture an item reserved for MSE sector, after obtaining a letter of intent (LOI)/Industrial Licence (IL) with an obligation to export a minimum of 50% of annual production;
- (iv) when a non-MSE unit is established in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

[*English*]

RAIL NEER

6711. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Railways that various contractors in the running trains do not sell "Rail Neer" to travelling passengers and instead sell packaged waters produced by non-reputed private companies;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As per policy wherever Rail Neer is not adequately available BIS (Bureau of Indian Standard) approved packaged drinking water having requisite laid down standards are shortlisted by zonal Railways and permitted for sale in the trains. The sale of Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) bottles by non-reputed private companies is not permitted. Action like imposition of fine etc. is taken if any contractor is found to be selling non-approved brand of packaged drinking water.

(c) To ensure adequate availability of Rail Neer, Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has set up three drinking water plants at Nangloi (Delhi) and Danapur (Bihar) and Palur (Tamil Nadu) for production of 1 litre packaged drinking water bottles. A Packaged Drinking Water plant at Ambernath is in progress, apart from six bottling plants to be set up at Ambala, Amethi, Mal, Nasik, Farakka and Trivandrum under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model as announced in Railway Budget 2010-11.

Betnoti Passenger Halt

6712. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding upgradation of Betnoti Passenger halt situated at Baripada-Rupsa under South Eastern Railway into a regular station, does not fulfil the required criteria; and

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

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

(b) Betnoti halt station does not fulfil the criteria for upgradation to flag station as per norms of the extant policy since the halt has not been functional for more than 10 years and the daily average outward passenger traffic is less than 300.

Proposal under DPAP

6713. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has sent any proposal under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for the disposal of the proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the possibility costs escalation is higher due to delay in according approval to proposal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (f) No Madam, The Department of Land Resources is implementing two area development programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96 in Odisha. These two programmes along with Desert Development Programme (DDP) have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009. The IWMP is extended to all the States and Union Territories.

No new projects under DPAP, DDP and IWDP were sanctioned after 2006-07. However, central fund is being released for completion of ongoing projects sanctioned upto 2006-07. As per policy decision taken by this Department, all the ongoing pre-IWMP projects are to be completed before 31.12.2012.

Railway Lines in Naxalite-Affected Areas

6714. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct new railway lines in naxalite/maoist-affected areas in the country;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, Zone-wise/State-wise including Odisha; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite completion of the said projects in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) 15 new lines, 3 Gauge Conversion and 3 Doubling projects have been sanctioned passing through Left Wing Extremist affected areas in various States. Apart from these, 5 projects namely; Bhadrachalam-Kowur (151 Km) new line, Bhadrak-

Nargundi 3rd line (80 Km), Kazipet-Vijayawada 3rd line with Electrification (219.64 Km), Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd line (30 Km) and Rajkharwan-Chakradharpur 3rd line (20 Km) have been proposed in the Railway Budget

for the year 2012-13.

Details of the ongoing railway projects in the Left Wing Extremist affected areas all over the country including Odisha are as follows:-

S. No.	Railway	State	Name of the project	Length (in Km)	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2012	Outlay 2012-13
					(Rs. in Crores)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Lines						
1.	East Coast	Odisha	Khurda Road-Bolangir	289	206.1	40
2.	East Coast	Odisha	Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh	56	190.9	12
3.	East Coast	Odisha	Talcher-Bimlagarh	154	110.0	30
4.	East Central	Bihar	Bihta-Aurangabad	118.45	2.7	1
5.	East Central	Bihar	Dehri on Sone-Banjari	36.4	3.4	2
6.	East Central	Bihar, Jharkhand	Gaya-Chatra	97	25.7	10
7.	East Central	Bihar	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj	136.88	2.4	1
8.	East Central	Bihar	Nawada-Laxmipur	137	1	1
9.	South East Central	Chhattisgarh	Dallirajahara-Jagdapur	235	280.77	26
10.	East Central	Jharkhand	Koderma-Ranchi	189	1223.64	25
11.	North Central/ West Central	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli & Mahoba-Khajuraho	541	618.8	60
12.	South Eastern	West Bengal	Bhadutoia-Jhargram via Lalgargh	54	1	1
13.	Eastern	Jharkhand	Hansdiha-Godda	30	1	8
14.	South Central	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam	41.55	1	5
15.	South East Central	Maharashtra	Wadsa-Gadchiroli	49.5	1	1
16.	South Central	Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam-Kovvur	151	0	1
Gauge Conversion						
17.	South East Central	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara-Mandla Fort	182.25	30	25
18.	South East Central	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat-Katangi	285	620.42	30
19.	South East Central	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Chhindwara-Nagpur	149.52	207.9	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Doubling			
20.	East Coast	Odisha	Sambalpur-Talcher	174.11	66	40
21.	South Eastern	Jharkhand	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur-Bondamunda Section)	40	60	40
22.	East Coast	Odisha	Sambalpur-Titlagarh	182	99.73	130
23.	East Coast	Odisha	Bhadrak-Nargundi 3rd line	80	0	1
24.	South Central	Andhra Pradesh	Kazipet-Vijayawada 3rd line with Electrification	219.64	0	
25.	South Eastern	Jharkhand	Manoharpur-Bondamunda 3rd line	30	0	1
26.	South Eastern	Jharkhand	Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur 3rd line	20	0	1

(d) To expedite completion of ongoing projects, efforts are made to generate extra budgetary financing through State participation, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigait Limited.

In addition, (i) the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management and field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers; and (ii) Security, land acquisition and environment issues are also taken up with State Governments and Ministry of Environment & Forest for early approvals.

Hike in Price of Petroleum Products

6715. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has favoured the hike in prices of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to hike the prices of the said products keeping in view the RBIs views in this regard; 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) Reserve Bank of India, in its Monetary Policy Statement-2012-13, has states that going by the recent burden-sharing arrangements with the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), the budget estimate of compensation for under-recoveries of OMCs at the present level of international crude prices is likely to fall significantly short of the required amount. Any slippage in the fiscal deficit would have implications for inflation. Moreover, the fiscal deficit of the Central Government has remained elevated since 2008-09. The fiscal slippage in 2011-12 was also significantly high. Even though the Union Budget envisaged a reduction in the fiscal deficit in 2012-13, several upside risks to the budgeted fiscal deficit remain. In particular, containment of non-plan expenditure within the budget estimates for 2012-13 is contingent upon the Government's ability to adhere to its commitment of capping subsidies.

Further, RBI has stated that, from the perspective of vulnerabilities emerging from the fiscal and current account deficits, it is imperative for macroeconomic stability that administered prices of petroleum products are increased to reflect their true costs of production.

(c) and (d) An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) is in place to consider all issues relating to under-recoveries by the OMCs on sale of Diesel, PDS Kerosene

and Domestic LPG, and other related issues and take final decision to address all pertinent issues, including revision of prices.

[*Translation*]

Vehicles for Handicapped

6716. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the public and private sector vehicle manufacturers have stopped the production of the vehicles meant for physically handicapped persons;

(b) if so, the proposed plan of the Government for the supply of the said vehicles; and

(c) the number of said vehicles manufactured by the said companies in the public and the private sector during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) has informed that the Indian manufacturers who were earlier providing vehicles for physically challenged persons had to discontinue the same since the demand for such vehicles is rare and sporadic and since making available such vehicles "off the shelf" is not economically viable. However, SIAM has also informed that the Indian Automobile industry is committed to ensure equal mobility for all people including physically challenged persons. Most of the passenger cars offer automatic transmission models which can address the need of certain types of disability. It may be mentioned that subsequent to the disinvestment of Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL), there is no car manufacturing company in the Public Sector.

(c) As per information furnished by SIAM, data for such automatic transmission vehicles, which may be used by all persons including physically challenged persons, is not maintained separately.

[*English*]

Stations in Bareilly District

6717. SHRI PRAVEEN SINGH ARON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to provide stoppages of important trains at Fatehganj and Meerganj in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have any time frame for completing the ongoing work of converting the existing Bareilly-Kathgodam rail route from metre gauge rail line into broad gauge;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There is no Railway Station having name as Fatehganj and Meerganj in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) to (e) There is an existing double broad gauge line from Bareilly-Izzatnagar and single broad gauge line from Lalkua-Kathgodam. Conversion work on Izzatnagar-Lalkua metre gauge section has been completed and will be commissioned after obtaining safety clearance from Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Contamination of Ground Water

6718. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) proposes to take concrete measures to remove chemicals from ground water and ensure supply of clean drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds released therefor to the States/Union Territories during the last year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Since supply of clean drinking water is a state subject, Central Ground Water Authority does not undertake measures to remove chemicals from ground water. The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation provides financial assistance to State governments under the centrally sponsored scheme 'National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).' Under NRDWP, up to 20% of the allotted funds can be utilized to ensure sustainability of drinking water sources and schemes and tackle water quality problems.

(b) and (c) The details of funds released to states under NRDWP during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP During Last Three Years*

(Rs. in Crore)

State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	Allocation	Release	Expend.*	Allocation	Release	Expend.*	Allocation	Release	Expend.#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	437.09	537.37	394.45	491.02	558.74	423.38	546.32	462.47	446.37
Arunachal Pradesh	180.00	178.20	193.80	123.35	199.99	176.55	120.56	184.83	213.38
Assam	301.60	323.50	269.34	449.64	487.48	480.55	435.58	522.44	468.49
Bihar	372.21	186.11	279.36	341.46	170.73	425.91	374.98	330.02	367.30
Chhattisgarh	116.01	128.22	104.06	130.27	122.01	97.77	143.57	139.06	141.12
Goa	5.64	3.32	0.50	5.34	0.00	1.16	5.20	5.01	1.16
Gujarat	482.75	482.75	515.69	542.67	609.10	610.50	478.89	571.05	467.62
Haryana	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	276.90	201.57	210.51	237.74	344.71
Himachal Pradesh	138.52	182.85	160.03	133.71	194.37	165.59	131.47	146.03	145.22
J&K	447.74	402.51	383.49	449.22	468.91	506.52	436.21	420.42	394.91
Jharkhand	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	129.95	128.19	162.52	148.17	169.84
Karnataka	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	703.80	573.93	687.11	667.78	776.11
Kerala	152.77	151.89	150.56	144.28	159.83	137.97	144.43	113.39	126.98
Madhya Pr	367.66	379.66	354.30	399.04	388.33	324.94	371.97	292.78	339.59
Maharashtra	652.43	647.81	625.59	733.27	718.42	713.48	728.35	718.35	642.79
Manipur	61.60	38.57	30.17	54.61	52.77	69.27	53.39	47.60	47.03
Meghalaya	70.40	79.40	68.57	63.48	84.88	70.47	61.67	95.89	85.44
Mizoram	50.40	55.26	51.11	46.00	61.58	58.02	39.67	38.83	54.03
Nagaland	52.00	47.06	71.58	79.51	77.52	80.63	81.68	80.91	81.82
Odisha	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	294.76	211.11	206.55	171.05	239.60
Punjab	81.17	88.81	110.15	82.21	106.59	108.93	88.02	123.44	122.32
Rajasthan	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18
Sikkim	21.60	20.60	28.98	26.24	23.20	19.51	28.10	69.19	24.49
Tamilnadu	320.43	317.95	370.44	316.91	393.53	303.41	330.04	429.55	287.60
Tripura	62.40	77.40	77.35	57.17	74.66	67.20	56.20	83.86	108.39
Uttar Pradesh	959.12	956.36	967.38	899.12	848.68	933.28	843.30	802.32	750.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttarakhand	126.16	124.90	67.24	139.39	136.41	55.44	136.54	75.57	118.72
West Bengal	372.29	394.30	87.76	418.03	499.19	363.31	343.60	342.51	519.48
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00		1.01	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		1.09	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00		0.61	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Delhi	0.00	0.00		4.31	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		0.24	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Pondicherry	0.00	0.00		1.54	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Chandigarh				0.40			0.00	0.00	
Total	7986.43	7989.72	6924.16	8550.00	8941.81	8161.41	8330.00	8474.02	8914.34

*As per IMIS.

#As per IMIS on 14.5.2012.

Sales Tax On Petroleum Products

6719. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to streamline Sales Tax on petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details of views offered by the various State Governments thereon;

(c) whether the Government had decided to let petrol prices be market driven at the refinerygate and at the retail level;

(d) if so, whether this move of the Government leads to unprecedented hike in petroleum products; and

(e) if so, the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. All the State Governments have been requested from time to time to reduce the State taxes on sensitive petroleum products and to make the VAT rates specific to give relief to common man. In response to the appeal made by Central Government after price revision in June, 2011, 17 States/

UT have reduced the rate of VAT on sensitive petroleum products in the respective States.

(c) to (e) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group set up to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the price of Petrol has been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of market determined pricing, OMCs have been making price revision of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing apart of under-recovery themselves.

The Government also took a decision 'in principle' on 25.06.2010 that the price of Diesel would be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and their current prices are below the required market price resulting incidence of under-recoveries to the OMCs on the sale of these sensitive petroleum products. In view of the alarming situation arising out of projected under-recoveries of the OMCs and to reduce the burden of the rise in international oil prices on

the consumers, Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011 :-

- (a) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.
- (b) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of Rs.2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.
- (c) Minimal price increase of Rs.3/- per litre on Diesel, Rs. 2/- per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 50/- per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

Even after the duty reductions and the increase in retail selling prices effective 25.06.2011, the OMCs have incurred under-recovery of Rs. 1,38,541 crore during the year 2011-12. Further, based on the refinery gate prices as on 16.5.2012, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recoveries of Rs. 13.64 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 32.31 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ? 503.08 per cylinder of Domestic LPG. At these rates, the OMCs are incurring daily under-recovery of Rs. 509 crore.

Stake in Russian Oil Fields

6720. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has been seeking stake in the far East Russian oil and gas fields since last few years but no response has been received from Russia in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in acquiring stake in the said oil and gas fields;

(c) whether India has shown interest to acquire stake in other oil and gas fields in Russia; 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) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited(ONGC) has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) and Confidentiality Agreements with Rosneft and Gazprom, the National Companies of Russia and maintains regular interaction with them through its subsidiary company ONGC Videsh Limited(OVL). No definitive projects have been identified so far in this regard.

(c) and (d) OVL is open to expand its Exploration & Production (E&P) activities in Russia on the merits subject to technical, economical and commercial viability.

[Translation]

Leakage of Inflammable Gas

6721. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that leakage of inflammable natural gas is going on from dry borewells in Sagar and Damoh areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has conducted study in this regard by deep excavation on the above sites; and

(d) if so, the reasons for leakage of inflammable natural gas therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Cases of leakage of gas from tubewells reported were investigated by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) from the localities of Jarwas (Tahsi Khurai), Tiwari Dhaba and Mirkhedi (Tahsil Garhakota) in District Sagar and localities Mariyado, Menguwa, Devlai, Kainkhera and Himmatpati (Tahsil Hatta) in District Damoh.

(c) and (d) ONGC has drilled six deep wells in the past, viz. Damoh# 1(3501m), Jabera#1 (3597.7m), Jabera#2(5324m), Nohta#(4395m) and Nohta#2 (1811m) (all in District Damoh) and Khaarkhari# 1(3825m) (District Katni) in the surrounding areas. The recently drilled wells Nohta#1 and Nohta#2 in nomination Petroleum Exploration Licence(PEL) Damoh-Jabera-Katni are gas bearing and their potential is under assessment.

ONGC currently does not have Petroleum Exploration Licence in District Sagar.

The gas samples collected from these bore wells were analyzed at ONGC labs. The gases were found to be mainly methane of bacterial as well as thermogenic origin and are released to the surface through natural conduits as a natural process.

*[English]***Domestic Natural Gas to Fertilizer Sector**

6722. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizers sector should get a major share of domestic natural gas and rejected a proposal to introduce a pooled price mechanism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this directions 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) and (b) As per the decision of the Empowered Group of Ministers on commercial utilization of gas under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), the existing gas based Urea plants will be given highest priority in allocation of gas and the demand of gas for Expansion of fertilizer plants, conversion of Naptha-based/Fuel Oil-based fertilizer plants, Revival of closed fertilizer plants and New Greenfield project would be met from production in subsequent years.

Discovery by ONGC

6723. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas fields discovered by Oil and

Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) during the last five years;

(b) the expenditure done in the gas fields discovered during the last five years, field-wise;

(c) whether many exploration projects have been stopped in the last five years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expenditure done in these stopped exploration projects by ONGC?

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) During the last five years from 2007-12, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) has made 34 gas discoveries in the onland basins and 30 discoveries in the offshore basins.

(b) The expenditure incurred in the fields/wells is enclosed as statement-I.

(c) and (d) Exploration in the nomination/New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) blocks is (Currently held up due to the various reasons in 2 blocks of Assam (falling in the disputed boundary area), 2 blocks in Nagaland (Memorandum of Understanding to be signed with the State Government) and 3 blocks in KG Offshore (Ministry of Defence clearance awaited).

(e) The expenditure incurred in the blocks where exploration activities are currently held up is enclosed as statement-II.

Statement-I*Expenditure on gas fields discovered during last five years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.	Basin	Year	Field Name/Well name	Type	Type of discovery	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2007-08	E.Rangapuram	Gas	Prospect	12.59
2.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2007-08	Uppidi	Gas	Prospect	7.39
3.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2008-09	Vygreswaram	Gas	Prospect	19.87
4.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2009-10	Kammapalem	Gas	Prospect	19.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2009-10	Penugonda	Gas	Prospect	13.32
6.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2009-10	South Mahadevapatnam	Gas	Prospect	64.40
7.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2010-11	Vygreswaram Southwest	Gas	Prospect	55.17
8.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2010-11	West Kesavadasupalem	Gas&Cond	Prospect	35.26
9.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2007-08	GS-48-1	Gas	Prospect	75.57
10.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2008-09	YS-5-1A	Gas	Prospect	23.86
11.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2009-10	GD-7	Gas	Prospect	480.12
12.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2010-11	GS-KV-1	Gas	Prospect	102.28
13.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2007-08	Pasarlapudi-40	Gas	Pool	14.88
14.	Krishna Godavari Onshore	2009-10	East Rangapuram	Gas	Pool	9.53
15.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2007-08	KG-DWN-98/2-KT-1	Gas	Pool	147.98
16.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2008-09	GS-15-15	Gas	Pool	26.59
17.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2008-09	GS-48-2	Gas	Pool	75.28
18.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2010-11	GS-21-3	Gas	Pool	39.43
19.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2011-12	Chandrika South-1	Gas	Prospect	216.60
20.	Krishna Godavari Offshore	2011-12	KGOSN041NAAL-1	Gas&Cond	Prospect	79.04
21.	Cauvery Onshore Basin	2008-09	Nannilam-17	Gas	Pool	12.61
22.	Cauvery Onshore Basin	2008-09	Kuthalam-37	Gas	Pool	8.79
23.	Uppar Assam Basin	2008-09	Hazarigaon	Gas	Prospect	15.53
24.	Assam Arakan Fols Belt B	2007-08	Kunjaban	Gas	Prospect	75.30
25.	Assam Arakan Fols Belt B	2007-08	Sundulbari	Gas	Prospect	85.61
26.	Assam Arakan Fols Belt B	2008-09	Tulamura	Gas	Prospect	26.55
27.	Assam Arakan Fols Belt B	2008-09	Khubal	Gas	Prospect	37.82
28.	Mahanadi Offshore	2007-08	MDW-4A	Gas	Prospect	49.06
29.	Mahanadi Offshore	2007-08	MDW-5	Gas	Prospect	115.94
30.	Mahanadi Offshore	2011-12	MDW-13	Gas	Prospect	342.68
31.	Mahanadi Offshore	2010-11	MDW-10	Gas	Prospect	73.88
32.	Andaman Offshore	2011-12	ANDW-1		Prospect	469.51
33.	Cambey Basin	2010-11	Viragovindapura	Gas	Prospect	6.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Cambey Basin	2010-11	Aliabet-2	Gas	Prospect	19.94
35.	Cambey Basin	2007-08	Dabka-57	Gas	Pool	7.26
36.	Cambey Basin	2007-08	Ankleswar-317	Gas	Pool	2.50
37.	Cambey Basin	2007-08	Kosamba-41	Gas	Pool	2.09
38.	Cambey Basin	2007-08	Olpad-31	Gas	Pool	4.69
39.	Cambey Basin	2011-12	UBER-2(UBAC)	Gas	Prospect	53.40
40.	Gulf of Cambay	2011-12	Aliabat-3(ABAF)	Gas	Pool	16.02
41.	Jaisalmer Basin	2007-08	Chinnewala Tibba-2	Gas	Pool	16.86
42.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2007-08	B-55-5	Gas	Prospect	37.92
43.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2007-08	BNP-2	Gas	Prospect	27.93
44.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2007-08	B-12-11	Gas	Prospect	32.06
45.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2007-08	B-7-2	Gas	Prospect	73.02
46.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2007-08	B-172-9	Gas	Pool	41.62
47.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2008-09	B-9-3	Gas	Pool	104.18
48.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2008-09	B-12-13	Gas	Pool	8*34
49.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2010-11	C-1-6	Gas	Pool	41.13
50.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2010-11	C-23-9	Gas	Pool	296.41
51.	Mumbai Offshore Basin	2009-10	B-121	Gas	Pool	32.77
53.	Western Offshore	2011-12	BH-67(BH-F)	Gas&Cond	Prospect	27.20
54.	Western Offshore	2011-12	GSS041NAAA	Gas	Prospect	352.59
55.	Western Offshore	2011-12	GK-42-1(GK-42-A)	Gas	Prospect	49.64
56.	Kutch Offshore	2009-10	GK-28-1	Gas	Prospect	76.15
57.	Assam Shelf	2008-09	Charali-36	Gas	Pool	16.44
58.	Arakan Fold Belt Basin	2007-08	Kunjaban-3	Gas	Pool	27.67
59.	Arakan Fold Belt Basin	2009-10	Sundulbari-3	Gas	Pool	31.77
60.	Arakan Fold Belt Basin	2010-11	AD-30 Agartala Dome	Gas	Pool	38.02
61.	Arakan Fold Belt Basin	2011-12	Patharia-5(PTAA)	Gas	Prospect	19.43
62.	Arakan Fold Belt Basin	2011-12	HortokM(HOAB)	Gas	Prospect	68.72
63.	Arakan Fold Belt Basin	2011-12	Gojalia-13(GOAB)	Gas	Pool	34.22
64.	Vindhyam(FB)	2011-12	Nohta-2	Gas	Prospect	32.08

Statement-II

Details of Cumulative Expenditure upto 31.03.2011

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Block Name	ONGC share Upto 31.03.2011
1.	AA-ONN-2001/3	27.56
2.	AA-ONN-2001/4	1.47
3.	AA-ONN-2002/4	1.59
4.	AA-ONN-2005/1	0.17
5.	KG-OSN-2005/1	3.90
6.	KG-OSN-2005/2	3.24
7.	KG-OSN-2009/4	0.99
Total		38.92

Note: Data for the FY 2011-12 are yet to be finalized and audited

Water Scarcity

6724. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra and some other States including Andhra Pradesh have sought a lasting solution to water scarcity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources has not received any proposal as such from Maharashtra or any other State including Andhra Pradesh for a lasting solution to water scarcity.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Impact of Water Scarcity on RTPS

6725. SHRI DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water scarcity forced shut down of four Raichur Thermal Power Station (RTPS) units in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such a situation in future

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Central Electricity Authority has informed that 2 Units of Raichur Thermal Power Station (RTPS) had stopped on 22.04.12 and another 2 Units on 23.04.12 due to low water level at RTPS Jackwell. Subsequent to release of water from the Narayanpur dam and water reaching RTPS site on 28.04.12, the Units were synchronised to grid one by one.

(c) Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (KPCL) is examining the following steps/options to avoid such situation in future:-

(i) To draw water directly from Narayanpur dam through pipeline;

(ii) To construct a small barrage dedicated to RTPS;

(iii) To construct a raw water pond within plant area.

[Translation]

Target under Drinking Water

6726. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed/proposes to fix any targets for the next three years to provide safe drinking water to the villages under Bharat Nirman Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of villages in the country where safe drinking water is not available as on date?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Provision of drinking water is one of the components of Bharat Nirman. The Ministry maintains data regarding availability of safe drinking water in the country habitation wise. As on 1.4.2012 as reported by the states there are 2,92,120 partially covered and 99,380 quality affected habitations in the country, in which at least one source is affected by water quality problem like excess Iron, Fluoride, Arsenic, Salinity and Nitrate contamination. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the states prepare Annual Action Plans every year in which they target to cover the partially

covered and quality affected habitations with adequate potable drinking water. Annual targets are finalized every year on the basis of funds available.

[*English*]

Revision of Prices of Decontrolled Drugs

6727. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority proposes to revise the guidelines regarding fixing, controlling and revising the prices of decontrolled drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the increase in prices if proposed to allow the pharma companies annually and the basis of such increase in prices?

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) Internal guidelines for the purpose of monitoring of non-scheduled formulations was formulated by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) based on the Department of Pharmaceuticals (the then Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals) letter No.5/64/2006-PI-I dated 15.01.2007. As per the in the internal guidelines the basis for monitoring of non-scheduled formulations for initiating/ taking action under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 is as under:

1. The monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulations is currently on the basis of data from IMS Health.
2. Companies are short listed where there is an increase in price of a non-scheduled formulation by more than 10% in one year and the annual turnover of the formulation pack exceeds Rs.1 crore. Further, the share of the formulator in that segment of the formulation is required to be at least 20% of the market or the medicine is one of the first 3 top medicines of that group. The criteria, namely, high turnover and 10% price increase are designed to identify cases of mass consumption and to meet the requirement of 'public interest', referred to in para 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995.

There is no proposal to change the existing guidelines for the purpose of monitoring of non-scheduled formulations.

Second Generation Reforms

6728. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce second generation reforms in legal education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith measures to promote litigation practice among students from National Law Schools?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Rengali Irrigation Project

6729. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Odisha has sent a fresh proposal for the early completion of the Rengali Irrigation Barrage Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project has not been completed due to non-availability of funds; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far to avoid any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) On the request of State Government of Odisha, the ongoing Rengali Irrigation Project (Right Bank Canal) was included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) of Government of India during 1996-97 and the project has received Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 261.564 crore.

(c) and (d) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution and maintenance of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments as per their own priorities. One of the bottlenecks in the project is Stage-II Forest Clearance to be obtained by State Government of Odisha from Ministry of Environment & Forests.

Subsidy Sharing By OMCs

6730. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the oil companies have demanded for a fair and equitable mechanism for sharing of subsidy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the oil companies have rejected the formula proposed by the Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has evolved a Burden Sharing Mechanism since 2003-04 to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs is shared by all the stakeholders, in the following manner:-

- (i) Government through Oil Bonds/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.
- (iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.

Compensation of under-recoveries depends upon various factors including the price of petroleum in the international market and in the domestic market, changes in volume of consumption and ability of the oil companies to share it. Therefore, it is difficult to evolve a fixed formula for sharing of under-recovery under the Burden Sharing Mechanism. The Burden Sharing Formula is finalized by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Grievances of Employees

6731. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways are aware of the matters related to the grievances of railway employees;
- (b) if so, the details of grievances/demands received from various labour organizations of the Railways across the country including Bhopal Railway Division of West

Central Railway during the last year and the current year which are still pending; and

- (c) the steps taken/being taken to address such pending grievances?

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

[Translation]

Projects in madhya Pradesh

6732. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending railway projects including a rail-cum-road bridge at Shujalpur in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to expedite completion of the said projects to avoid further escalation of cost; and
- (d) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Presently, 6 new line, 5 gauge conversion and 8 doubling projects falling fully or partly in Madhya Pradesh are in various stages of progress. There is no sanctioned project of rail cum road bridge at Sujalpur.

- (b) For these projects, an outlay of Rs.374.50 crore has been proposed during 2012-13 and Rs.3025.89 crore is the anticipated expenditure upto March, 2012.

(c) Railways have huge throw-forward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. The projects are progressed as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non budgetary measures like Public-Private Partnership, funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries. To reduce delay on account of land availability, security issues, forestry clearances etc. meetings with State Government/ Central Government officials are held from time to time. Contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management and field units have been further empowered.

(d) The projects will be completed in the coming years as per availability of resources.

[English]

Installation of Hand-pumps

6733. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hand-pumps installed under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of hand-pumps installed under the programme has decreased during 2010-11 as compared to corresponding period of previous years;

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

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the said purpose during the said period. State-wise;

(e) whether the expenditure on installation of hand-pumps has increased during the said period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The number of Hand-pumps installed in the country during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), as reported by the states, on the Online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry is at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The details of the funds utilized by the states for installing the handpumps are given statement.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Handpumps installed from 2009-10 to 2011-12 (Expdn. In Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
		No	Expdn.	No	Expdn.	No	Expdn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	474	240.56	0	0.00	12	3701.50
2.	Bihar	39442	114939.53	42854	82114.34	28376	17507.77
3.	Chhattisgarh	25685	19105.56	21979	13716.17	34134	20330.34
4.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	24	35.52	40	37.05	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	2	24.91	1	178.75	8	286.13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	128	252.54	90	235.05	263	186.74
8.	Jammu And Kashmir	0	0.00	160	343.08	6	21.00
9.	Jharkhand	26650	10960.69	26928	11836.32	35642	17409.91
10.	Karnataka	8023	4477.97	8710	3387.32	1975	1359.89
11.	Kerala	2	27.00	1	1648.71	0	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18410	19275.43	40156	37079.05	32737	30768.44
13.	Maharashtra	945	5927.67	1881	2916.43	3758	3704.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Odisha		10883	6412.58	13243	8080.76	12699	8194.97
15. Punjab		418	1065.20	251	923.44	199	594.14
16. Rajasthan		4819	8117.20	8249	23487.37	6964	48881.75
17. Tamil Nadu		6	14.29	4	19.12	14	78.50
18. Uttar Pradesh		107346	36042.09	93831	35983.74	79231	83396.59
19. Uttarakhand		49	210.67	1	6.20	149	473.95
20. West Bengal		2529	1121.01	1173	898.85	1284	1106.98
21. Arunachal Pradesh		94	385.91	21	192.76	5	162.24
22. Assam		3576	1128.23	1673	1008.45	610	215.08
23. Manipur		1	12.33	22	176.78	40	168.26
24. Meghalaya		6	14.61	16	108.80	97	176.13
25. Mizoram		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26. Nagaland		0	0.00	2	37.51	1	218.00
27. Sikkim		0	0.00.	0	0.00	0	0.00
28. Tripura		161	34.67	322	126.85	1236	459.57
29. Andaman And Nicobar		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30. Chandigarh		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32. Daman and Diu		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
33. Delhi		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
34. Lakshadweep		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
35. Puducherry		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		249673	229826.17	261608	224542.90	239440	239401.95

Shut Down of Power Plants

6734. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many power plants in the country have been forced to shut down due to non-availability or shortage of gas supply;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for non-supply of gas to the power plants;

(c) whether these power plants have made requests to resume supply of adequate quantity of gas; 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. As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), at present no power plants in the country have been forced to shut down due to non-availability or shortage of gas supply except Silk Road

Sugar Pvt. Ltd. (35 MW) Co-gen power plant in Andhra Pradesh. However, the power generation of many gas based power projects has suffered due to shortage of gas supply and the plants are forced to operate at lower PLFs resulting in loss of generation. The persistent decline in production of Gas from RIL's KG D6 field has led to reduced availability of natural gas to power plants.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The power plants have made requests for the supply of adequate quantity of gas in order to operate the plants at a technically and commercially viable PLF.

Allocation of Gas to Private Sector

6735. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had made allotment of gas to the private sector on the condition that they would sell that gas to the fertilizer sector at a maximum of 7.7 dollars (inclusive of transportation and taxes);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this would lead to transfer of national wealth to private hands resulting in heavy losses to the exchequer;

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

(e) whether any proposal to allot gas to the fertilizer industry at the cost price is under consideration of the Government; and

(f) if so, the current status thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

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

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise, in view of (e) above.

E-Governance in Water Resources

6736. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of e-governance in water resources;

(b) the name of modules that are being used alongwith the names of respective user States; and

(c) the details of the role of the Centre in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources has been implementing e-Governance in the Ministry and all the organizations under its administrative control. Activities relating to Administration, Finance and Accounts are being discharged through the use of Information Technology. The Ministry and its various organizations have their websites disseminating water resources related information to the general public on various schemes under central and state sectors, information about various tender notices, vacancies, important audio/visuals, Annual Reports, Budget etc. The intranet of the Ministry (i.e. mowr.nic.in) is having modules like File Tracking System(FTS), e-VIP Reference System, Court Cases Monitoring System, etc. which are being used. The Central Ground Water Board has placed the last 5 years data on water level and water quality on public domain (URL:// www.cgwb.gov.in). A web based Ground Water Information System (GWIS) is also operational with relevant ground water related data/information. Latest flood forecasts during the monsoon season are also being uploaded on the website. The Ministry has developed a comprehensive Water Resource Information System (WRIS). The project "Generation of database and Implementation of Web Enabled WRIS in the country" short named as India WRIS WebGIS is being implemented as a joint venture with Indian Space Research Organization(ISRO), Department of Space, which is a 'Single Window' solution for comprehensive, authoritative and consistent data & information of India's water resources.

(b) This Ministry has implemented various software modules for the development of water resources under the Central Scheme *i.e.* Hydrology Project.

- (i) Ground Water Estimation and Management System (GEMS)
- (ii) Ground Water Information System (GWIS)
- (iii) Surface Water Data Entry Software (SWDES)
- (iv) Ground Water Data Entry Software (GWDES)
- (v) Hydrological Modelling System (HYMOS)
- (vi) Water Information System Data Online Management (WISDOM)
- (vii) Water Resources Information System (WRIS)

(viii) **Financial Monitoring and Reporting (FMR)**

The above software modules are being used by the States of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

Besides the above software modules, under the ongoing Hydrology Project Phase - II (HP-II), a web based Decision Support System Planning (DSSP) is being developed for integrated planning and management of water resources in selected river basins in the nine HP states. The Central Water Commission has also installed telemetry based automatic Real Time Data Aquisitive System (RTDAS) for hydrological data collection.

(c) The National Informatics Centre (NIC), Department of Electronics & Information Technology is the nodal organization for informatics development and networking in government, corporate and cooperative sectors for decision support.

NIC has been providing support to Central Water Commission to monitor reservoirs over the NICNET through its districts centres and has been monitoring the reservoir levels and storage capacity of reservoirs on a weekly/day-to-day basis over NICNET for the last more than 12 years.

[Translation]

Yard at Jalaur

6737. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal for construction of a yard at Jalaur in Rajasthan for granite loading;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented/completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Lease of Petrol Pumps

6738. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the Lease Termination Policy to terminate the lease of petrol pump sites;

(b) if so, the details of the said Lease Termination Policy;

(c) whether Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have implemented the said Lease Termination Policy and issued directions to all subordinate offices and all affected parties; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said policy 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The policy issued by the Government deal with various aspects such as, periodic identification and classification of RO sites as strategic and non-strategic in a transparent manner, the approach to be adopted for such sites depending on the validity of lease, renewal option, availability of local tenancy protection, pending court cases, commercial interest of the OMCs, etc.

(c) and (d) On the basis of this policy, public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) i.e. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) are to frame their own detailed guidelines. HPCL has framed its guidelines and the other two OMCs, viz. IOCL and BPCL are in the process of framing their respective guidelines.

Allocation of Land to Landless People

6739. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to allot 'Sawai Chak' land available with State Governments to the landless families belonging to Scheduled castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to provide access way to each and every farm for the farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes in future as the access way is not available for them to reach their farms at present; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (d) With a view to look into various issues related to land reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development vide Resolution dated 9.1.2008. The terms of reference of the Committee, *inter-alia*, include examination of land ceiling Programme in the country, distribution of government wasteland to the landless, distribution of Bhoodan land to the landless, access of the poor to the common property resources, issues related to homestead rights, etc. The Committee has submitted its report, and has made recommendations on various aspects of Land Reforms. The report of the Committee is to be placed before the "National Council for Land Reforms" constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister for its consideration and directions. However, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before these are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". Accordingly, the recommendations have been examined by the CoS and its Report has also been submitted to the Prime Minister's Office by the Cabinet Secretariat. The Report of the Committee is available on the website of the Department, i.e., www.dolr.nic.in.

Mobilising Resources for Raw Material

6740. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a provision for constitution of a committee for mobilising resources for raw material in foreign countries with the assistance from the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the names of departments for which the said committee are likely to work?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the 'Policy for Acquisition of Raw Material Assets abroad by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)', which *inter-alia* provides for constitution of a Coordinating Committee of Secretaries (CCoS). The proposals of CPSEs for acquisition of raw material assets abroad, which are beyond the powers of

the Boards of CPSEs and require a coordinated approach or budgetary support, would be considered by CCoS.

(c) The 'Policy for Acquisition of Raw Material Assets abroad by CPSEs' is applicable to CPSEs in Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors.

Land for Industries

6741. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the industrial land provided to industries/factories at cheaper rates by several State Governments are being used to earn money by selling/purchasing other residential plots;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details including Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to issue directions to State Governments to prevent such irregularities and take action against guilty persons; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of the State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 lays down certain criteria for acquisition of land for public purposes and for the companies. The Government has no information regarding industrial land provided to industries/factories at cheaper rates by several State Governments including Madhya Pradesh and being used to earn money by selling/purchasing other residential plots;

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has drafted the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill (LARR), 2011 to replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The aforesaid Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011. The Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural development by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha for examination and report. This Bill provides that no change from the purpose for which the land is originally sought to be acquired shall be allowed.

[English]

Salaries to Employees of PSUs

6742. SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether employees of Hindustan Cables Limited, Rupnarayanpur and Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Kakinada in West Bengal are not getting their monthly wages and salaries regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to regularize their monthly payment of wages and salaries?

The MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFULPATEL): (a) to (c) The production operation in Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), is suspended since February, 2003 and there is minimal revenue generation in the Company. Salary/wages & statutory dues of the employees of HCL up to 30.09.2011 have already been released.

Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL) with a unit in Kankinara in West Bengal, is being disinvested under THE TYRE CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (DISINVESTMENT OF OWNERSHIP) ACT, 2007 (No. 50 of 2007). TCIL has not manufactured Tyres during December, 2011 and January, 2012. The Company has manufactured tyres in February, 2012 and March 2012 for Rs. 9.00 lakh and Rs. 26.00 lakh respectively, which is very meager. TCIL has paid salaries to its employees till August, 2011.

Government of India have been periodically providing financial assistance as Non-Plan loan to sick/loss making PSUs under Department of Heavy Industry, which have not been able to pay salary/wages & statutory dues to its employees.

Cancellation of Power Equipment Orders

6743. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether certain power companies have cancelled equipment orders worth crores of rupees in the past few months leaving domestic equipment suppliers in distress;

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

(c) the impact of the decision of power companies on the financial position of domestic equipment suppliers;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith other steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide help to domestic equipment suppliers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes Madam, certain power companies/project developers have cancelled equipment orders in the past few months.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The country has been adding manufacturing capacities with huge investments in power equipment sector, both in BHEL as well as in private Sector.

In the current shrunken domestic power market scenario where very few orders have been finalized during 2011-12 by the power utilities/developers due to uncertainties mainly associated with fuel linkages/environment clearances/land and water availability, the cancellation of existing orders places additional strain on capacity utilization of the domestic equipment manufacturing companies, impacting growth & profitability.

(d) and (e) Department of Heavy Industry has been in touch with the stakeholders and the Departments concerned to encourage the domestic electrical equipment sector as also to provide a level playing field to them.

In order to facilitate large power generation capacity addition programme currently under implementation, indigenous manufacturing of supercritical power equipment is being encouraged. With a view to encouraging supercritical units, bulk orders for National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) have been approved by the Government. These bulk order have mandatory stipulation of pre-agreed Phased Domestic Manufacturing Programme (PMP).

Further, with a view to support indigenous manufacturers of thermal power plants based on

supercritical technology, Central Electricity Authority has advised Central/State sector power generating companies/

utilities to adopt PMP condition in the bids to be invited till October 2012 for super-critical boilers and turbine-generators.

Statement

Details of utility power projects along with reasons for cancellation of power equipment orders in the past few months

Utility/Project Developer	Power Project	BHEL Scope of work	Order value (Rs. Crore)	Order cancellation in Month/ Year	Reason for cancellation cited by the Utility/Project Developer
Pipavav Energy private Limited (PEPL)	2x600 MW Pipavav Thermal Power Station	Boiler and Turbine Generator package with C&I	2487	October 2011	Land acquisition issue
Ideal Energy Projects Limited (IEPL)	Unit #2 of 2x270 MW Bela Thermal Power Plant	Boiler & Turbine Generator package with Electrical equipment and C & I	664	November 2011	Environmental clearance and Coal linkage not received
Shrishti Infrastructure Development Company Limited (SIDCL)	2x270 MW IPP in West Bengal	Boiler and Turbine Generator package	1257.6	December 2011	Non-availability of required land for the project

Foreign Assistance to Rural Development Schemes

6744. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of development schemes are being implemented in rural areas with foreign assistance;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure proper utilization of the funds received as foreign assistance for such projects;

(d) whether many of the rural development and

poverty alleviation programmes were neglected or given low priority during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the reason therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement rural development schemes effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The development schemes implemented in rural areas with foreign assistance by this Ministry are as per enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) In order to ensure proper utilization of funds received as foreign assistance, periodic monitoring is carried out and meetings, including Performance Review Committee meetings, are held with States.

Statement

Sl.No.	Project's Name	State/Central	Donor Agency	Loan Amount
Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)				
1.	Rural Road Project-I (RRP-I)	Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh	World Bank	Rs. 2467.48 Crore
2.	Rural Road Project-II (RRP-II)	Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	World Bank	US\$ 1,706 million
3.	LN-2018-IND	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	Asian Development Bank	US\$ 368.00 million
4.	LN-2248-IND	Assam, Odisha, West Bengal	Asian Development Bank	US\$ 179.6 million
5.	LN-2414-IND	Odisha	Asian Development Bank	US\$ 38.00 million
6.	LN-2445-IND	Assam, West Bengal	Asian Development Bank	US\$ 130.00 million
7.	LN-2535-IND	Assam, Odisha, West Bengal	Asian Development Bank	US\$184.6 million
8.	LN-2651-IND	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal	Asian Development Bank	US\$ 222.2 million
Under National Rural Livelihoods Mission				
9.	National Rural Livelihood Project	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	World Bank	US\$ 1 Billion

*[Translation]***Maintenance of Rivers**

6745. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that as per a report by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), the ground water level in many urban cities has been depleting fast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether poor planning and carelessness have been blamed in the upkeep of the rivers in this report and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that the CSE reports sewage crisis in making in many urban cities; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) A report brought out recently by Centre for Science & Environment titled "Excreta matters" is based on survey of 71 cities in the country. The report indicates that out of 71 cities, 11 cities (15%) depend almost completely on ground water for public water supply. In some of the cities, ground water has been so heavily pumped up, but not recharged, that the sources are beginning to dry up.

(b) The report indicates that on an average, across the 40 cities the CGWB has monitored, there is a decline

of 0.6 metres per year, roughly 2 feet a year. Rates of decline in water levels during the period 1996-2006 in nine cities have been reported as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of City	Rate of decline in water level (m/year)
1.	South Delhi	3
2.	Jaipur	1.4
3.	Jabalpur	1.9
4.	Dewas	4.4
5.	Gwalior	1.8
6.	Gurgaon	2.6
7.	Faridabad	1.5
8.	Dharwad	1
9.	Alwar	1 to 1.5

(c) The report states: "Rivers are no longer rivers, but modern extensions to the drains and sewers that run over and under the cities and industrial belts". The report mentions "2007 data shows that of the total river length of 45,043 km in India, about 33 per cent is unfit for bathing or drinking. Of this, 14 per cent is severely polluted and 19 per cent moderately so." It further adds: "It is the lack of water in ecosystems that is making the task of pollution control even more difficult and expensive. Current Indian standards for sewage or waste discharge into water bodies assume the river will have water to assimilate waste. But with rivers losing water to dams and hydroelectric projects in its upper reaches and then to agriculture, industry and cities downstream, there is little ability left in ecosystems to assimilate, let alone clean".

(d) The report mentions: "The key problem is Indian cities do not have drainage to convey excreta to the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). It is expensive to build sewage drainage but even more expensive to maintain it. And city Governments will keep behind all plans to build more. Cities also find they can never repair enough. The end result is that where there is an STP, there is no waste to treat. All cities forget that the majority lives unconnected to underground drainage or lives in what is officially called unauthorized and illegal colonies. In this way the city forgets these areas generate sewage, which flows into open drains that crisscross the cityscape. But these are the very drains, flowing past legal colonies, in which the STP disposes off its expensively treated effluents. "

(e) The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies for creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal through central schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

[English]

Development of Heavy Industries

6746. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the mid term appraisal made for the current five year plan in regard to the development of heavy industries; and

(b) The steps being taken/proposed to be taken for the further development of heavy industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Current five year plan (12th Plan) has commenced *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2012. No mid term appraisal for the current plan has been made so far in regard to the development of heavy industries.

(b) (1) Promotion of Automotive Sector including National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIIP).

(2) Restructuring of CPSEs under Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) and Project Based Support to CPSEs/ Autonomous Bodies.

(3) Schemes for Enhancement of Competitiveness in Capital Goods Industry.

Gas Projects

6747. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some of the Gas projects/exploration sites/oil wells in the country are closed and require revival;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures proposed to be 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) Yes, Madam. Some of the Gas projects/exploration sites/oil wells in the country are suspended/closed/seek due to requirement of maintenance, repair and various other reasons.

(b) Details of seek/non-flowing oil wells at present in respect of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture Operators are as follows: -

ONGC	1061 (Onshore and Offshore)
OIL	NIL
Private/Joint Venture	126

(c) Companies adopt several corrective measures to revive sick wells, such as well workover/intervention, stimulation, installation of artificial lift systems, side-tracking of existing well etc.

[Translation]

Polavaram Project

6748. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has fixed 169.14 feet as the maximum water limit for backwater under the Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Project in Andhra Pradesh and whether the State Government has started construction according to 177.44 feet level;

(b) if so, whether it is violative of the award given by the Godavari Water Authority on 07.08.1978 fixing the said limit as 150 feet;

(c) if so, whether the Government has received objections from Odisha in this regard alongwith the request to stop the work on the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The proposal of Polavaram Project was accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) keeping the Full Reservoir Level (FRL)/Maximum Water Level (MWL) at 150 feet, based on the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (GWDT) Award, 1980.

As per the Back Water Studies carried out by Central Water Commission (CWC), the water level at Kunta (103.5 km upstream to Polavaram project) has been estimated as 168.94 feet for a discharge of 36 lakh cusec.

Based on the Planning of the Polavaram Project and the limited construction activities, there is no violation of GWDT, 1980 Award.

(c) Government of Odisha has filed a Suit and various Interlocutory Applications before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against Polavaram Project including the request to stop the work on the project. Further, Government of Odisha because of the apprehensions that there would be submergence in its territory, requested Union Government not to allow construction of the Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh until the suit filed by it was disposed of by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(d) Since, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had neither issued any stay order to stop the construction of the project nor given a verdict against the implementation of the project, Government of Orissa was informed that the project proposal of Polavaram project was accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources in its 95th meeting held on 20.01.2009 with one of the condition which states, " the State of Andhra Pradesh shall ensure that there is no submergence of any habitations or forest area in Odisha and Chhattisgarh as assured by them by constructing protective embankments with adequate drainage arrangements."

[English]

Encroachment of Government Land

6749. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to regulate

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total land which has been encroached as a result of construction of religious structures in major cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) Land and its management falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as

provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in the field of land reforms is only of an advisory and coordinating nature. Further, this Department is not administering any such policy which regulates the encroachment of Government land in major cities of the country in the name of erecting religious shrines or structures and no data is being maintained in this regard.

Creation of Rural Assets

6750. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create permanent rural assets to facilitate sustainable livelihoods to the unemployed in rural India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 was enacted with the primary objective of enhancing the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every rural household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. The Act is in operation with effect from 2.2.2006 and extends to all rural areas in the country. The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. Para IB of Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time, lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4(1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon.

Allocation of Gas

6751. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C-Series gas allocation had been done by authorities in contravention to the laid down rules and without the permission of Government to various customers;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the authorities/officials involved in the process of allocation;

(c) whether there is any plan to institute and conduct an enquiry in the said matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Gas Authority of India (GAIL) had allocated gas to private organizations from Panna-Mukta-Tapti (PMT) field without taking any marketing manager; and

(f) if so, whether it is within the rules laid down and approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam. C-Series gas has been allocated in accordance with the policy for "Pricing & Commercial utilization of Non-APM (Administrative Price Mechanism) gas produced by National Oil Companies (NOCs) from their nominated blocks".

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

(e) and (f) The allocation of gas from Panna-Mukta-Tapti (PMT) field is made by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) and GAIL, as a Government nominee, has been supplying PMT gas against the allocated quantities. GAIL has been charging Marketing Margin based on authorization from MoP&NG with effect from 01.04.2008.

Employees in Ministry of Rural Development

6752. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regular employees, grade-wise, in December, 2011 in the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry;

(b) the number of temporary employees, grade wise, in December, 2011 in the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry;

(c) the number and percentage of SCs and STs in 'a' and 'b' above, and

(d) the policy on reservation in employment of temporary employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Government employees on their initial appointment would be on probation for a specific period and are treated

as temporary employees till such time they are substantially appointed to the entry post on successful completion of the probation period. Hence these temporary Government employees are also regular employees from the date of initial recruitment in Government service. The number of employees in position as on 31.12.2011 in the Department of Rural Development is as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C
81	165	126

(c) The number of SC and ST employees in position and their percentage with reference to the incumbency position as on 31.12.2011 is as under:

Group	SC employees	Percentage (SC)	ST employees	Percentage (ST)
Group A	7	8.6%	8	9.9%
Group B	20	12.1%	7	4.2%
Group C	39	31%	11	8.7%

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development follows the policy on reservation as per instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time and there are no such separate guidelines on reservation for temporary Government servants.

[Translation]

Examination of proposals

6753. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it takes six months to one year for the Government to examine the proposals received from the State Governments;

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

(c) the reasons for taking such a long time in examining the proposals; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to examine the said proposals in lesser time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Madam, Ministry examined the complete proposals received

from State Governments and Union Territories for Central assistance under various programmes as per the time-line prescribed in programme guidelines.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Reducing Financial Burden

6754. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete scheme has been formulated to reduce the rising financial burden due to the import of petroleum in the country on the lines of China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement pooling system to reduce the said burden; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) India is importing more than 80% of its requirement of crude oil. The price of crude oil has generally been rising in the international market. However, several measures have been taken to accelerate hydrocarbons exploration and production activities to meet the increasing demand of fuel, which include the following:-

(i) Carving out more areas of exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy.

(ii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/ Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.

(iii) Acquisition of exploration acreages and producing properties overseas to bring in equity oil.

(iv) Substitution of oil through use of alternate/ non-conventional sources of energy such as Bio-Diesel, Ethanol-blended Petrol.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy

6755. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) favours or requires the acquisition of farms by cooperatives over individual farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any individual farmers have been refused assistance unless they applied with others as cooperatives;

(d) if not, the position in this regard; and

(e) the relevant details particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of the State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Department of Land Resources has not formulated any Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) which favors or requires the acquisition of farms by cooperatives over individual farmers.

(b) to (e) In view of the above, question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Bharat Nirman Yojana

6756. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has modified rules for general expansion for the Bharat Nirman Yojana but has not done so for the tribal areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to modify the rules for the tribal areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Two components of Bharat Nirman Programme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) pertaining to Ministry of Rural Development are being implemented in the rural areas of the country

including tribal areas. Under IAY, inclusive development in the tribal regions of the country is one of the main objectives and as per the guidelines, 60% of the funds are to be utilized for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and a maximum of 40% are utilized for non-SC/ST BPL rural households in the rural areas including tribal regions. Under PMGSY, the habitations with 500 persons and above (as per Census 2001) in tribal areas (Scheduled V) are eligible for being connected with an All-weather road as against the habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above (as per 2011 Census) in plain areas.

Water for Cattle

6757. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATERRESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any difficulty is being faced in making water available for the cattle in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government so far to ensure adequate supply of water for the cattle in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Due to limited availability of water, and growing demand of water due to increasing population, urbanisation and industrialization, India is facing water stress, which may also affect cattle in rural areas, especially in the summer season.

(c) The National Water Policy 2002 *inter alia* stipulates that adequate safe drinking water facilities should be provided to the entire population both in urban and in rural areas. Irrigation and multipurpose projects should invariably include a drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative source of drinking water. Drinking water needs of human beings and animals should be the first charge on any available water.

(d) The State Governments undertake measures for conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rainwater harnessing, artificial recharge to ground water etc., and implements various schemes *inter alia* for adequate supply of water for the

cattle in the rural areas. The Central Government supplements these efforts of the State government, both technically and financially, through various schemes like Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.

[English]

Drinking Water Supply

6758. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the people of Mango region and adjoining areas of Jamshedpur are suffering from lack of drinking water supply;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for laying of water pipeline on NH-33 passing through Mango and adjoining areas;

(c) the expected time by which the drinking water supply would resume in these areas; and

(d) the details of Government schemes or action plan for such areas to solve the water crisis in Mango region and adjoining areas of Jamshedpur?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAM KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has informed that Mango Urban Area is presently served by a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) of 5.5 Million Litres per Day (MLD) capacity. This is not sufficient for the present population of this area. A new WTP of 48 MLD is under construction which will serve this area.

(b) For laying of pipe line along NH-33 Drinking Water & Sanitation Department, Government of Jharkhand has submitted a formal proposal to the Road Construction Department for allowing road stretch for laying of pipeline.

(c) As per information given by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, six months is required to lay the pipeline along NH-33, after land, use permission is granted.

(d) Details of the Scheme are as under:

- i) Name of Scheme: - Mango Water Supply
- ii) Estimated cost: - 64.14 crores
- iii) WTP Capacity:- 48 MLD
- iv) Details of Elevated Storage Reservoir (ESR)
- 1st 25 lakhs liters

2nd 18 lakhs liters

3rd 11.5 lakhs liters

4th 10.5 lakhs liters

(v) Raw Water Rising Main (pipe) 4.2 kilometers

(vi) Clear Water Rising Main (pipe) 7.8 kilometers

(vii) Distribution Main 148.6 kilometers

Utilization of Grants to NIPER

6759: SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali has been receiving grants from the Union Government since 1998;

(b) if so, the details of the grants released for NIPER, Mohali during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the funds of NSPER, Mohali has been termed as 'purposeless';

(d) if so, whether most of the amount spent by the institute in the past few years is en wasteful and unwanted schemes;

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(f) the steps the Government proposed to take to fix responsibility on the financial affairs of NIPER?

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. National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali has been receiving grants since 1991-92.

(b) The Grants released to NIPER, Mohali during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Plan Grant	Non-Plan Grant
2009-10	24.65	20.92
2010-11	13.72	20.64
2011-12	17.84	24.77
2012-13	NIL	4.50

(c) to (f) NIPER, Mohali has informed that the reports issued by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (GAG) as Separate Audit Report, find no mention of the word 'purposeless'. However, in its Inspection Report for the year 2006-08, the word 'purposeless' was used by Accountant General (Audit), Punjab in one local para—"purposeless setting up of the Endowment Fund Rs. 22.17 crore." In the Review Committee meeting held with the officers of Accountant General (Audit), Punjab, the same para was settled.

Output From Kg D6

6760. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas-based power plants in the country including the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) are not being supplied adequate quantity of natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NTPC has decided to go slow gas based power units following decline in output from the Krishna Godavari (KG) D6 gas field;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The persistent decline in production of gas from RIL's KG D6 field has led to reduced availability of natural gas to power plants including NTPC. The details of KG D6 gas supply to power sector allottees during April, 2012 are annexed as statement.

(c) and (d) NTPC has identified expansion of its gas based projects at Kawas, Ganuhar, Kayamkulam, Anta, Auraiya, Dadri, Faridabad, and Badarpur. However, due to unavailability of additional domestic gas, NTPC has slowed down on expansion of these projects.

(e) Govt. has adopted a multi-pronged approach to increase availability of indigenous Natural Gas in the country. These include:-

- (i) Intensification of domestic Exploration & Production (E&P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds.
- (ii) Pursue new unconventional sources of gas such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale gas and Gas Hydrates.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Firm DCQ (MMSCMD)	Actual supply during April'12 (MMSCMD)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gautami Power	1.86	1.16
2.	Gujarat Paguthan	1.30	0.82
3.	GVK - Phase I	0.21	0.13
4.	GVK - Phase II	0.88	0.53
5.	Konaseema	1.78	1.1
6.	Lanco Kondapalli	0.36	0.23
7.	Maha Genco	1.20	0.76
8.	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.	0.25	0.16
9.	Torrent Sugem	3.31	2.09
10.	Torrent Vatva	0.37	0.23
11.	Vemagiri	1.48	0.94
12.	GSECL Dhuvaran	0.44	0.28
13.	GIPCL	0.09	0.06
14.	GSECL Uttran	1.45	0.92
15.	Essar Power	1.17	0.74
16.	GSEG Hz	0.01	0.01
17.	RGPPL	7.60	4.74
18.	Lanco Kondapalli Expansion	1.46	0.92
19.	NTPC Anta	1.01	0.6

1	2	3	4
20. NTPC Dadri		0.54	0.34
21. NTPC Auriya		0.26	0.16
22. NTPC Faridabad		0.49	0.31
23. RRVUNL		0.10	0.06
24. Tanir Bavi		0.88	0.56
25. NDPL		0.40	0.25
Total Power		28.90	18.10

Violation of Rules By IGL

6761. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) had violated the rules prescribed for supply of gas to private companies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not the reasons for which IGL forced the Surya Food and Agro Ltd. (Priya Gold) to sign new agreement for supply of gas at new rates;

(c) the reasons for not filing FIR against the said company as per the rules of IGL despite confession made by the defaulting company;

(d) the reasons for not issuing receipt of compensation paid by the said company; and

(e) the details of action being taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam. In absence of any APM/Indigenous gas allocation for industrial and commercial segment, Indraprastha Gas Ltd. (IGL) supplies only R-LNG to such customers at market determined terms and conditions/prices.

(b) As Surya Food and Agro Ltd. had agreed to its wrongful act of unauthorized withdrawal of gas in writing, the existing Gas Sale Agreement (GSA) was terminated by

IGL and new agreement was signed with the party with revised terms and conditions.

(c) and (e) IGL has closed the issue as Surya Food and Agro Ltd. had admitted its wrongful act in writing and had paid for the loss incurred by IGL due to unauthorized withdrawal of gas by it. Also as per GSA there was no requirement for carrying out any Civil/Criminal proceedings against the party in case of unmetered gas drawl/breach of contract.

(d) IGL had issued an invoice dated 30.11.2011 against the amount paid by the Surya Food and Agro Ltd.

Employees in Government-owned Companies

6762. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in Union Government owned companies in the country during the year 2010-11;

(b) the number of employees working in the managerial level and workmen category during . 2010-11, State-wise, company-wise;

(c) whether Government has framed rules to fix minimum wages to contract labourers engaged for various works in Government-owned companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11 that was laid in the Parliament on 22.3.2012, there were 14.44 lakh employees on the rolls of the Central Public Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.03.2011.

(b) Company-wise details of employees working at the managerial level and in the workman category alongwith the states where these CPSEs are registered are shown at enclosed statement, for the year 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Minimum wages to contract labourers in CPSEs are being paid as per the prescribed Government's guidelines/rules.

Statement*State-wise details of Managerial and Workmen as on 31.3.2011*

(Employees in Numbers)

No.	State-wise CPSEs	Managerial	
		Level	Workmen
1	2	3	4
	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant.Dev.Corp.Ltd.	27	1335
	ANDHRA PRADESH		
2.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	658	2239
3.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	257	852
4.	Electronics Corpn. Of India Ltd.	2712	1620
5.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	75	79
6.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	128	69
7.	Mishradhatu Nigam Ltd.	436	685
8.	Mjsj Coal Ltd.	14	8
9.	Nmdc Ltd.	1407	4721
10.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	5207	12622
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
11.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	4	39
	ASSAM		
12.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	5	70
13.	Brahmaputra Crackers & Polymer Ltd.	91	0
14.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	381	703
15.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	59	36
16.	Numaligarh Refinaryltd.	385	432
17.	Oil India Ltd.	1331	6747
	BIHAR		
18.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	109	751
19.	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd.	0	0
20.	Hpcl Biofuels Ltd.	76	337

1	2	3	4
	CHANDIGARH		
21.	Creda Hpcl Biofuel Ltd.	6	0
22.	Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Ltd.	0	0
	CHHATTISGARH		
23.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	148	942
24.	Nmdc-Cmdc Ltd.	0	0
25.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	3321	74688
	DELHI		
26.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	11	1672
27.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	0	0
28.	Air India Ltd.	6459	21626
29.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	322	326
30.	Airports Authority Of India Ltd.	6326	11917
31.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	13511	33237
32.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	6113	225522
33.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	78	0
34.	Cement Corpn. Of India Ltd.	114	876
35.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. Of India Ltd.	142	183
36.	Central Electronics Ltd.	245	392
37.	Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.	42	0
38.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	1394	4273
39.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	63	7
40.	Chhattishgarh Surguja Power Ltd.	0	0
41.	Coastal Karnataka Power Ltd.	0	0
42.	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Ltd.	0	0
43.	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	0	0
44.	Container Corporation Of India Ltd.	391	756
45.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. Of India Ltd.	144	11
46.	Dredging Corpn. Of India Ltd.	321	363
47.	Edcil (Lndia) Ltd.	53	32
48.	Engineers India Ltd.	3062	355

1	2	3	4
49.	Fertilizer Corpn. Of India Ltd.	30	3
50.	Food Corpn. Of India	5822	24806
51.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	16	17
52.	Gail (India) Ltd.	2905	973
53.	Gail Gas Ltd.	62	3
54.	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Company Ltd.	0	0
55.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. Of India Ltd.	73	73
56.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	17	6
57.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	3	1368
58.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	694	1869
59.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	157	274
60.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	484	2247
61.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	39	80
62.	Housing & Urban Dev, Corpn. Ltd.	677	316
63.	Hscc (India) Ltd.	147	17
64.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	49	1
65.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	369	1809
66.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	168	936
67.	Indian Railway Catering And Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	1131	803
68.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	7	12
69.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	104	26
70.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	2	3
71.	Ircon Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	3	4
72.	Ircon International Ltd.	1321	357
73.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	117	0
74.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	3	0
75.	M M T C Ltd.	584	1178
76.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	1183	42128
77.	National Backward Classes Finance & Devp. Co.	18	29
78.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	862	1479

1	2	3	4
79.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	1877	2719
80.	National Handicapped Finance & Devpt. Corpn.	14	19
81.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated.	52	0
82.	National Minorities Devp. & Finance Corpn.	17	16
83.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	510	3395
84.	National Research Development Corpn.	44	50
85.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Devpt. Corpn.	14	9
86.	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	36	45
87.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Devp. Corpn.	25	29
88.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	362	455
89.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	408	456
90.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	904	7574
91.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	169	1
92.	NTPC Hydro Ltd.	23	0
93.	NTPC Ltd.	12393	11411
94.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	52	1
95.	Nuclear Power Corpn. Of India Ltd.	5558	6291
96.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	24995	8278
97.	Ongc videsh Ltd.	233	0
98.	Odisha Integrated Power Ltd.	0	0
99.	PEC Ltd.	161	32
100.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	202	326
101.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	0	0
102.	Power Finance Corporation	312	53
103.	Power Grid Corporation Of India Ltd.	6390	2940
104.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	309	136
105.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	245	28
106.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	308	81
107.	Rec Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	218	0
108.	Rec Transmission Project Co. Ltd.	0	0
109.	Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	0	0

1	2	3	4
110.	Rites Ltd.	2646	488
111.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	399	292
112.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd.	0	0
113.	Security Printing & Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	451	13032
114.	State Farms Corporation Of India Ltd.	73	1688
115.	State Trading Corpn. Of India Ltd.	536	328
116.	Steel Authority Of India Ltd.	16070	95405
117.	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd.	0	0
118.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	373	472
119.	Wapcos Ltd.	388	126
	GOA		
120.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	491	1176
	HARYANA		
121.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	93	122
122.	NHPC Ltd.	4650	6694
	HIMACHAL PRADESH		
123.	SJVN Ltd.	914	966
	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
124.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	38	74
125.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	0	4
	Jharkhand		
126.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	2552	65382
127.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	2549	49736
128.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	811	2291
129.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	415	19
130.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	1861	908
131.	Mecon Ltd.	1620	203
132.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	8	40
133.	Uranium Corporation Of India Ltd.	467	4058
	KARNATAKA		
134.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	17	2

1	2	3	4
135.	Beml Ltd.	2757	9041
136.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	5503	5677
137.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	9640	24041
138.	HMT (International) Ltd.	52	7
139.	HMT Ltd.	381	1523
140.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	1140	2512
141.	HMT Watches Ltd.	285	1132
142.	ITI Ltd.	4819	5797
143.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	214	501
144.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	2	0
145.	Kiocl Ltd.	480	867
146.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	612	682
147.	STCL Ltd.	44	12
148.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	32	68
149.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	24	155
	KERALA		
150.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	102	91
151.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	474	1344
152.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	850	2116
153.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	257	652
154.	Hillifecare Ltd. Madhya Pradesh	457	1482
	MADHYA PRADESH		
155.	Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	33	24
156.	Nepa Ltd.	256	1043
157.	Nhdcltd.	302	246
158.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1710	14499
	MAHARAHASHTRA		
159.	Air India Charters Ltd.	0	0
160.	Bel Optronics Devices Ltd.	35	84
161.	Bharat Petro Resources JPDA.	0	0
162.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	28	(.)

1	2	3	4
163.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	4957	8880
164.	Cotton Corpn. Of India Ltd.	127	1054
165.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. Of India Ltd.	197	378
166.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	283	891
167.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	781	587
168.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	4939	6309
169.	Hotel Corpn. Of India Ltd.	983	400
170.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	14497	19608
171.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	862	1765
172.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	182	4473
173.	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	125	559
174.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	4918	703
175.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	0	0
176.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	286	1585
177.	Moil Ltd.	331	6336
178.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	165	30
179.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	47	57
180.	Rashtriya Chemicals And Fertilizers Ltd.	1543	2702
181.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	34	25
182.	Shipping Corporation Of India Ltd.	2835	480
183.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	2693	56350
	MANIPUR		
184.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	5	18
	MEGHALAYA		
185.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	9	101
186.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	976	1981
	NAGALAND		
187.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	30	240
	Odisha		
188.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1526	19899
189.	Mnh Shakti Ltd.	9	5

1	2	3	4
190.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	1884	5830
191.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	13	58
192.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corp. Ltd.	0	52
	PONDICHERRY		
193.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	14	
	RAJASTHAN		
194.	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (India) Ltd.	42	44
195.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	12	95
196.	Instrumentation Ltd.	881	476
197.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	75	116
198.	Rajasthan Electronics And Instruments Ltd.	138	93
199.	Sambhar Salts Ltd. Tamilnadu	412	88
200.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	278	138
201.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	808	965
202.	Ennore Port Ltd.	45	43
203.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	325	426
204.	Idpl (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	33	23
205.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	480	285
206.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	4258	13783
207.	Nlc Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	0	0
208.	Sethusamudram Corpn. Ltd.	5	16
209.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	6	23
	UTTAR PRADESH		
210.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. Of India	56	154
211.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	25	98
212.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	268	804
213.	British India Corporation Ltd.	217	1915
214.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	47	0
215.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	0	0
216.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	97	104
217.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	458	34
218.	Scooters India Ltd.	222	790
219.	Triveni Structural's Ltd.	28	112
	UTTARANCHAL		

1	2	3	4
220.	Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	62	64
221.	Thdc Ltd.	936	1261
	WEST BENGAL		
222.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	304	14803
223.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	655	835
224.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	1	0
225.	Bbj Construction Company Ltd.	50	49
226.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	125	564
227.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	20	7
228.	Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	86	310
229.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	4	0
230.	Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	42	1064
231.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	76	336
232.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	805	752
233.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	62	884
234.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	24	366
235.	Coal India Ltd.	455	3175
236.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2342	78786
237.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	1	0
238.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	769	3338
239.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	296	1845
240.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	770	4330
241.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	138	613
242.	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	222	281
243.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	16	43
244.	Jute Corpn. Of India Ltd.	107	815
245.	M S T C Ltd.	158	158
246.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	178	0
247.	Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd.	164	676
248.	Tyre Corporation Of India Ltd.	38	131
	Total	309798	1134595

Social Audit of MPLADS

6763. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning for social audits of MPLADS projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to implement or consider suggestions given by NABARD Consultancy Services (P) Ltd. (NABCONS) after social audit;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the progress made to ensure an efficient Management Information System (MIS) for MPLADS and updated regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE [MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) In addition to physical monitoring of a sample of works in selected districts, social audit of 15 sample works in the different sectors per district was also taken up by NABCONS in the 3rd & 4th phase of physical monitoring from the year 2009-10 and a total of 135 district were covered.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The observations of NABCONS with regard to implementation of the MPLAD Scheme, have been communicated to the respective District Authorities with the direction to take corrective action on irregularities.

(e) According to the MPLADS guidelines, the District Authority to required to ensure that details of the works sanctioned are entered in the input format and uploaded on the website of the MPLADS. Besides, the Ministry has conceived the proposal of integrated software of the MPLAD Scheme, in order to have information on the real time basis.

[Translation]

Farmers under MGNREGS

6764. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any provision for providing wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to farmers for working in their own fields;

(b) if so, the conditions laid down in this regard; and

(c) the amount of money paid under this head during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time lists the category of works which shall be included in the Schemes formulated by the State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act for giving effect to the provisions of the Act. As per the Amendment to Schedule I issued vide notification dated 4th May, 2012, the following activities on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the government of India or of small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, or the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006, have been included in the list of activities for focus in schemes formulated by States under section 4 of the Act:-

- (i) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;
- (ii) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermin-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (iii) livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- (iv) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (v) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (vi) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, solid and liquid waste management.

The above works shall be taken up subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- (i) the households shall have the job card; and
- (ii) the beneficiaries shall work on the project undertaken on their land or homestead.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred on above category of works reported by States/UTs from 2010-11 onwards are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State	Total Expenditure on works on individual land (Rs. in lakh)	
	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3
Andaman And Nicobar	0.0	22.8
Andhra Pradesh	16374.1	11143.9
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0
Assam	137.2	200.5
Bihar	185.2	68.8
Chhattisgarh	9215.7	8601.8
Goa	0.0	1.7
Gujarat	7066.4	3849.2
Haryana	20.8	89.5
Himachal Pradesh	1012.5	3093.2
Jammu And Kashmir	43.4	34.4
Jharkhand	7272.3	17685.3
Karnataka	8166.4	8894.1
Kerala	3581.1	4755.8
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	36487.5	48032.0
Maharashtra	608.5	24465.6
Manipur	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.6	0.4
Mizoram	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	43.3	0.0
Odisha	7267.7	3925.8
Puducherry	0.0	0.0
Punjab	3.7	0.0
Rajasthan	8583.6	20164.7
Sikkim	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	132.6	26.9
Tripura	441.6	561.8

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	9060.2	8101.8
Uttarakhand	175.0	117.4
West Bengal	4055.9	6575.5
Chandigarh	NR	NR
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR
Daman and Diu	NR	NR
Total	119935.4	170413.0

NR=Not Reported

[English]

Additional Allocation under NRDWP

6765. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States which have spent more than 60 per cent of funds released under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional funds to the States for spending more than 60 per cent of funds released under the programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the States which are to be allocated additional funds under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of the states which have spent more than 60 percent of funds released under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The allocation of additional funds to the states who have spent more than 60 percent of the available funds *i.e.* opening balance and releases under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is done on the request from the States and is based on the availability of savings, the capacity of the State to absorb additional funds and fulfil all conditions required of them for release.

(d) The allocation of additional funds to the States under the Programme are considered at the end of the financial year.

Statement*Opning Blance, Allocation, Release and Expenditure Under NRDWP*

(Amount Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10						2010-11						2011-12					
		O.B.	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Avail- able Bund	Exp- end.*	% Exp again- st release	O.B.	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Avail- able Bund	Exp- end.*	% Exp again- st release	O.B.	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Avail- able Bund	Exp- end.*	% Exp again- st release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.05	437.09	537.37	541.42	394.45	73.40	149.79	491.02	558.74	708.53	423.38	75.77	285.20	546.32	462.47	747.67	446.37	96.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.47	180.00	178.20	205.67	193.80	108.75	11.58	123.35	199.99	211.57	176.55	88.28	35.03	120.56	184.83	219.86	213.38	115.45
3.	Assam	4.85	301.60	323.50	328.35	269.34	83.26	59.02	449.64	487.48	546.50	480.55	98.58	65.94	435.58	522.44	588.38	468.49	89.67
4.	Bihar	668.94	372.21	186.11	855.05	279.36	150.11	578.10	341.46	170.73	748.83	425.91	249.46	322.92	374.98	330.02	652.94	367.30	111.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.59	116.01	128.22	155.81	104.06	81.16	56.36	130.27	122.01	178.37	97.77	80.13	82.13	143.57	139.06	221.19	141.12	101.48
6.	Goa	0.00	5.64	3.32	3.32	0.50	15.06	3.08	5.34	0.00	3.08	1.16	1.92	5.20	5.01	6.93	1.16	23.15	
7.	Gujarat	95.20	482.75	482.75	577.95	515.69	106.82	61.63	542.67	609.10	670.73	610.50	100.23	62.76	478.89	571.05	633.81	467.62	81.89
8.	Haryana	0.00	207.89	206.89	206.89	132.35	63.97	75.62	233.69	276.90	352.52	201.57	72.80	150.95	210.51	237.74	388.69	344.71	144.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.31	138.52	182.85	191.16	160.03	87.52	31.60	133.71	194.37	225.97	165.59	85.19	60.38	131.47	146.03	206.41	145.22	99.45
10.	J&K	239.56	447.74	402.51	642.07	383.49	95.27	258.66	449.22	468.91	727.57	506.52	108.02	221.05	436.21	420.42	641.47	394.91	93.93
11.	Jharkhand	61.49	149.29	111.34	172.83	86.04	77.27	90.07	165.93	129.95	220.02	128.19	98.65	91.83	162.52	148.17	240.00	169.84	114.63
12.	Karnataka	32.05	573.67	627.86	659.91	473.71	75.45	191.39	644.92	703.80	895.19	573.93	81.55	328.21	687.11	667.78	995.99	782.85	117.23
13.	Kerala	1.36	152.77	151.89	153.25	150.56	99.12	4.15	144.28	159.83	163.98	137.97	86.32	27.84	144.43	113.39	141.23	126.98	111.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35.85	367.66	379.66	415.51	354.30	93.32	58.95	399.04	388.33	447.28	324.94	83.68	122.34	371.97	292.78	415.12	339.59	115.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15. Maha- rashtra	204.24	652.43	647.81	852.05	625.59	96.57	232.44	733.27	718.42	950.86	713.48	99.31	237.06	728.35	718.35	955.41	642.79	89.48	
16. Manipur	16.70	61.60	38.57	55.27	30.17	78.21	25.22	54.61	52.77	77.99	69.27	131.27	8.72	53.39	47.60	56.32	47.03	98.80	
17. Megh- alaya	0.62	70.40	79.40	80.02	68.57	86.36	11.56	63.48	84.88	96.44	70.47	83.02	26.11	61.67	95.89	122.00	85.44	89.10	
18. Mizoram	17.43	50.40	55.26	72.69	51.11	92.49	21.38	46.00	61.58	82.96	58.02	94.22	24.94	39.67	38.83	63.77	54.03	139.14	
19. Nagaland	29.61	52.00	47.06	76.67	71.58	152.09	5.10	79.51	77.52	82.62	80.63	104.01	1.99	81.68	80.91	82.90	81.82	101.12	
20. Odisha	25.85	187.13	226.66	252.51	198.87	87.74	61.62	204.88	294.76	356.38	211.11	71.62	145.27	206.55	171.05	316.32	239.60	140.08	
21. Punjab	19.18	81.17	88.81	107.99	110.15	124.03	4.02	82.21	106.59	110.61	108.93	102.20	1.68	88.02	123.44	125.12	122.32	99.09	
22. Rajasthan	3.88	1036.46	1012.16	1016.04	671.29	66.32	348.43	1165.44	1099.48	1447.91	852.82	77.57	595.09	1083.57	1153.76	1748.85	1429.18	123.87	
23. Sikkim	16.33	21.60	20.60	36.93	28.98	140.68	6.67	26.24	23.20	29.87	19.51	84.09	10.35	28.10	69.19	79.54	24.49	35.40	
24. Tamil- nadu	57.24	320.43	317.95	375.19	370.44	116.51	5.93	316.91	393.53	399.46	303.41	77.10	96.05	330.04	429.55	525.60	287.60	66.95	
25. Tripura	18.92	62.40	77.40	96.32	77.35	99.94	19.18	57.17	74.66	93.84	67.20	90.01	27.53	56.20	83.86	111.39	108.39	129.25	
26. Uttar Pradesh	173.71	959.12	956.36	1130.07	967.38	101.15	189.78	899.12	848.68	1038.46	933.28	109.97	105.18	843.30	802.32	907.50	750.65	9s56	
27. Uttara- khand	42.77	126.16	124.90	167.67	67.24	53.84	103.92	139.39	136.41	240.33	55.44	40.64	184.89	136.54	75.57	260.46	118.72	157.10	
23. West Bengal	69.20	372.29	394.30	463.50	87.76	22.26	375.75	418.03	499.19	874.94	363.31	72.78	444.85	343.60	342.51	787.36	519.48	151.67	
29. A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1.01	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
30. D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
31. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
32. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	4.31	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
33. Lakshad- weep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
34. Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
35. Chandigarh				0.00				0.40		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Total	1902.40	7986.43	7989.72	9892.12	6924.16	86.66	3041.00	8550.00	8941.81	11982.81	8161.41	91.27	3768.21	8330.00	8474.02	12242.23	8921.08	105.28	

Ban on Companies by SEBI

6766. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies and their Directors on which Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had imposed ban, date-wise;

(b) the details along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of companies to which permission had been granted to restart their work along with the date of grant of the said permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being obtained from the SEBI (which is not under the administrative control of this Ministry) and will be laid on the Table of the House. According to the information furnished by SEBI, the organization bans companies.

International Cooperation

6767. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between India and Tunisia for promoting cooperation in the field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the countries have set up Joint Commission for implementation of the said MoU;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of times the said Joint Commission held meetings so far; and

(e) the time by which the said MoU will be operational?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A 'Cooperation Agreement in the Field of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises between the Government of the Republic of Tunisia and the Government of the Republic of India' was signed on 8/2/2007 in Tunis (Tunisia) in the broad areas of capacity building, joint actions to improve investments, survey & feasibility studies, partnership

projects, exhibitions & trade fairs, exchange of business missions, exchange of information, etc.

(c) and (d) Secretary, MSME is the Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee set up as per Article-5 of the said Agreement. The First Joint Committee Meeting was held on 8/4/2008 in New Delhi and the Second on 30/9/2009 & 1/10/2009 in Tunis.

(e) The said Agreement is already in operation.

Incentives to Doctors

6768. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the drug manufacturing companies induce doctors with various incentives to market their products;

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

(c) whether due to such incentivised schemes of these companies, doctors tend to prescribe expensive medicines to patients and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of recommendations received from the Parliamentary Committee on Health and Family Welfare against such practices of drug companies;

(e) whether the Government would contemplate to make it mandatory for drug companies to reveal on their websites their expenditure on doctors as United States has recently done by making "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act" and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government would contemplate to set up a body to regulate the functioning of these companies or by giving additional powers to the Medical Council of India; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the developments made by the Government 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 (g) There were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggested 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 was put up on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in for inviting the comments from all the stakeholders. The comments received were examined and draft UCPMP has been prepared and circulated to the pharma association for their comments.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have informed that the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare in its 45th Report on the "Issues Relating to Availability of Generic, Generic-branded and Branded Medicines, their Formulation and Therapeutic Efficacy and Effectiveness" has observed that despite there being a code of ethics in the Indian Medical Council Rules forbidding doctors from accepting any gift, hospitality, trips to foreign and domestic destinations etc. from healthcare industry, there is no let-up in this practice and the pharma companies continue to sponsor foreign trips of many doctors and shower with high value gifts to obliging prescribers who then prescribe costlier drugs as *quid pro quo*. Ultimately all these expenses get added up to the cost of drugs.

The issue has been a cause of serious concern for the government since the practice is not limited to private practitioners but has also crept deeply into the public health care delivery system being operated by the Government, which has increased the expenditure of the Government. The practice is also responsible for promotion of irrational use of medicines in the country which has very dangerous consequences in the long run. Aggrieved with the situation, the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 were amended by Medical Council of India (MCI) by notification dated 10.12.2009 by inserting a new Clause 6.8 which states that a medical practitioner shall not endorse any drug or product of the industry publically. The amendment provided for a number of do's and don'ts for medical practitioners in relation to their interaction with the Pharma companies and forbidding them from receiving gifts, hospitality etc. from them. In addition, the Ministry of Health

& Family Welfare has from time to time issued circulars/instructions to all Government hospitals, CGHS dispensaries as well as the State Governments to promote prescription of generic medicines by their doctors to the maximum extent possible.

Rainfed Area Development Authority

6769. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce companies to the rural sector through workshops under the Rainfed Area Development Authority; 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) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss of Interests in Fixed Deposits

6770. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, Punjab has fixed deposits of over Rs. 100 crores in Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the detailed break-up of the same;

(c) the details of the planned and non-planned funds that have been disbursed by the Government year-wise during each of the last three years to NIPER along with the justification of proper utilization of previous released funds, before disbursing fresh funds;

(d) whether the NIPER has incurred a loss of interest of approximately Rs. 47 lacs in fixed deposits;

(e) if so, whether the matter has been examined by the Government and the responsibility has been fixed in the matter;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of financial audits/objections conducted by various Government agencies and the department of Pharmaceuticals 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) National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, has informed that the Institute is having fixed deposits of Rs. 94.90 crores as per details given below:

(Rs. in crores)

1. Grants-in Aid Account	20.77
2. Endowment Fund Account	53.57
3. Project & Consultancy & Conf A/c	06.82
4. Endowment Chair Fund A/c	00.90
5. Welfare Fund A/c	00.10
6. Post Retire Medical facility fund	00.11
7. Gratuity, Leave & GPF/CPF/NPS Fund	12.63
Total	94.90

(c) The Grants released to NIPER, Mohali as per provisions of General Financial Rules issued by the Government during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Plan Grant	Non-Plan Grant
2009-10	24.65	20.92
2010-11	13.72	20.64
2011-12	17.84	24.77

(d) to (f) NIPER, Mohali has reported that the office of Accountant General (Audit), Punjab, issued a para in its inspection report with reference to loss of interest on fixed deposits. NIPER has explained the position to the Accountant General (Audit), Punjab.

(g) NIPER, Mohali has reported that the audit of the Institute has been conducted by Principal Auditor General, Punjab upto the year 2010-11. Various observations raised during the test audit by Principal Auditor General (Audit), Punjab form preliminary local paras to which NIPER submitted replies. Based on replies, certain paras were

dropped, and certain kept pending for examination during next audit. The position of test audit paras is given as under:

Year	No. of paras contained in Inspection reports	Paras dropped	Balance outstanding
2006-08	05	05	-
2008-09	04	03	01
2009-10	06	01	05
2010-11	07	—	07

[Translation]

Corporate Security Scheme

6771. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have prepared any corporate security scheme;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a Committee for recommending a Composite Security Plan in the year 2007. The above Committee consisted of officers from Railway Protection Force (RPF), Intelligence Bureau, Delhi Police, Central Industrial Security Force, National Security Guard and Railways. The terms of reference of the Committee included assessment of infrastructure, rolling stock and existing security arrangements in selected railway stations/establishment in the country and to carry a threat perception analysis and to suggest both short term and long term human resource management measures and technological solutions.

Based on the recommendation of the above Committee, 202 sensitive stations have been selected for upgradation of security surveillance mechanism. For this purpose, a seven member Committee has finalized an Integrated security System. The above system consists of four broad areas.

- (i) Internet Protocol based Close Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance system
- (ii) Access control
- (iii) Personal and baggage screening system
- (iv) Bomb Detection and Disposal System

The concept is to have multiple checking system starting from entry to the station premises and continuing till the boarding of the train. The above system is being installed at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 353 crore under Works Programme. Contract for installation of the system over 64 railway stations has already been awarded by 7 (Seven) zonal railways.

Water projects in Bodoland

6772. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any concrete initiatives to help complete the long pending major and minor irrigation projects within Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD) in Assam including the Champamoti and Dhansri major irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard and the year-wise details for the central funds allocated over the past five years;

(c) whether the Government has taken any concrete initiatives to help construct flood management projects on the rivers and tributaries within Bodoland Territorial Areas District in Assam (BTAD);

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard including the central funds proposed to be allocated for the projects; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the plan and

policy of the Government to ensure timely completion of the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution and funding of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments as per their own priorities. Government of India provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects and Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes.

Details of Central Assistance (CA) released under AIBP to ongoing Dhansiri irrigation project, Champamati irrigation project and Borolia Irrigation project of Assam during last five years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

A total of 231 Surface MI schemes (23 during 2008-09 and 208 during 2009-10) in Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) in Assam at an estimated cost of Rs. 462.752 crore have been included under AIBP upto March, 2012. State Government has reported that out of this, 48 MI schemes (20 out of 23 of 2008-09 and 28 out of 2009-10) have been completed upto March, 2012. Details of Central Assistance (CA) released under AIBP to Surface MI schemes is are given in the enclosed statement-II

(c) to (e) In order to assist the State Governments in Flood Management and erosion control, the Government of India setup Bralimaputra Board in 1980 for addressing the Flood and River Bank erosion problems in the North Eastern States including Assam.

The Government of India is providing financial assistance to States through plan scheme i.e. "Flood Management Programme". During XI Plan, four schemes under BTAD were assisted and total Rs.20.17 crore were released as per the details at enclosed statement.

Statement-I

Central Assistance (CA)/grant released under AIBP during last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major & Medium Irrigation Projects						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM						
1.	Dhansiri (V)	5.290	59.117	0.000	49.500	
2.	Champamati (VI)	0.000	0.000	12.004		40.500
3.	Borolia (A.P. 1978-80)	4.320	6.480	0.000		6.465

Statement-II

Grant released to the MI schemes of Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD) in Assam under AIBP during last Fiveyears

Sl. No.	No. of schemes included under AIBP	Year of inclusion under AIBP	Grant released (Rs. In crore)					Total
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	23	2008-09	N.A.	10.93	44.9898	0.0000	4.5062	60.426
2	208	2009-10	N.A.	N.A.	178.2000	0.0000	76.4938	254.6938
Total				10.9300	223.1898	0.0000	81.0000	315.1198

Statement-III

Financial Assistance provided under 'Flood Management Programme' to government of Assam for flood management works in BTAD

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme Code No.	Name of Scheme/ State	Location		Estimated Cost	Central Share (90%)	Funds Released by MOF during XI Plan (31.03.12)					Completion Status	
			River/ Tributary	District/ Taluka			07-08	08-09	09-10	2010-11	11-12		Total (29.02.12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	As-15	Improvement, strengthening and river training works along river Sonkosh at Dtanamari in Kokrajhar district of Assam.	Sankosh	Kokr-ajhar	670.85	603.77	0.00	139.95	417.43	41.74	4.52	603.64	Completed
2.	As-59	Anti-erosion measures	Nanoi	Udalguri	500.00	450.00	0.00	104.00	115.81	207.00	18.69	445.50	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		at Khalengduwar.											
3.	As-60	River training works at different reaches of Dhansiri river	Dhansiri	Udaiguri	496.81	447.13	0.00	103.50	114.97	206.00	22.61	447.08	Completed
4.	As-97	R/S and extension of Kokrajhar town protection dyke and Anti Erosion measures with development of amenities along bank line of Gaurang river, Kokrajhar district.	Gaurang	Kok-rajhar	1166.00	1049.00					521.00	521.00	
Total					2833.66	2549.89	0.00	347.45	848.21	454.74	566.82	2017.22	

[*Translation*]

**Sale of Drugs from Jan
Aushadhi Outlets**

6773. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:

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

the average value of annual sale of the drugs from the Jan Aushadhi outlets in the various States, 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): The average value of annual sale of Drugs from the Jan Aushadhi Outlets in the various States, State-wise, as such cannot be computed separately, since Jan Aushadhi Outlets were opened in different periods beginning from November, 2008 in each State. The overall month wise sale in the Jan Aushadhi Outlets as compiled based on the information made available by the Jan Aushadhi Outlets for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are enclosed as statement.

Statement

*Monthly sales at Jan Aushadhi Stores for the
period 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Month	Total sales (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	April, 2010	13,67,001
2.	May, 2010	15,75,971,
3.	June, 2010	14,46,879
4.	July, 2010	21,53,537
5.	August, 2010	23,25,311
6.	September, 2010	23,15,338
7.	October, 2010	18,79,680
8.	November, 2010	20,43,753
9.	December, 2010	20,70,114
10.	January, 2011	25,69,925

1	2	3
11.	February, 2011	23,21,050
12.	March, 2011	25,95,457
13.	April, 2011	16,52,462
14.	May, 2011	21,79,462
15.	June, 2011	23,66,643
16.	July, 2011	26,83,363
17.	August, 2011	22,92,815
18.	September, 2011	24,30,557
19.	October, 2011	24,92,545
20.	November, 2011	28,05,269
21.	December, 2011	28,45,513
22.	January, 2012	23,97,157
23.	February, 2012	19,78,476
24.	March, 2012	28,44,344

Funds For Bansagar Project

6774. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Bansagar project has been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of Government funds being spent in Bansagar project at present; and

(d) the area of land likely to be irrigated in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar after implementation of this project; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Construction of Bansagar Unit I Dam was started in 1978. The Bansagar Unit I Dam was completed in the year 2006 and the reservoir was impounded in 2006 monsoon. The Canal system of the project is being executed by the respective State Govt. in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(c) Total expenditure on Bansagar Unit I Dam up to December, 2011 was Rs. 1534.694 crores. An amount of Rs. 364.984 crore for Bansagar Unit I Dam (Madhya Pradesh) and Rs. 368.428 crore for Bansagar Unit II Canal (Madhya Pradesh) has been released as Central Assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) up to March, 2012.

(d) The following irrigation potential is proposed to be created :-

Annual Irrigation in
Madhya Pradesh : 2.49 lakh hectare.

Annual Irrigation in Uttar Pradesh : 1.5 lakh hectare

Annual Irrigation in Bihar : 0.94 lakh hectare

Reclamation of Land

6775. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of barren land in the country, State-wise;

(b) the area of land reclaimed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the amount sanctioned and expenditure incurred by the Government for barren land reclamation during this period, State-wise; and

(d) the sources of funds for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) As per 'Wastelands Atlas of India - 2011 prepared by NRSC, Hyderabad, the total waste lands in the country are estimated at 46.70 million hectare (ha). This includes 11.77 million hectare of unculturable barren/rocky/steep slopes/snow covered areas. The State-wise area of barren land, as per Wastelands Atlas of India - 2011, is at enclosed statement-I.

(b) to (d) The Department is not implementing any scheme specifically for the reclamation of barren land. However, the Department has been implementing three area development schemes viz., Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96 which have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from

26.02.2009 being implemented under the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The main aims of IWMP are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods and increasing the household incomes. Under the modified programme of IWMP, watershed projects are implemented on rainfed/ degraded lands in the country.

The details of State-wise central funds released and area covered under the DPAP, DDP & IWDP during last three years is at enclosed statement-II and details of State-wise projects sanctioned, area covered and central funds released under IWMP is at enclosed statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise area of barren land, as per
Wastelands Atlas of India - 2011*

(Area in million ha)

Sl.No.	State	Total Wastelands area in districts. Covered	Total Barren Lands (barren/rocky/ steep slopes/ snow covered areas)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.729	0.326
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.489	0.924
3.	Assam	0.845	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.96	0.010
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.148	0.072
6.	Goa	0.0489	0.005
7.	Gujarat	2.01	0.007
8.	Haryana	0.2145	0.010

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.235	1.732
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.544	6.378
11.	Jharkhand	1.102	0.029
12.	Karnataka	1.303	0.101
13.	Kerala	0.2445	0.029
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.0113	0.036
15.	Maharashtra	3.783	0.163
16.	Manipur	0.5648	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.4127	0.025
18.	Mizoram	0.4958	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.5266	0.000
20.	Odisha	1.6425	0.053
21.	Punjab	0.0936	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	8.493	0.456
23.	Sikkim	0.3273	0.319
24.	Tripura	0.0964	0.000
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.8721	0.027
26.	Uttaranchal	1.2859	1.025
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.9881	0.033
28.	West Bengal	0.1929	0.006
29.	Union Territories	0.0405	0.000
Total		46.70	11.77

Source: 'Wastelands Atlas of India - 2011 prepared by NRSC, Hyderabad

Statement-II

State-wise central funds released and area covered under the watershed programmes in the country during last three years

(Rs. in crore and Area in lakh ha)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	DPAP		DDP		IWDP	
		Central funds released	Area covered	Central funds released	Area covered	Central funds released	Area covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	2.38	30.47	0.68	49.90	0.91
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00			8.17	0.15
3.	Chhattisgarh	52.29	1.16			34.26	0.62
4.	Goa					0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	92.23	2.05	147.67	3.28	45.90	0.83
6.	Haryana			60.65	1.35	11.95	0.22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	29.58	0.66	13.73	0.31	43.69	0.79
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.79	0.44	36.61	0.81	17.80	0.32
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00			5.23	0.10
10.	Karnatka	112.81	2.51	73.44	1.63	60.02	1.09
11.	Kerala					10.18	0.19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	94.14	2.09			46.40	0.84
13.	Maharashtra	185.44	4.12			86.49	1.57
14.	Odisha	81.85	1.82			78.77	1.43
15.	Punjab					7.76	0.14
16.	Rajasthan	49.36	1.10	265.90	5.91	31.84	0.58
17.	Tamil Nadu	44.26	0.98			30.98	0.56
18.	Uttar Pradesh	39.20	0.87			57.46	1.04
19.	Uttarakhand	21.70	0.48			34.29	0.62
20.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00			9.36	0.17
21.	Arunachal Pradesh					69.18	1.26
22.	Assam					43.18	0.79
23.	Manipur					36.10	0.66
24.	Meghalaya					54.91	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. Mizoram						71.06	1.29
26. Nagaland						7.93	0.14
27. Sikkim						11.83	0.22
28. Tripura						0.39	0.01
Total		929.57	20.66	628.47	13.97	965.03	17.55

*DPAP is operational in 16 States, DDP is operational in 7 States and IWDP is operational in 28 States

Statement-III

State-wise projects sanctioned, area of the projects and central funds released under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) during last three years

(Rs. in crore and Area in lakh ha)

Sl.No.	State	No. of projects	Area	Central funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	454	1.961	311.42
2.	Bihar	40	0.192	3.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	181	0.792	126.44
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	430	2.134	372.67
6.	Haryana	47	0.179	11.63
7.	Himachal Pradesh	110	0.59	123.21
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	41	0.179	0
9.	Jharkhand	87	0.457	47.44
10.	Karnataka	362	1.587	279.37
11.	Kerala	41	0.224	21.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	326	1.834	265.32
13.	Maharashtra	828	3.541	654.6
14.	Odisha	195	1.066	172.77
15.	Punjab	33	0.155	14.18
16.	Rajasthan	604	3.484	645.72
17.	Tamil Nadu	168	0.842	93.90
18.	Uttar Pradesh	423	2.107	319.27

1	2	3	4	5
19. Uttarakhand		57	0.306	18.31
20. West Bengal		77	0.323	16.06
NE STATES				
21. Arunachal Pradesh		86	0.283	47.62
22. Assam		226	0.951	110.88
23. Manipur		60	0.298	25.70
24. Meghalaya		61	0.12	25.18
25. Mizoram		49	0.2	28.04
26. Nagaland		61	0.275	94.69
27. Sikkim		9	0.043	6.20
28. Tripura		31	0.09	28.78
Total		5087	24.213	3864.23

Irrigation in Haryana

6776. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of water required for irrigation in the State of Haryana at present;

(b) whether sufficient water is being supplied to the State of Haryana for irrigation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Irrigation Department, Haryana has informed that the quantum of water required for irrigation in the State of Haryana at present is 25.25 million acre feet.

(b) and (c) The Irrigation Department, Haryana has informed that sufficient water is not being supplied to the State of Haryana for irrigation due to less availability of surface water, depleting ground water level and non-receipt of Sutej Yamuna Link (SYL) water.

Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

6777. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to further empower the vigilance and monitoring committees set up at the district level for the schemes of the Rural Development Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is likely to consider setting up of a vigilance and monitoring committee at the district level for reviewing the functioning of the voluntary organisations receiving the central grants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Percentages of Mplads Fund Spent

6778. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of percentage of MP LAD funds spent for the construction of buildings, roads, tanks, public

markets and other permanent structures, by each of the MPs during the last three years; and

(b) the details of percentage of MPLAD fund spent by each of the MPs for the purchase of computers for educational institutions, installation of electronic toilets, high mast lamp, X-ray machine and dialysis machines to hospitals and ambulances etc.?

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) Works-wise percentage of funds spent by MPs is not maintained in the Ministry. However, as per information uploaded by the nodal district authorities of the MPs on Work Monitoring System, the Sector-wise cost of works sanctioned during the 15th Lok Sabha period in the country is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Sector	Total cost of works sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Animal Care	420
2.	Drinking Water Facility	13920
3.	Education	17450
4.	Electricity Facility	6595
5.	Health And Family Welfare	4065
6.	Irrigation	1961
7.	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	229
8.	Other Public Facilities	46356
9.	Roads, Pathways And Bridges	58649
10.	Sanitation And Public Health	5475
11.	Sports	2292

[*Translation*]

Technological Entrepreneurship Development Programme

6779. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government had introduced a

scheme named 'Technological Entrepreneurship Development Programme' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the term of the scheme was just three years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is proposed to increase the term of the scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) 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) Yes Madam, the Government had introduced a scheme called 'Technopreneur Promotion Programme' (TePP).

(b) 'Technopreneur Promotion Programme (TePP)' was launched in August, 1998 under the Ministry of Science & Technology as a novel programme to extend financial support to individual innovators for converting their innovative ideas into working prototypes/models. It was jointly operated by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) of the Department of Science & Technology (DST) till April, 2008 and independently by DSIR thereafter. The TePP programme aims to tap the vast innovative potential of the citizens of India. The support is provided in two distinct phases, viz. the innovation incubation phase, where a maximum support of Rs. 15 lakhs is available and the enterprise incubation phase, where 50% of the project cost is supported, up to a limit of Rs. 45 lakhs.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The scheme is proposed to be continued in the 12th five year plan under a new plan scheme, with an enlarged scope of supporting technology based start-up companies in incubators and MSME clusters besides individual innovators.

(g) Does not arise.

National Council for Land Reforms

6780. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether "National Council for Land Reforms" has been set up during the year 2007 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether no meeting of the said council has been held so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether around one-third population of the country is landless; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) National Council for Land Reforms was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 9th January, 2008 to lay down broad guidelines of policy recommendations on agrarian relations and land reforms based on the recommendations of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations & the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms".

The composition of the council is as under:-

Prime Minister	Chairman
(A) Govt. of India/Ministers	
(i) Minister of Rural Development	Member
(ii) Minister for Agriculture	Member
(iii) Minister for Environment & Forests	Member
(iv) Minister for Panchayati Raj	Member
(v) Minister for Tribal Affairs	Member
(vi) Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment	Member
(vii) Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission	Member
(B) Chief Minister of States	
(i) Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh	Member
(ii) Chief Minister, Bihar	Member
(iii) Chief Minister, Karnataka	Member

(iv) Chief Minister, Kerala	Member
(v) Chief Minister, Maharashtra	Member
(vi) Chief Minister, Odisha	Member
(vii) Chief Minister, Rajasthan	Member
(viii) Chief Minister, Tripura	Member
(ix) Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh	Member
(x) Chief Minister, West Bengal	Member

(C) Other Members

(i) Dr. Bina Agrwal	Member
(ii) Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao	Member
(iii) Dr. G.K. Chadha	Member
(iv) Shri P.V. Rajgopal	Member
(v) Shri. S.R. Sankaran	Member
(vi) Dr. S.S. Johal	Member
(vii) Prof. V.S. Vyas	Member
(viii) Shri Walter Fernandes	Member
Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development	Member Secretary

(c) and (d) The first meeting of the Council is yet to be held.

(e) and (f) Statement giving proportion of landless households in the country is enclosed.

Statement

Statement of proportion of landless households in the country

State	Percentage of landless households *
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	14.3
Assam	8.1
Bihar	7.6
Gujarat	13.6
Haryana	9.2

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	15.0
Jammu and Kashmir	3.3
Karnataka	14.1
Kerala	4.8
Madhya Pradesh ²	12.1
Maharashtra	17.7
Odisha	9.6
Punjab	4.6
Rajasthan	5.7
Tamil Nadu	16.6
Uttar Pradesh ³	3.8
West Bengal	6.2
All India	10.0

*As per National Sample Survey Organization 2003

¹Includes Jharkhand ²Includes Chhattisgarh ³Includes Uttarakhand

Outsourcing of Work by BHEL

6781. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has outsourced its work to other companies in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of benefit accrued to BHEL for outsourcing the said work; and

(d) the details of amount paid to other industries by BHEL during the last three years including the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) BHEL Unit/Divisions located in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh viz. Bhopal Unit, Jhansi Unit, Power Sector - northern Region Noida, Project

Engineering management division, Noida, Heavy Equipment Repair Plant, Varanasi and Insulator Plant, Jagdishpur have been outsourcing/sub-contracting certain works to other companies & ancillaries.

Such work is outsourced for Non-BHEL equipment/low technology activities and Non-core areas besides the erection and civil works to the benefit of the company.

The benefits to BHEL *inter-alia* include better utilization of the available resources/facilities with focus on core areas/activities, financial prudence and effective project management.

(d) The details of amount paid to other industries all over India by BHEL during last three years under the head "Erection and Engineering expenses: payment to subcontractors" is as follows:

Year	Amount (Rs. Crore)
2009-10:	2,919.58
2010-11:	3,321.62
2011-12 (Provisional):	3,794.61

Identification Of Water Resources

6782. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has consulted geologists to formulate schemes to manage the supply of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of effective schemes proposed to be implemented in the near future to identify the water resources as per the future requirement of increasing population?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Water supply schemes based on ground water are formulated in consultation with Central/State Ground Water Board which employ Hydrogeologists.

(c) Water being a State subject, the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and

implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. Rural Water Supply Schemes are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. During the XII Plan, the Ministry of Water Resources proposes to take up aquifer mapping with a view to determining the geometry of aquifers and the quantity of water available for various uses.

[English]

Addition of Coaches

6783. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of shortage of coaches to the local trains running between Miraj-Hubli in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are allocating extra coaches to the trains running between Miraj-Hubli; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Taking into account the unfulfilled demands for introduction of more local trains and need for augmentation of existing train services to cater to the need of increasing passenger traffic, there is a shortage of coaches on every zone including South Western Railway. However, there is no shortage of coaches for scheduled services for the present, including the local trains running between Miraj-Hubli in Karnataka.

Allotment of coaches is done keeping in view the requirements of all Zonal Railways and availability of coaching stock from Production Units.

Further attachment of coaches in trains including trains running between Miraj and Hubli is an ongoing process and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

Contamination of Ground Water

6784. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arsenic contamination of ground water from Yamuna floodplains in Delhi is several times more than the permissible limit and the reason for this contamination is fly ash and other residue from Delhi

thermal power plants at Rajghat and Indraprastha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to reduce the contamination of Yamuna water?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) A news article titled "Arsenic contamination five times above limit in Yamuna floodplains" published in The Indian Express on April 23, 2012, based on a study conducted by Department of Geology, Delhi University, states that "arsenic contamination of ground water from Yamuna floodplains in Delhi is several times the permissible limit and the prime culprit for this poisoning is fly ash and other residue from Delhi's thermal power plants". The article mentions that concentration of upto 180 ppb was found in the 120 water samples collected from Yamuna floodplains and the study has established that the source of contamination is fly ash and slurry from coal based thermal power plants.

As per analyses of ground water samples collected by Central Ground Water Board from Yamuna flood plains during the period 2003-2011, arsenic in excess of the permissible limit of 50 ppb as prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (IS 10500; 2004) has been reported from one hand pump in Geeta Colony and three handpumps in NaglaRajpura near MayurVihar Phase I on the eastern bank of river Yamuna. The arsenic concentration varies from 135 ppb to 213 ppb.

The Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), Department of Environment, govt. of Delhi has informed that Indraprastha Power Station has been closed w.e.f. 30.12.2009. Director (Tech), Indraprastha Power Generation Company Ltd. & Pragati Power Corporation Ltd. has written to the Member Secretary, DPCC on the issue of early retirement of Rajghat Power House.

To reduce the contamination of Yamuna water, Delhi Jal Board has proposed a general sewerage arrangement consisting of Laying of Interceptor sewer in a 59 km long stretch along three major drains viz. Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara to intercept sewage flowing from subsidiary small drains and convey it to the nearest Sewage Treatment Plants to ensure that only treated sewage is discharged.

Delhi Jal Board has also initiated preparation of Delhi Sewerage Master Plan 2031. After preparation of Draft Master Plan, process of laying of sewerage system in unsewered areas of Delhi will be taken up.

*[Translation]***Booking of Goods/Parcels**

6785. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway checking squad has found unbooked parcels during checking in the trains as well as regarding corrupt practices in booking of goods for transportation;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years including the current year, zone-wise;

(c) whether any fine has been levied in the cases of unbooked commercial parcels in the trains;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the said period, year-wise and zone-wise;

(e) the action taken against the railway staff for committing such malpractices in the said cases; and

(f) the details of the measures being taken to check the transportation of the unbooked commercial parcels in the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. During the checks conducted by ticket checking staff, some cases of carrying of unbooked luggage have been detected and during the checks conducted by Vigilance squads, over loading and mis-declaration of goods and parcels have been detected.

(b) to (d) The number of unbooked luggage cases detected and amount realised from unbooked luggage cases during the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto March, 2012) zone-wise are annexed as statement-I. During the checks conducted by Vigilance, over loading has been detected in goods and parcels, and cases of mis-declaration of goods have also come to notice and the Traffic under-charges including penalty realized in these cases are annexed as statement-II.

(e) The delinquent staff, identified are taken up under Railways (Discipline & Appeal) Rules.

(f) Regular and surprise checks are conducted against unbooked luggage in trains and surprise weighments are carried out to detect overloading in goods and parcels. Surprise checks are also conducted to detect the cases of mis-declaration of goods/parcels. Deterrent penalty of charging the overweight at the rate of six times the luggage charges is levied for unbooked luggage detected in trains. In the cases of overloading or mis-declaration of goods and parcels also, deterrent penalty is levied.

Statement-I

The details of number of unbooked luggage cases detected and amount realised from unbooked luggage cases, during the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto March, 2012) are as under:

Railway	Number of unbooked luggage cases detected (in lakh)				Amount realised from unbooked luggage cases, (in crores)			
	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
Central	3.68	3.83	3.85	1.98	4.63	4.80	4.72	2.79
Eastern	9.27	9.52	10.92	11.17	5.65	5.90	7.19	7.31
East Central	2.37	2.87	3.31	3.83	1.32	1.60	1.82	2.13
East Coast	2.36	2.46	2.31	1.61	1.04	1.16	1.14	0.85
Northern	12.55	13.69	14.45	14.41	7.25	8.37	9.28	9.32
North Central	0.51	0.54	0.42	0.23	0.68	0.64	0.61	0.43
North Eastern	0.69	0.77	0.73	0.91	0.36	0.41	0.38	0.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northeast Frontier	0.58	0.58	0.61	0.63	0.54	0.54	0.59	0.59
North Western	0.66	0.86	0.91	0.81	0.48	0.62	0.70	0.62
Southern	2.84	2.84	2.35	1.92	4.02	3.76	3.62	3.19
South Central	16.78	17.14	11.31	8.43	12.10	12.95	11.43	9.74
South Eastern	7.44	7.39	7.68	7.42	3.48	3.55	3.77	3.68
South East Central	4.36	4.77	5.05	5.29	2.16	2.59	2.73	2.93
South Western	2.87	2.87	2.68	2.31	2.46	2.54	2.51	2.26
Western	4.81	4.89	4.60	4.28	3.66	3.83	3.71	3.59
West Central	0.96	0.85	0.68	0.72	1.09	1.08	0.88	0.78
Total	72.73	75.87	71.86	65.95	50.92	54.34	55.08	50.70

Statement-II

During the checks conducted by vigilance, over loading has been detected in goods and parcels. Some cases of mis-declaration of goods have also come to notice. Traffic under-charges including penalty have been realized to the extent as given below:

Railways	Goods (in Rs.)			Parcel (in Rs.)		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	207932	1175803	8528556	830692	1236078	4042494
Eastern	107138723	112971079	119551167	2396133	1663461	3178938
Northern	118453810	59911965	81838891	6020083	11809124	2911380
N.E.	611150	3943866	2499552	504286	1753508	1294132
N.F.	5269690	13606366	13227066	401755	2591968	1350372
Southern	773208	3828406	10850547	1800211	2186447	2160348
S.C.	12957684	5300213	9872698	718753	302341	680496
S.E.	46542156	24437116	187373954	1705369	2276960	3654224
Western	13398511	109094464	37155314	85699	981683	1104056
E.C. Rly.	87846459	1777127	10381935	1268572	633340	2670687
N.W.Rly.	10824550	9026739	16052919	155231	461073	752205
N.C.R.	16644141	4913967	9500671	436111	330893	658392
WCR	8290004	20444012	11237758	3416	879498	3230560
S.E.C.R.	77316114	27826192	18168062	155270	190082	52300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E.Co.R.	44143457	72437868	86501320	61159	191310	514434
S.W.R.	34630149	22336245	23552238	326427	269502	452068
Rly. Bd.	0	0	0	453892	737088	521441
Gr. Total	585047738	493031428	646292648	17323059	28494356	29228527

[English]

Water Supply Schemes in Hilly Areas

6786. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any water supply schemes for rural habitation in the mountain areas in which habitation sizes are less than 100; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. Rural Water Supply Schemes are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee

Limitation of Statistical Methods of IMD

6787. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the limitations of the present statistical methods used by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) to forecast monsoon; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to develop a state of the art model in this regard?

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

(b) Suite of statistical models used for seasonal prediction of monsoon rainfall are not able to successfully assess the extreme variability of rainfall leading to large scale drought/flood due to poorly represented treatment of non-linear response/feedback of various earth system components such as ocean-atmospheric interactions, cryosphere and geosphere etc. that have direct bearing on the enhancement/reduction of rainfall over Indian sub-continent.

Commissioning of the high performance computing (HPC) system has provided opportunity to implement coupled ocean-atmospheric models in India for seasonal scale predictions and assimilate satellite radiance data in to the global/regional forecast systems and to enhance the spatial resolution of the global forecast systems from about 50km grid scale to about 22km grid scale for the medium range forecast predictions.

Efforts are being organized under the National Monsoon Mission initiative to develop a most representative and advanced dynamical model framework for India for forecasting monsoon rainfall and its variability in various space and time scales by involving all relevant/leading organizations and research institutes of India and abroad.

[Translation]

Social, Economic and Educational Progress

6788. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government on the basis of a report has observed that the population of minority dominated districts of the country is lagging behind the national average on the front of social, economic, and educational progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether efforts are being made to bring it at par with national average;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made for the development of minorities particularly in the minority dominated backward districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Government has identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) having a substantial minority population, which are relatively backward and falling behind the national average in terms of socio-economic and basic amenities indicators based on population figures and the backwardness parameters from Census, 2001.

(c) to (e) The efforts are being made to bring these MCDs at par with national average through a special area development programme *i.e.* Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs launched during 11th Five Year Plan. The Programme aims to address the development deficits in these MCDs. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 3780 crore for MsDP for 11th Five Year Plan, projects worth Rs. 3733.90 (central share) have been approved by the Ministry. Besides this, PM's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities covers various important flagship programmes of various Ministries/ Departments which provide benefit to these minority areas as admissible under these schemes either through separate earmarking or through specific monitoring of resource flow.

[English]

Length of Railway Line

6789. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of railway lines in the country, narrow/metre/broad - gauge-wise, zone-wise as on date *vis-a-vis* at the time of independence;

(b) the total length of railway lines laid in the country since independence, decade-wise, zone/State-wise; and

(c) the total length of railway lines proposed to be laid during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in the country, zone/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) As on 31st March, 1948, the total railway lines in terms of route kilometres was 54,693 kilometres comprising 25,170 kilometres broad gauge, 24,153 kilometres metre gauge and 5,370 kilometres narrow gauge lines.

Data in regard to Zone-wise comparison between the two periods viz. 1947-48 and 2010-11 is not available as prior to reorganisation. Railways were mainly managed/ owned by princely States, Companies and District Boards. However, Zone-wise length of route kilometres as on 31st March, 2011 (latest available) is as under:-

S.No.	Railways	B.G.	M.G.	N.G.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central	3606.86	0.00	298.61	3905.47
2.	Eastern	2302.68	0.00	132.53	2435.21
3.	East Central	3217.19	438.31	0.00	3655.50
4.	East Coast	2646.40	0.00	0.00	2646.40
5.	Northern	6696.28	11.27	260.85	6968.40
6.	North Central	2850.78	11.48	288.59	3150.85
7.	North Eastern	2349.60	1371.14	0.00	3720.74
8.	Northeast Frontier	2496.90	1323.64	87.48	3908.02
9.	North Western	4297.28	1166.50	0.00	5463.78
10.	Southern	4203.86	898.26	0.00	5102.12

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. South Central		5634.06	175.93	0.00	5809.99
12. South Eastern		2631.61	0.00	0.00	2631.61
13. South East Central		1743.97	0.00	711.01	2454.98
14. South Western		3176.50	0.00	0.00	3176.50
15. Western		4343.90	1412.39	684.06	6440.35
16. West Central		2964.84	0.00	0.00	2964.84
17. Metro Railway		25.14	0.00	0.00	25.14
Grand Total		55187.85	6808.92	2463.13	64459.90

(b) The decade-wise total length of railway lines laid during various Plan periods from 1951 to 2012 is as under:-

1 st decade 1951-1961	4,582 kilometres
2 nd decade 1961-1971	10,368 kilometres
3 rd decade 1971-1980	2,042 kilometres

4 th decade 1980-1991	5,644 kilometres
5 th decade 1991-2002	12,812 kilometres
6 th decade 2002-2012	16,794 kilometres

State-wise details of railway lines laid during the above period is not maintained by the railways. Zone-wise details of new lines laid during XI Plan (2007-08 - 2011-12) period is available and is furnished below:-

Sl.No.	Zonal Railway	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central	0	18	0	112	8	138
2.	Eastern	46	0	5	134	63	248
3.	East Central	0	74	76	36	77	263
4.	East Coast	0	21	0	0	47	68
5.	Northern	16	59	74	93	35	277
6.	North Central	60	5	0	35	123	223
7.	North Eastern	0	17	5	0	20	42
8.	Northeast Frontier	20	113	0	37	114	284
9.	North Western	0	0	0	31	15	46
10.	Southern	0	0	10	61	54	125
11.	South Central	0	50	0	124	132	306
12.	South Eastern	0	0	25	0	0	25
13.	South East Central	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. South Western		14	0	63	16	18	111
15. Western		0	0	0	0	0	0
16. West Central		0	0	0	30	22	52
Total		156	357	258	709	728	2208

(c) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, following new line construction has been envisaged:-

- (1) Eastern & Western Dedicated Freight Corridor - 3,388 route kilometres
- (2) New Lines - 2,202 route kilometres

Selection of Star Colleges

6790. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will te Minster of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for selection of a Star College under the College Scheme in the country;
- (b) the details of Star Colleges selected so far, State-wise; and
- (c) the grants given to such Colleges during each of the last three years and the current year; State- wise?

THE MINISTER IN O F STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The criteria for selection of a Star College under the College Scheme in the country is as below:

1. The Colleges which are included under Section 2(f)/12(B) of UGC Act 1956.
2. Private colleges are not eligible.
3. College should have completed minimum 10 years in offering UG courses in the specified subjects.

4. Minimum 4-5 UG courses in basic life science such as botany, zoology, applied life science, microbiology, physiology/biochemistry, biotechnology etc. and 1-2 applied course/PG diploma courses or minimum two honours course in any discipline of life sciences at undergraduate level.
5. About 5-6 permanent faculty in each science department and minimum 3 faculty with Ph.D.
6. Basic infrastructure and facilities in laboratories and library

If the colleges do not qualify for stringent criteria for selection as Star College, they can be supported under strengthening of colleges component.

Criteria for selection of colleges under strengthening component

1. Rural/tribal, Women college
2. State wise distribution (basis of area, population density, no. of colleges) / special preference to NE/ Jammu and Kashmir / Andaman and Nicobar
3. No. of regular faculty per department (qualification relax)

The performance of the colleges will be evaluated after the period of 3 years for consideration of Star College status.

(b) and (c) None of the colleges have been accorded Star College status. List of colleges supported under strengthening component of Star College Scheme and the details of grants given during last three years and current year are as below :

Sl.No.	Name and Location of College	Grants (in lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	University Arts & Science College, Warangal	16.0	-	-
2.	Nizam College, Hyderabad	11.0	-	-
ASSAM				
3.	Goalpara College, Goalpara	-	7.42	-
4.	Karimganj College, Karimganj	-	42.0	-
5.	Darrang College, Tezpur	-	-	6.0
6.	B. Borooah College, Guwahati	-	-	24.0
CHANDIGARH				
7.	DAV College	11.0	-	-
8.	Goswami Ganesh Dutta Sanatam Dharma College	36.0	16.0	-
DELHI				
9.	Gargi College	21.0	9.7	9.19
10.	Maitreyi College	16.0	8.0	-
11.	Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Sciences	-	28.0	7.56
12.	Daulat Ram College	-	28.0	-
13.	Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Khalsa College	-	28.0	-
14.	Miranda House	-	35.0	-
15.	Ramjas College	-	28.0	-
16.	Sri Venkateswara College	-	-	42.0
GUJARAT				
17.	St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad	31.0	-	-
18.	Shree Manibhai Virani & Smt. Navalben Virani Science College, Rajkot	16.0	8.0	7.04
19.	M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad	42.0	-	10.72
HARYANA				
20.	KVA DAV College for Women, Karnal	-	-	42.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
21.	Government College, Bilaspur	16.0	-	-
22.	Government College Dharamshala, Kangra	-	16.0	-

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Vallabh Government College, Mandi	42.0	-	-
24.	St. Bede's College, Shimla	-	42.0	-
JAMMU AND KASHMIR				
25.	College of Vet. Sciences & Animal Husbandry, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Srinagar	26.0	10.22	-
26.	Government Degree College, Udhampur	-	-	42.0
KARNATAKA				
27.	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	-	35.0	-
28.	Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni College, Bangalore	-	-	42.0
29.	JSS College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Mysore	-	-	36.0
MAHARASHTRA				
30.	Government Vidarbha Institute of Science and Humanities, Amravati	6.0	-	-
31.	Vidya Pratishthan's Arts Science & Commerce College, Baramati	42.0	-	12.0
32.	S.S.V.P.S's L.K. Dr. P.R. Ghogrey Science College, Dhule	28.0	-	8.0
33.	Padmashri Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Ahmednagar	-	49.0	12.25
34.	K.C.E. Society's Moolji Jaitha College, Jalgaon	-	25.0	31.0
35.	Ramnarain Ruia College, Mumbai	-	-	42.0
36.	St. Xavier's College, Mumbai	-	-	36.0
MANIPUR				
37.	Imphal College, Manipur	-	-	4.0
MEGHALAYA				
39.	St. Anthony's College, Shillong	-	-	-
39.	St. Edmund's College, Shillong	-	12.0	-
40.	Lady Keane College, Shillong	-	9.86	-
MIZORAM				
41.	Pachhunga University College, Aizawl	-	-	24.0
ODISHA				
42.	Khallikote College, Berhampur	16.0	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
PUNJAB				
43.	Kamla Nehru College for Women, Phagwara	16.0	8.00	-
44.	Government Mohindra College, Patiala	21.0	-	9.93
45.	S. Government College of Science Education & Research, Jagraon	16.0	8.0	8.0
46.	DAV College, Amritsar	21.0	10.0	-
47.	Khalsa College, Amritsar	16.0	7.24	-
48.	DAV College, Jalandhar	26.0	-	10.67
49.	Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jalandhar	-	25.0	10.0
50.	Doaba College, Jalandhar	-	-	30.0
RAJASTHAN				
51.	Dungar College, Bikaner	-	14.0	-
TAMIL NADU				
52.	Madras Christian College, Chennai	16.0	8.0	-
53.	Stella Maris College, Chennai	16.0	7.81	-
54.	PSG College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore	16.0	8.0	-
55.	Loyola College, Chennai	28.0	7.72	-
56.	Lady Doak College, Madurai	35.0	10.0	-
57.	Thiagarajar College, Madurai	28.0	7.485	-
58.	Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli	28.0	-	-
59.	Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli	-	14.0	-
60.	Ethiraj College, Chennai	-	28.0	-
UTTAR PRADESH				
61.	Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi	-	28.0	7.57
62.	St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur	-	-	24.0
WEST BENGAL				
63.	Vidyasagar College, Kolkata	1.0	1.855	-
64.	Presidency College, Kolkata	21.0	9.0	5.0
65.	Maulana Azad College, Kolkata	-	-	35.0

[Translation]

Accidents in Mumbai Suburban Train Service

6791. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of accidents in local trains, which is termed as life-line of Mumbai has been increasing;

(b) if so, the total number of accidents of local trains during each of the last three years and the number of persons killed or injured in these accidents;

(c) whether the Railways have proposed to take certain steps to prevent these accidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The number of consequential train accidents involving suburban local trains in the Mumbai area during 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the number of persons who lost their lives and suffered injuries, is given below:

Year	Number of Consequential Train Accidents	Number of persons lost their lives	Number of persons who suffered Injuries
2009-10	7	2	20
2010-11	1	0	0
2011-12	1	0	1

(c) and (d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Steps being taken to prevent accidents in the Mumbai suburban area include Auxiliary Warning System (AWS) in EMU trains so that Motormen maintain speed as per aspect indicated in the signal, ensuring improvement in signal visibility, proper supervision at work sites, counseling of motormen, inspection by supervisors/officers including night inspections and surprise checks, etc.

Fire in Refineries

6792. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA :
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE :

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

(a) the details of incidents of fire in various refineries of the country during the last three years, refinery-wise;

(b) the details of damage caused therefrom, refinery-wise;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to enquire into the causes of the accident;

(d) if so, the details of the report and recommendations of the said Committee; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the compliance of safety norms by the refineries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of major fire incidents in the public sector refineries of the country and damage caused therefrom during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Government has not constituted any committee to enquire into the causes of the above accidents in the refineries. The concerned company carries out detailed investigations into such incidents and takes measures to prevent their recurrence. Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), a technical body under Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) entrusted with the task of overseeing safety of oil installations across the country, also investigates such incidents and recommends measures to avoid their recurrence.

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

(e) OISD conducts periodic safety inspections to check the implementation of safety measures and recommends measures for enhancing safety in the refineries. The gaps in the safety system, if any, are identified by the Audit team which are then discussed with the top management group of the concerned company, wherein a time bound plan for their liquidation is emphasized. The companies prepare action taken report and submit it to OISD, who in turn monitors the implementation process.

Statement

Details of major fire incidents and damage caused in various PSU refineries in the country during last 3 years

Year : 2009-10 : Total No. of Fire Incidents : 2

Sl. No.	Company	Location	Date of Incident	Details of Damage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Digboi Refinery	13.05.2009	Fire in Coker unit. Financial Loss : Rs.4.85 crores.
2.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Mangalore Refinery	05.06.2009	Fire in hydrogen unit. Financial Loss : Rs.2.9 crores.

Year : 2010-11 : Total No. of Fire Incidents : 2

1.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Mathura Refinery	09.12.2010	Flash fire during dressing of electrical cable.
2.	Indian Oil Corporation	Gujarat Refinery	22.06.2010	Financial Loss : Nil Fire at Karachiya borrow pit Financial Loss : Rs.0.29 crores.

Year 2011-12 : Total No. of Fire Incidents :6

1.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Guwahati Refinery	10.01.2012	Fire in slop tank due overheating of tank material Financial Loss : Rs.2.58 crores.
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Gujarat Refinery	29.08.201	Flash Fire in HT Switch Gear of AU-5/DHDS Financial Loss: Rs.1.20 crores
3.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai Refinery	1.07.2011	Heat exchanger leak due to thermal shock

1	2	3	4	5
				Financial Loss : Rs.2.22 crores.
4.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Mangalore Refinery	18.10.201	Fire from paint while carrying out gas cutting job on crude storage tank.
				Financial Loss : Nil.
5.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Mangalore Refinery	21.01.2012	Explosion while carrying out hot job in OWS (SRU) system. Financial Loss: Rs.0.20 crores.
6.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Manali Refinery	22.09.201	Fire in hydrocracker unit due to stop check valve gland leak of Recycle Gas Compressor. Financial Loss : Rs.4.50 crores.

*[English]***National Projects**

6793. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to give only one project as national project to every State irrespective of its size and the second project would be given only after completion of the first project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The criteria for selection of a new project as National Project is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The criteria for selection of National Project is as under:

- (a) International projects where usage of water in India is required by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.
- (b) Inter-State projects which are dragging on due to non-resolution of Inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs, rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river interlinking projects.
- (c) Intra-State projects with additional potential of more than 2,00,000 hectare (ha) and with no dispute regarding sharing of water and where hydrology is established.

*[Translation]***Allotment of Houses under IAY**

6794. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information about such cases where persons already having houses have been allotted a house under the Indira A was Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years,

State-wise;

(c) the provisions for taking action against the persons getting a house under Indira Awas Yojana despite already possessing a house; and

(d) the number of times the said provisions were violated during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Once the funds under Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme are allocated and released in accordance with the pre-determined criteria, implementation of the scheme lies with the States/UTs. Accordingly, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities/deficiencies in the implementation of the Scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UTs for necessary action. In case the complaints are received from VIPs or found to be of serious nature, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of the Ministry are asked to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the State Government concerned are instructed to take appropriate corrective measures. The State-wise details of the complaints in respect of allotment of IAY houses to non-eligible persons brought to the notice of the Ministry during the last three years and action taken thereon are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

List of complaints on irregularities under Indira Awaas Yojana and action taken report thereon

1. Bihar

- (a) A complaint was received from Shri Ramnath Raman, Block Pramukh on 10/2/10 alleging a large scale of irregularities in the implementation of IAY committed by the Block officials in various Gram Panchayats of Block-Jandaha, District-Vaishali, Bihar by allotting the IAY houses out of turn, and also to non-BPL persons, by allotting IAY houses to more than one member of the same family, giving IAY benefit twice to one beneficiary, allotting houses to the govt. officials, transferring of IAY funds of one Panchyat to other Panchyat, taking bribe etc.

Action Taken: The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 19/2/2010 for taking necessary action.

- (b) A complaint was received from Shri Shashibhushan Hazari, MLA on 14/12/2010 regarding misuse of IAY grants in his constituency 78-Kusheshwasthan Purvi, Bihar

Action Taken: The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 15/2/2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

2. Uttar Pradesh

- (a) A complaint was received from applicants, Shri Mahesh and others, District- Badaun, Uttar Pradesh through PMO on 12/2/10 regarding large scale of Corruption and misappropriation of funds in the implementation of IAY committed by the district official, BDO, leaders by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible families after talking bribe, involvement of middlemen etc. in Kadarchowk, Block of district- Badaun, Uttar Pradesh.

Action Taken: A copy of the compliant was sent to the Govt. of U.P. on 19/02/2010 for taking necessary action as per IAY Guidelines.

- (b) A complaint was received on 1/12/2011 from Shri Girija Shankar, Parsuram and others, Resident of Village- Jaitikheda, Block-Kherabad, District-Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh alleging irregularities in the implementation of the scheme by allotting the IAY houses to ineligible persons.

Action Taken: The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 2/2/2012 for taking necessary action as per IAY Guidelines.

- (c) A complaint was received on 24/1/12 from Shri Jishan, Sachin & others, Resident of Village- Chandpur Mazbata, Block-Namota, District- Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of the scheme by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken: The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 6/3/ 2012 for taking necessary action as per IAY Guidelines.

3. Punjab

- (a) A complaint dated 30/9/2011 was received from Shri. Sandeep Kumar, regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons in Mansa District of Punjab.

Action Taken: The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Punjab to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

4. Jammu and Kashmir

- (a) A complaint was received on 6/7/2011 from Shri Bashir Ahmad Bhat, District Chief Organizer, Congress Sewa Dal, Districty- Kulgam, Jammu and Kashmir regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-deserving 1 persons.

Action Taken: The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir on 5/8/ 2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY Guidelines.

[English]

Assistance to NRLM

6795. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has signed a credit agreement for the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is one of the world's largest poverty reduction initiatives, aiming to reach three fifty million people with a huge outlay;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which this help to scale up our battle against poverty across the country;

(e) the States where the above project is being implemented;

(f) the status of this project in Odisha State; and

(g) the extent to which it will create a positive impact to control poverty in backward States?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Government of India has signed an agreement with ID A/World Bank in July 2011, for loan of an amount of US \$ 1 billion for National Rural Llivelihood Project (NRLP) which will be supporting implementation of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). NRLP will invest

intensively to support implementation of NRLM in 100 districts and 400 blocks of 13 poverty concentration states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu).

(c) and (d) NRLM would ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. It has set out with an agenda to reach out, mobilize and support 7.0 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) households across the country into their self-managed SHGs and their federal institutions and livelihoods collectives. NRLM provides for creation of a dedicated and sensitive support structure manned by professionals for supporting social mobilisation and institution building and providing long term hand holding support to the institutions of the poor till they become self sufficient.

(e) NRLM would be implemented all over India except for Delhi and Chandigarh.

(f) The State of Odisha has complied with the conditions for transition to NRLM i.e. it has set up the State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM), appointed a full time Chief Executive Officer (CEO), recruited the core team for State Project Management Unit (SPMU) and has submitted its Annual Action Plan (AAP) to the Centre.

(g) Keeping in view large scale experiences of a few State Government programs implemented in a mission mode and the large experiences of N.G.Os in many states in implementing similar rural livelihoods projects, it is expected that NRLM will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation and livelihoods enhancement in the country within the next 8 to 10 years.

[*Translation*]

Construction of ROB/RUB

6796. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI KODIKUNNII. SURESH:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have proposals for construction of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) at Jugsalai railway crossing (Jamshedpur) in Jharkhand, Rail Under Bridge (RUB) at crossing near Thakazhi railway station in Kerala,

a ROB near Sahibabad railway station in Uttar Pradesh and a ROB on Sadulpur-Pilani state highway near Sadulpur railway station in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in execution of the said projects; and

(d) the; time by which these are likely to be commenced and the time frame stipulated for each such case?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A proposal for construction of a ROB (Road Over Bridge) in lieu of level crossing No. 141 at km. 251/3-5 between Tatanagar-Adityapur Railway Stations has been received, it will be processed for sanction during next Supplementary/Regular Works Programme.

No proposals for the rail under bridge at crossing near Thakazhi railway station, ROBs near Sahibabad railway station and Sadulpur railway station have been received from State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Research, Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO)

6797. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of engineers and staff in the Research, Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) alongwith the annual operating cost of entire RDSO;

(b) the cost of technology transfer from foreign countries in regard to diesel and electric locomotives, bogies for locomotives/wagons, other related components etc.;

(c) whether the Railways have been buying such technology from foreign countries at huge cost despite having large strength of engineers and staff in RDSO and a huge operating cost thereon; and

(d) If so, details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

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

of engineers and other staff in Research, Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO) is 1100 and 1325 respectively. The operating cost of entire RDSO for the year 2011-12 was Rs.13.51 Cr.

(b) During the last five years, no contract for Transfer of Technology(ToT) for diesel/electric locomotives with a foreign country has been signed. However, during this period, contract for Transfer of Technology(ToT) has been signed for heavy haul track friendly bogies (32.5/25 tonne axle load) for broad gauge wagons with a foreign company at a cost of US\$ 3.5M. No financial commitment has been made towards ToT as yet.

(c) No, Madam,

(d) Does not arise.

Inspire Programme

6798. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of Science and Technology be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Programme initiated by the Government and the number of research fellows identified under the Programme;

(b) whether the said Programme is likely to be extended for the research fellows doing post doctoral research abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) was approved by Government of India for implementation through Department of Science & Technology to promote science and attract talents for pursuing career in research. The scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 31st December, 2008.

The basic objective of INSPIRE is to attract talents and motivate them for studying science from an early age and pursuing career in research and help to build the required critical human resource pool for strengthening and expanding the S & T and R & D base in the country. It is a program with a long term foresight.

The program has three components *i.e.*, (i) Scheme for early Attraction of Talent (SEATS) for Science, (ii) Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) and (iii) Assured

Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC) covering an age-group of 10-32 years of students.

The INSPIRE Fellowship for pursuing doctoral research is the first component of "Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC)" scheme of the INSPIRE program. This component was initiated in January 2010 and during the last two years of implementation, 1417 Fellowships have been awarded for pursuing doctoral research at the various Universities/Institutes and Laboratories in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. This has already been extended for researchers doing post-doctoral activities. INSPIRE Faculty Award, which is the second component of the 'Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC)' scheme of INSPIRE Program, provides opportunity to the students of Indian origin including NRI/PIO status, who are within 32 years of age and completed their doctoral research from any recognized University/academic institution in any part of the World. Each INSPIRE Faculty Awardee receives an amount of Rs. 80,000 per month with an annual increment of 3.3% along with Rs. 7 lakh per year as Research Grant for 5 years. This component was initiated in July, 2011 and during one year of its operation, a total 74 INSPIRE Faculty Awards were offered. Out of this, 14 candidates were from abroad pursuing their doctoral as well as post-doctoral activities.

Revival of Closed Fertilizer Manufacturing Units.

6799. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the closed fertilizer manufacturing units are likely to be revived by natural gas only; and

(b) if so, the sources from where the natural gas is likely to be supplied to these plants and the time by which the gas pipelines for the same is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Except Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) - Talcher, (which is proposed to be revived based on Coal gasification technology) all other closed fertilizer manufacturing units are likely to be revived by Natural Gas only.

(b) The status of pipeline connectivity to closed urea manufacturing units is under:

S.No. Closed units	Pipeline Status
1. *HFCL-Durgapur	JHPL*** : Durgapur to Bokaro Tap-off: Trunk line completion 2014
2. HFCL-Baruni	JHPL : To be completed by 2015
3. HFCL-Haldia	JHPL: To be completed by 2014.
4. FCI-Ramagundam	KG Basin: schedule not yet firm
5. **FCI-Talcher	Not Applicable
6. FCI-Sindri	JHPL: October2014
7. FCI -Korba	NA
8. FCI-Gorakhpur	JHPL: Bokaro Tap off to Phulpur:2015

*HFCL - Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited.

**FCI - Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited.

***JHPL - Jagdishpur-Halida Pipeline.

Lok Adalats

6800. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR :
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) the number of cases taken up and resolved by Lok Adalats in different States during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases still pending with Lok Adalats during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the compensation awarded by Lok Adalats during the said period;

(d) whether due to large number of pending cases in the courts, the system of calling Lok Adalat only once in the year could be revised to have it more than once in a year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) A statement-I showing the number of cases settled in Lok Adalats in different States during each of the three calendar years viz. 2009, 2010 and 2011, State-wise is enclosed.

(b) Cases do not remain pending in the Lok Adalats. If the pending cases are not settled, they are sent back to the court. If the pre-litigative disputes are not settled in the Lok Adalat, the parties are advised to take the remedy in the court of law.

(c) Statement showing the compensation awarded by Lok Adalats in respect of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (MACT) cases during each of the last three calendar years viz. 2009, 2010 and 2011, State-wise is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Lok Adalats are not being conducted once in a year. This is a continuous process and Lok Adalats are organised on need-based, approach. However, in order to reduce the pendency in courts, the legal services institutions under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987organise mega Lok Adalats where a large number of cases pending in courts are taken up for settlement.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases (including MACT Cases) settled		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,25,615	97,109	95,926
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	992	811	-

1	2	3	4	5
3. Assam		25,767	42,578	3,864
4. Bihar		78,055	94,664	61,221
5. Chhattisgarh		7,277	10,118	6,663
6. Goa		236	321	181
7. Gujarat		5,45,495	4,33,350	3,65,012
8. Haryana		67,909	50,762	50,587
9. Himachal Pradesh		2,531	3,062	9,507
10. Jammu and Kashmir		16,254	15,369	13,474
11. Jharkhand		9,405	9,076	39,631
12. Karnataka		1,19,560	1,43,210	2,13,015
13. Kerala		26,015	24,415	25,026
14. Madhya Pradesh		2,30,056	8,21,872	14,07,820
15. Maharashtra		1,01,510	1,19,958	4,57,425
16. Manipur		79	201	84
17. Meghalaya		189	26	450
18. Mizoram		113	54	49
19. Nagaland		139	88	-
20. Odisha		1,32,030	2,12,148	2,37,042
21. Punjab		47,172	67,152	78,524
22. Rajasthan		75,774	75,179	2,56,427
23. Sikkim		383	409	677
24. Tamil Nadu		50,811	39,033	79,714
25. Tripura		4,304	5,199	7,813
26. Uttar Pradesh		4,84,416	4,71,218	4,52,316
27. Uttarakhand		13,110	81,575	44,673
28. West Bengal		39,955	34,329	28,473
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		13	-	2,659

1	2	3	4	5
30.	U.T. Chandigarh	21,815	48,972	32,459
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	741	173
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	22,131	1,45,244	1,54,314
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	97
35.	Puducherry	1,426	5,700	10,092

Statement-II

Sl.No.	State	Compensation awarded in Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) Cases		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84,17,44,026	1,05,68,82,544	1,26,88,70,527
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,00,000	-	-
3.	Assam	9,47,10,575	12,88,99,936	4,22,99,900
4.	Bihar	9,51,86,832,	8,55,80,309	4,67,50,361
5.	Chhattisgarh	11,84,28,837	7,34,56,722	16,16,89,821
6.	Goa	99,58,000	91,84,089	13,60,000
7.	Gujarat	54,72,58,838	66,36,56,987	1,01,26,37,295
8.	Haryana	22,24,29,382	16,62,66,442	16,53,84,600
9.	Himachal Pradesh	84,79,247	1,16,32,446	1,04,66,030
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,42,99,777	12,57,82,269	12,06,83,780
11.	Jharkhand	3,41,79,459	5,47,30,230	5,05,21,118
12.	Karnataka	55,85,51,000	44,03,36,630	48,04,35,821
13.	Kerala	47,19,69,901	40,62,43,649	55,81,15,285
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,37,14,42,794	1,11,69,89,466	3,20,02,53,224
15.	Maharashtra	55,51,43,528	54,19,33,621	1,29,74,66,240
16.	Manipur	50,38,000	2,73,87,000	69,28,000
17.	Meghalaya	22,33,000	59,10,000	1,01,64,413

1	2	3	4	5
18. Mizoram		-	-	-
19. Nagaland		85,30,615	2,21,43,608	-
20. Odisha		17,49,45,541	34,15,83,999	43,97,22,776
21. Punjab		2,82,45,385	5,76,89,762	7,19,89,443
22. Rajasthan		23,99,08,770	34,32,90,290	1,06,10,56,656
23. Sikkim		1,20,000	-	-
24. Tamil Nadu		69,75,86,119	1,03,79,19,657	1,76,14,23,620
25. Tripura		57,09,640	84,91,742	1,37,62,800
26. Uttar Pradesh		29,53,67,788	30,78,34,921	30,41,33,171
27. Uttarakhand		1,61,47,119	9,18,48,544	9,22,12,734
28. West Bengal		20,07,72,652	19,97,80,765	23,97,55,111
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-	25,02,000
30. U.T. Chandigarh		28,05,29,237	17,02,35,631	8,13,97,191
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1,60,000	-
32. Daman and Diu		-	-	4,98,000
33. Delhi		12,25,76,674	10,858,86,146	14,59,38,106
34. Lakshadweep		-	-	-
35. Puducherry		2,52,57,480	3,54,01,779	87,34,000

[*Translation*]

Contamination of Water

6801. DR. KIRODILAL MEENA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of people in danger zone due to contamination of water; and

(b) the State-wise reasons of pollution of water bodies including ground water in the country particularly in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources

does not maintain data about the number of people in danger zone due to contamination of water.

(b) Salinity, Fluoride, Iron and Arsenic are generally geogenic contaminants. Nitrate pollution may be caused due to excessive use of fertilizers in agricultural fields, bacterial nitrification of organic nitrogen, seepage from animal and human wastes. While heavy metal pollution is due to indiscriminate disposal of solid/ industrial wastes, problems of Salinity, Fluoride and Iron reported from various parts of Rajasthan State are geogenic and nitrate and lead contamination reported are due to anthropogenic sources.

State-wise details of districts affected by ground water contamination are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*State Wise Details Of Ground Water Contamination With Salinity, Fluoride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron And Heavy Metals*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 µS/cm)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1.0mg/l) Lead (above 0.05 mg/l)	Heavy metals: Mn (above 0.1 mg/l) Cr (above 0.05mg/l) Cd (above 0.01 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman & Nicobar					Andaman	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Prakasam, Guntur, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Krishna, Khammam, Warangal, Medak, East Godavari, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari		Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Vishakhapatnam	Lead : Rangareddy, Nalgonda
3.	Assam		Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Naugaon, Golaghat, Karimganj		Dhemaji, Jorhat, Kamrup	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Nagaon, Nalbari Sibsagar, Sonitpur	
4.	Bihar		Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur(Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur. Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai. Munger, Patna. Purnea, Samastipur. Saran. Vaishali	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhiserai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran	
5.	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya,	
6.	Delhi	North West, West, South West	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, North Delhi, West Delhi	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi			Lead : Along Najafgarh drain in North, West and South-west districts Cadmium: Southwest Chromium : Northwest, South, New Delhi, East
7.	Goa					North Goa, South Goa	
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Bharuch,	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha,	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha,		Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Bhavnagar, Banaskantha, Dohad, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan, Panchmahals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Surat, Vadodara	Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara		Mehesana Narmada	
9.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar		Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar	Lead: Hissar, Bhiwani, Rewari, Mahendragar, Gurgaon, Faridabad
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi		Una			
11.	Jammu & Kashmir		Rajaori, Udhampur	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara		Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar	Lead: Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma
12.	Jharkhand		Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj		Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum	
13.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaun, Bellary,	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary,	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary,		Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar,	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Davangiri, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulburga, Hasan, Haveri, Mandya, Raichur, Udupi	Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Koorg, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur. Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada		Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada	
14.	Kerala	Palakkad	Palakkad, Aleppey	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad		Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Indore, Jhabua, Sheopur, Ujjain	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Banvani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Banvani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni,		Balaghat, Banvani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar	Lead: Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umari, Vidisha			
16.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Akola, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nasik, Parbhani, Raigarh, Satara, Solapur, Wardha	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal		Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Lead: Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
17.	Manipur				Bishnupur, Thoubal	Bishnupur, Thoubal	
18.	Meghalaya					East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills	
19.	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar,	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J.Singhpur,		Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal,	Hexavalent chromium - Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur	Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur		Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	
20.	Punjab	Bhathinda, Firozpur, Faridkot, Gurudaspur, Mansa, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawan Shahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Mansa	Bhathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur	Lead: Amritsar, Jalandhar, Patiala, Muktsar
21.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Bikaner, Churu, Chittaurgarh, Dhaulpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunnu, Jodhpur, Karoli, Nagaur, Neemuch, Pali, Raja Samand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunnu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Rota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Banner, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunnu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur		Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunnu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur	Lead: Jhunjhunnu Dist (Khetri Copper Deposit), Pali, Jaipur (SambharLake, Sanganer)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Dharmapuri, Erode, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Theni, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhanagar	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapally, Thirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar		Namakkal, Salem	Lead: Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram Manganese: Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram Cadmium: Tiruvallur
23.	Tripura					Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura,	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Hamirpur, Hathras, Jyotibaphulenagar, Mathura	Agra, Aligarh, Badayun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Etah, Farukhabad, Firozabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Varanasi	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad,	Ambedkar Nagar, Badayun, Baghpat, Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bara Banki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Kheri, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Sant	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fdtehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao	Lead: Muzzafar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Raebareli, Sonbhadra Cadmium: Varanasi city Chromium: Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi Manganese: Bahraich

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebarelli, Rampur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao	Kabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, Sitapur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao (As per information from CGWB as well as State Govt.)		
25.	Uttarakhand			Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamsinghnagar			
26.	West Bengal	Bankura, Haora, Medinipur, N-24 Parganas, S- 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South 24Praganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah. Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur	Manganese : isolated pockets of North and South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia and Malda

Investment By ONGC and Oil

6802. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
SINGH:
SHRI ANAND KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the amount of investment made by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) for exploration of new oil fields and increase the production of crude oil and natural gas during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year plan, company-wise;

(b) the quantum of gas and crude oil in the reserves and the quantum of annual production therefrom during the said period, year-wise?

(c) the assessment made regarding increase in the quantum of production after the investments; and

(d) the target fixed and achieved for production of crude oil and gas during the said period, 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 amount of investment (Plan Expenditure) made by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and to be made during the Twelfth Five Year Plan are mentioned below: -

(Rs. in crore)

Activity	XIth Plan (Actual 07-08 to 10-11 and RE of 11-12)	XIIth Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17)
Survey	10,908.75	6,292.92
Exploratory Drilling	31,105.97	44,661.80
Development Drilling	21,568.33	26,505.44
Capital	46,693.83	79,263.52
Research & Development	1,288.62	2,012.12
Joint Venture Domestic	7,830.13	3,817.39
Integration Projects	3,226.10	1,402.98
Grant Total	1,22,621.74	1,63,956.18

Note: Accounts for Financial Year 2011-12 are under finalization and audit. Hence, Revised Estimates (RE) 2011-12 has been reported.

As far as Oil India Limited(OIL) is concerned, the amount of investment (Plan Expenditure) made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and to be made during the Twelfth Five Year Plan on new oilfields (New Exploration Licencing Policy(NELP) & Joint Venture(JV) blocks in the country) is as under:

Plan Period	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
XIth Five Year Plan	Rs. 1,573.08
XIIth Five Year Plan	Rs. 4,565.85

The year-wise break-up of the same is as under :

XIth Five Year Plan	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
2007-08	161.88
2008-09	310.75
2009-10	320.79
2010-11	331.84
2011-12	447.82
Total	1,573.08

XIIth Five Year Plan	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
2012-13	927.46
2013-14	878.49
2014-15	1,006.14
2015-16	1,002.68
2016-17	751.07
Total	4,565.85

(b) and (c) The quantum of gas and crude oil reserves and quantum of annual production of gas and crude oil during the Eleventh Plan Period in respect of ONGC and OIL are mentioned below:-

ONGC: - Gas reserves : - 3186.646 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM)

Crude Oil Reserves: - 2924.450 Million Metric Tonne (MMT)

Gas Production Actual : - 114.340 BCM

Crude Oil Production Actual: - 124.112 MMT

OIL: - Gas reserves: - 395.87 BCM

Crude Oil Reserves:- 323.26 MMT

Gas Production Actual:- 12.01 BCM

Crude Oil Production Actual:- 17.58 MMT

ONGC has over achieved the gas production target for Eleventh Five Year Plan period. However, crude oil production is marginally short of the target for Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

In respect of OIL, the increase of crude oil and natural gas from the beginning of Xth Plan to the termination of XIth Plan is shown below :

	2002-03	2011-12	% Increase
Crude Oil	2.90 MMT	3.847 MMT	32%
Natural Gas	1.743 BCM	2.633 BCM	51%

(d) The targets fixed and achieved by ONGC for crude oil and gas during the 11th and 12th Plan periods are as follows: -

11th Plan:

Crude Oil Target : 140.063 MMT

Crude Oil Actual : 124.112 MMT

Gas Production Target: 112.390 BCM

Gas Production Actual : 114.340 BCM

12th Plan

Production Target for 12th Plan:

Crude Oil Target: 133.059 MMT

Gas Production Target: 143.909 BCM

The target fixed and achieved by OIL are as follows:-

Year	Crude Oil (MMT)		Natural Gas(BCM)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	3.50	2.950	2.19	1.74
2003-04	3.50	3.002	2.35	1.89
2004-05	3.75	3.196	2.41	2.01
2005-06	3.85	3.233	2.81	2.27
2006-07	4.00	3.107	2.85	2.26

	1	2	3	4	5
2007-08		3.50	3.101	3.13	2.34
2008-09		3.55	3.468	3.21	2.27
2009-10		3.58	3.572	3.25	2.42
2010-11		3.61	3.586	3.28	2.35
2011-12		3.80	3.847	3.56	2.63

Exploration in Bihar

6803. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new exploration in oil and gas sector in Bihar has been done during Eleventh Five Year Plan till date;

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

(c) the quantum of oil and gas drilled out from these reserves year-wise; and

(d) the value in terms of money of oil and gas exploited per mensem from these reserves and the production cost of crude oil and gas?

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, so far 3 exploration blocks have been awarded in Bihar, covering an area of about 20,314 Sq. Km under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding. The Contractor has relinquished the block GV-ONN-2002/1. Exploration activities are ongoing in the other two blocks. Company-wise details of exploration activities carried out in the awarded blocks during XI Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Company-wise details of exploration activities carried out during the XI Plan Period (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Company (Operator)	No of blocks awarded	Exploration activities carried out in Bihar during XI Plan Period				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd.	1 (GV- ONN-2002/1)	2D-983 LKM	2D-1407 LKM 3D-491 SKM Exploratory Well-1	3D-421 SKM	-	-
ONGC	2 (PA- ONN- 2004/1 & GV- ONN- 2005/3)	2D-483 LKM	2D-924 LKM 3D-494 SKM	2D-90 LKM 3D-402 SKM	2D-357 LKM	2D-70LKM 3D-52 SKM

LKM-Line Kilometer SKM-Sq. Kilometer

Production Cost of Crude Oil

6804. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of crude oil per barrel being produced by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in the country;

(b) the price at which the same is being sold to the public sector oil companies by the ONGC; and

(c) the details of profit earned during each of the last five years by ONGC?

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 cost of production of crude oil by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) during 2010-11 was US\$ 37.14 per barrel.

(b) Post Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM), price of ONGC crude is linked with international crude prices as per terms of Crude Oil Sales Agreement (COSA)/ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Though, in normal course, a producer of crude oil is expected to get benefit of increase in crude price but due to existing mechanism in vogue for sharing of under-recoveries of Oil Marketing

Companies (OMCs), domestic PSU oil producers viz. ONGC and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) are not able to retain such price advantage. Due to discount, the net prices realized by ONGC are far below than international prices. The gross price (pre-discount price) and net price (post-discount price) are given below:

Year	In US\$ per barrel	
	Gross (Pre-discount price)	Net (Post-discount price)
2003-04	29.96	26.46
2004-05	43.20	37.79
2005-06	59.66	42.34
2006-07	66.33	44.22
2007-08	85.54	52.90
2008-09	86.15	47.70
2009-10	71.65	55.94
2010-11	89.41	53.76
2011-12 (9M)	116.24	58.61

Note:- Post-discount price is after considering total discount on crude oil.

(c) The Profit After Tax (PAT) earned by ONGC from the year 2006-07 to 2010-11 is given below:

Financial Year	PAT (Rs. in crore)
2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011)	19,479
2010-11	18,924
2009-10	16,768
2008-09	16,126
2007-08	16,702
2006-07	15,643

Catering Policy, 2010

6805. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway catering policies of 2000 and 2005 contained a provision for several fruit and fruit juice vendors to sale additional items in the lean period and the catering policy of 2010 is completely silent about this;

(b) if so, whether it is also true that some vendors were given permission to sale additional items from their respective stalls following earlier policies and others were denied the facility following the policy of 2010 resulting in tendering of complaints and representation from various quarters;

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

(d) whether the Railways propose to take measures to end such discrimination and make a uniform policy for all such licence holders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Stoppage of Trains

6806. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any requests from the public representatives for providing stoppage of

all express trains at the Saharanpur/Tapari junction and increasing the number of general class coaches to the train No. 4646/4645 (Shalimar Express);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways in this regard;

(c) whether the Railways have also received any representation to have a stoppage of mail and express trains at Thirusoolam Railway Station on the Chennai suburban railway network; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Ministers/Organisations/Associations/different levels of state government are received at various levels of railway administration. These are examined and action as found feasible and justified, is taken.

All Mail/Express trains, which are passing through Saharanpur, are presently stopping at Saharanpur. 8 pairs of Mail/Express trains are passing via Tapri by-pass for Dehradun/Haridwar section, out of which 4 pairs of Mail/Express trains are stopping at Tapri Jn. Stoppage of all Mail/Express trains at Saharanpur/Tapri Jn. is neither operationally feasible nor commercially justified at present.

14645/14646 Jammu Tawi-Delhi Shalimar Express is presently running with integrated rake link with 14659/14660 Delhi-Jaisalmer Intercity Express and 14661/14662 Delhi-Barmer Malani Express having 23 coaches in its composition. At present, 6 General Class coaches and two Luggage cum Brake Van coaches having accommodation for general class passenger are attached in 14645/14646 Jammu Tawi-Delhi Shalimar Express which are considered adequate for present level of traffic. Attachment of coaches including general Class coaches is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Tirusulam station is lying between Tambaram and Chennai Beach which is a suburban section and is well connected with suburban services. Provision of stoppage for Mail/Express trains at Tirusulam is operationally not feasible at present.

*[English]***National Water Mission**

6807. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the goals outlined in the National Water Mission under the National Action Plan for Climate Change;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve these goals especially for the increase in water use efficiency by 20 per cent; and

(c) the financial expenditure planned and incurred under the mission?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The National Water Mission under the National Action Plan for Climate Change envisages the following five goals :

- Goal 1: Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resource,
- Goal 2: Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation
- Goal 3: Focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas
- Goal 4: Increasing water use efficiency by 20%
- Goal 5: Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management

(b) The strategies identified to achieve the goals of National Water Mission are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Planning Commission has indicated a tentative outlay of Rs. 1488 crore for the Central Sector Plan Scheme "Implementation of National Water Mission" for the 12 Five Year Plan. No expenditure has been incurred so far under the said scheme. Funds available under other Plan Schemes will also be utilized for achieving various objectives of the Mission.

Statement

Goal 1: Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resource,

Strategies:

- (a) Review and establishment of network for collection of additional necessary data;
- (b) Development of Water Resources Information System;
- (c) Development / implementation of modern technology for measurement of various data;
- (d) Developing inventory of wetland;
- (e) Research and studies on all aspects related to impact of climate change on water resources including quality aspects of water resources with active collaboration of all research organizations working in the area of climate change;
- (f) Reassessment of basin wise water situation; and
- (g) Projection of the impact of climate change on water resources.

Goal 2: Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation

Strategies:

- (a) Empowerment and involvement of Panchayati Raj. Institutions, urban local bodies, Water Users' Associations and primary stake holders in management of water resources with focus on water conservation, augmentation and preservation;
- (b) Promote participatory irrigation management;
- (c) Sensitization of elected representatives of over-exploited areas on dimensions of the problems and to orient investment under MNREGP towards water conservation;
- (d) Provide incentives for water neutral and water positive technologies in industry;
- (e) Encourage participation of NGOs in various activities related to water resources management, particularly in planning, capacity building and mass awareness; and
- (f) Involve and encourage corporate sector / industries to take up, support and promote water conservation, augmentation and preservation within the industry and as part of corporate social responsibility.

Goal 3: Focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas

Strategies:

- (a) Expedient implementation of water resources projects particularly the multipurpose projects with carry over storages benefitting drought prone and rain deficit areas;
- (b) Promotion of traditional system of water conservation;
- (c) Physical sustainability of groundwater resources;
- (d) Intensive programme for ground water recharge in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas;
- (e) Conservation and preservation of wetland;
- (f) Intensive programme for addressing the quality aspects of drinking water particularly in rural area;
- (g) Promotion of water purification and desalination; and
- (h) Systematic approach for coping with floods.

Goal 4: Increasing water use efficiency by 20%**Strategies:**

- (a) Research in area of increasing water use efficiency and maintaining its quality in agriculture, industry and domestic sector;
- (b) Incentivize recycling of water including wastewater;
- (c) Development of Eco-friendly sanitation system;
- (d) Improve efficiency of urban water supply system;
- (e) Efficiency labeling of water appliances and fixtures;
- (f) Promotion of water efficient techniques and technologies;
- (g) Undertake Pilot projects for improvement in water use efficiency in collaboration with States;
- (h) Promote Water Regulatory Authorities for ensuring equitable water distribution and rational charges for water facilities;
- (i) Promote mandatory water audit including those for drinking water purposes;
- (j) Adequate provision for operation & maintenance of water resources projects;
- (k) Incentive through award for water conservation & efficient use of water; and
- (l) Incentivize use of efficient irrigation practices and fully utilize the created facilities

Goal 5: Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management**Strategies:**

- (a) Review of National Water Policy;
- (b) Review of State Water Policy;
- (c) Guidelines for different uses of water e.g., irrigation, drinking, industrial, etc particularly in context of basin wise situations;
- (d) Planning on the principle of integrated water resources development and management;
- (e) Inter-basin integration particularly for augmenting water by converting surplus flood water into utilizable water; and
- (f) Ensuring convergence among various water resources programmes.

Railway Lines in Bihar

6808. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be Pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway lines laid in the State of Bihar during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) the details and the present status of ongoing/ pending new line projects in the State of Bihar;

(c) whether the Rail ways propose to laying of third line between Mokama (Bihar) and Mughalsarai(UP) in view of heavy traffic on this sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of new railway lines laid in the State of Bihar during the 11th five year plan are as under:

Sl. No.	Section	Length in Km
1	2	3
1.	Piro-Ara	38
2.	Sakri-Biraul	36
3.	Jagdishpur-Nekhpur	27
4.	Sitamarhi-Runnisaidpur	23
5.	Muzzaffarpur-Jubbasani	12

1	2	3
6.	Phulwarisharif-Patliputra (6 Km) of Patna-Ganga Bridge (Cost Sharing)	6
7.	Banka-Kakwara	5.1

1	2	3
8	Danapur-Patliputra	6
9	Daniawan-Chandi	17
10	Runisaidpur-Jubbasani	18
11	Biraul-Harnagar (Part)	3

(b) Details of ongoing new line projects are as under:-

Sl.No.	Project	KMS	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Ara-Bhabua Road (122 km)	122	Part estimate sanctioned. Land acquisition papers for 11 km submitted.
2.	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj) (100 km)	100	Estimate sanctioned. Papers for land acquisition submitted. Major bridge started.
3.	Araria-Supaul (92 km)	92	Part estimate for Araria-Baseti (20 km) sanctioned.
4.	Bariarpur-Mananpur via Kharagpur, Lachimpur-Barhat (67.78 km)	67.78	Part Estimate sanctioned. Land plans prepared for 18 km.
5.	Bihta-Aurangabad via Anugrahanarayan Road (118.45 km)	118.5	Part estimate for Bihta-Paliganj (29 km) sanctioned. Land acquisition papers for 9 km submitted.
6.	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur (84.65 km)	84.65	Earthwork & bridges taken up where whole land acquired. Land in 6 out of 101 villages acquired.
7.	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road (58.88 km)	58.88	Paniyahwa-Chhitauni (4 km) completed & rest work held up for want of land.
8.	Darbhanga-Kusheshwarasthan (70.14 km)	70.14	Part estimate for Darbhanga-Kepchhahi (16 km) sanctioned. Tender for earthwork awarded.
9.	Dehri on Sone-Banjari (36.4 km)	36.4	Estimate sanctioned. Land papers for 32 km filed.

1	2	3	4
10.	Deogarh-Sultanganj including Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road (149.5 km)	147	Banka-Barahat (15 km) commissioned. Deogarh-Chandan (15 km) work completed & CRS sanction awaited. Chandan-Katuria-Banka (30 km) - Earthwork & bridges taken up & Banka-Kakwara (5.1 km) completed in 2011-12.
11.	Fatuha-Islampur incl. MM for extension of NL from Daniawan to Biharsharif, Biharsharif to Barbiga, Barbiga to Shekhpura	171.5	Earthwork & bridges taken up in Dhaniawan-Biharsharif-Barbiga-Shekhpura. Dhaniawan-Chandi (17km) completed in 2011-12. Chandi-Biharsharif (19 km) targeted for 2012-13.
12.	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda)	97	Work in preliminary stages.
13.	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj (136.88 km)	136.9	Work in preliminary stages.
14.	Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali (148.3 km)	148.3	Work taken up in two-phases. Hajipur-Vaishali bridges completed & earthwork & track taken up. Vaishali-Sagauli (115 km) - Earthwork, bridges for part length awarded. Ghosawar-Vaishali (29 km) targeted for 2012-13.
15.	Hathua-Bhatni	79.64	Hathua-Bathuabazar (22 km) commissioned. Bhatni-Chauria (8 km) & Bathua Bazar-Panchdeori (11 km) targeted for 2012-13. Rest land acquisition processed.
16.	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj 50.077 km)	50.08	Part Estimate sanctioned. Soil exploration for bridges completed.
17.	Jogbani-Biratnagar(Nepal) (18 Km)	18	Work entrusted to IRCON. Contract for Indian portion

1	2	3	4
			finalised & Nepal portion will be invited after land availability.
18.	Khagaria-Kusheshwarsthan (44 km)	44	Earthwork & bridges taken up. Khagaria-Alauli (20 km), Harnagar-Kusheshwarsthan (8 km) & Biraul-Harnagar (Part) (5 km) targeted for 2012-13.
19.	Koderma-Tilaiya (68 km)	68	Earthwork & bridges taken up. Tilaiya-Khurundh (25 km) targeted for 2012-13.
20.	Kosi Bridge	21.85	Fabrication over & launching has been taken up. Kosi Bridge 2 km) targeted for 2012-13.
21.	Kursela-Bihariganj (35 km)	35	Part estimate for Kursela-Rupali sanctioned.
22.	Maharajganj-Masrakh (35.49 km) with MM for New Line between Masrakh-Rewaghat (30 km)	65.49	Maharajganj-Bishnupur (5 km) completed. Earthwork & bridges in remaining 30 km in advance stages & Maharajganj-Bishnupur Sagarsultanpur (16 km) completed in 2011-12. Sagarsultanpur-Mashrakh (11 km) targeted for 2012-13.
23.	Motihari-Sitamarhi (76.7 km)	76.7	Work in preliminary stages.
24.	Munger-rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga (14 km)	14	Substructure completed. 75% fabrication of superstructure completed.
25.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga (66.9 km)	66.9	Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey completed. Geotech nvestigation has been taken up.
26.	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai-Janakpur Road (66.55 km)	66.55	Work in preliminary stages.
27.	Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi (63 km)	63	Sitamarhi-Runnisaidpur, Runnisaidpur-Jubbasani (18km)

1	2	3	4
			(left over of 2010-11) completed in 2011-12.
28.	Nawada-Laxmipur (137 km)	137	Final location survey completed.
29.	Patna-Ganga bridge with linking lines between Patna and Hajipur (rail cum road bridge) (19 km)	19	Substructure completed. Rest of the work fabrication & 5% erection completed. Danapur-Patliputra (6 km) completed in 2011-12.
30.	Rajgir-Hisua-Tilaiya (46 km) & Natesar-Islampur (21 km)	67	Rajgir-Tilaiya (46 km) commissioned. Earthwork & minor bridges has been taken up in remaining section. Islampur-Khurundh (25 km) targeted for 2012-13.
31	Rampurhat-Mandarhill via Dumka (130 km) with new MM for Rampurhat-Murarai (29.48 km)- 3rd line	159.5	Mandarhill-Kumardai (17 km), Rampurhat-Piragarai (19 km) completed . Earthwork and bridges taken up in the main section. Dumka-Barmasia (13 km), Dumka-Barapalasi (11 km) & Kumardol-Hansdiha (7 km) completed in 2011-12. Barmasia-Shikaripara (8 km), Bara Pallasy-Bhaturia (11.5 km) & Pinargaria-Harsingha (7.8 km) targeted for 2012-13.
32.	Sakri-Hasanpur (79 km)	79	Sakri-Biraul (36 km) completed. Earthwork & bridges has been taken up in remaining section. Biraul-Harnagar(3km) completed. Harnagar-Kusheshwarsthan (8km) targeted for 2012-13.
33.	Sitamarhi-Jayanagar-Nirmali via Susand (188 km)	188	Part Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Work in preliminary stages.
34.	Sultanganj-Katuria via Asarganj, Tarapur & Belhar (74.8 km)	74.8	Part estimate sanctioned. Work in preliminary stages.

- (c) No, Madam. At present, there is no such proposal.
 (d) Does not arise.

Formulation of Separate Price Index

6809. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated a separate price index to monitor the trends in prices of drugs and medicines;
 (b) if so, the details of the trends in retail and bulk medicine prices during 2010-11;
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
 (d) whether the Government proposes to consider formulating such an index; and
 (e) if so, the time by which the said index is likely to be formulated?

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

(a) to (c) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has informed that they have not formulated a separate price index to monitor the trends in prices of drugs and medicines. However, the details of wholesale price indices (Base 2004-05) for the components of 'Drugs and Medicines' sub group for 2010-11 is as follows:

DRUGS & MEDICINES	115.4
Antibiotics	112.2
Vitamins	120.6
Vaccines	123.1
Paracetamol/Analgesic	123.1
Antacid and Digestive Preparations	128.2
Gelatine Capsules (empty)	103.7
Ayurvedic Medicines	118.5
Others	113.2

(d) and (e) The Government has set up a Working Group under Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member Planning Commission on 19th March 2012 to, *inter-alia*, select the new base year, appropriate commodity basket and examine system of allocation of weights to them so as to reflect the structural changes in the economy.

The committee is expected to submit its report by 31st December 2012.

Railway Station

6810. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways propose to set up a new railway station near Kottarakkara town and also upgrade the Ezhukone railway station under Madurai Division;
 (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;
 (c) whether the Railways propose to upgrade/raise the platforms at Mavelikkara railway station under Trivandrum Division;
 (d) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and
 (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Platform No. 1 which is a medium level platform, will be raised to high level and the work has already been sanctioned.

(e) Does not arise.

Allocation under NRDWP

6811. MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds earmarked and allocated under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to various States including Bihar for the current Five Year Plan, State-wise;
 (b) the amount released so far during the current Plan period under the Programme, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated and released under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)/National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to various states including Bihar for the current Five Year Plan, State-wise are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State/Ut	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295.30	305.24	388.41	394.53	395.05	358.05	437.09	537.37	394.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	112.41	112.41	21.31	146.12	162.46	160.97	180.00	178.20	193.80
3.	Assam	189.59	189.59	17.26	246.44	242.78	265.40	301.60	323.50	269.34
4.	Bihar	279.37	169.69	0.00	425.38	452.38	73.30	372.21	186.11	279.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	95.95	95.95	104.16	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.01	128.22	104.06
6.	Goa	3.31	1.66	2.31	398	0.00	0.00	5.64	332	0.50
7.	Gujarat	205.89	205.89	219.12	314.44	369.44	289.33	482.75	482.75	515.69
8.	Haryana	93.41	93.41	109.54	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	132.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.46	130.42	132.45	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.52	182.85	160.03
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	329.92	329.92	361.41	397.86	396.49	176.67	447.74	402.51	383.49
11.	Jharkhand	113.88	84.46	117.51	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34	86.04
12.	Karnataka	278.51	283.16	286.57	477.19	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86	473.71
13.	Kerala	82.93	84.25	83.46	103.33	123.33	106.56	152.77	151.89	150.56
14.	Madhya Pr	251.62	251.62	267.56	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66	354.30
1b.	Maharashtra	404.40	404.40	378.38	572.57	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81	625.59
16.	Manipur	38.59	45.59	34.71	50.16	45.23	36.33	61.60	38.57	30.17
17.	Meghalaya	44.46	55.29	56.61	57.79	107.79	74.50	70.40	79.40	68.57
18.	Mizoram	31.88	38.88	30.16	41.44	54.19	45.48	50.40	55.26	51.11
19.	Nagaland	32.72	39.75	27.39	42.53	42.53	39.60	52.00	47.06	71.58

2010-2011			2011-2012			Total XI Plan		
Allocation	Release	Expend.*	Allocation	Release	Expend.#	Allocation	Release	Expend.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
491.02	558.74	423.38	546.32	462.47	446.37	2164.26	2258.87	2650.66
123.35	199.99	176.55	120.56	184.83	213.38	682.44	837.89	866.01
449.64	487.48	480.55	435.58	522.44	468.49	1622.85	1765.79	1601.04
341.46	170.73	425.91	374.98	330.02	367.30	1793.40	1308.92	1145.87
130.27	122.01	97.77	143.57	139.06	141.12	616.22	610.50	559.53
5.34	0.00	1.16	5.20	5.01	1.16	23.47	9.99	5.13
542.67	609.10	610.50	478.89	571.05	467.62	2024.64	2238.23	2102.26
233.69	276.90	201.57	210.51	237.74	344.71	862.79	932.23	905.46
133.71	194.37	165.59	131.47	146.03	145.22	662.67	795.18	744.78
449.22	468.91	506.52	436.21	420.42	394.91	2060.95	2018.25	1823.00
165.93	129.95	128.19	162.52	148.17	169.84	752.29	554.25	520.43
644.92	703.80	573.93	687.11	667.78	776.11	2661.40	2760.45	2559.46
144.28	159.83	137.97	144.43	113.39	126.98	627.74	632.69	605.54
399.04	388.33	324.94	371.97	292.78	339.59	1760.76	1692.86	1655.00
733.27	718.42	713.48	728.35	718.35	642.79	3091.02	3137.22	2871.31
54.61	52.77	69.27	53.39	47.60	47.03	258.35	229.76	217.50
63.48	84.88	70.47	61.67	95.89	85.44	297.80	423.25	355.59
46.00	61.58	58.02	39.67	38.83	54.03	209.39	248.74	238.80
79.51	77.52	80.63	81.68	80.91	81.82	288.44	287.77	301.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
..20	Odisha	168.85	171.95	233.60	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66	198.87
21	Punjab	52.91	51.80	40.28	86.56	86.56	96.68	81.17	88.81	110.15
22	Rajasthan	606.72	606.72	619.67	970.13	971.83	967.95	1036.46	1012.16	671.29
23	Sikkim	13.42	20.13	15.36	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.60	20.60	28.98
24	Tamilnadu	190.90	190.90	190.90	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95	370.44
25	Tripura	39.43	54.43	54 30	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.40	77.40	77.35
26	Uttar Pradesh	401.51	401.51	421.14	539.74	615.78	514.54	959.12	956.36	967.38
27	Uttarakhand	89.30	89.30	114.14	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.90	67.24
28	West Bengal	191.37	191.37	230.55	389.39	389.39	371.62	372.29	394.30	87.76
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	4.72	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.38	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32	Delhi	0.31	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
34	Pondicherry	0.31	0.00		0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
35	Chandigarh									
Total		4757.01	4699.67	4762.96	6896.72	7172.01	5998.28	7986.43	7989.72	6924.16

*As per IMIS.

#As per IMIS on 14.5.2012

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
204.88	294.76	211.11	206.55	171.05	239.60	1066.09	1163.09	1156.30
82.21	106.59	108.93	88.02	123.44	122.32	390.87	457.20	478.36
1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1083.57	1153.76	1429 18	4862.32	4843.95	4540.91
26.24	23.20	19.51	28.10	69.19	24.49	106.81	165.57	117.19
316.91	393.53	303.41	330.04	429.55	287.60	1400.10	1619.75	1382.93
57.17	74.66	67.20	56.20	83.86	108.39	266.45	331.36	344.24
899.12	848.68	933.28	843.30	802.32	750.65	3642.79	3624.65	3586.99
139.39	136.41	55.44	136.54	75.57	118.72	598.97	512.05	416.63
418.03	499.19	363.31	343.60	342.51	519.48	1714.68	1816.76	1572.72
1.01	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.01	0.00	35.50
1.09	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.47	0.00	
0.61	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.61	0.00	
4.31	0.00		0.00	0.00		4.62	0.00	
0.24	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.24	0.00	
1.54	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.85	0.00	1.00
0.40			0.00	0.00		0.40	0.00	
8550.00	8941.81	8161.41	8330.00	8474.02	8914.34	36520.16	37277.23	34761.15

[Translation]

Setting up of New Plants by BHEL

6812. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) proposes to set up new plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the location of each plant and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) BHEL is in the process of setting up a Fabrication Plant at Jagdishpur in U.P., within the existing premises of BHEL, at a cost of Rs. 230 Crore. The Plant, once operational, is expected to provide direct employment opportunity to around 220 persons with an anticipated turnover of around Rs. 270 Crore.

(c) Not applicable in view of above.

[English]

Projects in other Countries

6813. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be Pleased to state:

(a) whether National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) has set up or executed projects in other developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; project-wise and country wise; and

(c) the contribution made by the NSIC to the growth of small scale industries sector during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC), a PSU under the administrative control of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has helped in setting up five projects in South Africa during the last three years, as follows:

Year	Name of the country	Name of the projects
2009-10	South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wire Nail Making Project • Barbed Wire Making Project • Wire Drawing Project • Exercise Note Book Making Project
2010-11	South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilet Roll Making Project • Plastic Injection Moulding Project
2011-12	-	-

In addition, NSIC is also setting up India-Africa Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) / Incubation Centres (ICs) under India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) 2008 in ten selected African countries viz. Ethiopia, Gabon, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Rwanda, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Libya and Egypt.

(c) NSIC has made its contributions for the growth of small scale industries sector during last three years through the following schemes:

1. Marketing Assistance Scheme:

- Single Point Registration Scheme for Government Purchase
- Tender & Consortia Marketing
- Exhibition & Technology Fairs
- Buyer Seller Meets
- Raw Material Distribution Scheme

2. Credit Support to MSMEs:

- Meeting credit needs of MSMEs through tie up arrangement with Banks
- Financing procurement of Raw Material & Marketing Activities (short term)

3. Support Services:

- Performance & Credit Rating Scheme for Small Enterprises
- B2B Portal for MSMEs
- Marketing Intelligence Cell

- Software Technology Parks

[*Translation*]

4. **Technology Support :**

- Training in various technical trades and entrepreneurship programmes Common Facility Services

Prices of fertilizers

Availability of Labour Force

6814. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the negative impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) due to which there is non availability of labour force especially in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the methods envisaged by the Government for availability of labour force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The findings of a study commissioned by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, on 'Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Migration in Kerala' through Agro-Economic Research Centre of University of Madras, Chennai, highlighted that there was shortage of agricultural labour after implementation of MGNREGA. The study was conducted in the districts of Kottayam, Thiruvananthapuram, Wayanad, Palakkad and Kasargod. However, these findings are not definite to conclude that shortage of labourers was primarily due to MGNREGA.

(c) Since MGNREGA is demand driven wage employment programme backed by legislation, State Governments are obliged to provide up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work, if demanded, at any time of the year, as mandated in the Act. The demand and supply of labour for various sectors of the economy depend upon several factors like wage rates, economic prospects, absorption capacity, regional and climatic conditions, demographic profile of the work force etc.

6815. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADJI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government takes into consideration the financial condition of the small and medium farmers while fixing the prices of chemical fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the standard/criterion adopted by the Government while fixing the prices of such commodities;

(c) whether chemical fertilizers are not being provided to the farmers at a price fixed by the Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide financial benefits to the farmers in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the Policy, the Government announces a fixed subsidy on P&K fertilizers on annual basis taking into account all relevant factors including international prices, exchange rate, inventory level and prevailing Maximum Retail Prices of P&K fertilizers. The subsidized P&K fertilizers are provided to all farmers irrespective of their economic condition and size of land holding. For P&K Fertilizers, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) is fixed by the Companies. Urea is, however, made available to farmers at a price fixed by the Government.

The farmers are currently paying only about 48% to 67% of the total cost of subsidized P&K fertilizers.

(e) The Government has undertaken a number of steps to provide financial benefits to the farmers in the country as per details below:

- (1) To promote production of bio-fertilizers, financial support for establishment of bio-fertilizers production unit as back ended subsidy @ 25% of total financial outlay upto a maximum of Rs.40.00 lakh through NABARD is provided. Financial assistance of 50% of cost or Rs.100/- per hectare, whichever is less, is provided to farmers for promotion of bio-fertilizers

under Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM).

- (2) Financial assistance of Rs.150 per hectare is also provided under Accelerated Pulses Production Programme in National Food Security Mission (NFSM).
- (3) To encourage the producers of organic fertilizers, Government is providing financial assistance for setting up of production units of organic fertilizers under following schemes:
- (i) Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) financial assistance is provided as credit linked back ended subsidy through NABARD for setting up of fruit/vegetable waste/agro-waste compost unit @33% of the total cost of project up to Rs.60.00 lakh per unit.
- (ii) Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) financial assistance is provided for setting up vermi-compost production units @50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary.
- (4) Financial assistance is also provided to farmers under National Project for Management of Soil Health & fertility for promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM).

Inconvenience by Farmers

6816. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of inconvenience being faced by farmers and persons living nearby the explorations sites of oil and natural gas;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to put an end to such inconveniences; and

(c) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Oil Companies engaged in Exploration and Production (E&P) activities ensure that no inconvenience is faced by farmers and persons living

nearby the exploration sites of oil and natural gas. Pro-active action taken by the companies in this regard to prevent spread of hazards of E&P operations has been found to be effective.

[English]

Status of NRLM

6817. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of National Rural Livelihood Mission in the State of Odisha and Chhattisgarh for the people living below poverty line;

(b) the developments made so far in achieving the targets including the steps initiated by the Government to cover maximum number of families;

(c) whether the Government has its own resources to achieve the fixed target or depends on other resources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh have complied with the conditions for transition to NRLM i.e. they have set up the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs), appointed a full time Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), recruited the core teams for State Project Management Units (SPMUs) and have submitted their Annual Action Plans (AAP) to the Centre for approval.

(b) NRLM will be implemented in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. It would ensure that at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time bound manner. Since the programme is in the stage of being rolled out in the states, it is too early to monitor the achievement of targets.

(c) and (d) Government of India will fund NRLM largely through its own resources. To complement its resources, Government of India has signed an agreement with IDA/World Bank in July 2011, for loan of an amount of US \$ 1 billion for National Rural livelihood Project (NRLP) which will be supporting implementation of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). NRLP will invest intensively to support implementation of NRLM in 100 districts and 400 blocks of 13 poverty concentration

states in the country (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu).

**Supreme Court Judgement on
Natural Resources**

6818. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of Supreme Courts' recent observation with regard to allocation of Natural resources being national assets and concept of public trust doctrine;

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

(c) the present status thereof; and

(d) other measures being taken to ensure adequate revenue to the Government taking into consideration better services to consumers and end of monopolisation of services?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes Madam.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its judgment dated 2.2.2012 in WP(C) No.423/2010 and WP(C) No. 10/2011 has, inter alia, observed about Natural Resources as under:-

"72. In conclusion, we hold that the State is the legal owner of the natural resources as a trustee of the people and although it is empowered to distribute the same, the process of distribution must be guided by the constitutional principles including the doctrine of equality and larger public good.

76.In other words, while transferring or alienating the natural resources, the State is duty bound to adopt the method of auction by giving wide publicity so that all eligible persons can participate in the process."

The Supreme Court has, further, ordered that:

(i) the licenses granted to the private respondents on or after 10.1.2008 pursuant to two press releases issued on 10.1.2008 and subsequent allocation of spectrum to the licensees are declared illegal and are quashed.

(ii) The above direction shall become operative after four months.

(iii) Keeping in view the decision taken by the Central Government in 2011, TRAI shall make fresh

recommendations for grant of license and allocation of spectrum in 2 G band in 22 Service Areas by auction, as was done for allocation of spectrum in 3G band.

(b) The Central Government filed a review petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 2.3.2012, bringing out the issues, among others, relating to separation of functions between different organs of the State, specially highlighting the function of making. However, the Review Petition has been withdrawn on 10.5.2012.

(c) and (d) The Government has filed a Special Reference No.1 of 2012 by Her Excellency the President of India in the Supreme Court on certain questions of law and facts arising out of the Supreme Court judgement dated 2.2.2012 and the reference is listed for hearing on 10th July, 2012. The question relating to natural resources in the Presidential are reproduced as under:-

"Q. 1 Whether the only permissible method for disposal of all natural resources across all sectors and in all circumstances is by the conduct of auctions?"

Q. 2 Whether a broad proposition of law that only the route of auctions can be resorted to for disposal of natural resources does not run contrary to several judgments of the Supreme Court including those of Larger Benches?"

Q. 4 What is the permissible scope for interference by courts with policy making by the Government including methods for disposal of natural resources?"

In IA No.2 to 7 in WP(C) No.423/2010 and WP(C) No. 10/2011 Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 24.4.2012 had directed that "the time specified in judgment dated 2.2.2012 in Writ Petition No.423 of 2010 and Writ Petition No. 10 of 2011 for conducting the auction for grant of fresh licenses and allocation of spectrum is extended upto 31.8.2012. This would necessarily mean that the applicant shall have to finalise the auction on or before 31.8.2012. The existing licenses shall be entitled to continue to operate till 7.9.2012."

Check Dams Across Cauvery

6819. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal for construction of Check Dams across Cauvery river so as

to store surplus Cauvery water particularly in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(d) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Revenue Leakage/Loss

6820. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue leakage/loss due to various irregularities detected in the Railways during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of action taken by the Railways against those found responsible and the number of firms black-listed as a result thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways to prevent recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) As a result of preventive checks and decoy checks carried out during the last three years, leakage in revenue to the tune of Rs.1530.66 crores has been detected by Vigilance and other Departments in Railways as detailed below:-

Year	Revenue leakage detected (Rs in Cr)
2009-10	430.13
2010-11	549.23
2011-12	551.30
Total	1530.66

(b) The officials found responsible for various irregularities of leakage of revenue, have been taken up under the Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1968 as applicable; and suitable action for banning of business dealing with the firm has also been initiated.

As on 11.05.2012, business dealings with 35 firms have been banned and 02 firms suspended.

(c) Preventive and decoy checks are carried out to curb revenue leakage/loss. During the year 2011, 26213 nos. of preventive checks and decoy checks were conducted. In addition, a number of steps have also been taken to expand the role of technology in decision making and to improve systems to ensure greater transparency and accountability. As a part of leveraging technology, e-procurement and e-tendering have been started. In-motion weighbridges have been installed at rake loading points and roadside stations to prevent overloading cases.

Formation of Committees

6821. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:

(a) whether the Railways have any policy in place to form committees;

(b) if so, whether the policy differs according to the nature of committee;

(c) if so, the details of policy involved in formation of committee in understanding/studying the present experience and conditions of Railway passengers across the country;

(d) whether any committee/committees are formed in this aspect and if so, the norms are followed in this regard;

(e) whether Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committee has completed all the said norms; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d) Passenger Amenities Committee and Passenger Services Committee have been constituted in this regard as per the "Constitution and Guideline for Functioning of the Passenger Amenities Committee" and "Constitution and Guideline for Functioning of the Passenger Services Committee" respectively.

(e) and (f) The Committee headed by Dr. Anil Kakodkar to go into all technical and technology related aspects in connection with safe running of trains was constituted as per Government of India guidelines for constitution of High Level Committees and other extant procedure.

[*Translation*]

Yamuna Water For Rajasthan

6822. SHRI SIS RAM OLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate of Rs. 934.70 crore had been made by Central Water Commission to meet the irrigation and drinking water requirements of Jhunjhunu and Churu districts in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) the details of the terms accepted in the 80th meeting of the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources; and

(d) the details of the follow-up action taken by the State Governments on the observation of the aforesaid committee?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan made a project report namely "Utilization of Yamuna water in Jhunjhunu & Churu Districts of Rajasthan". The State Government submitted it in 1998 to Central Water Commission (CWC), after examination by which, the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources considered and accepted the proposal for Rs. 934.70 crore at its 80th meeting held on 7.2.2003.

(c) The aforesaid acceptance of the proposal by the Advisory Committee was subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Concurrence of Haryana / Rajasthan Governments for taking up the construction in Haryana and Rajasthan simultaneously,
- (ii) Monitoring of Ground water level in the post irrigation stage & conjunctive utilization of surface & ground water in consultation with Central Ground Water Board,
- (iii) Concurrence of State Finance Department,
- (iv) Environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests, and
- (v) Confirmation of success of irrigation as well as drinking water supply on ten daily basis at source before taking up construction of the project.

(d) The Government of Rajasthan submitted a draft agreement to the Government of Haryana seeking their

concurrence for taking up the construction of project works simultaneously in their territory. No agreement has been signed so far.

[*English*]

AIBP in Gujarat

6823. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the locations in Gujarat, including District Banaskantha, where Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) is being implemented during 2011-12; and

(b) the quantum of work completed, so far and the time by when the remaining work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) During 2011-12, Sardar Sarovar project was under implementation with AIBP assistance which benefits 12 districts including Banaskantha district of Gujarat.

Against the target of 1792 thousand ha, the irrigation potential created under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) upto March 2012 is 545.276 th. ha. and as per the investment clearance accorded by Planning Commission in May 2010 for the revised estimate of the project, the project is scheduled to be completed by 2016-17.

The physical progress of the project components as reported by Project Authorities upto March 2012 is as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Component	% of Completion
1.	Main Dam (raising of dam upto crest level - concreting)	96.43
2.	Narmada Main Canal	100
3.	Branch Canal	76.6
4.	Distributaries	37.75
5.	Minors	29.11

Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS)

6824. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff/employees posted and working in the Centre for Railway Information Systems(CRIS);

(b) the total number of projects undertaken/completed by the CRIS during the last three years and the number of projects presently under execution, separately;

(c) whether there are any guidelines/norms/ratio for the staff/employees required *vis-a-vis* the number of projects undertaken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Total number of staff/employees posted and working in CRIS are 812.

(b) 21 projects were undertaken (started) by CRIS in the last three years (i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, to date). 8 projects were completed in the last three years and 42 projects are currently under execution.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) General guidelines followed are:

Project Managers and staff are placed in each project group based on the specific requirements of the project. The number and type of human resources required for each project depends on its specific development/implementation model, as well as the stage at which the project is in its lifecycle. The overall number of staff/employees depends on the requirements of each individual project.

Kendriya Vidyalayas on Railway Land

6825. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of setting up of 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding (Mou) signed with the Ministry of Human Resource Development;

(b) the details of railway land identified for the purpose, location-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have shown little interest to part with the required land particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) the steps being taken to expedite the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Pursuant to signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Ministry of Human Resource Development has sanctioned seven new Kendriya Vidyalayas respectively at Carriage Repair Workshop, Harnaut (Bihar), Cast Wheel Plant, Bela (Bihar), Railway Campus, Nanded (Maharashtra), Railway Campus, Rangiya (Assam), Freeland Ganj Railway Colony, Dahod (Gujarat), Krishnarajapuram Diesel Loco Shed Colony Bangalore (Karnataka) and Shakurbasti, West Punjabi Bagh(Delhi). These new Kendriya Vidyalayas have become partially functional in temporary/alternative accommodation. A list of another 43 tentative locations has been forwarded to Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) to (e) Railway has already identified tentative locations for the required land. Approval of the Government is required for leasing of land as per the instructions received from the Cabinet Secretariat on 23.03.2011. The required modalities are underway.

Statement

(b) Location-wise Railway land identified for setting up Kendriya Vidyalayas is as under.

1. Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Ambala (Haryana)
3. Angul (Odisha)
4. Arisekere (Karnataka)
5. Ballarshah (Maharashtra)
6. Bandel (West Bengal)
7. Bandikui Station (Rajasthan)
8. Baroda Yard, Baroda (Gujarat)
9. Bhagat Ki Kothi Diesel Shed, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
10. Bhusaval (Maharashtra)
11. Castle Rock (Karnataka)
12. Container Depot, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
13. Dangoaposi (Jharkhand)
14. Daund (Maharashtra)
15. Dharmapuri (Tamil Nadu)
16. Fatehgarh (Uttar Pradesh)

17. Golden Rock Workshop, Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu)
18. Hatia (Jharkhand)
19. Jagadhari (Haryana)
20. Jammu Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)
21. Jhajha (Bihar)
22. Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)
23. Lalgarh (Rajasthan)
24. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
25. Mailani (Uttar Pradesh)
26. Mau (Uttar Pradesh)
27. Narkatiyaganj (Bihar)
28. New Coochbeehar (West Bengal)
29. North Lakhimpur (Assam)
30. New Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)
31. Palghat (Kerala)
32. Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh)
33. Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh)
34. Rangapara (Assam)
35. Salem (Tamil Nadu)
36. Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh)
37. Subedarganj, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
38. Sultanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
39. Titilagarh (Odisha)
40. Trivandrum (Kerala)
41. Tundla (Uttar Pradesh)
42. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
43. Yesvantpur, Bangalore (Karnataka)

Central Foundry forge Plant under BHEL

6826. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Foundry Forge Plant (CFFP) under Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) could not achieve optimal utilization of its forging capacity;

(b) if so, whether the company could find a technology partner after the expiry of technical collaboration agreement with a French Company in 1988;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether CFFP could meet the demand of its sister units for rotors; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has tied-up with M/s. Sheffield Forge-masters International Ltd., UK, and has entered into a Technical collaboration agreement with it in February 2010.

(d) and (e) Central Foundry Forge Plant (CFFP) of BHEL is in a position to meet most of the demand of its sister units for rotors commensurate to its available manufacturing capacity/capability as follows:

- High Pressure (HP) & Intermediate Pressure (IP) rotors for 210 MW / 250 MW / 500 MW sub-critical thermal set.
- HP rotors for 600 MW sub-critical thermal set.
- Industrial and Hydro rotors for which the liquid metal required is up to 75 MT.

The HP & IP rotors required for super-critical thermal sets of 660 MW / 800 MW, and IP rotor for 600 MW sub-critical thermal sets is at present under development phase. Large rotors of low pressure (LP) & Turbo-generators are currently not in the manufacturing capacity/capability range of CFFP.

Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles

6827. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of companies which are manufacturing electric cars, scooters, motorcycles, bicycles, etc. in the country;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to promote manufacture of electric cars, scooters, bicycles etc. in the country so as to reduce dependence on imported fuel;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to have a policy framework in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has tried to attract FCI in the manufacture of electric cars, scooters, etc.;

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

(f) whether the Ministry has ever proposed to the Finance Ministry for giving concessions to people who buy electric cars or electric motorcycles or electric bicycles which helps in reducing the dependence on imported fuel; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for promotion of electric and hybrid vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Presently the following companies are manufacturing electric vehicles in the country commercially:

Cars	-	Mahindra & Mahindra
Two Wheelers	-	Hero Electric, TVS Motor, Electrotherm India
Bicycles	-	Atlas, Avon Cycles, TI cycles

(b) The Government has launched National Mission for Electric Mobility in the country for hastening the early manufacture and adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles so as to reduce dependence on imported fuel.

(c) The Government has set up in the shape of National Council for Electric Mobility (NCEM) having Union Ministers of all stakeholder Ministries as its members and National Board for Electric Mobility (NBEM) consisting of Secretary level officers of stakeholder Ministries. The National council and National Board for electric Mobility also have very senior level representatives of industry, research institute, etc. as its members. Further, the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan-2020, encompassing the broad policy guidelines, will be released by July, 2012.

(d) No Madam,

(e) Does not arise,

(f) No Madam,

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Laying of new Lines

6828. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred on laying of new railway lines in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, zone/State-wise;

(b) the details of expenditure shared out of that by the States during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the criteria adopted for sharing of cost by the States for the laying of new railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) State-wise accounts are not maintained. However, details of expenditure incurred on laying of new railway lines in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, zone-wise are as under:-

	(Rs. in crore)
Railways	Amount (Approx.)
Central	576.73
Eastern	1260.31
East Central	2544.46
East Coast	427.86
Northern	8679.65
North Central	975.43
North Eastern	236.58
Northeast Frontier	4419.78
North Western	252.54
Southern	856.31
South Central	1514.75
South Eastern	209.00
South East Central	5.67
South Western	542.43
Western	188.44
West Central	156.19
Total	22846.13

(b) Details of expenditure are maintained project-wise and are not segregated as expenditure shared by State Government/Railways.

(c) Railway has a huge throw forward of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources. To augment resources, State Governments were requested to come forward for sharing cost of projects. Ten State Governments have come forward for sharing cost of thirty one projects. There are no prescribed criteria for cost sharing and projects are taken up on case to case basis.

[*English*]

Subsidy to Khadi

6829. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered / is considering to increase Khadi subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has introduced interest subsidy scheme through Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said scheme is benefiting only the institutions financed under Khadi industry;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government has received any proposal for extending the said scheme to the units financed under Village Industry Scheme both under Pattern Based Scheme (PBS) and Consortium Bank Credit schemes?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a scheme of Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) for making available concessional working capital credit to khadi institutions. Under ISEC, credit is made available to khadi institutions at 4% interest and the difference between the actual rate of interest

charged by banks and 4% is provided as subsidy (and is directly re-imbursed by KVIC to the financing Bank).

(e) and (f) Initially the benefits under ISEC were available for both khadi and village industries (VI) activities. However, with the launch of the erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in 1995-96, margin money subsidy was made available for new VI units. The benefits under ISEC were then restricted to khadi institutions to undertake khadi and polyvastra activities only, and benefits for V I units were frozen at the 1995-96 level and were to be discontinued after 2011-12. Margin money subsidy is still being made available to new VI units under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which was launched in 2008-09 inter alia with the merger of the erstwhile REGP.

(g) No, Madam.

[*Translation*]

Pension to Displaced Families

6830. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after making provision of monthly pension for disabled, old persons, widows and unmarried girls by the Government for displaced families after acquisition of their land, no monthly pension has been given by any industry till date;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard alongwith the provision in this regard;

(c) the number of members of displaced families to whom monthly pension has been given during the last three years alongwith the number of such industries and the amount of pension provided therefor;

(d) whether the provision in this regard have been violated during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of the State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State

Governments/UT Administrations under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Further, it may be mentioned that this Department has formulated the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, which is in the form of guidelines. State Govts/UTs have been requested to implement the Policy. Para 7.17 of the Policy provides that the project authorities shall at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons (disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls and abandoned women etc.) of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month. The States Governments/Public Sector Undertakings or Agencies, and other requiring bodies may put in place greater benefits than those prescribed. So, the States/UTs are free to provide more benefits to the affected families.

(c) and (d) The data regarding the number of members of displaced families to whom monthly pension has been given during the last three years alongwith the number of such industries and the amount of pension provided to them is not maintained at the Central Government level.

(e) In view of (c) &(d) question does not arise.

[English]

Escalators at Railway Stations

6831. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to instal escalators and lifts at various railway stations;

(b) if so, the details of railway stations identified and the funds allocated/earmarked for the purpose;

(c) the time by which the escalators as well as lifts are likely to be made operational; and

(d) the details of provisions made regarding the running/functioning and maintenance of the escalators/ lifts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Railways have decided to provide 100 escalators across Indian

Railways as per details given below for which a centralized order has been placed. Funds of about Rs. 34.69 crore has been allocated during the current year i.e. 2012-13 for this purpose. It has also been proposed to install additional 221 escalators at various stations. However, there is no proposal at present to provide lifts at railway stations throughout the country.

The details of stations identified for provision of 100 escalators:

Sl.No.	Name of stations	No. of escalators
1	2	3
1.	Dadar	2
2.	Kalyan	2
3.	Thane	2
4.	Nagpur	2
5.	Dombivali	2
6.	Sealdah	2
7.	Asansol	2
8.	Durgapur	2
9.	Patna	2
10.	Dhanbad	2
11.	Muzafarpur	2
12.	Bhubaneshwar	2
13.	Vishakapatnam	2
14.	Nizamuddiin	2
15.	Lucknow	2
16.	Delhi Main	2
17.	Varanasi	2
18.	Ludhiana	2
19.	Amritsar	2
20.	Antbala Cantt.	2
21.	Faridabad	2
22.	Allahabd	2
23.	Kanpur	2
24.	Agra Cantt	2

1	2	3
25.	Jhansi	2
26.	Guwahati	2
27.	Gorakhpur	2
28.	Jaipur	2
29.	Ajmer	2
30.	Thiruvanthapuram Central	2
31.	Coimbatore	2
32.	Kozikode	2
33.	Ernakulam	2
34.	Secunderabad	2
35.	Tirupati	2
36.	Bangalore	4
37.	Ranchi	2
38.	Kharagpur	2
39.	Bilaspur	2
40.	Raipur	2
41.	Vadodara	2
42.	Ahemdabad	2
43.	Surat	2
44.	Ratlam	2
45.	Andheri	2
46.	Borivali	2
47.	Bhopal	2
48.	Kota	2
49.	Jabalpur	2
Total		100

(c) It has been proposed to commission 50 escalators during the current financial year and remaining escalators subsequently.

(d) The escalators are generally maintained through Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC).

Cases of Irregularities/Corruption

6832. SHRI S. ALAGIRI :
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of irregularities / corruption in Railways being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) the details of action taken against the guilty officials on the basis of such investigation during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken / being taken by the Railways to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Investigation is taken up by Central Bureau of Investigation on the basis of information collected from its own sources or obtained from the members of the public or from public servants, or cases referred to them by Central Vigilance Commission and administrative authorities. These may include trap cases, case of officials possessing disproportionate assets to their known source of income, misuse of official position etc.,

(b) Based on the recommendation of the Central Bureau of Investigation during the period Jan 2009 to Dec. 2011, prosecution sanction has been granted for 123 officials. Out of this 32 officials have been taken up for major penalty also. In addition, 151 officials have been taken up under major penalty and 36 officials have been taken up under minor penalty proceedings.

(c) The vigilance organization of the Railways takes comprehensive action to curb irregularities through preventive measures, which inter alia includes:

(i) Conducting surprise checks and decoy checks.

(ii) Conducting Media campaign for encouraging the public at large to report irregularities noticed.

(iii) Participating in Vig-Eye programme of Central Vigilance Commission.

(iv) Suggesting System Improvements to avoid procedural irregularities.

(v) Zonal Railways/Production Units have been directed to implement Central Vigilance Commission's instructions related to Leveraging

of Technology in increasing transparency through effective use of websites in the discharge of regulatory, enforcement and other functions.

- (vii) E-procurement has been implemented in Indian Railways, which will help in the procurement of Goods at competitive prices and in a transparent manner.
- (vii) Training is offered to educate officers/officials on the rules, and regulations.
- (vii) All registered complaints are promptly acted upon and irregularities detected during preliminary investigation or during preventive checks are referred to the concerned Disciplinary Authority for initiating action under Discipline & Appeal Rules as per laid down procedure, with penalties being imposed on the basis of gravity of the charges.

Trains to Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

6833. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA :
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Railways has received representations to increase the frequency of various trains running to/from Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of trains which are available to the passengers of various pilgrim places like Dakor, Palitana, Somnath, Pambaki and Junagadh and tourist places in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat has also requested that trains running from Ahmedabad to the major cities of North India should pass through Gandhinagar; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government on the demand of States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: (a) and (b) Indian Railways do not run passenger carrying train services on State-wise basis as railway network runs across State

boundaries. Representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament/Ministers/organizations/associations/different levels of state government, including Government of Gujarat etc. are received at various levels of railway administration for increase in the frequency of trains and introduction of new trains. These are examined and action as found feasible and justified, is taken on the basis of traffic justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources.

(c) There is no station named "Pambaki" on Western Railway. At present, Dakor, Palitana and Somnath are served by 4 pairs of trains (2 pairs of Passenger & 2 pairs of MEMU trains), 3 pairs of passenger trains and 4 pairs (3 pairs of Express and 1 pair of passenger trains) respectively. Poonam special trains are also run for Dakor from Vadodara and Ahmedabad every month. Pilgrims desiring to visit Ambaji can avail trains going towards and having stoppage at Abu Road. Junagadh is being served by 6 pairs of Express/Passenger trains and 4 pairs of passenger trains on Broad Gauge and two pairs of Metre Gauge trains.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Representations received from various levels including those from States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are examined and action as found feasible and justified, is taken on the basis of traffic justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources. At present, there is no proposal to divert additional long distance trains from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar. However, Anand-Gandhinagar MEMU (Mainline Electric Multiple Unit) train via Ahmedabad has been announced in Railway Budget 2012-2013.

[Translation]

Legal Structure for SSI

6834. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present legal structure of the country is conducive to the development of small scale industries (SSIs) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are different laws in various States in regard to small scale industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to enact a uniform law across the country for SSIs?

The MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The present legal structure is provided in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. The Act addresses several concerns regarding development of micro small and medium enterprises (earlier known as Small Scale Industries Sector) and, *inter alia*, provides for:

- (i) recognition of the concept of "enterprises" (comprising both manufacturing and services) which are further classified into micro, small and medium;
- (ii) a statutory consultative mechanism at the national level with wide representation of all sections of stakeholders, particularly three classes of enterprises;
- (iii) Preference in Government procurements to products and services of the micro and small enterprises; and
- (iv) more effective mechanisms for mitigating the problems of delayed payments to micro and small enterprises.

(c) to (e) As per information received from States, no State has a separate law governing the operations of the MSME enterprises sector specifically. The Central Government has promulgated the MSMED Act, 2006 which applies to the whole country.

Subsidy on LPG

6835. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to continue supply of LPG cylinders at subsidised rates to poor persons while withdrawing the same facility for affluent sections of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of discussions held with the stake holders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Railway Projects

6836. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects shelved due to various reasons including shortage of funds etc. during the 11th Five Year Plan period alongwith the reasons therefor, zone/State-wise;

(b) the total funds spent thereon, separately;

(c) the details of railway projects which are pending due to shortage of funds, zone/State-wise;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(e) the details of funds allocated for developmental works under Jabalpur Division alongwith the funds surrendered/lapsed during the last three years, year-wise alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No project has been shelved for want of funds.

(c) There is huge shelf of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources. As a result, funds get thinly spread and projects are progressing as per availability of resources. As on 01.04.2011, there are 129 ongoing New Line, 45 Gauge Conversion and 166 doubling projects taken up across the country requiring about Rs. 1,25,000 crores for their completion. Zone-wise number of ongoing projects is enclosed as statement.

(d) Steps have been taken to generate extra budgetary resources through State participation, Public Private Partnership (PPP), defence funding, declaring some projects as National Projects, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited. Execution of 4 projects has been taken up with participation from Industry as Special Purpose Vehicle.

(e) Funds for the projects are maintained zone-wise and not division-wise.

Statement

Zone-wise number of ongoing projects is given as under:

Sl. No. Railway Zone	Number of onaoing projects		
	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
1. Central	4	-	6
2. East Coast	6	-	14
3. East Central	26	4	3
4. Eastern	10	1	35
5. Northern	8	-	19
6. North Central	4	2	3
7. North Eastern	5	6	8
8. Northeast Frontier	18	5	2
9. North Western	2	4	9
10. Southern	9	6	15
11. South Central	16	-	9
12. South Eastern	5	3	15
13. South East Central	2	3	7
14. South Western	10	3	11
15. West Central	1	-	4
16. Western	3	8	6
Total	129	45	166

[English]

Drainage Congestion in Coastal Areas

6837. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from Maharashtra has been received for clearance of drainage Congestion in the coastal belts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which the funds will be released for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No Proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for clearance of drainage congestion in the coastal belt of Maharashtra has been received by this Ministry.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

Proposal for RRR Scheme

6838. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent proposals for release of funds under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support during 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Government of Maharashtra submitted project proposals for 258 water bodies at a cost of Rs 135.08 crore for release during the year 2011-12 against which a sum of Rs 80.53 crore has already been released

Automatic Ticket Vending Machines

6839. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVM) installed at the railway stations across the country, Station-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose to instal more such machines at the other railway stations across the country;

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

(d) whether most of the machines are not functioning resulting in inconvenience to commuters;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for proper functioning of ATVM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) 750 Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVMs) have been installed at 248 stations.

Sl.No.	Railway	No. of stations where ATVMs are installed	No. of ATVMs installed
1.	South Central Railway	26	67
2.	Central Railway	72	250
3.	Northern Railway	30	75
4.	East Coast Railway	12	29
5.	Western Railway	28	146
6.	Eastern Railway	21	57
7.	South Eastern Railway	19	51
8.	Southern Railway	40	75
Total		248	750

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. 151 more ATVMs have been procured and are under installation at 85 stations. Further expansion is planned.

Sl. No.	Railway	No. of stations where ATVMs are installed	No. of ATVMs installation
1.	Western Railway	28	49
2.	Eastern Railway	18	36
3.	South Eastern Railway	29	49
4.	East Coast Railway	10	17
Total		85	151

(d) to (f) No, Madam. Comprehensive maintenance contracts are entered into with the original equipment

manufacturers and failures/damages due to vandalism are rectified at the earliest.

Discovery of Oil in African Countries

6840. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has taken note that large quantum of oil has been discovered in the African countries including Kenya and United Kingdom and China have associated themselves with exploration activities in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to acquire stakes in these oil fields?

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 prospect of the hydrocarbon sector in various African Companies, Oil Companies in India have been focusing on this region and pursuing various acquisition opportunities subject to technical, financial and commercial viability. Accordingly, Companies have acquired stakes in the oil fields of African countries Sudan, Nigeria, Libya, Gabon, Yemen, Egypt etc.

Availability of Water

6841. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of availability of water per person at international level and in the developed countries;

(b) the details of availability of water per person in the country at national and at State level, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the average annual quantum of availability of fresh water in the country during each of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The global average per capita freshwater availability comes to about 28571 m³ / year. As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) global information system on water and agricultural AQUASTAT, the per capita water availability in some of the developed countries is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Country	Average annual per capita water availability (in m ³)
1.	Australia	22464
2.	Canada	86177
3.	France	3379
4.	United Kingdom	2375
5.	United States of America	9974

(b) The average annual per capita water availability in the country as per the 2011 census is 1545 cubic meters. State-wise per capita water availability is not available since State wise surface water availability has not been assessed.

(c) As per the latest assessment the average annual water availability for the country has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM) out of which a quantity of 1123 BCM is utilizable. Year wise water availability has not been assessed.

Amendment in MGNREGS

6842. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated the steps for making Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) more rational and farmer-friendly in response to public demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Para IB of Schedule I of Act as amended from time to time lists the category of works that any scheme formulated by the States under Section 4 of the Act to give effect to the provisions of the Act, shall focus upon. A large number of activities/works having significant impact on agriculture and farm sector were included in para 1B of Schedule I of the Act. Vide notification dated 4.5.2012, para IB of Schedule I has been substantially revised to include a large number of additional activities related to water and irrigation, land development, plantation, environmental protection and conservation, horticulture, livestock, etc. to broaden the scope of works under MGNREGA and make it more farmer friendly.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

6843. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

- (a) the number of Panchayats awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) in the country including Jharkhand during each of the last three years. State-wise;
- (b) the funds released for the purpose during the said period, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments to amend the criteria of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) whether the Government has evolved any monitoring system to ensure that villages awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar continue maintaining the same standard of sanitation;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the details of NGP awarded villages/Panchayats which have not been able to maintain the same standard of sanitation; and

(h) the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The number of Gram Panchayats awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) in the country including Jharkhand during each of the last three years, State-wise, is at enclosed statement-I.

(b) The funds released for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) as award money under NGP, State-wise for last three years are at enclosed statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) In order to ensure the sustainability of Nirmal status of the NGP awardees, the NGP guidelines provide for releasing the award money in two equal installments. On receipt of funds for Award Money from the Central Government by the State Water and Sanitation Missions (SWSMs), the first installment is released immediately after PRIs are selected for the award. The second installment is retained by the SWSMs. Release of the second installment is contingent on the sustainability of the NGP status attained by the PRI. For this purpose random checks are carried out by the SWSM after 6 months in all the awardee PRIs. If NGP status is found continuing, second installment is released by the SWSM. Otherwise State takes necessary measures to revive the NGP Status of awardee and till such time, the awardee gets back to the State of sustainability of NGP, further award money is not released. NGP award may be withdrawn from all persistent defaulters. In addition, National Level Monitors (NLMs) also include NGP awardees in their Annual Survey Assessment and provide report on their status.

(g) There are no reports from any of the States regarding NGP awarded PRIs not maintaining the same standard of sanitation.

(h) Does not arise.

Statement-I*Number of NGP given to Gram Panchayats during last three years*

Sl.No.	State	Number of Gram Panchayat Awardees in Year		
		2009	2010	2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	272	44	142
2.	Himachal Pradesh	8	3	14
3.	Assam	6	2	5
4.	Bihar	0	13	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	119	172	124
6.	Gujarat	350	189	422
7.	Haryana	131	259	330
8.	Himachal Pradesh	253	168	323
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	0	0	2
10.	Jharkhand	71	0	0
11.	Karnataka	245	121	103
12.	Kerala	43	103	7
13.	Andhya Pradesh	639	344	212
14.	Maharashtra	1720	694	442
15.	Manipur	1	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	52	160	365
17.	Mizoram	20	5	53
18.	Nagaland	42	23	17
19.	Odisha	20	81	48
20.	Punjab	74	51	19
21.	Rajasthan	43	82	32
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0
23.	Timal Nadu	196	237	51
24.	Tripura	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6	13	41
26.	Uttarakhand	136	44	63
27.	West Bengal	109	0	36

Statement-II*Funds Released For Panchayati Raj Institutions As Award Money Under NGP*

(Rupees In Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2009	2010	2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	427.00	67.15	311.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	1.70	7.00
3.	Assam	26.00	7.65	20.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	50.00	22.00
5.	Chattisgarh	130.00	204.50	139.50
6.	Gujarat	427.00	245.00	540.50
7.	Haryana	165.00	297.50	342.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	364.50	261.50	430.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	2.00
10.	Jharkhand	242.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	857.00	358.70	412.00
12.	Kerala	600.50	453.90	335.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	874.00	422.02	270.00
14.	Maharashtra	2460.50	745.45	576.50
15.	Manipur	2.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	22.50	3.40	28.50
17.	Meghalaya	29.50	72.25	187.00
18.	Nagaland	48.00	14.45	21.00
19.	Odisha	69.00	243.95	148.00
20.	Punjab	64.50	48.00	14.00
21.	Rajasthan	122.00	192.95	73.50
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamilnadu	326.50	351.48	85.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6.00	23.00	47.50
26.	Uttarakhand	98.00	38.25	38.50
27.	West Bengal	622.00	0.00	177.00

Joint Venture With foreign Companies

6844. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval to the State owned gas companies to enter into joint venture with foreign gas companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued through such joint ventures; and

(d) the details of the parameters fixed for formation of such joint ventures?

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) State owned GAIL (India) Ltd. undertakes investment decisions including *inter-alia*, formation of Joint Ventures with various foreign and domestic companies. Such investments allow strategic access to technology, assets, and resources apart from being source of revenue for the company. The investments are made as per the guidelines laid down by Deptt. of Public Enterprises (DPE). GAIL has formed Joint Venture/ acquired equity interest in South East Asia Gas Pipeline Company Ltd., A1 & A3 block in Myanmar, Fayum Gas Company, Shell CNG Egypt, China Gas Holding Ltd., GAIL China Gas Global Energy Holding Ltd. and Carizo Oil & Gas Inc. with the approval of Government/ Delegated Powers of the Board in accordance with the DPE guidelines.

[Translation]

Commission Charged by Companies

6845. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of commission to the fertilizer manufacturing companies provided by the Government for allocation during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the percentage of commission charged by the companies from the fertilizer distributors during the said period;

(c) the percentage of commission given by the dealers to the distributors;

(d) the criteria laid down for determination of commission at the said levels;

(e) whether the fertilizers are black-marketed at their levels and the farmers are exploited and they do not get fertilizers on time; and

(f) 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 (d) The commission (dealer's margin) is Rs.1807/- per MT for private dealers and Rs.200/- per MT for cooperatives for urea, Rs.275/- to Rs.400/- per MT for DAP and Rs.300/- per MT for MOP. The commission for the urea is same for the last three years, but for phosphatic & potassic (P&K) fertilizers it has increased. The dealer's margin is fixed taking into account the cost involved for last mile delivery of fertilizers upto village level.

(e) and (f) Under Clause 21 of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 (FCO), it is mandatory to print the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on each bag of fertilizer and no person is permitted to sell the material above the printed price. The State Governments are adequately empowered under the provisions of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 to check any black marketing. Any violation of the provision of the FCO, 1985 attracts penal/administrative action under the Essential Commodities Act 1955/FCO, 1985. State Governments have been advised to prevent such malpractices and ensure that the farmers are provided with proper quality at fixed price.

[English]

Procedure for Execution of Maintenance

6846. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under personal and criminal laws, the amount of maintenance given by courts is insufficient and comes after many adjournments and postponements in the courts and even when it is awarded, it is difficult to get the allowance because the procedure for execution of maintenance is tedious and lengthy;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government regarding the quantum of maintenance, that is decided within a fixed time and without adjournment and put a special enforcement machinery to recover arrears of maintenance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHIED): (a) to (d) The quantum or amount of maintenance given by the courts under the personal laws and criminal laws is fixed by the Courts on the basis of relevant facts pertaining to each case and thus may vary from case to case. Therefore, there is no proposal to establish a special enforcement machinery.

Advance Possession of Land

6847. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the century old practice of payment of interest and twelve percent additional market value was stopped for the period of advance possession taken by the Government from the poor land owners who have given the possession of their lands before issuance of notification u/s 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act;

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

(c) the guidelines existing in this regard in each State including Haryana;

(d) the violations took place during the period; and

(e) the demands still pending from each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) As per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 possession of the land is taken under Section 16 by the Collector after following the procedure laid in the Act. So the possession of the land cannot be taken before the issuance of the notification under u/s 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894.

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

Pharma Sector

6848. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether small and medium scale pharma sector is unorganized due to which large scale pharma units are dominating Government policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of small and medium scale units in pharma sector?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Government policies are formulated keeping in view the interests of the domestic pharmaceutical industry, including small and medium scale pharmaceutical sector.

(d) Government is supporting small and medium scale units in pharmaceuticals sector through various schemes/programmes. More important schemes/programmes include Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) to provide incentives to micro and small enterprises for technology up gradation, Credit Guarantee Scheme, ISO-9000/ISO-14001/HACCP Reimbursement Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises and National Manufacturing Competitive Programme to enhance their productivity and competitiveness.

Unfair Market Practices of NSE

6849. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India has held the National Stock Exchange guilty of indulging in unfair market practices and levied a penalty on them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) M/s MCX Stock Exchange Ltd. (MCX) filed a case against M/s National Stock Exchange & Others alleging violation of provisions of section 4 (abuse of dominance) of the Competition Act, 2002. The Commission considered the matter and imposed a penalty of Rs.55.50 crores on National Stock Exchange for contravention of the provisions

of the Competition Act, 2002, vide its order dated 23.06.2011. On the appeal filed by NSE against this Order of CCI, the Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT) has stayed the recovery proceedings.

(c) CCI & COMPAT being Quasi-judicial bodies, no action is required to be taken by the Government.

Footwear Development Training Centre

6850. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises be please to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Footwear Development and Training Centre in the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the locations identified for setting up of these centres;

(c) the time by which the said centres are likely to be set up;

(d) whether it is also proposed to make footwears which suit the demands of the international markets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has two Central Footwear Training Institutes (CFTIs) located at Agra and Chennai, respectively, to assist the development of footwear industry. There is, at present, no proposal to set up new CFTIs.

(d) and (e) Footwear suiting the demand of international market are already being made in India. There is an increasing trend of export of footwear from India. The total export of footwear from India during the last 5 years was as follows:-

(Value in Million US \$)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1236.91	1489.35	1534.32	1507.59	1732.04

Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

Apart from CFTIs, Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) (under the Administrative Control of Ministry of Commerce & Industry) has set up Footwear Design Studio in its campus at Noida, Mumbai and Rae Bareli through which they are providing design input as well as other technical inputs to the footwear industry as and when required. Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI),

Chennai (under the Administrative Control of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research) has set up Shoe Design and Development Centre (SDDC) and Centre for Leather Apparel and Accessories Development (CLAD) through which they are offering translation of design innovations into products using CAD/CAM. They also supply designs based on international demand to industry.

Availability of Cheap and Affordable Drugs

6851. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of cheap and affordable drugs are being hindered by the existing Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) regulations and patent regime; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to placate the fears that the new patent regime could raise the cost of life saving drugs?

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 Indian Patent Act have provisions for making available cheap and affordable medicines.

(b) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has informed that so far one Compulsory license has been granted by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to a drug manufacturing company since the amendment of the Patents Act in 2005 for an application filed under Section 84 of the Patents Act (as amended in 2005), As per the orders of the Controller of Patents, Mumbai compulsory license has been granted to M/s Natco for manufacture of "NEXAVAR", M/s Natco Pharma Ltd. are required to sell this drug at a price not exceeding Rs. 8880/- for a pack of 120 tablets, required for a month's treatment which was earlier being sold by M/s Bayer Corporation at Rs, 2,80,428/- for on a month treatment.

[Translation]

International Agreement of Brahmaputra River

6852. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international agreement has been signed between India, China and Bangladesh in respect of Brahmaputra river; and

(b) if so, the details of the provisions of agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

- (a) No, Madam.
(b) Does not arise.

Unhygienic Bedrolls/Linens

6853. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding unhygienic bedrolls/linens in AC coaches of express trains including Rajdhani/Garib Rath/Duranto have been received by the Railways;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received by the Railways during each of the last two years and the current year, zone-wise; and

(c) the mechanism in place regarding treatment of used bedrolls/linens and the corrective measures proposed in this regard alongwith the punitive action taken or proposed to be taken against such offenders by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Indian Railways always endeavor to provide good quality linen to the passengers in trains. Bed sheets, pillow covers and towels are washed after every use.

However, some complaints and references are being received on the Railways regarding quality of washing of bedrolls. A total number of 961 and 890 such references were received during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

Bedrolls are washed/treated as per prescribed method and frequency.

Regular Inspections/checks are carried out at various levels to monitor the quality of linen provided to the passengers. Railways are also in the process to set up mechanized laundries at important locations to further improve upon the quality of washing of linen.

Complaints/suggestions, whenever received, are acted upon appropriately and suitable penal action is

initiated against the concerned contractor/staff responsible for the lapses on their account.

[English]

Water Projects under MGNREGS

6854. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water projects have been undertaken under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount spent for drinking water projects under MGNREGS during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether it is true that the Government has fixed a target to provide all the villages with drinking water facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Para 1B of Schedule I of Act as amended from time to time lists the category of works that any scheme formulated by the States under Section 4 of the Act to give effect to the provisions of the Act, shall focus upon. A large number of activities/works related to water harvesting, conservation and irrigation, drought proofing, flood control and rural drinking water related works such as, soak pits, recharge pits are included in para 1B of Schedule I of the Act. Drinking water projects are not included in the list of activities under MGNREGA.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) and (e) Under MGNREGA no targets have been fixed to provide drinking water facilities in rural areas.

[Translation]

Trade Unions in Railways

6855. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether election to select and recognize a single trade union from amongst the unions of various railway zones was held in October, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for recognition of a single trade union under the relevant policy after completion of the stipulated period of five years in October, 2012;

(d) the number of railway trade union offices in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the details of the facilities being provided to the said trade unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) In compliance of Courts' directives to determine the exclusive membership of unions through Secret Ballot, elections were held on the sixteen(16) Zonal Railways from 26.11.2007 to 28.11.2007. Recognition was granted to unions who fulfilled the norms prescribed. In this process, on 11 (eleven) zonal railways, two unions were recognised and on 5(five) zonal railways, only single union could be recognised.

(c) No such stipulation of five years was laid down in the modalities framed for conducting elections in 2007.

(d) A Statement is enclosed.

(e) Recognised trade unions on the Zonal railways are provided certain facilities like negotiation under Permanent Negotiating Machinery, travel facility, special casual leave, deputation of railway employees to such union on foreign service terms, office accommodation, telephone.

Statement

On Indian Railways, trade unions exist railway-wise. Number of buildings allotted to railway unions railway-wise is as under:

Railway	Number of building allotted to railway unions
Central Railway.	148
Eastern Railway	72
East Central Railway	80
East Coast Railway	80
Northern Railway	189
North Central Railway	94
North East Railway	37
Northeast Frontier Railway	12
North Western Railway	71
Southern Railway	192
South Central Railway	110
South Eastern Railway	83
South East Central Railway	55
South Western Railway	72
Western Railway	128
West Central Railway	53
Total	1476

*[English]***Sub-Sea Pipeline Project**

6856. SHRI A.K.S VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to bring gas from the Middle East through the deep sea is under consideration;

(b) if so, whether Government has also directed the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) to pursue a sub-sea pipeline to import gas from Iran and Qatar; and

(c) if so, the present status and proposed terms and conditions of the deal 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) GAIL (India) Ltd. was directed by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas to examine the techno commercial viability of the proposal from South Asia Gas Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. (SAGE) for Deep Water Natural Gas Pipeline Infrastructure Project from Middle East to India. GAIL would consider all proposals, including that from SAGE for such a pipeline and take final decision based on commercial considerations at a later stage.

(c) GAIL has now informed that though the project appears technically feasible with the current level of technology, commercial feasibility of the project needs to be assessed in view of the tight current Natural gas scenario across the Globe.

*[Translation]***Status of Canals**

6857. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects sanctioned in the country during the last three years alongwith the details thereof showing their present condition;

(b) the number of canals in which water is flowing and the number of canals which are dried up in the country creating difficulty for the farmers in irrigating their fields; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve canal irrigation facility?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) During last three years up to March 2012, total 142 Nos. of proposals of Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects have been accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). Out of the above 142 proposals, 24 Projects have been completed so far and 110 Projects are ongoing. Works in respect of 8 projects have not started. The State-wise list of the MMI proposals of Irrigation projects accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR during last three years is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) The operation and regulation of water in canals, branch canal, distributary, etc are carried out by the project authorities under the respective state governments. There are instances of shortage of water in some of the canals due to several reasons including relatively lesser availability of water, state of canal maintenance etc. The details about the status of flow in canals are maintained by project authorities. Government of India provides financial assistance under AIBP for Extension, Renovation & Modernization (ERM) and under Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) for command area development activities which help in equitable distribution of water through canal network.

Statement

State-Wise List Of MMI Projects Considered And Accepted By Advisory Committee Of Mowr During Last Three Years

Andhara Pradesh

St. No.	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost in Rs. crore	Benefits in ha	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2009-10						
1.	24.08.2009	Krishna Delta Modernization Scheme including Pulichintala Dam Project (New)	Major	3684.5 (2411.25 + 1273.25)	575000	Ongoing
Year 2010-11						
2.	16.09.2010	J. Chokka Rao Godavari Lift Irrigation Scheme (Revised)	Major	9427.73	285,724	Ongoing
3.	04.01.2011	Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Project (Revised)	Major	16010.45 (Irri.9307.54)	436827	Ongoing
Year 2011-12						
NIL						

Assam

Year 2009-10						
1.	11.03.2010	Champamati (Barrage) Irrigation project (Revised)	Major	309.22	24,994	Ongoing
Year 2010-11						
NIL						
Year 2011-12						
NIL						

Bihar

Year 2009-10						
1.	24.08.2009	Eastern Kosi Canal Project (New ERM)	Major	750.75	735500	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	30.11.2009	Nepal Benefit Scheme-2009 Gandak Project (New)	Major	171.84	69,600	Ongoing
3.	30.11.2009	Batane Reservoir Project (Revised)	Major	113.81	12,126	Ongoing
4.	30.11.2009	Punpun Barrage project (Revised)	Major	658.12	13,680	Ongoing
Year 2010-11						
5.	25.06.2010	Restoration Works of Eastern Gandak Canal system (Revised)	Major	684.78	6,62,000 (Restoration 4,36,000)	Ongoing
6.	16.09.2010	Durgawati Reservoir Project (Revised)	Major	983.10	39,610	Ongoing
Year 2011-12						
7.	12.01.2012	Eastern Gandak Canal System (Gandak Phase-II),	New- ERM	1799.50	146,000	Not Started
8.	12.01.2012	Udersthan Barrage & other iner-connected and independent Schemes	New- ERM	531.01	41,052	Ongoing
Chattisgarh						
Year 2009-10						
1.	09.07.2009	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Scheme (Revised)	Major	1660.88	433000	Completed in XI Plan
2.	24.08.2009	Koserteda Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	154.65	11120	Completed in XI Plan
Year 2010-11						
3.	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project	Medium	99.19	4,100	Ongoing
4.	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project	Medium	47.79	3,200	Ongoing
5.	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	98.62	6,960	Ongoing
6.	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM	Major	101.04	56,300 (Additnl. Irri. 15,300)	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	16.09.2010 Year 2011-12	Maniyari Tank Project - ERM NIL	Major	159.95	64,771	Ongoing
Gujrat						
	Year 2009-10					
1.	11.03.2010 Year 2010-11	Sardar Sarovar Narmada project (Revised) NIL	Major	39240.45	1,792,000	Ongoing
	Year 2011-12					
2.	14.09.2011	Mahi Right Bank Canal project- ERM	Major	300.01	1,83,000 ha (Resto- ration 8500 ha)	Not Started
3.	14.09.2011	Improvement of Kakrapar RBMC (0 to 60.98 km) and Ukai RBMC (0 to 35.06 km) and LBMC system-ERM	Major	296.51	134503 (including restoration of 3500 ha)	Ongoing
Haryana						
	Year 2009-10					
1.	11.03.2010 Year 2010-11	Rehabilitation, Modernisation of drains to recharge the Ground water (ERM) NIL	Major	67.28	159311 (Restoration 28822)	Completed in XI Plan
	Year 2011-12					
2.	20.07.2011	Rehabilitation, Renovation and Modernisation of critically damaged channels of Haryana irrigation network ERM	Major	115.94	146,000	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh						
Year 2009-10						
NIL						
Year 2010-11						
1.	16.09.2010	Balh Valley (Left Bank) Irrigation project (Revised)	Medium	103.78	4,354	Completed in XI Plan
2.	04.01.2011	Siddhata Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	95.29	5348	Completed in XI Plan
3.	14.03.2011	Phina Singh Irrigation Project	Medium	204.51	8472	Not Started
Year 2011-12						
4.	20.07.2011	Shahnehar Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	387.17	24772	Completed in XI Plan
Jammu & Kashmir						
Year 2009-10						
1.	30.11.2009	Modernisation of Ranbir Canal Project (Revised)	Major	176.89	55,418	Ongoing
2.	11.03.2010	Tral Lift Irrigation scheme (Revised)	Medium	140.75	6,000	Ongoing
3.	11.03.2010	Rajpora Medium Irrigation scheme (Revised)	Medium	70.2	2,429	Ongoing
Year 2010-11						
4.	12.05.2010	Modernization of Zaingir Canal Irrigation Project (ERM)	Medium	73.51	7,100	Ongoing
5.	12.05.2010	Modernization of Lar Canal Project (ERM)	Medium	47.72	2,231 (Additional 617 Ha)	Ongoing
6.	12.05.2010	Modernization of Grimtoo canai (ERM)	Medium	99.09	4,734	Ongoing
7.	12.05.2010	Restoration & Modernization of main Ravi canal and its distribution system (ERM)	Major	62.27	50749 Restoration 15,016	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2011-12						
NIL						
Jharkhand						
Year 2009-10						
1.	09.10.2009	Upper Sankh Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Medium	141.19	7,069	Completed in XI Plan
2.	09.10.2009	Panchkhero Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Medium	75.69	2,601	Completed with liabilities in XII Plan
3.	09.10.2009	Surangi Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Medium	41.17	2,601	Completed in XI Plan
Year 2010-11						
4.	16.09.2010	Gumani Barrage Project (Revised)	Major	185.76	16,194	Completed with liabilities in XII Plan
5.	27.10.2010	Raisa Reservoir Scheme	Medium	81.11	3,145	Ongoing
6.	27.10.2010	Tajna Reservoir Scheme	Medium	87.76	5,670	Completed with liabilities in XII Plan
7.	14.03.2011	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Major	6613.74	236,846	Ongoing
Year 2011-12						
NIL						
Karnataka						
Year 2009-10						
1.	09.07.2009	Renovation and Restoration of Bheema Samudra Tank (New)	Medium	9.375	2530	Ongoing
2.	24.08.2009	Gandorinala Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	240	11655	Completed in XI Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	09.10.2009	Ghataprabha Stage-III Project (Revised)	Major	1210.51	1,77,822	Completed in XI Plan
4.	09.10.2009	Malaprabha Project (Revised)	Major	1383.48	1,96,132	Completed in XI Plan
5.	09.10.2009	Bhima Lift Irrigation project (New)	Major	551.93	24,292	Ongoing
6.	09.10.2009	Karanja Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	532	44,574	Ongoing
7.	09.10.2009	Upper Krishna Project Stage-I (Revised)	Major	6891.59	4,59,000	Ongoing
8.	09.10.2009	Upper Krishna Project Stage-i (Revised)	Major	3959.8	2,27,000	Ongoing
9.	09.10.2009	Guddada Mallapua Lift Irrigation scheme (New)	Medium	115.4	5,261	Ongoing
10.	11.03.2010	Modernisation of Chadrapalii project (ERM)	Medium	14.93	8446 (Restoation 1935 ha)	Ongoing
11.	11.03.2010	Modernisation of Hattikuni project (ERM)	Medium	6.75	2145 (Restoration = 956 ha)	Ongoing
12.	11.03.2010	Modernisation of Upper Mullamari project (ERM)	Medium	8.21	3279 (Restoration 1500 ha)	Ongoing
	Year 2010-11	NIL				
	Year 2011-12					
13.	20.07.2011	Sri Rameshwar Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	331.55	41,052	Ongoing
	Year 2009-10	NIL				
	Year 2010-11	NIL				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Year 2011-12					
		NIL				
	Madhya Pradesh					
	Year 2009-10					
1.	09.07.2009	Punasa Lift irrigation Scheme (Revised)	Major	488.08	36758	Ongoing
2.	24.08.2009	Indira Sagar Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Major	3182.77	16900/ 1000 MW	Ongoing
3.	24.08.2009	Omkareshwar Multipurpose project (Revised)	Major	2504.8	283324	Ongoing
4.	24.08.2009	Mahi Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	490.39	26429	Completed in XI Plan
5.	24.08.2009	Upper Beda Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	224.41	13400	Ongoing
6.	09.10.2009	Bargi Diversion project (Revised)	Major	5127.22	3,77,000	Ongoing
7.	09.10.2009	Sagar Medium Irrigation Project (New)	Medium	239.99	17,061	Ongoing
8.	30.11.2009	Bariyarpur Left bank canal Project (Revised)	Major	477.26	43,850	Completed in XI Plan
9.	30.11.2009	Bansagar Canal Project - Unit- II (Revised)	Major	2143.65	2,49,359	Ongoing
10.	30.11.2009	Sindh Piver Project Phase - II (Revised)	Major	2045.74	1,62,100	Ongoing
11.	30.11.2009	Singhpur Irrigation Project (New)	Medium	200.52	6,000	Ongoing
12.	30.11.2009	Bah Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	250.33	17,807	Ongoing
13.	28.01.2010	Bansgar Dam (Unit I) Project, Madhya Pradesh(Revised)	Major	1582.94	4,93,000	Ongoing
14.	11.03.2010	Mahan (Gulab Sagar) Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	486.96	19,740	Completed ith liabiitis in XII Plan
15.	11.03.2010	Jobat Medium Irrigation project (Revised)	Medium	230.61	12,507	Ongoing
	Year 2010-11					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	25.06.2010	Halon Irrigation Project	Major	414.21	16,782	Ongoing
17.	25.06.2010	Man Irrigation Project	Major	246.03	17,700	Ongoing
18.	25.06.2010	Upper Narmada Irrigation Project	Major	683.93	26,622	Ongoing
19.	27.10.2010	Kachhal Irrigation Project	Medium	62.48	3470	Ongoing
20.	27.10.2010	Upper Kaketo Irrigation Project	Medium	196.27	3423	Ongoing
21.	14.03.2011	Kushalpura Irrigation Project	Medium	83.9T5	7540	Ongoing
22.	14.03.2011	Bagharru Irrigation Project	Medium	50.57	3350	Ongoing
23.	14.03.2011	Rehti Irrigation Project	Medium	48.77	2905	Ongoing
Year 2011-12						
24.	20.07.2011	Rajghat Canal Project-ERM	Major	34.15	164789	Ongoing
25.	20.07.2011	Rangwan High Level Canal System-ERM	Major	39.04	17085	Ongoing
26.	20.07.2011	Urmil Right Bank canal system-ERM	Major	45.69	7692	Ongoing
27.	12.01.2012	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (MPWSRP)	New-ERM	1919.00	488,682	Ongoing
Maharashtra						
Year 2009-10						
1.	09.07.2009	Dongargaon Tank Project (Revised)	Medium	67.039	3942	Completed in XI Plan
2.	09.07.2009	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation Scheme (new)	Major	2224.76	121256	Ongoing
3.	24.08.2009	Gul River Project (Revised)	Medium	96.62	3025	Ongoing
4.	30.11.2009	Dhom Balkawadi Tunnel Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	848.89	12,670	Ongoing
5.	30.11.2009	Tillari irrigation Project (Revised)*	Major	1612.15	30,733	Ongoing
6.	28.01.2010	Khadakpurna River Project, Maharashtra. (Revised)	Major	917.95	24,864	Ongoing
7.	28.01.2010	Tarati Irrigation Project, Maharashtra. (Revised)	Major	870.9	19,498	Ongoing
8.	28.01.2010	Upper Penganga Project, Maharashtra (Revised)	Major	3038.42	1,16,728	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	28.01.2010	Lower Dudhana Irrigation Protect. (Revised)	Major	1349.5	44,482	Ongoing
10.	11.03.2010	Ghungshi Barrage Medium Irrigation Project	Medium	170.15	6,660	Ongoing
Year 2010-11						
11.	12.05.2010	Rajiv Sagar (Bawanthadi) (Revised)**	Major	161.57	57,120	Ongoing
12.	12.05.2010	Upper Manar irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	525.4	12,420	Ongoing
13.	25.06.2010	Shelgaon Barrage project	Medium	446.49	11,318	Ongoing
14.	04.01.2011	Lower Wardha Project (Revised)	Major	2232.41	63333	Ongoing
15.	14.03.2011	Waghur River Project (Revised)	Major	1183.55	164789 (Restoration -60642 ha)	Ongoing
16.	14.03.2011	Urmodi Irrigation Project	Major	1417.75	17085	Ongoing
17.	14.03.2011	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Project	Major	3450.35	7692	Ongoing
18.	14.03.2011	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojna	Major	2178.67	488,682	Ongoing
* = Tillari Irrigation Project is a joint project of Maharashtra and Goa						
Year 2011-12						
19.	20.07.2011	Bembla River Project (Revised)	Major	2166.35	70756	Ongoing
20.	14.09.2011	Upper Kundaiika Project- Revised	Medium	154.916	2800	Ongoing
21.	14.09.2011	Maharashtra Water sector Improvement Project (MWSIP) (World Bank Aided)-ERM	Major	2351.5	5,16,704 ha	Ongoing
22.	12.01.2012	Puma Barrage (Ner Dhamana) Irrigation Project.	Medium	617.46	7024	Ongoing
Manipur						
Year 2009-10						
1.	09.10.2009	Dolaithabi Barrage project (Revised)	Medium	215.52	7,545	Completed in XI Plan
2.	09.10.2009	Khuga Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	381.28	14,755	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	30.11.2009	Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Major	982	33,449	Ongoing
	Year 2010-11	NIL				
	Year 2011-12	NIL				
Nagaland						
	Year 2009-10	NIL				
	Year 2010-11	NIL				
	Year 2011-12	NIL				
Odisha						
	Year 2009-10					
1.	09.07.2009	Kanupur Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Major	1067.51	47709	Ongoing
2.	09.07.2009	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	564.77	41794	Ongoing
3.	09.07.2009	Lower Indra irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	1182.23	38870	Ongoing
4.	09.07.2009	Subamarekha Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	4049.93	187462	Ongoing
5.	30.11.2009	Lower Suktel Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major	1041.81	29,845	Ongoing
6.	30.11.2009	Telengiri Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	474.05	13,789	Ongoing
7.	Year 2010-11					
8.	25.06.2010	Rengali Irrigation Sub-Project-LBC-II (Revised)	Major	1958.34	1,77,651	Ongoing
	Year 2011-12					
9.	12.01.2012	Odisha integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Programme (OilAWMIP)- Tranche-II	New-ERM	471.43	79863	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab						
Year 2009-10						
1.	09.07.2009	Relining of Rajasthan feeder from RD 179000 to 496000-ERM	Major	952.1	93117	Not Started
2.	09.07.2009	Relining of Sirhind feeder from RD 119700 to 447927-ERM	Major	489.165	34548	Not Started
3.	24.08.2009	Shahpurkandi Dam Project (Revised)	Major	2285.81	37173/168M W (Irr.653.97)	Ongoing
4.	11.03.2010	Extension, Renovation and modernisation of Canal being fed from River Sutlej- ERM	Major	734.46	6,67,000 (Restoration 198,924 ha) Additional irr = 8144 ha	Not Started
Year 2010-11						
5.	16.09.2010	Kandi Canal extension from Hoshiarpur to Balachur, Stage-II (Revised)	Major	540.24	23,326	Ongoing
Year 2011-12						
NIL						
Rajasthan						
Year 2009-10						
1.	11.03.2010	Narmada Canal Project (Revised)	Major	2481.49	151,000	Ongoing
Year 2010-11						
2.	16.09.2010	Modernisation of Gang Canal system (Revised)	Major	621.42	281,050 (Adtinl irr.96,510)	Completed ith liablitis in XII Plan
3.	04.01.2011	Relining of Indira Gandhi main Canal, Stage-I (ERM)	Major	401.63	71892	Ongoing
4.	04.01.2011	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Stage-II (Revised)	Major	6921.32	901000	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2011-12						
5.	12.01.2012	Rajgarh Medium Irrigation Project	New-Medium	192.13 (irrigation -140.46, drinking water supply - 51.46)	8568	Not Started
Tripura						
Year 2009-10						
1.	09.10.2009	Gumti Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	83.01	9,800	Ongoing
2.	09.10.2009	Manu Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	98.71	7,600	Ongoing
3.	09.10.2009	Khowai Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	91.64	9,320	Ongoing
Year 2010-11						
NIL						
Year 2011-12						
NIL						
Uttar Pradesh						
Year 2009-10						
1.	09.07.2009	Eastern Ganga Canal Project (Revised)	Major	892.44	105000	Completed in XI Plan
2.	24.08.2009	Modernization of Lahchura dam (Revised)	Major	299.36	46485	Ongoing
3.	09.10.2009	Arjun Sahayak Pariyojna (New)	Major	806.5	149,764	Ongoing
4.	28.01.2010	Umarhut Pump Canal Phase-II (New-ERM)	Major	73.69	46948 (Restoation 19,820)	Ongoing
5.	11.03.2010	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana (Revised)	Major	7270.32	144,000	Completed ith iiabilitis in XII Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2010-11						
6.	12.05.2010	Improving Irrigation Intensity of Hardoi Branch System (Revised - ERM)	Major	105.30	3,06,055 (Restoration 95,961 ha)	Not Started
7.	25.06.2010	Kachnoda Dam Project (Revised)	Major	423.45	10,850	Ongoing
8.	16.09.2010	Badaun Irrigation Project	Major	332.12	37,453	Ongoing
9.	16.09.2010	Bansagar Canal Project (Revised)	Major	3148.91	150,132	Ongoing
10.	16.09.2010	Kanhar Irrigation Project	Major	652.58	27,898	Ongoing
11.	16.09.2010	Restoring capacity of Western Gandak Canal system - ERM	Major	217.12	332,000 (Restoration 178,000)	Ongoing
Year 2011-12						
NIL						
West Bengal						
Year 2009-10						
1.	30.11.2009	Tatko Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	19.76	2,494	Completed with liabilities in XII Plan
2.	30.11.2009	Patloi Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	17.28	2,158	Completed in XI Plan
Year 2010-11						
NIL						
Year 2011-12						
NIL						

Setting up of New ITIs

6858. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up or proposed to be set up new Industrial Training Institutes and Polytechnics in minority dominated districts under the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) for the welfare of minorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) 71 Industrial Training Institutes and 31 Polytechnics have been sanctioned under Multi-sectoral Development Programme during 11th Five Year Plan period for the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). The district-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

District-wise details of Industrial Training Institutes and Polytechnics approved under MsDP

Sl.No.	State	Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	Polytechnic Institutes
1	2	3	4
A. Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Kheri	2	1
2.	Barabanki	1	2
3.	Bareilly	2	1
4.	Baghpat		2
5.	Bijnor	1	1
6.	Muzaffarnagar	2	1
7.	J.P. Nagar	2	1
8.	Siddarth Nagar	2	0
9.	Shajahanpur	1	2
10.	Bulandshahr	1	1
11.	Rampur	2	0
12.	Saharanpur	1	0

	1	2	3	4
13. Balrampur			1	1
14. Ghaziabad			2	1
15. Bahraich			2	1
16. Budaun			2	1
17. Moradabad			1	1
18. Lucknow			1	0
19. Pilibhit			3	0
20. Meerut			2	1
21. Srawasti			1	1
Total			32	19
B. WEST BENGAL				
1. Malda			1	0
2. Birbhum			0	0
3. Murshidabad			1	1
4. Howrah			1	
5. South 24 Pgs			2	2
6. North 24 Pgs			1	
7. Uttar Dinajpur			1	
Total			7	3
C. HARYANA				
1. Sirsa			1	0
Total			1	0
D. ASSAM				
1. Kamrup			2	0
2. Darrang			1	0
3. Bongaigaon including Chirang			2	0
4. Goalpara			1	0
5. Dhubri			1	0
6. Morigaon			1	0
7. Nagaon			2	0

1	2	3	4
8. Karimganj		1	
9. Cachar		1	1
10. Hailakandi		1	0
11. Kokrajhar		1	0
Total		14	1
E. MANIPUR			
1. Thoubal		1	0
Total		1	0
BIHAR			
1. Kishanganj		1	0
2. Purnia		1	1
3. Sitamarhi		0	1
4. West Champaran		1	0
Total		3	2
F. JHARKHAND			
1. Pakur		1	1
2. Sahibganj		1	0
3. Gumla (including Simdega)	4		0
4. Ranchi		2	1
Total		8	2
G. ORISSA			
Gajapati		2	0
Total		2	0
H. UTTRAKHAND			
1. Hardwar		1	1
2. Uddham Singh Nagar			1
Total		1	2
I. DELHI			
1. North East Delhi		1	0
Total		1	0

1	2	3	4
J. Jammu and Kashmir			
1. Leh		1	1
Total		1	1
K. KERALA			
1. Wayanad		0	1
Total		0	1
Grand Total		71	31

Investment in Share Market by PSUs

6859. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any rules/ policy for investment by the Public Sector Undertakings in the share market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have not been permitted to invest in the share market directly. However, Government have permitted, in August, 2007, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs to invest 30% of their surplus funds in schemes of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulated public sector mutual funds. In March-April 2012 CPSEs have been further authorized to buy back their own shares or shares of another CPSE utilizing their surplus cash.

Employment Schemes

6860. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many villages in the country are still backward since independence;

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

(c) the names of the existing employment schemes in the country and the names of villages where such schemes are being implemented;

(d) the lacuna found in existing employment schemes; and

(e) the names of the schemes being formulated for upcoming years after removing such lacunas for rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations' schemes namely Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for wage and self-employment respectively for people living in villages including backward villages of the country.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development have noticed a few lacunae like delay in payment of wage and delay in release of State share by some of the State Governments under rural employment programme.

(e) The Ministry is not formulating new scheme at present, however necessary advisories are issued to the State Governments to adopt five pronged strategy i.e. (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels to improve the implementation process.

[English]

Inequitable Distribution of Water

6861. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is large scale inequitable distribution of water in various parts of the country particularly in Karnataka;

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

(c) whether the Government has carried out any district-wise survey in the country including in the States

of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to find out per capita availability of water during the last three years;

(d) if so, the outcome of such survey and the follow up action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any perspective plan to identify new water resources in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Water availability in India is dependent on the South - West and North-East monsoons with rainfall varying from 10,000 mm in the North East to less than 100 mm in North West region. Within Karnataka also, there is a large variation in the rainfall, with higher rainfall in the Western Ghats and lower rainfall towards the eastern plains. Along the coastal Dakshina Kannada District, the normal rainfall is about 4000 mm and in the drought prone districts of Bijapur, Raichur, Bellary etc., the rainfall is of the order of 500 mm to 600 mm.

Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken up by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. No assessment of State wise and district wise availability of surface water has been made so far.

(e) and (f) The National Water Policy, 2002 inter alia recommends that non-conventional methods for utilisation of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilisable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.

[Translation]

Budget Hotels

6862. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and present status of setting up of Budget Hotels at railway stations in the country, State-wise, location-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to expedite the work for setting up of such hotels;

(c) whether these hotels are proposed to be set up under Public (Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time frame set for completion of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Budget hotels are planned at 24 stations as part of Multifunctional Complexes (MFC) undertaken by M/s IRCON & M/s RITES through their equity. The list is as under:

State	Station
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Visakhapatnam
Chhattisgarh	Raipur
Haryana	Kurukshetra
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu Tawi
Karnataka	Hubli
Kerala	Kannur, Kozhikkode
Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur
Rajasthan	Udaipur, Jodhpur
Tamil Nadu	Madurai, Rameswaram, Tiruchchirappalli
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
Uttarakhand	Haridwar
West Bengal	Siliguri, Digha, New AOipore, Haldia, Alipurduar Jn., Darjeeling

The progress of construction of MFCs is monitored at Apex level. In addition, Budget Hotels may also come

up as part of MFCs / World Class Stations (WCS) or at other stations through private sector participation, subject to their commercial viability.

(e) In view of extant policy guidelines on leasing of land, no time frame can be set.

[English]

New LPG Connections

6863. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new LPG connections are not being issued in various parts of the country including Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) and the waiting list for new connections is growing everyday;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ease this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) continue to enroll new LPG customers and release new LPG connections on demand in the country, including Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR), subject to the applicant residing within the area of operation of the distributorship and fulfilling requisite documentation for availing a new LPG connection, and after due verification.

While BPCL and HPCL have reported no waiting list in the country including Delhi and NCR, IOC has reported that there is a waiting list of 1.35 lakhs as on 01.04.2012 for release of new connections with their LPG distributors in the country. The backlog is due to shortage of equipment, shortage of bulk LPG due to non-materialisation of imports, unplanned/planned shutdown at indigenous production centres, maintenance problems at 2 major ports and bulk LPG Transporters' strike for 15 days in Southern Region and 9 days in Western Region. However, there is no waiting list for release of new connection in Delhi and NCR.

(c) Efforts are being made by IOC to tide over the bulk LPG shortage through tie up for sufficient imports for May, 2012. The production centres which were under shutdown have resumed normal production and the

maintenance problems at the 2 major ports have also been sorted out.

Establishment of Equal Opportunity Commission

6864. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for framing legislation for the establishment of Equal Opportunity Commission in the Country;

(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) and (b) A High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Rajindar Sachar had recommended for setting up of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to address the grievances of deprived groups. Government had accepted this recommendation and had set up an Expert Group to examine and determine the structure and functions of EOC and also to advise on an appropriate legislative framework. The Expert Group has since submitted its Report on the basis of which a draft EOC Bill was prepared and comments thereon have been received from various stakeholders.

(C) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Doubling in Rajasthan

6865. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending doubling of railway lines in the State of Rajasthan/ North West Railway Zone;

(b) the total funds allocated/spent thereon;

(c) the names of the stations proposed to be linked to these lines;

(d) whether the Railways proposes to link Jodhpur-Jaipur and Jodhpur-Ahmedahad railway lines to the aforesaid double lines; 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) to (c) The details and status of ongoing/pending doubling projects falling partly/fully in the State of Rajasthan/North Western Railway Zone are given as under;

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Length in kms.)	Latest Anticipated Cost	Expected expenditure up to March, 2012	Outlay 2012-13	Status
1	2	3	4	5	q6
1.	Abu Road-Sarotra Road (23.12)	131.54	25.25	20	Overall physical progress-3%.
2.	Ajmer-Bangurgram (48.43)	251.99	5	33	Final Location Survey taken up.
3.	Bhagat Ki Kothi-Luni (28.12)	98.16	25.02	25	Overall physical progress-12%.
4.	Bina-Kota (283)	1125	1	4	Contract for Final Location Survey awarded.
5.	Guriya-Marwar & Karjoda-Palanpur (48.9)	274.3	5	33	Final Location Survey for Guriya-Marwar taken up. Field work for Karjoda-Paianpur completed.
6.	Kesavganj-Swaroopganj (26.48)	118.57	45.45	35	Overall physical progress 30%.
7.	Rani-Keshavganj (59.5)	277.67	5	1	Overall physical progress-12%.

1	2	3	4	5	q6
8.	Rewari-Manheru (69.02)	251.9	0.4	1.50	Final Location Survey taken up.
9.	Sarotra Road-Karjoda (23.59)	156.64	40.25	25	Overall physical progress-12%.
10.	Swaroopganj-Abu Road (25.36)	133.36	25.45	15	Execution contract awarded.

Doubling of Bangurgram-Guriya (47 kms) and Rani-Marwar (54.5 kms) has been proposed in Railway Budget 2012-13.

(d) and (e) On Jodhpur-Jaipur route, doubling of Jaipur-Phulera section completed & commissioned. Survey for Phulera-Merta Road doubling has been completed but proposal was not considered suitable for sanction.

On Jodhpur-Ahmedabad section, double line between Jodhpur-Bhagat Ki Kothi exists. Doubling of Bhagat Ki Kothi-Luni, Rani-Palanpur have already been taken up. Doubling of Marwar-Rani has been proposed in Railway Budget 2012-13.

[English]

Lands and Funds for New Varsities

6866. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is arranging lands and funds for setting up of new varsities during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) The Twelfth Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Compensation/Solatum in Lieu of Acquisition of Land

6867. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Policy/Act under which the compensation/solatum is paid to the affected persons in lieu of the land acquired for various railway projects in the country;

(b) the details of the admissibility and the rate/amount of the compensation/solatum paid for the said purpose under the existing rules;

(c) whether the Railways propose to revise the existing rate/ amount of compensation/solatum; and

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

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The land for Railway Projects is acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and also under the Railway (Amendment) Act, 2008. The land loser is entitled to full amount of compensation based on market value of the land in addition to solatium as specified in the said Acts. At present, there is no proposal to amend the Railway (Amendment) Act, 2008.

Sale of Tickets

6868. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of district headquarters which have round the clock arrangements of selling tickets in addition of zonal headquarters in each railway zone, where unreserved tickets are being sold round the clock, zone-wise;

(b) whether the Railways propose to open round the clock reservation counters in each zone and division to book tickets at these counters for the passengers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Zone-wise details of the number of stations serving the district headquarters and having round the clock arrangements of selling unreserved tickets are as under:

Railway	Number of Stations
Central	24
Eastern	16
East Central	34
East Coast	18
Northern	81
North Central	25
North Eastern	42
Northeast Frontier	32
North Western	24
Southern	39
South Central	29
South Eastern	13
Southeast Central	18
South Western	18
Western	34
West Central	20
Total	467

(b) There is no such proposal at present,

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Production from Mumbai High

6869. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the date of commencement of production of crude oil from Mumbai High;

(b) whether any decrease in production of crude oil has been noticed in Mumbai High as its oil wells are very old;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decrease in production of oil in percentage; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or being taken to increase the oil production in Mumbai High?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) had discovered Mumbai High (erstwhile Bombay High) field in 1974 and the Crude oil production from Mumbai High started in May 1976. Oil production in Mumbai High during 1976-77 was 0.410 Million Metric Tonne (MMT).

Plateau production from Mumbai High field had been maintained at around 18.5 to 19.5 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA) between 1984-85 to 1990-91. The field peaked at about 20.085 MMT in 1989-90, after which it entered the natural decline phase (a natural process in the production life of oil fields). Thereafter, there was a gradual decline in production till 1993-94, when the crude production from Mumbai High was 10.966 MMT.

The details of crude oil production from Mumbai High and percentage growth/decrease over previous year since inception is detailed in the enclosed statement.

(d) The corrective steps included gas and water shut-off jobs, side-tracking of poor producers, enhancement of water injection support for voidage compensation, gas-lift and infill drilling. All these inputs helped to arrest the decline to some extent for some time.

Further, to ensure maximum longevity of Mumbai High field and to increase the recovery factor, major initiatives in the form of redevelopment schemes were launched with the induction of state of art technologies in the areas of drilling, reservoir characterization, well completions, etc. by ONGC in 2000-01.

These redevelopment schemes for Mumbai High North and South (Phase-I) were completed in December 2006 and May 2007 respectively. Another major scheme *i.e.* Additional development of A1 layer L-III reservoir of Mumbai High North (MHN) was also completed in March 2008.

With the success of these schemes, the next phase *i.e.* 'Re-development of Mumbai High South (MHS) Phase-II and Re-development of Mumbai High North (MHN) Phase-II' Projects were initiated in October 2007 and January 2009 respectively and are now nearing completion.

The redevelopment of MHS Phase-II scheme envisages incremental oil gain of 18.31 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and 2.70 (Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) gas by March 2030. The estimated project cost is Rs. 8813.41 Crore with the completion schedule of March 2013.

The redevelopment of MHN Phase-II scheme envisages incremental oil gain of 17.354 MMT and 2.987 BCM gas by March 2030. The estimated project cost is Rs. 7133.39 Crore with the completion schedule of September, 2013.

In order to further improve recovery and move towards higher recovery factor, Phase-III redevelopment of Mumbai High has been conceptualized as part of rolling development plan. As part of these initiatives, development of Western Periphery of Mumbai High South field has recently been approved by ONGC Board.

To maintain/augment production from brown fields is very challenging and requires additional development & use of new technologies and healthy reservoir practices. In addition to focus on repair of existing wells, artificial lift and stimulation of wells, various efforts are being made/ planned for enhancing oil production in the Mumbai High field.

Further, ONGC is taking various actions for maintaining the reservoir health of Mumbai High fields with the assistance of domain experts of international-repute.

Statement

Crude oil production from Mumbai High (Erstwhile Bombay High Field since inception)

Year	Crude oil production (MMT)	% growth over previous year
1	2	3
1976-77	0.410	
1977-78	2.074	405.5
1978-79	3.311	59.6
1979-80	4.422	33.6
1980-81	4.986	12.8
1981-82	7.975	60.0

1	2	3
1982-83	12.858	61.2
1983-84	17.052	32.6
1984-85	19.53	14.5
1985-86	19.24	-1.5
1986-87	18.86	-2.0
1987-88	18.48	-2.0
1988-89	19.44	5.2
1989-90	20.08	3.3
1990-91	17.87	-11.0
1991-92	14.96	-16.3
1992-93	11.72	-21.7
1993-94	10.97	-6.4
1994-95	12.44	13.5
1995-96	13.58	9.1
1996-97	12.04	-11.3
1997-98	12.43	3.3
1998-99	11.59	-6.8
1999-00	10.15	-12.4
2000-01	10.19	0.4
2001-02	9.82	-3.6
2002-03	11.38	15.9
2003-04	11.65	2.4
2004-05	12.59	8.1
2005-06	10.88	-13.6
2006-07	12.22	12.3
2007-08	12.11	-0.9
2008-09	11.62	-4.0
2009-10	10.84	-6.7
2010-11	10.59	-2.3
2011-12*	9.98	-5.8

*Provisional

Funds to NGOs by MAEF

6870. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations which have received financial aid from the Maulana Azad Education Foundation(MAEF) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the functioning of the said Foundation; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) During the last three years and the current year, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation(MAEF) has sanctioned financial assistance to 274 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) amounting to Rs.35.95 crore. Year wise break up is given below. The State-wise list is enclosed as statement.

Year	Number of NGOs	Amount (Rs.in crore)
2009-10	105	13.37
2010-11	NIL	0.00
2011-12	169	22.58
2012-13	NIL	0.00

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Evaluation studies by Indian Institute of Public Opinion, Organization and Research Group (ORG) Private Limited and Indian Social Institute were carried out in the years 1999, 2006 and 2009-10 respectively. Broadly, these agencies, inter alia, recommended the enhancement of Corpus Fund of MAEF, computerization of vital data, proper utilization of funds etc.

Based on these recommendations, the size of the Corpus Fund of the Foundation has been enhanced to Rs.750 crore in 2011-12, the major activities in the organization have been computerized and monitoring and inspection procedures have been streamlined.

Statement*Summary of Grant-in-aid sanctioned to NGOs during last three years and current Year*

S.No.	State/U.T.	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total	
		Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of NGOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	213.50	11	0.00	0	25.25	3	0.00	0	238.75	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	30.00	1	0.00	0	30.00	1
3.	Assam	10.00	1	0.00	0	86.00	6	0.00	0	96.00	7
4.	Bihar	33.00	3	0.00	0	14.70	1	0.00	0	47.70	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	25.00	1	0.00	0	25.00	1
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.50	1	0.00	0	2.50	1
7.	Gujarat	38.00	4	0.00	0	107.00	8	0.00	0	145.00	12
8.	Haryana	10.00	1	0.00	0	154.00	13	0.00	0	164.00	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.00	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	10.00	1	0.00	0	10.00	1
11.	Jahrkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	40.00	2	0.00	0	40.00	2
12.	Karnataka	142.50	10	0.00	0	155.00	12	0.00	0	297.50	22
13.	Kerala	30.00	2	0.00	0	201.00	13	0.00	0	231.00	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50.00	5	0.00	0	25.00	2	0.00	0	75.00	7
15.	Maharashtra	349.00	26	0.00	0	199.00	12	0.00	0	548.00	38
16.	Manipur	33.00	3	0.00	0	60.00	4	0.00	0	93.00	7
17.	Nagaland	15.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	15.00	1
18.	Rajasthan	15.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	15.00	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	47.50	4	0.00	0	35.00	2	0.00	0	82.50	6
20.	Uttar Pradesh	349.30	32	0.00	0	1028.50	83	0.00	0	1377.80	115
21.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0	0.00	0	40.00	2	0.00	0	40.00	2
22.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	0	20.00	2	0.00	0	20.00	2
Total		1336.80	105	0.00	0	2257.95	169	0.00	0	3594.75	274

[English]

Delicensing of Refinery

6871. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has delicensed petroleum refineries and the refining capacity is likely to rise by more than 43 percent in the year 2017

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the availability of crude oil is declining in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 refinery sector has been delicensed since June, 1998 and a refinery can be set up

anywhere in India by a private or public sector company depending on its techno-commercial viability. The present name plate refining capacity of the country is 213.066 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA), which is projected to increase to 310.86 MMTPA by the end of 2016-17 as per the Draft Report of Working Group on Refinery for the 12th Plan.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The production of crude oil in the country is increasing and details of crude oil production during the last three years are as under:

Year	Crude oil production in Million Metric Tonnes
2009-10	33.5
2010-11	37.7
2011-12 (Provisional)	38.1

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Cement and Sand

6872. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the purchase of cement, stone and sand during each of the last three years including current year under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) the amount received as royalty by the State Governments for the said purchase of materials;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints of fake purchase of cement, stone and sand under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Central Government bears the entire expenditure on payment of wages at notified wage rates to unskilled manual workers. The cost of material component of projects including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers taken up under the Scheme shall not exceed forty per cent of the total project costs. 75% of such material cost, including wages of skilled and semiskilled workers, is also borne by the Central Government. The details of expenditure on purchase of cement, stone and sand separately out of the material cost under MGNREGA are not maintained by the Ministry or

reported by States/UTs. However the details of total expenditure on materials as reported by States/UTs for the period 2009-10 onwards are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Information regarding royalty received by States/UTs Governments on purchase of materials is not maintained by the Ministry.

(c) to (e) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. No separate information regarding fake purchase of materials is compiled among such complaints. All complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law as implementation of MGNREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act. National Level Monitors (NLMs) are also deputed by the Ministry in complaints of serious nature and their reports are analyzed and findings are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking corrective measures. The Ministry has been reminding State Governments about their duty under the Act to have the serious complaints investigated and take necessary action and to ensure that in cases of mis-appropriation and embezzlement of Government funds not only disciplinary action should be taken against the guilty officials but simultaneously criminal prosecution should also be initiated under Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, besides recovering the amount involved from the persons concerned in accordance with law.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure On material (Rs. in lakh)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 reported till 27/04/12	2012-13 As on (16/05/12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andra Pradesh	58158.00	166121.48	85447.83	11.17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	473.71	1778.35	0.00	NR
3	Assam	33457.95	33852.06	22556.47	317.94
4	Bihar	58611.15	86313.24	52488.51	101.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	41046.31	40102.75	49420.81	1254.19
6	Gujarat	18951.25	26766.04	24603.25	763.56
7	Haryana	4749.45	6281.01	10355.48	99.04
8	Himachal Pradesh	19818.76	18150.51	14120.44	205.06
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3099.37	7023.03	12917.91	339.45
10	Jharkhand	49834.85	35369.95	34002.15	1492.18
11	Karnataka	97639.71	88419.06	76770.65	774.79
12	Kerala	3228.30	3187.97	3107.75	91.99
13	Madhya Pradesh	133766.97	131865.59	118924.94	2249.74
14	Maharashtra	1831.12	6253.70	39892.70	2650.24
15	Manipur	12459.92	12616.07	1781.39	0.72
16	Meghalaya	5340.97	9985.97	7790.69	53.87
17	Mizoram	3806.46	6310.99	3769.21	NR
18	Nagaland	14749.12	17860.83	12766.24	29.43
19	Odisha	31894.40	54961.79	40450.55	1455.06
20	Punjab	4345.36	5623.83	5483.13	207.78
21	Rajasthan	145442.24	75599.42	96028.08	1434.92
22	Sikkim	1892.36	3079.91	2688.28	13.51
23	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
24	Tripura	24104.71	20731.43	29084.10	88.89
25	Uttar Pradesh	197243.22	177792.85	155929.39	553.92
26	Uttarakhand	8654.77	12314.25	12753.37	79.87
27	West Bengal	56735.27	69678.63	80308.35	3903.49
28	Andaman and Nicobar	17.49	15.50	2.51	0.03
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.54	58.27	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	108.82	232.40	157.18	3.98
32	Lakshadweep	12.26	27.42	6.39	0.00
33	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		1031516.81	1118374.30	993607.76	18176.09

NR=Not Reported

*[English]***Projects in Seismic Zones**

6873. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ensure that development projects including huge dams, nuclear power plants and hydro power projects are not established in the places falling under high intensity earthquake zones: and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government 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) Considering the global advancements in the Geo-Technical Engineering and developments in the design, research and construction of dams, India is capable of executing development projects including construction of dams, Nuclear Power Plants and Hydro Power Projects that would withstand a seismic jolt through adequate safety measures that are considered as various levels before locating sites for major projects. This is a continuous process.

Due action/steps have been taken by the Government from time to time as per the recommendations of the Dam Safety Organisation of the Central Water Commission for seismic monitoring of reservoirs such as Koyna and Warna in Maharashtra; Nagarjuna Sagar and Srisaïlam in Andhra Pradesh and nuclear power sites of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL). A set of guidelines for inspection of dams following earthquakes have also been developed in respect of safe operation and maintenance of the existing dams/reservoirs.

Details of safety requirements for Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) are specified in "code of practice on safety in nuclear power plant siting" and related "safety guides" evolved by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which are in a state of continuing review. The Prime Minister has ordered a comprehensive review of safety mechanisms in respect of nuclear power plants following the Tsunami in Japan.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Bio-Technology Finishing Schools

6874. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different States in the country promoting bio-technology finishing schools to create skilled work force for Biotechnology industry;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a Bio-Informatics Park in the country, especially in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Department of Biotechnology has initiated a program namely Biotech Industrial Training Program (BITP) to provide industrial exposure of 6 months duration to B.Tech./M.Sc./M.Tech Biotechnology students. Biotech Industrial Training Program provides industry-specific training for skill development and enhancing their job opportunities in biotech industries engaged in R & D, quality control & analysis, production & manufacturing, marketing, regulation and IPR. Over 120 industries are involved in providing training. Department is providing stipend to the trainees and bench fee to the trainer companies. The program is advertised nationally and follows a stringent screening and selection procedure. About 25-30% trainees are absorbed by the trainer industries. This program was initiated in 1992 and has been expanded in terms of number of seats, number of applicants and number of companies involved in training. Karnataka State Government has initiated a Biotechnology Finishing School in 2011 for providing industrially relevant training to post graduate students in life sciences. 12 colleges from Karnataka have been selected for specialization in 9 areas. Students are provided 1 year training in collaboration with industry, out of which first 6 months are devoted to industrially relevant projects. Proposal submitted by State Government to the Department of Biotechnology is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Union Government proposes to set up a Bioinformatics Park (Bio-IT Park) in the country at the Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology (IBAB), Bangalore, Karnataka State. The Biotechnology Park for Mohali, Punjab is in the process of being set up.

(c) The Bioinformatics Park at Bangalore will focus on the following goals:

1. Conducting cutting-edge research and training
2. Promotion of techno-preneurship in Bioinformatics, and
3. Achieving self-sustenance through commercialization

Infrastructure is being set up and training and research activities are being initiated.

Exploration of Arctic Regions

6875. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps/initiatives taken up to explore the Arctic regions;

(b) the total budgetary allocation for the same during the last three years; and

(c) the result achieved so far in respect of exploration of Arctic regions?

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) Madam, India began its scientific endeavours in the Arctic in 2007 when a team of five scientists visited the International Arctic Research Facilities at Ny-Alesund on the Svalbard archipelago in Norway to initiate studies in the fields of Arctic microbiology, atmospheric sciences and geology. Following the success of this initial step, the Ministry embarked on a long-term program of regular scientific activities in the Arctic. To date, over 60 scientists from 18 national institutions, organisations and universities have participated in the Indian Arctic Programme, which is being co-ordinated and implemented by the Goa-based National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), and autonomous institution of the Ministry. At Ny-Alesund, Indian scientists are engaged with the frontier areas of sciences relevant to the Arctic realm, such as glaciology, atmospheric science, biology and climate change.

To facilitate the Indian activities, a station building at Ny-Alesund has been taken on lease to serve as India's Research Base in the Arctic. This station building christened "Himadri" has adequate living and work space for a total of 8 scientists.

(b) Madam, the budgetary allocation for the last three years from 2009 to 2012 was Rs. 13.33 crores. Year wise budgetary allocation for the Indian Arctic Program for past three years is as below:

2009-10: Rs. 2.60 crores

2010-11: Rs. 1.94 crores

2011-12: Rs. 8.79 crores

(c) Madam, salient features of the studies carried out by Indian scientist are as given below:

Atmospheric Sciences: The studies of atmospheric aerosols, quantification of their physical and optical properties and estimating the aerosol radiative forcing over Arctic region are among the ongoing long-term investigations by the Indian scientists from the Space Physics Laboratory (SPL), Trivandrum, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune and NCAOR, Goa. A study carried out involved the simultaneous measurements of atmospheric electrical field, conductivity, the concentrations and size distribution of atmospheric aerosols over Ny-Alesund. The total number concentration and size distributions of aerosols observed shows a good correlation with wind speed and wind direction.

Snow-pack production of carbon monoxide and its diurnal variability at Arctic: Photochemical reactions in snow have recently witnessed an unprecedented surge of interest. Recent investigations have shown production and significant release of CO flux from the snow covered region. On the basis of measurements made at Maitri, Antarctica and at Ny-Alesund, Arctic, a group of researchers from the National Physical Laboratory has observed a systematic diurnal cycle in the snow-pack production of carbon monoxide coinciding with the diurnal cycle of solar radiation. This variation implies that photochemical production of CO is active in the snow covered regions of Antarctica and Arctic.

Glaciological Studies: A major multi-institutional program has been mounted by scientists from NCAOR, GSI and JNU for long-term measurements of snow ablation/accumulation on the Vestre Broggerbreen glacier. The glaciological studies also comprise detailed chemical analysis of snow/ice. Preliminary snow ablation/accumulation measurements reveal that the observed short-term ablation/accumulation, especially in the higher and middle reaches of the glacier, is mainly attributed to the wind deflation rather than melting:

The biogeochemical studies programme: has been undertaken in the Kongsfjorden system is being implemented by NCAOR. The first phase of studies has focused on the planktonic studies in the fjord while the second phase concentrated on nitrogen cycling.

Biological Sciences: Scientists from various institutions and Universities have participated in the biological programs being mounted in the Kongsfjorden system. Broad-scale changes to Arctic ecosystems and communities illustrate the sensitivity of these systems to changing conditions, both natural and human-induced.

Support by IOC

6876. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has offered support to Sri Lankan refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a team from IOC visited Sri Lanka to study the level of assistance Sri Lanka requires from India for its oil refinery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has not submitted any specific offer to Sri Lankan refinery. However, a technical team from IOC had visited Sri Lanka from 1st to 5th April 2012 and a preliminary study has been taken up by IOC on the techno-economic feasibility of the refinery.

[*Translation*]

Retirement Age in HMT

6877. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the average retirement age in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the retirement age of employees from 58 to 60 years in HMT Limited and its all ancillary companies;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the government to bring the officers of HMT Limited at par with officers of other PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The age of superannuation in most of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is same as for Central Government Employees i.e. 60 years. However in some CPSEs (mainly sick and loss making) the age of superannuation is 58 years.

(b) to (d) As per DPE guidelines dated 20th April, 2007, HMT Limited and its subsidiaries excluding HMT International Limited are not eligible for enhancement in the age of retirement as these companies do not qualify as per DPE guidelines. However, a proposal for increasing the age of retirement of the employees of HMT Limited from 58 years to 60 years has been incorporated in HMT Limited's proposed revival plan.

[*English*]

Community Kitchen

6878. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have set up Community Kitchens in various parts of the country particularly in Tamil Nadu in recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such community kitchens set up during the last three years;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up more such community kitchens in other parts of the country particularly in the rural areas in Tamil Nadu in the coming years;

(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) Setting up of community kitchen started in the year 2009 under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). OMCs have set up 2068 community kitchens in the country, including 73 in the State of Tamil Nadu during 2009-10.

(c) to (e) OMCs do not have any proposal to set up more community kitchens in the country, due to the poor response received by the scheme.

Growth of Khadi and Village Industries

6879. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether enhancement in budget of Khadi and Village Industries Corporation (KVIC) has helped in exploring market of Khadi and other related products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of growth rate of Khadi and Village Industries during each of the last three years, sector-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the growth rate of Khadi and Village Industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been undertaking various steps for the holistic development and promotion of the khadi and village industries (KVI) sector.

Budgetary allocations are essential to achieve the

scheme objectives.

In particular the Government through KVIC has been taking steps to improve the marketing of khadi and village industry products, which include (i) a scheme named Market Development Assistance (MDA) to provide assistance @ 20% of the value of production of khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio of 25:30:45 and the institutions may utilize their share of MDA in upgradation of production / marketing infrastructure, (ii) a scheme named 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' which inter alia provides for renovation of khadi sales outlets, (iii) a project-based scheme named 'Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP)' to improve the marketability of khadi and village industries products through improvement in quality, design and packaging and (iv) a comprehensive 'Khadi Reform and Development Programme' which *inter alia* provides for opening of new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and state capitals and renovation and modernization of institutional sales outlets.

The growth of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) during each of the last three years is given below :

	Production (Rs. in crore)						Sale (Rs. in crore)					
	Khadi	Annual grow th%	Village Indus- tries	Annual growth %	KVI	Annual growth %	Khadi	Annual growth %	Village Indus- tries	Annual growth %	KVI	Annual growth %
2009-10	628.98	7.47	17508.00	4.50	18136.00	4.60	867.01	8.43	23254.53	5.95	24121.54	6.04
2010-11	673.01	7.00	19198.85	9.66	19871.66	9.57	917.26	5.80	24875.73	6.97	25792.99	6.93
2011-12 (Provisi onal)	723.48	7.50	21135.06	10.08	21858.54	10.00	974.57	6.24	25829.26	3.83	26803.83	3.92

Irrigation from Rivers and Dams

6880. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details of the rivers and dams which irrigate the lands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) All the major/medium

irrigation projects constructed across the rivers are planned to provide irrigation to the command area included in the project. As per the updated National Register of Large Dams (NRLD) maintained by Central Water Commission there are 5125 large dams, of which 4728 have been completed.

The State-wise details including those relating to Andhra Pradesh in respect of Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) and Extension, Renovation & Modernization (ERM) projects (with provision of storage) completed during XI Plan which include projects completed during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*State-Wise & Project-Wise Status Of Major, Medium And Erm Projects (With Provision of Storage)
As Reported Completed In XI Plan*

Sl.No.	State	Project Name	Type of Project	Start Year	Ultimate IP (In Th. ha).	Cummulative Potential Created upto 2011-12 (in Th. ha.)	Live Storage (in MCM)	Gross Storage (in MCM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guru Raghavendra Project	Major	2004	13.561	13.561	9.786	10.446
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kandula Obuia Reddy Gundlakamma Reservoir	Major	2004	32.4	32.4	55.87	112.14
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kunool Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project	Major	1998	107.5	107.5	117.94	117.94
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Modernisation Of Godavari Delta System And Drainage	Major	2008	0	0	99	83
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Somasila Project	Major	1978	207.406	191.22	1994	2209
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Magunta Subbarami Reddy Ramatheertham	Major	2005	29.491	29.491	35.4	42.87
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Thotapalli Barrage Project	Major	2004	74.464	45.696	51.423	71.05
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhupatipalem Reservoir Scheme Final	Medium	2004	6.475	6.475	11.42	18.123
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Gollavagu Project	Medium	2004	3.884	3.884	15.439	16.069
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kowadikalva Reservoir Scheme	Medium	2000	7.178	7.178	10.478	12.347
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Madduvalasa Reservoir Project	Medium	1976	10	10	93.58	95.51
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Madduvalasa Reservoir Project Stage Two	Medium	2009	5.06	0	93.58	95.51
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Mathadivagu Project	Medium	2004	3.44	3.44	14.329	16.175
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Musurumilli Reservoir Scheme	Medium	2005	9.163	9.163	40.414	45.314
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Neelwai Project	Medium	2004	5.261	0	18.101	23.941
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddagedda Reservoir Project Final	Medium	2004	4.856	4.856	28.998	30.383
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Ralivagu Project	Medium	2004	2.428	1.327	9.988	11.57
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri K.V.Rama Krishna Surampalem Reservoir	Medium	1999	5.749	5.749	7.056	9.365
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Swarnamukhi Barrage	Medium	2005	3.651	3.651	0.942	0.992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Vasireddy Krishna Murthy Naidu Janjhavathi Reservoir	Medium	1976	9.972	9.97	0	96.28
21.	Chhattisgarh	Mahanadi Reservoir Project	Major	2000	264.31	264.31	1211	1362
22.	Chhattisgarh	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project Bilaspur	Major	1962	420.58	420.58	3046	3416
23.	Chhattisgarh	Rajiv Samoda Nisda Diversion Scheme Phase	Major	2006	28	0	11.423	11.423
24.	Chhattisgarh	Kosarteda Medium Irrigation Project	Medium	1981	11.12	11.12	63.69	73.76
25.	Gujarat	Bhadar II	Medium	1998	9.965	9.965	41.85	49
26.	Gujarat	Demi III	Medium	1998	1.646	1.646	8.47	9.6
27.	Gujarat	Umrecha	Medium	2004	0	0.1	0	1.2
28.	Gujarat	Und II	Medium	1986	5.313	5.313	32.869	37.12
29.	Gujarat	Varansi	Medium	2001	0	0	2.617	3.184
30.	Gujarat	Vartu II	Medium	1991	6.55	6.55	24.029	25.6
31.	Jharkhand	Dhansinghtoli Reservoir Scheme	Medium	1986	13.68	13.03	10.39	12.11
32.	Jharkhand	Kansjore Reservoir Scheme	Medium	1986	6.264	2.396	17.87	21.62
33.	Jharkhand	Nakti Reservoir Scheme	Medium	1987	0	0	9.2	10.1
34.	Jharkhand	Sonua Reservoir Scheme	Medium	1987	0	0	36.88	
35.	Jharkhand	Suran6i Reservoir Scheme	Medium	1987	2.6	2.6	5.2	7.62
36.	Jharkhand	Uppersankh Reservoir Scheme	Medium	1986	7.07	0	27.9	
37.	Karnataka	Ghataprabha Project Third Stage	Major	1972	157.256	152.642	1386.94	1444.14
38.	Karnataka	Harangi	Major	1969	53.519	53.519	228.56	240.65
39.	Karnataka	Kabini	Major	1959	94.434	44.222	453.1	552.7
40.	Karnataka	Malaprabha	Major	1962	1961.32	213.875	972.56	1068.41
41.	Karnataka	Arkavathy	Medium	1984	6.3537	6.35357	40.493	44.938
42.	Karnataka	Gandorinala Project	Medium	1992	8.094	7.943	49.45	53.45
43.	Karnataka	Hirehalla	Medium	1979	8.33	8.33	37.66	47.29
44.	Karnataka	Iggalur	Medium	1986	4.196	4.196	3.03	5.154
45.	Karnataka	Manchanbele	Medium	1969	0	2.432	30.044	34.063
46.	Karnataka	Taraka	Medium	1970	7.04	7.04	90.79	111.61
47.	Karnataka	Uduthorehalla	Medium	1982	6.602	6.213	15.15	18.97
48.	Karnataka	Votehole	Medium	1976	7.487	7.487	38.68	42.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
49.	Kerala	Idamalayar Irrigation Project	Major	1992	14.394	0	15	27
50.	Kerala	Regulator Cum Bridge At Chamravattom	Medium	2009	9.659	9.659	14.2	14.2
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Harsi Project	Major	2006	58.158	63.158	192.66	206.3
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahi Project	Major	1981	26.43	26.43	174.48	254.15
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Baneta Medium L.I.S.	Medium	2008	4.08	4.08	20.4	20.4
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Retam Barrage Project	Medium	2006	3.36	3.36	11.67	12.96
55.	Maharashtra	Uperwardha	Major	1976	75.08	75.08 ^k	564.05	678.27
56.	Maharashtra	Dongargaon Project	Medium	1979	3.942	3.942	12.441	14.178
57.	Maharashtra	Madan Tank Project	Medium	1997	3.27	3.27	13.26	15.18
58.	Maharashtra	Prakasha Barrage	Medium	1999	10.307	10.307	62.11	63.64
59.	Maharashtra	Sondyatola Uft Irrigation Scheme	Medium	1995	11.01	11.01	28.88	29.025
60.	Rajasthan	Bisalpur	Major	1985	81.8	81.8	893.91	1095.84
61.	Rajasthan	Mahl	Major	1971	74.41	74.41	1832.42	2179.1
62.	Rajasthan	Bandi Sendra	Medium	1998	4.6	4.46	25.98	28.66
63.	Rajasthan	Sukali	Medium	1998	5	5	20.S	32.325
64.	West Bengal	Patloi Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium	1977	2.158	2.158	4.212	5.55

Setting up of Petro Chemical Complex

6881. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Petro Chemical Complex and other development activities in the country including Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Kochi; and

(b) if so, the expected cost thereof and the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Government has received and approved proposals from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and

Gujarat to set up Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIRs) in these States, while the proposal of Government of Tamil Nadu is in advanced stage of approval. These PCPIRs do not include M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Kochi as an Anchor Tenant or Principal Investor. However, M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) proposes to set up a Petro Chemical Complex near its Kochi refinery for production of specialty Chemicals, which are currently being imported. The Project is proposed to be executed through a Joint Venture with a reputed international Player, the details of which are being finalized

(b) The expected investment in the proposed Petro Chemical Complex by M/s. BPCL near its Kochi refinery is in the range of Rs. 4000-5000 crores and is expected to be on stream during 2016.

Televise Court Proceedings

6882. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to televise court proceedings on the lines of parliament proceedings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

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

New Oil Blocks

6883. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has declared/new oil blocks recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the percentage of expected oil production likely to be met from the oil blocks of Karnataka; and
- (d) the total quantity of crude oil extracted from the wells in Karnataka during the last three years and the cost involved 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) Yes, Madam. Ninth bid round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-IX) was launched on 15th October, 2010. 34 blocks (8 deepwater, 7 shallow water and 19 onland blocks) covering about 88,807 Sq km area were offered. A Total of 74 bids were received for 33 blocks. 16 blocks has been awarded by the Government to successful bidders. Out of these, Government has signed 13 Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) with the awarded Company/Consortium on 28th March, 2012.

(c) Under the PSC regime, no exploration block has so far been awarded in the State of Karnataka.

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

[Translation]

Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects

6884. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of projects submitted by various State Governments including Rajasthan regarding Total Sanitation Campaign during each of the last three years;
- (b) the details of projects approved and assisted during the said period; and
- (c) the details of projects not approved or under consideration alongwith the reasons for non-approval/delay, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a demand driven project based programme taking district as unit. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country. The number of district project proposals submitted by various States under TSC and approved and assisted by the Union Government during each of the last three years, State-wise, indicating the share of Centre, State and beneficiaries in the total project outlay is at enclosed statement. All the districts in the State of Rajasthan have been approved TSC projects prior this period.

(c) There are no projects submitted by the States under TSC pending for approval of the Government of India.

Statement

The number of district project proposals submitted by various States under TSC and approved during each of the last three years

Sl.No.	State	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Project Cost (In Lakhs)	Approved Share (In Lakhs)		
				Central	State	Beneficiary
Year 2009-10						
NIL						
Year 2010-11						
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	7554.12	5272.06	1873.02	409.04
2.	Karnataka	2	5409.06	3477.95	1422.23	508.88
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5679.18	3777.03	1473.13	429.02
4.	Nagaland	2	1232.65	861.65	292.03	78.97
5.	Punjab	3	4439.27	2906.68	1173.48	359.11
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2960.41	1935.18	822.31	202.92
	Total	17	27274.69	18230.55	7056.2	1987.94
Year 2011-12						
NIL						

Transfer of Land

6885. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any suggestions or requests from Members of Parliament/ social organizations regarding making the laws related to transfer of land more effective in tribal areas and provision from immediate return of land to actual owner in case of illegal transfer of tribal land to other persons and giving facility to landless workers to form their own organisation for the protection of their interests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard till data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a)to(d) Yes Madam, With a view to look into various issues related to the unfinished task in Land Reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development vide Resolution dated 9.1.2008. The terms of reference of the Committee, *inter-alia*, include examination of the issues relating to alienation of tribal lands including traditional rights of forest-dependant tribals, land use aspects, etc. The Committee has submitted its report, and has made recommendations on various aspects of Land Reforms. The report of the Committee is to be placed before the "National Council for Land Reforms" constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister for its consideration and directions. However, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before these are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". Accordingly, the recommendations have been examined by the CoS and its Report has also been submitted to the

Prime Minister's Office by the Cabinet Secretariat. The Report of the Committee is available on the website of the Department, i.e., www.dolr.nic.in.

[English]

Bribe for Land Administration

6886. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India pays bribe for land administration as per a study of FAO and Transparency International;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimate of this menace as per Government resources;
- (d) whether the Government has worked out some strategy to control this menace both as short and long-term action plan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (e) The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Transparency International (TI) have released a working paper titled "Corruption in the Land Sector" which mentions about illegal payments and corrupt practices in land administration services in many countries like Mexico, Bangladesh, India, Kenya and Spain. The Government has not prepared any estimate in this regard. As the land and its management is a state subject under the Constitution, various Statute/manuals/Rules etc. have been enacted by the states to ensure that land administration is modernized and services to the citizens are ensured in a transparent and efficient way. Further the Department implements NLRMP for modernizing land records which will ensure transparency in land administration in the long run.

Jubilee Retail Outlets

6887. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Jubilee Retail Outlets (JROs) set up by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) across the country functioning at present, company-wise;

(b) whether such JROs have been transferred to other companies and made permanent distributors;

(c) if so, the details thereof:

(d) whether some of the commissioned JROs have been closed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As on 1.4.2012, 208 Jubilee Retail Outlets (JROs), set up by public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (139 JROs), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (40 JROs) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (29 JROs) in various States of the country, are operational.

(b) and (c) OMCs have not transferred any JROs to other companies. However, 85 JROs have been handed over to pending LOI holders.

(d) and (e) Six JROs of IOC are temporarily closed due to road widening/realignment of National Highway (3 JROs), due to Court Case/Arbitration (2 JROs) and due to zero sales (1 JRO).

Post Retirement Benefits

6888. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the existing laws do not allow scrapping of post retirement benefits including pension of any judge of the Supreme Court and High Court when he/she resign even after being held guilty on corruption charges;

(b) if so, whether in view of increase in corruption charges against judges, the Government proposes to make suitable amendments in the law to punish the corrupt judges by denying them retirement benefits; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Articles 125 and 221 of the Constitution of India provide for entitlement of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts respectively to salary, allowances and rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by law made by Parliament. Their conditions of service are

governed by The Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 and The High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Rules framed there-under respectively. There is no provision in these laws restricting post retirement benefits of Judges in case they resign.

(b) and (c) To ensure greater accountability and transparency in the higher judiciary, a Bill titled 'The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010' which incorporates a mechanism for enquiring into complaints against the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, enabling declaration of assets and liabilities of Judges and laying down judicial standards to be followed by the Judges. It provides for issuance of advisories or warnings in case they are found guilty besides their removal or resignation.

Billimoria Committee Report

6889. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Billimoria Committee Report has made certain observations regarding cheating of the system by Indian Tobacco Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter by the Government; 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) No such report has been received in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Sewage Water Used For Irrigation

6890. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has an assessment of the quantum of untreated sewage water used for irrigation everyday;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop irrigation from untreated sewage water;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government does not assess the quantum of untreated sewage water used for irrigation every day.

(c) to (e) Water being a State subject, the State Governments have the responsibility to take necessary action for making available water of proper quality for irrigation.

[Translation]

Construction of Bridges under PMGSY

6891. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received and approved by the Government regarding construction of bridges under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any requests from the State Governments for providing any relaxation in rules under the PMGSY;

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

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

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The number of proposals sanctioned State-wise by the Government regarding construction of missing bridges under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country during the last three financial years and current financial year, is given in the enclosed statement-I. The number of proposals received regarding construction of missing bridges under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) from States including Maharashtra, which are either under scrutiny at National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) or compliance of the observation of Empowered Committee /Detailed Project Reports are to be received from States, are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(b) to (d) As per PMGSY Guidelines, adequate number of Cross Drainage works, including Causeways or Bridges must be provided wherever necessary, based on site requirement. Initially the cost of Bridges up to 25m was allowed to be taken up under PMGSY, with full funding from Ministry of Rural Development. Based on the requests received from various States, relaxations have been provided in rules from time to time. At present, Bridges up

to 50 meter length (75m length in the 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan(IAP) as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission), wherever necessary based on site requirement, with full funding from Ministry of Rural Development are allowed to be taken up under PMGSY. However, there is no restriction on length of Bridges with pro- rata cost sharing beyond 50m (75m in IAP districts) by the State concerned.

Statement-I

Details of Missing Bridges sanctioned under PMGSY during test three financial years and current financial year

#	State	No. of Missing Bridges sanctioned			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	298	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	51	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	23	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	24	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	4	0	50	10
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	57	0	0
7.	Odisha	0	60	0	0
8.	Sikkim	0	0	15	0
9.	Tripura	0	0	40	0
10.	Uttarakhand	3	26	24	0
Total		7	516	152	10

Statement-II

Status of State wise proposals received for Missing Bridges and under scrutiny

#	States	No. of Missing Bridges	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	Recommended for preparation of DPRs by the Empowered Committee. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) yet to be received from the State.
2.	Assam	298	Recommended by Empowered Committee. Compliance received from State is being verified.

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	26	Put up to Empowered Committee, but not recommended.
		96	Sample DPRs scrutinised. Proposals are being put up to Empowered Committee.
4.	Chhattisgarh	75	Sample DPRs received and are under scrutiny.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	37	Recommended by Empowered Committee for preparation of DPRs. Samole DPRs to received at NRRDA.
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	Considered by Empowered Committee. Compliance received from the State is being verified.
		5	Considered by Empowered Committee. Compliance awaited from the State.
7.	Karnataka	76	Recommended for preparation of DPRs in the EC meeting held on 27-02-2012. DPRs yet to be received from the State.
8.	Maharashtra	452	Recommended by Empowered Committee on 22-3-2012. Compliance received from State is being verified.
		207	Considered by Empowered Committee on 10-5-2012. Compliance awaited from the State.
9.	Manipur	38	Recommended for preparation of DPRs in the EC meeting held on 27-02-2012. DPRs yet to be received from the State.
10.	Rajasthan	56	Checklist is received. Sample DPRs yet to be received for scrutiny.
11.	Tamil Nadu	43	Permission is given for preparation of DPRs.
12.	Tripura	26	Recommended for preparation of DPRs by the Empowered Committee. DPRs vet to be received from the State.
13.	West Bengal	148	Recommended for preparation of DPRs by the empowered Committee. DPRs yet to be received from the State.

[English]

Rural Development Schemes in West Bengal

6892. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation Review Committee have reviewed the implementation of various rural development schemes in West Bengal in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the observations of the said review;

(d) whether there is any proposal of review the implementation of such schemes by such Committees in other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development review the status of implementation of various rural development programmes namely the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM),

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP) through a comprehensive monitoring mechanism, including Performance Review Committees (PRC) which review performance with all the State Governments, including West Bengal. The last meeting of PRC was held on 17th and 18th November, 2011 wherein all the State Governments including West Bengal participated.

(d) and (e) Review of implementation of all the schemes in the PRC meeting is an established monitoring and review mechanism where all States are covered.

[Translation]

Purchasing Power of Rural Population

6893. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEDGE:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchasing power of rural population in the country is decreasing continuously;

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

(c) whether the rising prices of food products and the items used in agricultural production like seeds, fertilizers, diesel, water etc. are the reasons for it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the decrease in the purchasing power in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Labour Bureau compiles and maintains Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers which measure the temporal change in prices of fixed goods and services consumed by Rural Labourers (CPI - RL) on base 1986-87=100. The CPI-RL is for specific target group and not for the whole rural population and the annual average General, Food Group and Fuel & Light indices for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given below:-

	Annual Average Index in respect of Rural Labourers		
	Food	Fuel & Light	General
2009-10	523	500	513
2010-11	573	577	564
2011-12	603	674	611

Year on year inflation rates below: (%) for Food Products and Agricultural Inputs are given.

Items used as agricultural inputs	Weight (%)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)
Food articles	14.34	15.28	15.60	7.29
Food products	9.97	13.50	3.72	7.10
High Speed diesel	4.67	-2.10	14.10	8.45
Electricity (agricultural)	0.85	-1.94	9.99	5.11
Fertilizers & Pesticides	3.14	1.08	7.17	11.61
Agricultural machinery & implements	0.14	2.33	8.59	0.11

P: Provisional

(f) The Government has taken various steps in order to contain price rise in essential commodities. The steps are (i) to reduced import duties to zero for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils (ii) allowed the import of 50000 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder and other Milk product (iii) duty-free import of white and raw sugar has been extended up to 30.6.2012 (iv) banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli Channa and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum (v) imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil and edible oilseeds and in the case of paddy and rice for specific seven states (vi) Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS Scheme, for BPL and APL families and as per Supreme Court's orders. (vii) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/ UTs with subsidy of Rs. 10/-kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month and subsidized imported edible

oils with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month.

Loan to Unemployed Youth

6894. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government considers and approves the proposals to set up rice and flour mills under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and sends them to banks for sanctioning of loans; and

(b) if so, the number of such applications received, sanctioned and pending for approval in the country including each of last three years, State-wise?

The MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP),

a credit-linked subsidy programme for providing margin money assistance to establish micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The scheme is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs), with KVIC as the nodal agency at the national level. Proposals to set up micro-enterprises, including rice and flour mills (within the broad group of Agro Based and Food Processing Industry) are selected at the district level by District Level Task Force Committees (DLTFCs) and forwarded to Banks. Banks, on the basis of viability and other relevant considerations, take decisions on sanctioning the projects. The maximum size of a project in the manufacturing sector is Rs. 25 lakh.

(b) The State-wise number of applications, including cases of rice mills and flour mills projects, received, recommended by DLTFCs, sanctioned by Banks and disbursed by Banks during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed statement. Cases remaining undisbursed in a particular year are taken up in the next year subject to availability of funds.

Statement

2009-10

Sl. No.	State/Div/UT	No. of Application Received	No. of Application Forwarded to banks	No. of cases Sanctioned by banks	No. of cases disbursed by banks	No. of cases Sanctioned but not disbursed by banks at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	13272	8254	2180	1782	398
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2841	762	573	485	88
3.	Punjab	4424	3196	1356	986	370
4.	Chandigarh	175	123	57	50	7
5.	Uttarakhand	3526	2671	1488	816	672
6.	Haryana	4039	1977	1235	550	685
7.	Delhi	1326	707	198	85	113
8.	Rajasthan	10414	5035	2523	1257	1266
9.	Uttar Pradesh	39334	26087	10732	4161	6571

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Bihar		17634	10673	2449	884	1565
11. Sikkim		255	98	77	60	17
12. Arunachal Pradesh		357	160	138	138	0
13. Nagaland		3724	358	92	17	75
14. Manipur		10128	259	195	195	0
15. Mizoram		2723	876	182	156	26
16. Tripura		1680	935	431	325	106
17. Meghalaya		4698	561	429	399	30
18. Assam		26251	3043	2430	2430	0
19. West Bengal		42036	24019	9806	7197	2609
20. Jharkhand		4366	3510	1421	353	1068
21. Odisha		23471	4421	2724	1935	789
22. Chhattisgarh		5954	4100	1332	464	868
23. Madhya Pradesh		5348	3448	1561	1138	423
24. Gujarat		10853	6573	1419	841	578
25. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0
27. Maharashtra		17289	16907	7442	3281	4161
28. Andhra Pradesh		15078	8740	4608	2995	1613
29. Karnataka		18124	7154	2339	1509	830
30. Goa		175	171	109	94	15
31. Lakshadweep		74	54	21	11	10
32. Kerala		5856	2782	2029	1597	432
33. Tamil Nadu		23335	14309	5543	3142	2401
34. Puducherry		690	442	194	73	121
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		252	201	160	96	64
Total		298223	149751	63010	39502	23508

2010-11

Sl. No.	State/Div/UT	No. of Application Received	No. of Application Forwarded to banks	No. of cases Sanctioned by banks	No. of cases disbursed by banks	No. of cases Sanctioned but not disbursed by banks at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	5642	1989	2799	2128	671
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3405	1458	984	961	23
3.	Punjab	3504	2084	1326	823	503
4.	Chandigarh	101	52	37	30	7
5.	Uttarakhand	2988	1753	1417	974	443
6.	Haryana	3570	2054	1535	915	620
7.	Delhi	2703	1242	190	149	41
8.	Rajasthan	13762	6194	3244	2096	1148
9.	Uttar Pradesh	26349	15981	6347	4421	1926
10.	Bihar	18161	12118	1983	1429	554
11.	Sikkim	243	210	80	78	2
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1728	521	446	232	214
13.	Nagaland	9613	1047	470	242	228
14.	Manipur	1125	454	250	204	46
15.	Mizoram	1416	865	383	380	3
16.	Tripura	2751	1895	956	650	306
17.	Meghalaya	2440	979	467	305	162
18.	Assam	27307	6328	5105	4756	349
19.	West Bengal	64342	27541	10309	5679	4630
20.	Jharkhand	4706	4600	2094	1545	549
21.	Odisha	18044	6101	2635	2581	54
22.	Chhattisgarh	7360	5722	2698	1576	1122
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7377	5348	2407	1880	527
24.	Gujarat	10537	7364	2159	1843	316
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. Maharashtra		15813	13525	6199	4845	1354
28. Andra Pradesh		17904	9938	3567	2743	824
29. Karnataka		10840	5303	3772	1871	1901
30. Goa		162	115	133	133	0
31. Lakshadweep		75	69	28	25	3
32. Kerala		5155	2276	1844	1737	107
33. Tamilnadu		19812	9582	5343	2247	3096
34. Puducherry		510	390	238	216	22
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		335	272	200	125	75
TOTAL		309780	155370	71645	49819	21826

2011-12

Sl. No.	State/Div/UT	No. of Application Received	No. of Application Forwarded to banks	No. of cases Sanctioned by banks	No. of cases disbursed by banks	No. of cases Sanctioned but not disbursed by banks at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10544	1249	1920	1920	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2793	1390	1084	800	284
3.	Punjab	253	0	915	899	16
4.	Chandigarh	81	57	38	38	0
5.	Uttarakhand	1226	399	949	893	56
6.	Haryana	685	88	1060	784	276
7.	Delhi	1619	950	155	105	50
8.	Rajasthan	9208	4733	2353	2075	278
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2157	845	6275	5362	913
10.	Bihar	12367	11577	4987	4887	100
11.	Sikkim	134	92	67	64	3
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2305	596	451	388	63
13.	Nagaland	2037	497	730	556	174
14.	Manipur	14771	1203	721	569	152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Mizoram		1096	417	558	435	123
16. Tripura		4917	2970	1 941	1812	129
17. Meghalaya		1954	711	962	772	190
18. Assam		30959	8163	6152	5280	872
19. West Bengal		0	0	6007	5806	201
20. Jharkhand		7501	5389	2562	2333	229
21. Odisha		20526	7012	3303	2251	1052
22. Chhattisgarh		7128	6013	3074	1385	1689
23. Madhya Pradesh		5276	4684	2869	1934	935
24. Gujarat		5193	4325	2632	1863	769
25. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0
26. Dadra and Nagar Ha		0	0	0	0	0
27. Maharashtra		13795	9749	7325	2765	4560
28. And. Pradesh		1849	13	2463	1672	791
29. Karnataka		110	0	2366	1794	572
30. Goa		199	172	169	149	20
31. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0
32. Kerala		2666	960	2465	1629	836
33. Tamil Nadu		852	0	4615	3228	1387
34. Puducherry		134	125	195	73	122
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		187	175	146	131	15
Total		164522	74554	71509	54652	16857

Facilities to Displaced Families

6895. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided as per rules to the members of displaced families after setting up of industries in any areas;

(b) whether these rules are not being followed;

(c) if so, whether action can be taken for non-compliance of these rules;

(d) if so, the number of complaints received from Members of Parliament and others during the last three years in respect of the members of displaced families and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the irregularities found during the investigation on the above mentioned complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) This Department has formulated the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007. The policy aims to minimize large-scale displacement, as far as possible. Only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project has to be acquired. The Policy also provides for comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to the displaced families. Paras 7.2 to 7.24 of the Policy provide rehabilitation and resettlement benefits for project affected families., the details of which are available on the website of this Department, i.e.,www.dolr.nic.in. The main benefits to be extended to the affected families are as follows:

- If possible, land for land as compensation;
- Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family);
- Rehabilitation Grant in lieu of land/job;
- Option for shares in companies implementing projects to affected families;
- Housing benefits to affected families;
- Monthly pension to the vulnerable affected persons such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, etc;
- Monetary benefits linked to the Consumer Price Index; also to be revised suitably at periodic intervals;
- Necessary infrastructural facilities and amenities at resettlement areas;
- Periphery development by project authorities;

(b) to (e) The NRRP-2007 is in the form of guidelines, so the action on their non-compliance does not arise. Also, the question of complaints/irregularities in this regard and their investigation does not arise.

[English]

Anglo-Indian Community

6896. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare the Anglo-Indian community in the country as an Ethnic and Linguistic Minority, considering their European lineage as

defined in Article 366 (2) of the Constitution of India and their language *i.e.* English;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that majority in the Anglo-Indian Community in India are economically and educationally backward;

(d) if so, whether the Government prepares separate welfare schemes for their upliftment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) No separate study has been undertaken by this Ministry on the educational and economic backwardness of the Anglo-Indian Community since they are not notified as minorities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Compliance of Instruction by Ministries

6897. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any mechanism exist in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to ensure compliance of their instructions issued from time to time in respect of questions, as contained in Manual of Parliamentary Procedure;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government has taken note of serious objections over references to Ministries' websites while answering their questions; and

(d) If so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No mechanism exists. The Manual of Parliamentary Procedures lays down the procedure to be followed for answering Parliament Questions by various Ministries.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has no role with regard to replies furnished by Ministries to the Secretariats.

Complaints Regarding Promotion*[Translation]*

6898. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has received some representations from senior officers of M/o Law and Justice belonging to SC community for alleged injustice meted out to them in respect of their promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard so as to ensure that officers belonging to SC community are not deprived of their promotions without any reasons?

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.

Grants to NGOs

6899. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any grants to the Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Jaisalmer and Barmer through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details Of The Grants Provided By Government To The Nongovernmental Organisations (Ngos) In Jaisalmer And Barmer Through Council For Advancement Of People's Action And Rural Technology (Capart) As Referred To In Reply To Part (b) Of The Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6899 Dated 17.05.2012

Disrict - Barmer

Sl. No.	Name And Address Of Voluntary Organisation	Title Of The Project	Amount Sanctioned	Date Of Sanction	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Social Work And Research Centre, Kuship, Via Giwana, Dist Barmer, Rajasthan	Mini-Mission Project Of Technology Mission For Da	522110	28-Jan-88	372110
	Social Work And Research Centre, Kuship, Via Giwana, Dist Barmer, Rajasthan	Awareness Programme On Drinking Water Under Techno	18000	13-Oct-88	18000
3.	Zila Yuvak Kalyan Kosh Samiti, Near-G.W.D, Uttarlai Road, Post Box No.-42, Barmer, Rajasthan	Carpet Production Self Employment Training Programme	204200	18-Dec-89	85400
4.	Zila Yuvak Kalyan Kosh Samiti, Near-G.W.D, Uttarlai	Project Proposal Under Drought Proofing Scheme	302940	28-Oct-02	285952

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Road, Post Box No.-42, Barmer, Rajasthan				
5.	Nahru Navyuvak Mandel, Gourdiya, Village Gourdiya, Post Harsadh i,block- Shiv, Barmer-344013	Develpoementof Traditional Water Harvesting Structures	334400	14-Feb-03	334400
6.	Rural Integrated Culture & Human Acadamy (Richa), Shri Ram Bhawan, Madhuban Colonyjaisalmer Road, BARmer, Raj-344001	Project Proposal Under Drought Scheme	412500	7-Jul-03	412500
7.	Rural Integrated Culture & Human Acadamy (Richa), Shri Ram Bhawan, Madhuban Colony jaisalmer Road, BARmer, Raj-344001	Drought Proofing Through Construction Of Tanka Traditional Water Harvesting Structure	1452000	20-Oct-03	1452000
8.	Shilpi Sansthan (Paryavaran Shiksha Sanskriti Lalitkalavikas Sansthan), Khagal Mohalla.Barmer- 344001 (Raj.)	Project Proposal Under Drought Proofing Scheme	528000	20-Oct-03	528000
9.	People Right And Rural Education Network Advancement (Prerna) Sansthan, Choudhary Tractors, Opp.New Sabji Mandi. Rico Road, Barmer (Raj.)	Projet Proposal Under PC Scheme	420000	3-Jun-05	420000
10.	Shilpi Sansthan (Paryavaran Shiksha Sanskriti Lalitkalavikas Sansthan), Khagal Mohalla.Barmer-344001 (Raj.)	Project Proposal For Water Harvesting	1200000	8-Aug-05	1200000
11.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Ravon	Projet Proposal For Drinking	432000	2-Nov-05	432000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ki Beri, Village/Post.Lukhu, Via Dhorimanna,Distt.Badme R-344704	Water In Rids Scheme			
12.	Society To Uplift Rural Economy, Post Box No. 29, Gurudwara Road, Barm Er, Rajasthan-344001	Project Proposal For Lead Ngo (Workshop)	48400	21-Nov-06	43560
13.	Nahru Navyuvak Mandel, Gourdiya, Village Gourdiya, Post Harsadh, Block- Shiv, Barmer-344013	Project Proposal Under PC Schemeiintergated Dovelopment)	1140000	15-Jan-07	1140000
14.	Shilpi Sansthan Paryavaran Shiksha Sanskriti Lalitkalavikas Sansthan), Khagal Mohalla.Barmer-44001 (Raj.)	Project Proposal For Water Hervesting	2171500	22-Feb-07	2162772
15.	Axe Soldiers Pansioners Service Society, Gurudwara Road, C/O. Sainiktent House, Barmer (Rajasthan)-44001	Project Proposal For Low Cost House And Tanka	500000	14-Mar-07	500000
16.	Zila Yuvak Kalyan Kosh Samiti, Newr-G.W.D, Uttarlai Road, Post Box No.-42, Barmer, Rajasthan	Project Proposal For Gramin Vikas Andolan (Gva)-Through Nehru Navyuvak Mandal, Chouhtan, BarMer	931464	30-Mar-07	465732
17.	Gangotri Sansthan, Barmer, A-H 40, Mahaveer Nagar, Barmer, Rajasthan	Rural Infrastructure Development Scheme	485500	18-May-07	480650
18.	Gram In Samudaya Avam Manav Ruchi Sansthan, Station Road, Barmer, Raj.	Project Proposal For Nirmalgram Abhiyan (Mga)	235150	16-Jul-07	117575
19.	Nehru Navyuvak Mandal, Mauseery, Vill/Po-Harsani, Panchayat Samiti- Shiv, Block-Shiv, Dist-Barmer, Rajasthan	Construction Of Tanka And Plantation Under Integrated Rural Development	420000	5-Sep-07	210000
20.	Shilpi Sansthan (Paryavaran Shiksha Sanskriti Lalitkalavikas Sansthan), Khagal Mohalla.Barmer-344001 (Raj.)	Gram Shree Mela	439000	31-Aug-10	329250

District - Jaisalmer

1	Jan Kalyan Sansthan, At & Post- Nathusar, Teh- Pokaran, Distt- Jaisalmer, Rajasthan- 345021	Project Proposal Under Drought Proofing Scheme	39045	30-Dec-04	39045
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Reservation to SC/ST/OBC/MINORITY

6900. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made by the Government to ascertain the reservation provided to the SC, ST, OBC, religious minorities and women in the Panel of Advocates constituted by the Boards of PSUs, Banks, Finance Department and Law Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to ensure that justice and civil rights are equally available to all?

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.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up next item, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Engineering Projects (India) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6892/15/12)

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Cement Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6893/15/12)

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the NEPA Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6894/15/12)

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Newsprint Limited (Subsidiary) and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (Holding Company) under the administrative control of Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6895/15/12)

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6896/15/12)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Insecticides Limited and the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6897/15/12)

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6898/15/12)

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6899/15/12)

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6900/15/12)

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6901/15/12)

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6902/15/12)

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(4) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6903/15/12)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): On behalf of Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha :-

TENTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XXV Sixteenth Session, 1996
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6904/15/12)

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

2. Statement No. XLVI Second Session, 1999
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6905/15/12)

3. Statement No. LII Third Session, 2000
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6906/15/12)

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

4. Statement No. XXV Fifth Session, 2005
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6907/15/12)

5. Statement No. XXIV Sixth Session, 2005
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6908/15/12)

6. Statement No. XXIV Seventh Session, 2006
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6909/15/12)

7. Statement No. XX Tenth Session, 2007
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6910/15/12)

8. Statement No. XVIII Eleventh Session, 2007
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6911/15/12)

9. Statement No. XVII Twelfth Session, 2007
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6912/15/12)

10. Statement No. XV Thirteenth Session, 2008
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6913/15/12)

11. Statement No. XIII Fourteenth Session, 2008
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6914/15/12)

12. Statement No. XII Fifteenth Session, 2009
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6915/15/12)

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

13. Statement No. XI Second Session, 2009
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6916/15/12)

14. Statement No. IX Third Session, 2009
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6917/15/12)

15. Statement No. IX Fourth Session, 2010
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6918/15/12)

16. Statement No. VI Fifth Session, 2010
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6919/15/12)

17. Statement No. V Sixth Session, 2010
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6920/15/12)
18. Statement No. IV Seventh Session, 2011
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6921/15/12)
19. Statement No. III Eighth Session, 2011
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6922/15/12)
20. Statement No. II Ninth Session, 2011
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6923/15/12)
21. Statement No. I Tenth Session, 2012
(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6924/15/12)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6925/15/12)

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Braithwaite and Company Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6926/15/12)

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the year ending 31st March, 2011.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6927/15/12)

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-

General of Rajya Sabha:- *

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 22nd December, 2011 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee for Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) :-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Committee of both the Houses to be called the 'Committee for Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)' be constituted for the purposes set out in the Motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 21st December, 2011 and communicated to this House on that day, and resolves that this House do join in the said Committee and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that as a result of the election process initiated pursuant to the above motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri V. Hanumantha Rao
2. Dr. Ram Prakash
3. Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia
4. Shri Natuji Halaji Thakor
5. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya
6. Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh
7. Shri Arvind Kumar Singh
8. Shri Devender Goud T.
9. Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya

- 3.1 I am also to inform that in order to fill up the remaining one vacancy in the Committee, the election process will be initiated during the next Session of Rajya Sabha.'

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 28th March, 2012 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2012 and ending on the 30th April, 2013, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz
2. Shri Jesudasu Seelam
3. Shri Prakash Javadekar
4. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
5. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
6. Shri N.K. Singh
7. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 28th March, 2012 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2012 and ending on the 30th April, 2013, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri Rishang Keishing
2. Shri Ishwar Singh
3. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar

4. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
5. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
6. Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot
7. Shri Veer Singh
8. Shri D. Raja
9. Shri Lalhmimg Liana
10. Shri A.V. Swamy

(iv) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 28th March, 2012 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2012 and ending on the 30th April, 2013, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:-

1. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
2. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi
3. Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi
4. Shri Tariq Anwar
5. Shri Naresh Gujral
6. Dr. V. Maitreyan
7. Shri Anil Desai'

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2012 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (vi) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th May 2012 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (vii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th May, 2012 agreed without any amendment to the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th May, 2012."

12.01 ½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

25th Report

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
(LOK SABHA)

8th Report

[English]

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on MPLADS on the subject "Effective monitoring of the MPLAD Scheme to avoid delays in execution of MPLADS works".

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

31st Report

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on 'The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011'.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 24th, Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): On behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture in pursuance of the Direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part II, dated September 01, 2004 under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Standing committee on Agriculture examined the Demand for Grants of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) for the year 2011-12 and presented the Report in Lok Sabha on 29th August, 2011. The Report contained 21 observations/recommendations. The Action Taken Replies of the Government were sent to the Committee on 23rd December, 2011.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6928/15/12.

The status of Action Taken regarding implementation of the observations/recommendations of PSCA is indicated in the Statements enclosed.

12.03 hrs.

(ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay a statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in pursuance of Direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

In all, three recommendations were made by the Committee in the above Report where action was required to be taken on the part of the Government. The Government has accepted 'in principle' all the recommendations of the Committee. The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is given in the Annexure to this Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.03½ hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE MATTERS RELATING TO ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM LICENCES AND SPECTRUM - EXTENSION OF TIME

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Winter Session, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to examine matters relating

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6929/15/12.

to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Winter Session, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum."

The motion was adopted.

12.4 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) **Need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and steps being taken by the Government in this regard.**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No. 13, Calling Attention.

Shri Jagdambika Pal.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dimriyaganj): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a Statement thereon:

"The need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and steps being taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): There are 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Government has received, from time to time, representations and suggestions for including more languages in the Eighth Schedule. There are representations in respect of 38 languages for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. Bhojpuri is one of the 38 languages. There was no established set of criteria for considering proposals for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule. A High Powered Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule. This Committee submitted its report in 2004 and suggested

certain criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule. A final decision on these recommendations is yet to be taken.

A proposal was mooted in 2006 for inclusion of Bhojpuri and Rajasthani languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The inclusion of a language in the Eighth Schedule has, at present, a direct link to the examinations conducted by UPSC. Hence, it was decided that a decision on the inclusion of these languages in the Eighth Schedule may be deferred till a decision is taken by the Government on the issue of the UPSC examinations. UPSC made a request that the Eighth Schedule languages may be de-linked from the Commission's scheme of examinations, keeping in view the problems faced by the Commission in conducting the examinations in all the Eighth Schedule languages.

UPSC had constituted a High level Standing Committee to examine the modalities for implementing the recommendations of the Parliamentary Resolution of 1968 which had recommended that all languages of the Eighth Schedule may be permitted as alternative media for the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations. It was decided to await the report of the said High Level Committee before a decision is taken on the Shri Sitakant Mohapatra Committee's report regarding inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule. The report of the High Level Committee constituted by the UPSC has been received by the Department of Personnel and Training in March, 2012 and it is under consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, while referring to my question with regard to inclusion of Bhojpuri or Rajasthani in the 8th Schedule, the hon. Minister said that there is a committee of UPSC for this purpose. Till a decision is taken in that committee this matters will be kept pending.

At the time of formation of the Constitution of India, there were only 14 languages in the 8th Schedule. Respecting the sentiments of the people, eight more languages have been included in it and today there are 22 languages in the eighth schedule and 38 proposals are pending before him to be included and Bhojpuri is one of them. At least 15 Private Members Bills have come up before this House in this regard. This matter has not been raised through Calling Attention for the first time. This matter has been raised in 2004 and 2006 also. Today the hon. Minister is giving a statement in this regard in the

House. On the question of including Bhojpuri language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, he has taken refuge of the Committee for UPSC Examinations to sidetrack the issue. I think, in view of the sentiments of the house, it is totally unjustified.

In this very House the then Home Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil had said that Congress UPA Government would consider to include Bhojpuri in the 8ⁿ Schedule of the Constitution. Today Shri Shivraj Patil is not a member of this House, but Shri Prakas Jaiswal is a Cabinet Minister even today and when he was a Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, he, in a reply to the question raised here had said that their Government would include Bhojpuri language in the 8th Schedule...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Respected Raghuvanshji has said that in the next session a Bill in this regard will be introduced. I would thank respected Raghuvanshji who apprised the House about this. Whether the assurances given by the Ministers of this House hold any meaning. We also approached the Chairperson of Congress UPA Smt. Soniaji, we had written letters and she had marked them to the Home Minister. Today, there is no question of ruling party or of opposition in this House.

Madam Speaker, I understand that all the members of the house may not be knowing Bhojpuri language, which is spoken by more than 20 crore people in 16 countries of the world. They are aware of the sweetness of this language. But if there is voting today, the whole House would accept Bhojpuri language in the 8th Schedule with the consensus. No expenditure is involved to include Bhojpuri language in the 8th schedule. There are no financial implications but simply a question of giving identity to our language. We are elected by the people. Can't we give an identity to our language. Can't we accord constitutional status to it. Madam Speaker, when there will be All India Bhojpuri world conference in Delhi, you will be

*Not recorded.

invited. People from all parties will be invited. You said that Government are considering it. Madam when you are the speaker, the whole House is giving assurance, then what is the reason that despite assurance by Government, Bhojpuri language is not being included in the 8th schedule. It is very unfortunate that our language is struggling to get recognition whereas when there was World Bhojpuri Conference in Mauritius in 2011, their President declared that they will recognize Bhojpuri as national language and they were true to their word and today Bhojpuri is second language there. The other countries of the world have given recognition to Indian language Bhojpuri and here we are requesting you to confer recognition to that language and are hoping justice from the Government. Bhojpuri language is linked with the sentiments of the people of country. It is spoken not only in Bihar, eastern U.P., Jharkhand and Bengal but in Delhi also we not only speak Bhojpuri language, but Shri Mahabal Mishra is elected to parliament on the basis of this language. This language is not only spoken in Mumbai, but Shri Sanjay Nirupam is connected with this language and has been elected to Parliament. If I count MPs and MLAs, there is long list of them. There are many Bhojpuri speaking people in the capital of India. They live in Maharashtra, Bengal and there is no state where Bhojpuri speaking people are not there. The people speaking this language are becoming Prime Minister, President in many countries of the world. It will not be wrong to include that language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Home Minister has said that a committee has been constituted, because there is no criteria as to which language be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I would like to ask when there is no set criteria, how come that Nepali, Maithili, Santhal and Konkani language were added to the existing 14 languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. Those were added keeping in view the sentiments of the people. The number of people speaking those Eight languages is 3 crore and 71 lakh, whereas 20 crore people speak Bhojpuri. The Government constituted a committee to review a language to include in the 8th schedule of the Constitution. A committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Shrikant Mahapatra. The Committee submitted its report to the government in the year 2004. From 2004 to 2012, today eight years have passed and the Government have not been able to decide as to how this language would be included in the eighth schedule of the constitution. It is the reply of the hon. Minister, I am not saying this on my own. In 2004, Shrikant Mahapatra

Committee constituted by the Government submitted its report and suggested how we can include a language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution but till 2012 no decision could be taken. During the eight years, this Government and its ministers gave assurances in this very house, but nothing happened. Whether Government are considering this matter? We will introduce a bill in this regard. Despite all this why Bhojpuri language is not being included? Whether there is some administrative hitch and that is why we are not prepared to recognise this language. We tell the people of this country that there is unity in diversity here. What is the biggest capital of this country? That is the regionalism and all the languages of this country. There are various languages from Kashmir to Kanyakumari.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with what Jagdambika Palji said that Atalji announced Maithili language. We had not heard about any committee...*(Interruption)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Jagdambikapalji, you are speaking or concluding?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, I am concluding.
MADAM SPEAKER: Then why you are sitting down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: There is clear cut definition of language in article 44(1) and 35 of the Constitution of India, as to how language would be defined. If English, Hindi, regional languages can be the languages of Judiciary and Executive, then What is the reason Bhojpuri cannot be included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution? This language is not recognized in the Article of Constitution. The Parliament of India is empowered under article 344(1) and 35 1 of the Constitution. The Parliament is empowered to recognize any language whether it is Rajasthan! or any other language. We say that 38 languages want to be included in the eighth schedule. It would be fortunate for these languages to be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution and by this, that language speaking people get recognition. With this recognition the country, unity and integrity of the country will become strong and will be united in one string. Giving recognition to Bhojpuri is being postponed continuously. Even today two bill are pending. There is one bill of Om Prakash Yadav, PMB of Sanjayji, I have also a bill and there is one bill of Meghwalji. How this house will function in this manner?

Madam, as far as UPSC is concerned they have proposed that these languages be deleted. I am at loss to understand, what is the purpose of linking their decision with this language? We want to include this language in the Eighth schedule of the Constitution and you want to keep it pending by linking it with exams of UPSC. How long you want to keep it pending? Today we got the reply. We want to thank you that you have admitted today that perhaps it is not going to be included for a year or half. This fact is coming to fore for the first time that it is being linked with the UPSC Exams. I say you recognize it, whether link it with UPSC exam or not. Today this language is taught in the universities of Bihar. It is a subject in West Bengal, in Mauritius. I can give numerous examples of India and the world.

Madam, research is going on in many universities of the world. It is being used as a medium of teaching. Whereas we refuse to respect the sentiments of 20 crore Bhojpuri language speaking people. I am saying nothing new. I only want that Government should fulfill its assurances. PranabDa had also intervened. Last time when there was a discussion on this, the leader of the House had said that we would pass it after discussion on this subject under Rule 193. You please once have sense of the House. The whole House would agree that Bhojpuri be included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I am grateful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on Calling Attention on a very important subject. I am glad that you have permitted a Calling Attention on Bhojpuri language. For this I would specially like to thank you. I have been elected to this house for the third time. I was elected to 12th, 14th and the 15th Lok Sabha. I have continuously seen that this demand for inclusion of Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution is raised in Zero Hour, through Private Members Bill and Calling Attention. I am also aware that you are elected from Bihar and Bhojpuri region and your sentiments are with us and I request you to give some directions in this regard. I would like to thank that in the last Lok Sabha, Shri Prabhunath Singhji got this matter discussed through Private Members, Bill. Respected Shatrughan Sinha ji is sitting here, he raised this matter in Zero Hour, Shri Sanjay Nirupam also raised this matter...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali):
Nobody listens to us...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Your turn is coming. But why you are speaking?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Shri Jagdambika Pal has just raised these sentiments in the House. Dr. Raghuvansh Prashad Singhji is very agitated, he has also raised this matter many a time in the House. Shri Lima Shankar ji....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please address the Chair. Ask question. You ask clarification question and conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would ask question after speaking. I was just going through the reply of hon. Home Minister. He had included 22 languages in the eighth schedule. I would like to ask that on the pretext of the languages in the exams of UPSC, you have tried to sidestep the issue. I would like to ask that in the eighth schedule if you have included 22 languages whether the union Public service examinations are continuously being given in those languages or only being given in the higher level examination. You are searching excuses so that Bhojpuri language could not be included in the eighth schedule. You have come with this excuse.

Thirdly, I want to say that a demand has been raised here to include 38 languages in the eighth schedule. But if you see today 40 crores people in the country and abroad speak Bhojpuri. Shri Jagdambika Palji has just said in detail on this subject. I do not want to go into it. Today the films in Bhojpuri language are being screened and songs are being played. It even awoke the feelings of patriotism. I had been to Iceland. There I saw a Youngman from Bihar working in the Thermal Power Plant. He met me at a party in the embassy hosted by the Ambassador. He talked me in Bhojpuri language and I felt delighted, He was proud that I have come from India. He was proud that I am from Bihar. In a way Bhojpuri language links one another and fills the feelings of patriotism.

It has just been said that in 2004 a high level committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Sita

*Not recorded.

Kant Mahapatra to include Bhojpuri language in the eighth schedule and he gave a criteria for it. I would like to ask why you did not present that report in the House till today? What are the criterion of Shri Sita Kant Mahapatra. What are the standards. If 22 languages have been included you also evaluate and fix criteria of those languages. Today in the country and abroad forty crore people speak Bhojpuri language, but you have kept them aside and ignored them. This matter was presented in this House in 2006 and on it Hon'ble Shri Sriprakash Jaiswalji said that a Bill will be introduced in the next session for including Bhojpuri in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. But till today it is lying in the cold storage, which I condemn with all the force at my command.

The next point I want to say that you had handed over the report of Shri Sitakant Mahapatra to the Department of Personnel and Training and you have done a job of keeping it in a cold storage I would like to ask through you and today it is the sense of the entire House that this language is not only spoken in the country but also in the abroad. We had all the Prime Ministers, the Parliamentarians of the other countries, the legislators, the councilors. If the work of honouring this language could have been done, I would like protection from you, that you too belong from that part and you too speak Bhojpuri. I would like your protection in the matter, that you give directions to the House that an announcement be made to include Bhojpuri in the eighth schedule of the constitution.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, both the hon. Members who spoke before me had drawn your attention to include Bhojpuri in the eighth schedule of the Constitution...(*Interruptions*) This question was raised in Lok Sabha several times and no other question was raised as that much time. It had been raised 15 times in the Private Members Bill and various members had been raising it through Calling Attention or in Zero Hour. It is the language of 20 to 25 crores people. The Bhojpuri language is spoken in 7 districts of Bihar. 17 districts in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and in all the big cities of the country, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Ludhiana alongwith 14 countries of the world. It is spoken and perceived in the 14 countries of the British Guiana, Maldives, Singapore, Burma, Nepal, Bangkok, Jamaica, Shyam, South Africa etc. It is the importance of this language.

Madam, it has its grammar, eight epics have been written on Babu Kunwar Singh. It is full of enlogy of hero, Allaha-udal, Lorikain. A king Bharatrihari, Gopichand, various folk tales folk songs, folk literatue, folk theatre, idioms and proverbs. Sonet has also been written. The people say that only in

English...(English)...

A sornet is a poem of 14 lines.

It was developed in Italian by peararca. There are two types of sornet : petrarchan sornet and shakespearean sornet.

[*Translation*]

But sonnet has also been written in Bhojpuri. The Indian Shakespear of Bhojpuri Shri Bihari Thakurji, his writing "Videshiya Batohi Chale". Madam in that region in 50 thousand square miles this language is spoken. One after another great personalities - Bharat Ratan Babu Rajender Prasad, Babu Jai Prakash Narain, Babu Jagjivan Ram - one after another great intellectuals - Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Dr. Namwar Singh, Shri Chander Shekhar, Who was the trade union leader of that time, former Prime Minister and Dr. Ganesh Prasad Vidyatthi had brought name in the world. Madam one after another great personalities from Bhojpuri region have made their contribution for the country. Since the war of Independence till 1857 Babu Kunwar Singh initiated the war of freedom. The people there of Bhojpuria uttered the words 'Babu Kunwar Singh tegwa Bahadur udela, udela gulal.'" The potentiality of heroism is there in the enlogy of heroes, Allah udal. There had been number of enlogy of heroes, songs of Kunwar Vijaiya, songs of Vijaymal, songs of lorikain, many folk literature and folk dances and the learned persons were there.

Madam, the songs of Mahendra Mishra were very popular in the country. If anybody listen the folk music of Sugganji, Gram Geetanjali of Chandraika, Mahandra mangal of Mahendra Mishra, Paijania, Jainand Ojha ji, Sankta Prasad, folk songs of Smt. Vindhywasni Devi, he will forget to move on his path. There is adequate literature in Bhojpuri of Pandit Ram Naresh Tripathi, Dr. Udai Narain Tiwari, Shri Jhangur Tripathi, Dr. Rasik Bihari Ojha 'Nirbheek', Kailash Nath etc. Madam, Bhojpuri has ample stock of literature. In it the number of writers, poetry, epics, grammar all have the potentiality of the language. This has been accepted by the governemt itself. But it is a matter of regret that it is a blow by the government on the dignity and honour of the House. Why I am saying so?

Their Minister, in their regime, what he had said, I want to tell it in brief. It is the reply of Shri Shri Prakash Jaiswal, the Minister of state that now will not take much time. We hoped that a bill in this regard will be passed in the next session. It has been said in the year 2006 from that very side that it will be passed in the next session....(*Interruptions*). Not only this with it, these both the languages Rajasthani and Bhojpuri....(*Interruptions*). In this connection both these languages will get recognition, for which since long not only the people from Bhojpuri region but the Hon. Members are also worried....(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Reghvans Babu now conclude
...(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, in this way when the question was raised later, Shri Makan, who was the Home Minister told here that we are considering it actively, Committee of Sitakant Mahapatra was constituted, a committee for UPSC was set up. It prepared its report in 2009 and handed over it in March. He has said that it was given in March.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, I ask a question and want a specific answer from the Government that after 14 languages the 22 languages came in existence, why only at the time of Bhojpuri Sitakant Mahapatra Committee was formed, then the UPSC Committee and then after the year 2009 what were the reasons to stop Bhojpuri on one pretext or the other? As the 8 languages had been included, the languages spoken by the lesser number of people had been included, but what happened to the language of twenty to twenty five crore people? Why the Government is rigid and playing false means. Why committee after committee are constituted and thereby trying to instigate the people of Bhojpuriya community....(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Now conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I want specific answer from the Government. What are the reasons that even after constituting all these committees and passing so many years, Bhojpuri could not be included. The World Bhojpuria Conference is being organized today. It is a world language and why it is being neglected? The Government should answer it otherwise what is the use of speaking in the House. It will remain only in the papers. When the next session will come? It has come since 2006 to 2012 and it was said that it will be passed in the next,

session. How those people spoke, what they do? These people should also be penalised from the side of the House. It was a direct assurance, why they are not fulfilling it after giving assurance in the House....(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you take your seat.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, still there are many languages. Macchika the Lichivi Republic language, Anika, Maghi all these languages are with Bhojpuri and Rajasthani. The Government should take immediate decision on it make it clear today. Procrastination will not do. Such a torture will no longer be bearded but it will be fought. We can sacrifice ourselves. Now let us see who is the great brave sacrificer. In whose veins the blood run and whose veins are with water.

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: I am thankful to you for accepting my Calling Attention Motion.

(Hum raua aabhari baani ki raua hamar dhyanakarshan prastav swikar kailli).

MADAM SPEAKER: Speak in Hindi. There is no facility for interpretalian yet. Interpretation facility is not available.

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I will not take much time but would like to cite a few examples here.

(Hamar Nihora me nirva ekre khatir hum raa aabhari bani, lekin hum jyada samay na lekar kutch udharan raua ke samne dehab udharan raure deheb).

MADAM SPEAKER: The facility of interpretation is not available. Many people will not understand, so you speak in Hindi.

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Madam Speaker, I am going to speak in Hindi. You yourself released a course in the India Habitat Center on 23rd September, 2009, which was organized by IGNOU, based on Bhojpuri. On this occasion the speech you delivered, I have a book of it. If you permit, I will place it on the table. Not only this, this language has a history of thousands of years past. Babu Jagjivan Ram Ji used to write in this language. I have the book entitled 'Gagar Ka Sagar': All these things of thousands of years past history of Bhojpuri to our mind. In 2004 the then Home Minister Shivraj Patil had said and now the Hon. Minister Shriprakash Jaiswal is sitting, he in 2006 said that there are 22 languages. Out of these the eight languages you took, only 20 to 25 thousand people speak them, whereas, the deliberatias are going on for the

last 12 years to bring the language spoken by 20 to 25 crores of people in the eight schedule. Till this day it has not come into the Schedule. I want to tell you that a book on Bhojpuri has been written. I have that Book. It is the history of Bhojpuri 5th, July, 1984 - Bhojpuri Bhasa aur Sahitya Bhojpuri Bhasa ka Itihas - Ras Bihari Paundey 1986; Bhojpuri Teth Bhasa Vayakaran - Pandit-Shiv Das Ojha, 1983; Bhojpuri Sahitya ka Sankshipt itihās -Nagendra Prasad Singh 2009. Bhojpuri Hindi-Angreji Shabd-kosh-Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Editor Rajender Prasad Singh, 2009; Invest of Indian Folk Tales, Translation of Bhojpuri stores in foreign - Oriental Blacksmith, Pandit Ram Garib Chaubey, 2003, Bhojpuri Ki Lipi, the establishment of Bhojpuri Academy, establishment of Maithali - Bhojpur Academy.

I would like to inform you the universities in which the Bhojpuri language is presently taught. Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara Bihar University, Muzzafarpur, Nalanda Open University, Patna, wherefrom diploma and certificates are awarded. Jaiprakash University- Chhapra, In Bhojpuri Bhasa Kendra of IGNOU, New Delhi the basics courses and certificate courses in Bhojpuri are taught Prof. Shatrughan, In Jaunpur Poorvanchal University Bhojpuri is a subject upto M.A. In Deen Dayal Upadhyaya University, Gorakhpur, Bhojpuri is a part of Hindi course. So the language which is being taught in so many universities and the statement which you gave during the last three years I have these with me. You in 2012, 2010 and 2009 in the World Bhojpuri Conference appealed the Bhojpuri Parliamentarians to bring a Bill in the House. This time on 25.03.2012 I was also present. You said that the demand to include Bhojpuri in the eight schedule is genuine and you want that the Bhojpuri be included in the eight schedule. It was the Sixth World Bhojpuri Conference. I want to ask the Hon. Minister through you and want your protection that you yourself had asked to bring a bill, then why don't you direct that it should be included in the eight schedule? It is your duty and you have released a book on it and have paid your attention many times on it. So, I would like to request you to direct the Government and the Minister to include Bhojpuri in the eight schedule. It will strengthen the feelings of the people. Your father Babu Jagjivan Ram Ji, Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Ji and Dr. Rajender Prasad, all these were Bhojpuri speaking people, these people made their contribution in building the country and made sacrifices for getting freedom to the country. Shri Shatrughan Sinha Ji and many others have raised

the issue of the language spoken by these people, but why this is being hanged for the last 12 years and excuses on one pretext or the other are being made. This want to know from the Hon. Minister through you, I want to appeal through you, and appeal to the House that you give direction to the Government to include it in the eight schedule....(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Rule does not permit.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: In Calling Attention (English) Rule does not permit.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: In this way it will be 193. In Calling Attention our hands are tied because there is no rule.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no such rule.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The rule is not there. It is Calling Attention.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: In Calling Attention we can only call him who has given notice.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken and have spoken very decently so you please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: At present the Calling Attention is going on. According the rules for Calling Attention the Hon. Member who has given the notice can only be called and I have called them. We cannot move further that because we are bound with this rule. Please do understand.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister, Please.

....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Madam, we may associate
....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot do it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, Speaker, it appears that, from what all the hon. speakers said, they have made out a very strong and powerful case for inclusion of Bhojpuri language in the VIII Schedule. I am at disadvantage; I wish I could have replied, at least, in Hindi. Now, let me say in Bhojpuri that '*hum rauwa sabke bhavna samjhatani*'... (Interruptions)

There has been some progress since 2006. Although I will be the first to admit that it has not progressed fast enough. As I have said in the statement, in 2006, a proposal was, indeed, moved to include Bhojpuri and another language in the VIII Schedule. But at that time, in the Government in which my good friend, Mr. Singh was a Minister, a decision was taken - 'Let us deal with the issue of the UPSC language first, and then take a decision on Shri Sitakant Mohapatra Committee Report' Now, that is a decision taken in 2007.

Fortunately, as I stand up here, I can say that the UPSC Committee Report has come in March, 2012. The DoPT is examining the Report.

I will certainly make every effort to see that a decision is taken on that Report as early as possible; and immediately after a decision is taken on that Report, I shall certainly endeavour to have the Government to take a decision on Shri Sitakant Mohapatra Committee Report. I hope that I can come back to this House with good news but for the present, please bear with me. I again repeat

[Translation]

Hum Rauwa Sabke Bhavana Samajhatani... I respect everyone's sentiments... (Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, it is going on since last eight years... (Interruptions) . Why is it happening in case of Bhojpuri... (Interruptions) Hon. Minister shall have to give its reply... (Interruptions) Madam, directions should come from your side... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am happy that our hon. Minister of Home Affairs who speaks mostly in English and I have never heard him speaking even in Hindi, is today speaking in Bhojpuri. He has expressed his hope that he would come back with a good news. I hope that he will come back very soon.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, what does he mean by 'soon'-In how many months he will come back?... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up item No. 14, Calling Attention-Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Madam, a time should be fixed for it ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KISHUN (Chandoli): Madam Bhojpuri should be included in the Eighth Schedule- ... (Interruptions)

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): Madam. A particular time should be indicated for it. I seek your protection, otherwise we shall have to wait for another six years... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, decision should be taken in this regard... (Interruptions)

12.47 hrs.

At this stage Shri Arjun Roy, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Shri Shatrughan Sinha, Shri Umashankar Singh and some other hon. members came and stood on the floor near the table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

12.48 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Arjun Roy, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Shri Shatrughan Sinha, Shri Umashankar

and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, kindly give them directions(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, Kindly make an announcement during the Monsoon session. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: How can I do that?

...(*Interruptions*)

12.49 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Umashankar Singh, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

12.50 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Umashankar Singh, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, we will consider these two Reports and take a decision and we will be able to announce a decision in the Monsoon Session. ... (*Interruptions*)

(Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6930/15/12)

12.51 hrs.

(ii) Situation arising out of non-implementation of Wage Revision of Industrial Development Bank of India Employees and steps taken by the Government in this regard*

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

“Situation arising out of non-implementation of wage revision of Industrial Development Bank of India Employees and Steps taken by the Government in this regard.”

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): In terms of the scheme of amalgamation, erstwhile IDBI Bank Ltd. was amalgamated with Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd. with effect from 2nd April 2005. United Western Bank was amalgamated with IDBI Ltd. with effect from 3rd October, 2006. The name was changed to IDBI Bank Ltd. with effect from 7th May 2008.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, if you want, you can lay the Statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If the Member has read the Statement, then I need not do so, he can put the question straightaway. I have no problem.

*A Memorandum of Settlement was signed between the IDBI Ltd. and the All India IDBI Employees Association on 17th March 2006 for a period of 5 years, beginning 1st November 2002. This was modified vide the Supplementary Memorandum of Settlement signed between the IDBI Ltd. and the All India IDBI Employees Association on 20th January 2007. This *inter alia* stated that:

“We further agree that upon expiry of the settlement for the said period, all pay and allowances would be negotiated and mutually agreed upon between the bank and its employees having regard to the well accepted principles of wage fixation”.

Prior to its merger with IDBI Ltd., the terms & conditions of service of workmen employees of erstwhile United Western Bank were similar to the bipartite settlements signed under the aegis of Indian Banks Association and applicable to Public Sector Banks. As per the scheme of amalgamation, the employees of erstwhile United Western Bank were to be granted the same compensation and the same terms and conditions of service as were applicable to the employees of IDBI Ltd. within a period of 3 years.

Indian Banks' Association in November, 2007, sought IDBI Ltd.'s mandate to negotiate with the industry-wide officers and workmen Unions on behalf of IDBI Ltd. with regard to the proposed revision in pay & allowances that would be effective from 1st November, 2007. However, in view of the different compensation packages existing in the three merged entities before the merger, IDBI Ltd. did not give its mandate to Indian Banks' Association and decided to develop its own compensation package.

* Laid on the Table

While developing the compensation package, management of IDBI Bank Ltd. invited the All India IDBI Employees Association for consultations on 16th April 2009 when copies of the proposed pay scales and terms and conditions of service were handed over to them. Another meeting with the All India IDBI Employees Association was convened on 13th May 2009. However, All India IDBI Employees Association, vide letter dated 12th May 2009, sought a mutually convenient date for discussion. Another round of consultations was scheduled on 2nd June 2009, but the All India IDBI Employees Association did not participate.

Board of Directors of the IDBI Bank Ltd., in its meeting held on 23rd May 2009 approved the compensation package for its employees. This package has been implemented for officers in January 2010 for the period from November 2007 to October 2012. However, in the case of workmen employees, the wage revision settlement, for a similar period, could not be finalized as All India IDBI Employees Association did not agree to the package offered and were demanding parity with RBI.

In order to resolve the matter amicably, the management of IDBI Bank Ltd. set up a Committee of three Executive Directors to hold consultations with the All India IDBI Employees Association on its revised proposal. Besides a series of informal consultations, a meeting was also held on 26th August 2011 when the revised proposal was presented. However, no agreement on the proposed compensation package could be reached.

All India IDBI Employees Association, during these consultations, continued demanding parity with the Reserve Bank of India in pay and allowances. They were also opposed to negotiations with IDBI Karamchari Sangh, representing mostly the employees of the erstwhile United Western Bank. IDBI Karamchari Sangh, on the other hand, were insisting that they being the majority association, negotiations should be held with them. On the WP No. 3699 filed by the IDBI Karamchari Sangh, the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, vide order dated 18th August 2011, directed the Deputy Labour Commissioner to verify the membership of the petitioner union.

After conversion of IDBI Ltd into a Banking company in October 2004, IDBI Bank Ltd. is categorised as other Public Sector Bank. In terms of the Memorandum of Settlement signed between the IDBI Bank Ltd. and the All India IDBI Employees Association on 20th January 2007, subsequent settlement for pay and allowances were to be based on the well accepted principles of wage fixation

and were no longer linked with the RBI. Since settlement under the aegis of the Indian Bank's Association, adopted in the nationalised banks, do not have parity with the pay scales in the RBI, any demand for such parity in the IDBI Bank Ltd., which is a public sector bank, is unjustified and, hence, not acceptable.

In order to expedite the conclusion of settlement, management of IDBI Bank Ltd., in November, 2011, and again in December 2011, advised the All India IDBI Employees Association that it was open to bilateral discussions and sought their cooperation in finalizing the compensation package.

A bi-partite settlement for the period of 5 years with effect from 1st November 2007 was signed between IDBI Bank Ltd. and the All India IDBI Employees Association on February 22, 2012. As per the agreement, the bi-partite settlement shall after approval of the Board of Directors of IDBI Bank Ltd. or directions, if any, from Government, be released for implementation. Board of Directors of IDBI Bank Ltd. approved the bi-partite settlement at its meeting held on March 2, 2012. The IDBI Bank Ltd. has sent the settlement to the Government for approval.

While a bi-partite settlement has been signed by the IDBI Bank Ltd. with the All India IDBI Employees Association, IDBI Karamchari Sangh has, so far, not agreed with this settlement. The Government will take a decision on the proposed settlement taking *inter alia* its implications on the nationalised banks into consideration.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, it is quite strange that whenever the question of wage revision of employees of Industrial Development Bank of India comes, we have to raise it in the form of Calling Attention. After a debate and discussion in the House in the form of Calling Attention, the wage settlement is finalized. This happened in the case of the sixth bi-partite wage settlement.

The question was raised in this House on 19th December 2006 and what was stated in reply to my question by the Finance Minister of that period was that a settlement of pay and allowances will be negotiated and mutually agreed upon between the Bank and the Association having regard to well accepted principles of wage fixation. Then, the sixth bi-partite wage settlement was finalized and agreement was signed. The same thing was repeated in the wage settlement also.

IDBI was a part of RBI. Up to the sixth bi-partite wage settlement, the wage of employees of IDBI was

determined as per Reserve Bank of India employees wage revision. Their wages and allowances were at par with RBI employees. That was why they have been demanding as to why the parity which was there up to the sixth bi-partite settlement should be disturbed. Moreover, when IDBI Repeal Bill was brought before the House in 2002, an assurance was given because I moved an amendment and my amendment was to be adopted. I got one vote more in support of my amendment. But, by some manipulation, it was tied at 39 and 39. Then I was requested by the Deputy-Speaker who was in the Chair to withdraw my amendment; otherwise he would exercise his casting vote.

Then, my amendment would be defeated. Then, an assurance was given by the Finance Minister. What was his assurance in regard to Section 5(1) of IDBI (Repeal) Act? It was that its Development Finance Institution character, even after corporatisation, will be retained. It was the first assurance. The second assurance was in regard to employees that after conversion of IDBI Limited into a banking company in 2004, the IDBI Bank would be categorised as a public sector bank, but the employees would continue to enjoy the same terms and conditions of service. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to go through the proceedings of the House and the solemn assurance given by the then Finance Minister. What is happening in IDBI today? There is an attempt to change their service conditions. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the terms and conditions of service include wage and allowances also.

I am not against negotiated settlement. In this House, the then Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, had categorically said that he was in favour of negotiated settlement. He had also said that the revision of wages or increase in the wages would not be done automatically when the revision of wages of RBI employees took place, but it would be done through negotiations. Negotiations were done and a settlement was reached at, though it took more than one year.

The 7th Wage Settlement is due from October, 2007. Already more than four years have elapsed. Now the next wage settlement will come soon in October, 2012 because one wage settlement is for five years. On 22nd February, an agreement was signed between the management and the representatives of All India IDBI Association and both agreed to some terms and conditions, and wage settlement. Up to 6th Bipartite Wage Settlement, in the case of workmen, the approval of the Government for the implementation of

wage settlement was not required in the past. Then, why is it required in the case of 7th Wage Settlement when it was agreed to between and signed by the Management as well as union and also approved by the IDBI Board on 2nd March, 2012? Is there any requirement of approval from the Government? So far, up to 6th Bipartite Wage Settlement, the approval of the Government to the proposal of wage revision, which was settled and agreed, was not required.

13.00 hrs.

Madam, the increase in case of officers / executives was to the extent of 23 per cent and not 20 per cent as was done for the commercial banks. In case of officers of IDBI, the increase was 23 per cent, which was more than the RBI officers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The implementation of wage revision was started even before the approval, and from January 2010 the wage revision of the officers has been implemented. But why the workmen, namely, the workers and the employees, had to wait for so many years? Why did they have to wait for almost three months after the negotiated settlement and even after the approval by the Board?

The wage revision for the employees of all the financial institutions and banks, namely, commercial banks; public sector banks; NABARD; RBI; SIDBI had been revised and also implemented long back in 2010. Why is there this discrimination against the employees of IDBI? Why are they being discriminated?

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Finance Minister at the end of his statement has stated that:

“While a bi-partite settlement has been signed by the IDBI Bank Ltd. with the All India IDBI Employees Association, IDBI Karamchari Sangh has, so far, not agreed with this settlement. The Government will take a decision on the proposed settlement taking inter-alia its implications on the nationalised banks into consideration.”

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I am coming to the conclusion.

There are two parts here. One is a private bank was amalgamated with IDBI in 2008, and they have separate union. Now, after the merger, those employees have also become the employees of IDBI. But on the date of settlement of wage negotiations and on the date of signing of the agreement, the IDBI Employees Association was in majority. Where is the hurdle when the Management arrived at, agreed and settled the wage revision? Why hurdles are being created? Here, implication on the nationalized banks was never stated because he has very categorically stated in his statement that:

“We further agree that upon expiry of the settlement for the said period, all pay and allowances would be negotiated and mutually agreed upon between the bank and its employees having regard to the well accepted principles of wage fixation.”

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude now. Your time is up.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : This implication was not thought of when the wage of the officers was revised. But why this question is being raised when the question of implementation of their wage revision is there, which was settled through negotiations and signed by both the Management and Association and approved by the IDBI Board? Is this being done in order to put more hurdles and in order to delay it? Already there has been undue delay of almost three months, and the period of the Seventh Bipartite Wage Settlement will expire after four or five months. If approval is required, then please give approval so that implementation of wage revision is done without further delay.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question, please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister by when the wage revision of employees of IDBI will be implemented and the discrimination being meted out to the employees of the IDBI will be ended. I demand a categorical assurance from the Finance Minister....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, we had given a notice that the Industrial Development Bank of India...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: How has it come at the time of Calling Attention. You know the rules. You have been the

Member of this House for three times. All the rules you have committed to your memory.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I associate myself with this matter that...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. You are not associated with it.

...*(interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please do associate...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam, I associate myself with Shri Basu Deb Acharia on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Over the years, through mergers and through change of its role, this institution has assumed some sort of complexity. IDBI was a developmental financial institution. It was separated from RBI by an Act of 1964. Till 2004, it continued to play the role of the developmental institution and not that of the commercial bank. To do certain commercial banking activities, it created a subsidiary, which was wholly officers-oriented, in 1994. In 2004, IDBI was converted into a commercial bank. Therefore, from 1964 to 2004, in all these 40 years in between, there have been certain changes. After it was converted into a commercial bank, then the subsidiary of the IDBI Bank was also merged with the IDBI. Another bank, United Western Bank, also got merged with IDBI. Therefore, IDBI now contains three constituents. It has merged, but it has three constituents - one is the original IDBI, which was separated from the Reserve Bank of India in 1964; then IDBI Bank subsidiary and thereafter that Western Bank which got merged. Now, it is known as IDBI Bank Limited.

I would have no problem if the Employees' Associations would have agreed to give the mandate to the IBA (Indian Banks' Association) which negotiates on behalf of all the public sector banks. The hon. Member, who is a Trade Unionist, is fully aware of it that wage negotiations between the banks and the IBA take some time, but we have developed over the years a pattern through which smooth negotiations take place. And IBA on behalf of all the Public Sector Banks, they moved it. The IBA sought the mandate, that as I am negotiating with, on behalf of all other Scheduled Commercial Banks which

are nationalised Public Sector Banks, 'would you give the mandate to negotiate on your behalf? They did not agree. That is why, one problem came that when all Public Sector Banks settlement took place, this bank could not settle.

The second issue is that the Industrial Development Bank Employees Association were requested to make negotiations several times. I have the list. In June 2009, association submitted a demand for parity with RBI for 2007-12 period. In January, 2010, package for officers was approved and implemented. It is true that they have accepted and implemented.

In August, 2010, association was invited for meeting to negotiate for the harmonised package and they refused seeking RBI parity. In November, 2010 once again association invited for a meeting to negotiate the harmonized package. Again they refused seeking RBI parity. In August, 2011, bank reworked toward workmen package and invited for discussion.

In November, 2011, package was further reworked based on negotiations but not accepted by the Association. In December, 2011, package once again reworked but association still did not agree and insisted on having parity with RBI. On 15th December, 2011 as hon. Member mentioned, calling attention issue was discussed. In January, 2012, the package was reworked once again and offered without linkage to RBI parity. Now, that package has been agreed in February, 2012. I would have no problem to implement it immediately. But in between, there is another union namely Karamchari Sangh. I am not going into the disputes because this is a matter of Mumbai High Court. The Mumbai High Court is looking into it. As per the order of the Mumbai High Court, the Labour Commissioner is looking into it. But as per the figures which I have, they have about 2400 employees. I think the total employees are about 2400 and of that, Karamchari Sangh is having 1271 and the Employees Association is having about 1139. But that is a matter which the Labour Commissioner will deal with it. I am not going into it. But the fact of the matter is that Karamchari Sangh have refused to agree to this package which has been agreed upon after a good deal of negotiations with the IDBI Banks Employees' Association.

13.13 hrs.

(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

So, it has received the approval of their board. Now, they have sought the approval of the Government. Hon. Member is fully aware of this. Though IBA negotiates on behalf of all the Public Sector Banks and we do never interfere with the negotiations rather I encourage them to

have the peaceful settlement. During the last negotiation, I told them that even if they want little bit more, then I asked them to negotiate. I do not mind if you give them and have the settlement. And they settled. But finally they have to get the approval of the Government. Therefore, we gave that approval and we do not mind that. Here also, there would have been no problem of according it in March. Today we are talking of the May. Hon Member has also discussed this issue with me and I can assure him that not during the remaining period of the Parliament. It would not be possible for me but as soon as the Parliament Session is over, I will call the IDBI Chairman and I will also call the other relevant concerns and I will try to attempt an agreed solution where the package will be acceptable to all both the Employees Association and Karamchari Sangh. I will try to work out that and resolve the issue.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): By the end of this month.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: After this Parliament Session is over I will try to do that. I cannot just give you a date - because if it takes more than one meeting, I cannot say that by the end of this month I will be able to do that - but as soon as possible.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6931/15/12)

13.15 hrs.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 15. Shri Harish Rawat.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2:15 pm.

13.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seventeen Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

[English]

**MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012 -
CONTD.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, with your permission, I would like to say that Item No. 17, further consideration of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 may kindly be deferred because there are some points that we are discussing with the hon. Members of the Opposition; and I think, we should be able to clear all those things today and on Monday, that may be taken up.

In the meanwhile, we may begin with Item No. 18 and thereafter, Item No. 19.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope the House agrees.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Thank you, Sir.

14.18 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over the slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters will be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time, rest will be treated as lapsed.

* Treated as laid on the Table

(i) Need to enhance the procurement price of Garlic as per its price in the international market and to promote export of Garlic

[Translation]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): In the districts of Kota and Boondi etc. in the Hadoti region of my home State Rajasthan. Cultivation of Garlic has become a loss incurring proposition because in view of the last year's price of Rs. 12000 per tonne, the farmers of this region gave a priority to the cultivation of garlic and cultivated it in a vast area of 1 lakh 90 thousand hectare. Their hard work resulted in a bumper crop of garlic this year. Excessive production of garlic brought down its price to a level of Rs. 350 to Rs. 1200 per tonne. On that account, the farmers are worried and are not in a position to recover even their production cost. They are also compelled to sell their produce at a very low price. The production increases in this manner even in the coming years, so the farmers should have a reasonable return on their production. During the period-April to July 2010, India had exported 10,975 tonnes of garlic and had earned a foreign exchange of about Rs. 42 crores. In the international market the price of garlic is 2000 dollars per tonne. Therefore, if we promote the export of garlic, we can give our farmers a good price of their garlic.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to go in for the export of garlic so that we may be able to give a proper return to the farmers on their production of garlic.

(ii) Need to increase the Kerosene quota to Kerala

[English]

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): The household units using kerosene for cooking their food and the fishing community who use kerosene to energise their small machanised boats are facing lot of difficulty due to shortage of supply of kerosene in Kerala. It has been seen that the kerosene supplied through the Public Distribution System in the State has been curtailed due to short supply of the same from the Central Government.

Severe shortage of kerosene has resulted in hoarding and black marketing of the same in Kerala. The fishing community is facing difficulty to go to the sea without their machanised yamaha boats for fishing. Inadequate arrival of sea products resulted in price rise and shortage of fish in Kerala.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to increase the quota of Kerosene to Kerala at the earliest.

(iii) Need to Ensure Increased Participation of Women in Higher Education

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Today the entire country is concerned over the population and the gender ratio. As per the recent census figures of 2011, there are only 940 women on every 1000 men. This is a very serious situation of gender ratio. More serious situation is that of the women literacy rate as compared to that of the men. According to the 2011 census, only 65.46 per cent women are educated while in some of the districts, this percent is only 15 to 20 in comparison to the 82.14 per cent men. More alarming is this fact that the average level of girls education at the higher level of educational institutions as compared to that of the boys is very low. It is a matter of concern that in the prestigious institutions, 50 per cent of our population is getting a mere 20 per cent participation. In a reply to my question in the last session of Lok Sabha, following data had been furnished:-

In 1.1.M	4.80:1
In 1.1. T	5.79:1
In 1.1.1.T	5.72:1
In N.I.T.	4.50:1

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to make their utmost efforts to ensure increase participation of women in higher education.

(iv) Need to issue Railway Izzat Monthly Season Ticket to all eligible working members in a family with the enhanced validity of income certificate required for obtaining the monthly season ticket

[English]

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): The then Railway Minister introduced the IZAAT Monthly Season Ticket scheme from 1st August, 2009 for the benefit of persons belonging to unorganised sector whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 1500 per month. The Monthly Season Ticket was priced at Rs. 25 within 100 Kms.

I appreciate the Railway Ministry for extending the distance from 100 kms to 150 kms with effect from June 1, 2012. It is a welcome step beneficial to the poor people. But at the same time, I wish to point out the following facts for the Railway Ministry's consideration.

Previously the income certificate was valid for 2 years but as per new notification the applicant has to

obtain fresh income certificate every time from MLAs. This is harassment to the passengers.

It was strange that izzat Monthly Season Ticket will be issued only to the Head of the Family in whose name the BPL card is issued. The other family members can also work as casual labourers in and around of their place of residence. This is an unwanted rule which requires amendment immediately.

As per the Railway Board telemax No: CII/2941/091zzat Monthly Season Ticket dated 07.08.2009 that the validity of the identity card will become coterminus with the validity of that income certificate. The poor daily wage earners have to run for obtaining income certificate every time just to obtain the Monthly Season Ticket and has to forego his earnings for that day. This also requires reconsideration.

(v) Need To Provide Adequate Quantity Of Jute Sacks For Packaging Wheat And To Ensure Timely Procurement Of Wheat By Fci From Farmers In Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): This time there has been a record production of wheat in Madhya Pradesh and an yield of about 80 lakh tonnes of foodgrains is estimated. For the first time in history Madhya Pradesh has been the fore runner in the entire country in respect of wheat procurement. The State Government has made comprehensive arrangements for the same but inspite of that, the Central Government has not provided sufficient quantity of jute sacks for the purpose of procurement. The state needs 16 crore jute sacks for this purpose for which even full payment has been made by the State but the Central Government has provided only 9 crore jute sacks. In case of nonavailability of sufficient number of jute sacks, the hon. Chief Minister of the State has met the Central Minister for food and asked for the permission for the use of plastic bags which has been accorded partially.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to provide the remaining number of jute sacks in view of the possibilities of monsoon in that State and also to make the racks available according to the demand so that hundred percent procurement of wheat could be timely ensured. To avoid the problem of storage of wheat after its large scale procurement, the FCI should also ensure the maximum disbursement of wheat.

(vi) Need To Run Direct Trains From Balaghat In Madhya Pradesh To Raipur And Nagpur

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Under the South East Central Railway, the public has been demanding for a direct train service from Balaghat to Raipur and Nagpur. At present there is a train from Balaghat to Gondia where one has to take another train for Nagpur and Raipur which is very inconvenient. Balaghat is a naxalite affected and most backward district. Even after the independence, this district could not get the direct rail connectivity with the big cities. The public of this district has been waiting very impatiently for its direct rail connectivity with Raipur and Nagpur. Similarly, the train running between Balaghat and Gondia has insufficient daily rounds. These rounds are required to be increased with immediate effect. On a number of occasions, I have written letters to the General Manager of South East Central Railway, Bilaspur but no action has been taken till date. Moreover, there is an acute shortage of passenger amenities on Balaghat, Varasivani and Katangi railway stations.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Railways to take steps to solve this problem with immediate effect.

(vii) Need To Undertake Repair Of N.H. No. 76 Between Jhansi And Dewari Bandha And N.H. No. 75 Between Dewari Baadha Chhattarpur - Satna

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The National Highway No. 76 between Jhansi and Dewari Bandha and the National Highway No. 75 between Dewari Bandha-Chhattarpur- Satna is in a very bad shape. Particularly, from Naugaon to Devpur Tigda, it is in very poor condition and about 6 months back. The repair work on National Highway between Naugaon and Chhattarpur had been started but on account of the stoppage of work by the contractor midway, the passengers of this area have been facing a lot of difficulties.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to cooperate and get the repair work of N.H. No. 76 and 75 started at the earliest.

(viii) Need To Release Funds On Priority For Disbursal Of Scholarships To Obc Students In Maharashtra

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The Central Government has almost stopped the allocation of necessary funds to finance the scholarship scheme initiated for the OBC students. Therefore, difficulties are being faced in respect of the scholarship and tuition fee for the OBC students in the State of Maharashtra and their studies are

overridden with difficulties. In 1998, the Central Government had initiated a scholarship scheme for the OBC students of all the States of the country with the provision of disbursement of the amount spent by the States. But according to that scheme, the Central Government did not allocate appropriate funds. An amount of Rs. 1400 crore spent by the Maharashtra Government on the disbursal of scholarships to OBC students has not been reimbursed till date. On account of that, besides the OBC students, the State Government has to pay about Rs. 400 crore to the educational institutions by way of scholarship, examination fee and tuition fee to about 4 lakh OBC students for the academic year 2011-12. But for want of Central financial assistance, how the State Government can mobilise so much money. That is a question mark. Therefore, in view of the problems being faced by the State Government arising out of the pendency of the financial allocations relating to the scholarship scheme for the OBC students, I urge upon the Central Government to release the pending scholarship amount for OBC students of Maharashtra at the earliest and to give a higher amount of financial assistance to increase the scholarship amount for the OBC students in future. I hope that the Central Government shall take immediate effective steps with regard to academic work of the OBC students.

(ix) Need to make provision for grant of subsidy to farmers to enable them to construct godowns for foodgrains

[English]

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): As. per report of Global Hunger Index Report 22 percent of population is undernourished. By considering above facts Government is going to introduce National Food Security Bill to provide subsidized Food grains to at least 75% of population - 90% in rural areas and 50% in urban areas. Government needs about 56 million tonnes of food grains for this scheme.

Production of food grains in our country is about 225 million tones out of which 16 million tonnes of Food grain is reserved as a buffer stock. Likewise about 60 million tonnes of food grains is stored in Godowns of Food Corporation of India. But quality of this stored food grains is very poor. Procedure of storing food grains in these godowns is very old due to which food grain easily become vulnerable to Rats and other destroyers. Due to this food grains of about 50 thousands Crore Rupees gets destroyed every year. There is no use of any scientific procedure to

store food grains in these godowns so that foodgrains can be stored without any damage to its quality.

Providing subsidized food to 75% of population will require huge quantity of food grains. There will also be the need of storing facility for food grains for years. But as per current scenario, capacity of present available godowns is not sufficient to store food grains required for fulfilling the proposed objectives of Food Security Bill. So to make availability of food grains to 75% population establishment of another 150 million tones food grain godowns is necessary. Government alone can't establish such a big capacity of godowns. To enhance this godown capacity, we must provide 50% subsidy to all applicant farmers.

I request to respective Ministries to make liquidity of proper fund for subsidy upto 50% on godown construction to fanners for establishing another capacity of 150 million tones godowns for food grains in entire country.

(x) Need to introduce a new passenger train service between Tatanagar and Badampahar and an express train service from Badampahar to Rourkela, Ranchi and Chakradharpur

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): Tata - Badampahar broad gauge section, in my poor and backward tribal dominated parliamentary constituency Mayurbhanj, comes under Chakradharpur division of South Eastern Railway (SER). This section is more than 100 years old. But the present conditions of this section and the stations in this section are very pathetic. Even minimum passenger amenities as prescribed by Ministry of Railways based on annual passenger earnings have not been provided at most of the stations in this section. Even after several repeated demands and requests, SER is not at all taking any steps in this regard. As a result of this, the passengers of my constituency are suffering a lot.

Similarly, at present, only one pair of passenger trains is operating in this section whereas the requirement and demand of the people of my constituency are for more passenger train services. Therefore, a new passenger train service between Tata and Badampahar and a new express train service between Badampahar and Rourkela/Ranchi/Chakradharpur must be introduced in this section. Moreover, this section must be extended from Gorumahishani to Bangriposi and from Badampahar to Keonjhar respectively for the larger interest and socio-economic development of the poor and backward tribals of my constituency. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to take necessary steps

immediately to develop this section and fulfill the demands and expectations of the people of my constituency.

(xi) Need to provide grant for research and development to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Coimbatore

SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore is one of the constituent colleges of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. This is the first college started in Southern India for providing agricultural engineering education and has the departments such as Farm Power and Machinery, Soil and Water Conservation Engineering, Food and Agricultural Process Engineering, Bio Energy, Agricultural Machinery Research Centre, Post Harvest Technology Center, Physical Sciences and Information Technology. This Agricultural University at Coimbatore offers courses in B.Sc.(Agriculture), B.Sc.(Sericulture), B. Tech. (Biotechnology), B.Tech. Bioinformatics), B. S. (Agri business Management) and B.Tech (Agricultural Information Technology). This institution helps the farming community in improving their levels of living by developing and disseminating Agricultural Engineering technologies through quality research, education and training in surrounding districts which are having rich agricultural activities. However, this institution has not received any grant or fund from the Central Government for its various research and development activities for the last four years. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to immediately provide grants/funds to it so that its research and development work is not hampered due to paucity of funds in the interest of farmers.

(xii) Need To Improve Telephone And Internet Service In Palghar Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): In my Parliamentary Constituency Palghar, Maharashtra, telephone and internet services get disrupted quite frequently on account of non-availability of convenient equipments in BSNL tower or exchange. Consequentially the tribal students are not in a position to take the advantage of online college admission facilities. These students have to go to the cities at a distance of 70-80 Kms to fill their admission forms. Even in the houses and offices, telephones remain out of order and one has to pay its monthly rent compulsorily. The work of BSNL in Vasai, Vada, Morward, Jawhar, Palghar, Dahanu area etc, is in a very poor shape. Even my own telephone works at the most for one month only in one year.

Therefore, in order to take care of these deficiencies, immediate action is required so that the telephones of the people living in that area work properly in their houses, offices and shops and their problems are warded off.

14.19 hrs.

ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2012*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Administrators-General Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

... (Interruptions) Sir, I appreciate that. ... (Interruptions) Sir, I must say that the positive approach, the outreach and cooperation of the Opposition is to be greatly welcomed, applauded and recognized.

Sir, in the matter of helping the poor and the disadvantaged people, this attitude is very good. ... (Interruptions) Sir, I will just put it on record that the objective of Section 29 of the Act is essentially to empower the Administrator-General to grant certificates to any person who is interested in the property of a deceased person without being a creditor so that on the basis of that certificate, the assets that have been left behind by the deceased person, which do not exceed in value of a very large amount, can be administered and looked after by the person given the certificate.

The Act was originally enacted in 1963. At that time, the monetary limit was only Rs.5,000. It was subsequently raised to Rs. 15,000 in 1972; Rs.50,000 in 1983 and to Rs. 2 lakh in 1999. So, the monetary limit has been raised from time to time looking at the economic circumstances and the value of properties that are often left behind.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, there is no room for discussion on this Bill. It has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. Get it passed without discussion.

SHRI HUKAMDEV NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Please get this Bill passed without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, please sit down.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I want to tell only this much that if we continue to get that positive cooperation, we can do a lot of work. I would like to request the Hon. Members to pass this Bill. All of us together will take very good and positive steps.

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANA SWAMY): We shall have to pass it with the general consensus of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House agrees, this Bill may be passed without discussion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Administrators-General Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. “

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment of Section

9,10, 29 and 36 of Act 45 of 1963

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause], the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

...(Interruptions)

* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 17.5.2012

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I want to take only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get only one minute to speak.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, it is not a major Bill. I was in the Committee. We are just increasing it from Rs. 2 lakh to 10 lakh, it is not a big thing. I want to say as to why it is not mandatory. Just now, 24 out of 28 States have made their comments on it. In Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim, this Bill is not in force. I want to make only one point that it should be made mandatory so that all the widows and minors may get its benefits.

[English]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, the Bill is applicable to the entire country but the exceptions in all our legislation are laid for Jammu and Kashmir. The Jammu and Kashmir Assembly then takes up all beneficial Bills that are passed by the Parliament. So, it is not possible for me to make a commitment on that.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sikkim is also there.

[English]

Shri SALMAN KHURSHEED: But, as far as we are concerned, the Assemblies will do whatever is in the interest of the poor people of their States. I am sure that the wishes of the hon. Member will be heard and I am sure that the wishes of the hon. Member will be factored in.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I should also be given a minute a speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But all of you have said that there should be no discussion. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you have said that the Bill will be passed without discussion.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, the amendment brought by the Hon. Minister is a very good proposal. The people do not know about it. So, it should be propagated and publicised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, please sit down. You are supporting it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down. You have said that the Bill is to be passed without discussion. He was telling some points.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.25 hrs.

RAILWAY PROPERTY (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2011

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 19 - Shri Mukul Roy.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue of Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill of 2008.

The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18th February, 2008. The Railway Protection Force has to be the safeguarder of the railway property against unlawful possession and theft. We have also seen that it needs adequate expertise handling in such matters. The aim of this Bill is to protect the railway property from unlawful

possession. It is very important because in many areas, the railway properties are swindled by the people. Most of the properties are in the hands of the anti-social elements; they are keeping this property. So, we have to have a strict law to protect these railway properties. Sections 3 and 4 of the Act cover the offences due to the abetment, conspiracy, theft and misappropriation of the Railway properties. That is why, we need this amendment. It is a very important amendment.

In Northern Railway also, there are encroachments of railway property. There is encroachment around Delhi railway station. Similarly, there is encroachment in Southern Railway. There is so much confiscation and encroachment of the railway property. In some places, on both sides of the railway line, the people encroach upon the land and use it for cultivation. It is completely in the hands of those people who are enjoying without benefiting Railways. A strict law should have to be adhered by the Ministry of Railways for the sake of redeeming it.

In this regard, the Standing Committee has also given its view that in many places railway property is being encroached upon by the people and about 2,300 hectares of railway land, which is under encroachment, is mostly in metro cities. Most of the lands have been encroached in and around metro cities and urban areas. The encroachment upon the railway property in rural areas is less.

The Northern Railways ranks first in this regard. There has been 1,145 hectares of land under the encroachment. The Committee also informed that there are 1,59,323 cases of the encroachments, out of which 39,733 cases are pending in courts under the Public Premises Eviction Act of 1971. There are 44,473 cases of States, which have already been passed under PPE Act to vacate the land. However, eviction could not take place because of lack of cooperation from most of the State Governments. They have not executed the eviction orders. Many eviction cases are pending in various courts including High Courts and Supreme Court. Therefore, we need a proper law to tackle this problem. These lands have to be protected for the Railways.

In some zonal areas, people have encroached the land and have leased it out. They are living there for the past 50 years. They have constructed pucca buildings and have given them to shopkeepers on rent. These people are powerful who belong to these cities. Such people are there in rural areas also. They have muscle and money power. By using their power, they have constructed pucca

buildings and have leased them out. I would like to know what our Government is going to do in this regard. This Act should have stringent provisions for stringent punishment to evict them from these lands. These lands are very important as the Railways need it. Our hon. Finance Minister was requested by our Railway Minister have told in the morning for the funds requirements. It is a very important Department and in India, almost all the States are connected with the Railways. We need a lot of money for the developmental projects like doubling, broad-gauge work, etc. All the Members of Parliament are asking for the developmental works in their respective areas.

Sir, senior Ministers are there in the Railways and they are doing a lot of work for the development of Railways. In the morning, both the hon. Ministers of Railways impressed upon the need for allotting more money. A lot of property is being swindled away by these encroachers. They should be evicted from these properties. Therefore, a stringent law must be there.

As regards the Railway Protection Force, they must be given more powers. If they are given more powers, it will be helpful for them to book the culprits. We have seen in newspaper reports that during long journeys like Mumbai-Chennai sector, in some places thefts are occurring. At some places, some anti-social elements offer biscuits laced with intoxicants to the passengers which intoxicates them. After that, they snatch all the valuables, money, etc. from those people. These types of incidents are happening in the Railways. These incidents can be eradicated if strong powers are given to Railway Protection Force. They must be well equipped. They must be given powers and they must also have to take strong action to protect the people from such anti-social elements. The Railways have a huge property. Sometimes it is seen that the people are engaged in agricultural activities on railway land that lie beside the railway tracks and they do so without the consent of the Railway authorities. A lot of property of the Railways is in the hands of the anti-social elements. These properties can be restored to the Railways and the Railways can earn profit out of such properties and such money can be utilised for the development of the Railways. This Bill seeks to give more importance to recover the unlawful possession of railway properties. At the same time, I would like to inform the Railway Minister about the delays in implementation of the projects in the Railways. For example, in my constituency, the broad gauge line, Tenkasi to Thirunelveli, conversion has already taken place but has not yet become functional. The view of the Department is that there are no availability of drivers and no engines and

coaches at present. That is the reason for the delay in the inauguration of this broad gauge line in this sector. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take immediate action in this regard. Most of the hon. Members have said about proper utilisation of the fund allotment. Through this amendment of the Bill, the property of the Railways should be protected and more protection should be given to the passengers. The Railway Protection Force should be given more powers through this amending Bill.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Railway Property Unlawful Possession (Amendment) Bill. The scope of the Bill is very limited. The original Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act of 1966 related to unlawful possession of property belonging to the Railway. The present Bill seeks to amend the original Act to the extent of strengthening the provisions that curb the offence of theft of railway property. The Bill seeks to enlarge the ambit of the law to include offences due to abetment or conspiracy, to an offence of theft and misappropriation of railway property.

This particular Bill was sent to the Standing Committee and the Standing Committee has also recommended certain provisions. As per the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the hon. Minister has brought this particular piece of amending legislation to the House. I support the Bill. I would like to say that now according to the present provisions of this amending Bill an officer of the Railway Protection Force to enquire into an incident of theft railway property or receive information about the commissioning of an offence under law. The Standing Committee on Railways has observed that the powers of the Railway Protection Force are proposed to be further extended to the passenger area and passengers so that the officers authorized by the Central Government can take cognizance and launch prosecution in respect of offences specified in the original Railway Act of 1989.

So, as I have already said, I welcome the Bill and I certainly commend that this piece of legislation is no doubt a very limited one but its impact is very much there on theft, abetment and conspiracy in this particular area.

I do not like to prolong my speech. I support it once again and request the hon. Minister that it should be strictly adhered to and implemented so that the abettors or the conspirators should be brought to book.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on Railway Property Unlawful Possession (Amendment) Bill, 2011. This Bill seeks to amend the Act of 1966. It is true, as our Sethi ji has said the scope of the Bill is very limited. The Bill seeks to curb the offences of theft and misappropriation of railway property and to give more powers to Railway Protection Force and relating to the provision of investigating the matter and punish the offender there and then.

It is a fact that earlier the railway property, particularly on the grounds the scrap were lying spread that were stolen and there was less control over it. FIR were registered and then the matter was got registered, all these actions were taken and thereafter the matter was placed before Railway Magistrate. Now special powers have been given to the Protection Force and their powers have been enhanced which will curb most of the thefts. Second thing would like to say that the intention and the policy of the people who are in our Protection Force should also be clear and there should be provision of monitoring them only then all types of misuse of the Railway Property can be checked. I once again fully support the limited amendment of the Bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very innocent Bill. In my view it neither define any property nor can be able to protect it. As some one patches the torn cloth similar is the procedure of our making a law. Omit this word from a place and add it at another place. The law can be effectively enforced when the common people can understand its language. Some words have been changed in it. The change of words will not change the meanings. You can change the word but the meaning will remain the same. Till this time I have had enough talk in the Standing Committee that the definition should be clear what is property and it has not been utilized so far? Whether it is the rail or the scraps worth billions of money and the way in which mafia have control over it. Whether it is stations or the rail line passing through the cities, whether it is your property or not? What is the definition of this property? It is neither clear from this Bill nor from the Act. Which property you are talking to protect? The property which is lost in accident due to the driver being under the influence of liquor, whether it is property or not? The definition of property and mean to protect it is nowhere defined in this Bill. If much power is given to the Protection Force, I know this fact that a police officer when he is in city police he involves in getting the Railway Property encroached and if tomorrow he comes in the

Railways, what can be expected from him, one who has helped in the encroachment after taking certain benefits, tomorrow it will be his duty to evacuate him. Can he be evacuated?

Sir, I have always said that that we cannot imagine to privatise certain departments. Railway is one of them. After all some property will be left with the government or the entire will go to the corporate. I feel Railway is such a property which will always remain with the government. So there should be a competent law to protect it.

Sir, we have recently celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Parliament. Had we ever thought how much water has flown in the rivers between 19 century to 21st century. The present situation needs to develop a new system a fresh, so that laws are made in accordance to the need of the hour. There should be no addition or deletion in it. As we are adopting new things similarly instead of making some alteration in the words a fresh law should be enacted, which should be powerful. In the present time, a system can be defined in many ways and due to these flex abilities the governments are free to interpret it in their own ways. If everything is made clear, then the government will somehow or the other be bound by it. But nobody wants to do it. It is not the matter of any one government. Whosoever sits on that side thinks with the same approach. Whichever House enacts the law, the Government leaves sufficient scope for itself to interpret it as per their wish. So no firm law is enacted. Today this question is a mega question whether the funds of the railways should be spent on litigations? It is hidden in it. So, police man has the power to remove anybody from the place which is in his possession. Whether there is any provision? Who so have occupied it is not in any ordinary way but it has been got encroached by someone. In it the provision of punishment is that who will get the encroachment done will be penalized. But as I have been saying those who had been involved in making encroachments for the last 20-25 years regularly, some of them are alive some expired and some retired. Who will be held responsible for it? So far the responsibilities are not fixed, it will continue like it. Who will be responsible to protect that property? I could not understand till now that it is clear in its Railways, that any officer who is responsible for the entire property and protection, that very officer will manage it. If he will not do then it is his responsibility and he will be penalized. Is there any such officer? I want to bring it in the notice of Hon'ble Minister, if it is not in my knowledge you may tell me that such a system exists.

In the law of local bodies there is a system and that is still in existence. But today it is not being enforced in the cities. Earlier they were having magistrate power. Railways still have magistrates. We can save the railways property if the encroaches are evacuated with immediate orders. We do not have any master plan or the blue print to show the places of railways property and how much is under unlawful possession. When you have thought to enact a law, your objection is to save the railways property and for it you will have to consider all these facts.

I hope the Hon'ble Minister to consider for making radical changes in it. What should we oppose and what should be support of only some words have been changed from one place to another. In place of theft, misappropriation has been used. It means theft be changed by a respectable word.

I have much experience in this regard...*(interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, cross-talking please.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: Sir, Lalu ji had been Railway Minister. He has much experience.

SHRI LALU PRASAD YADAV: I have not made any comments.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: You may make. It is your right...*(Interruptions)*. If you 61 don't comment, there will be no enjoyment ...*(Interruptions)*. I am saying that the encroachments made till this the time Lalu ji has much experience of that and I have the experience to evacuate the encroachment from the city...*(Interruptions)*. I myself remained present the spot and got removed the encroachment...*(Interruptions)*. For widening the roads, non has the courage to get the boundary wall of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha demolished...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: But BJP has not given any value to you. They did not identify you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Member may please conclude his speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let the Hon'ble Member speak and you please listen him.

Shri. LALJI TANDON: Immediate punishment is needed for it. MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be better if you speak in brief.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I want that in this bill, this should be considered. A comprehensive bill covering all these points may be brought not today but the next day.

This Bill will not derive any benefit. System is required to make it effective. It is a matter to ensure who will be responsible, those powers are needed. Tell this time you have no record of the value of the property being theft. The definition of the property is not described. As I have said that a drunk driver commits an accident and due to his fault a good number of people are died in the accident, and compensation are given and many families are ruined. Is that not the property of Railways? Is there any system to avert the accidents? The responsibilities have been fixed. If you yourself go through the figures of accidents that look place so far, the enquiry report of those accidents have not been received. I have time and again raised in the Standing Committee and desired to know why the accident took place, who is responsible for it, who had been punished, what action had been taken but till this time, those figures could not surface. Whether it is a property or not. Whether any system has been evolved in it that the property could be saved from destruction and the man who is guilty for it, the man responsible for misconduct of drunken driving and thereby destroyed the property the number of such cases that had been punished for such action. Till we do not define all these things, the property, particularly, the land will remain unclaimed ...(*interruptions*). No time limit has been fixed on the Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDER KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker he has just started speaking. He had to speak a lot.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: If you do not have permission, I may obey your order.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: I have not spoken even a single word out of this Bill, but I am pointing out the shortcomings of the Bill, or the objectives with which it is being brought if that is not fulfilled and I am not making you aware of those shortfalls then I am not doing my duty earnestly. It is only religious duty to bring it in your notice and with its your objectives and aims I feel it is also your intention to stop this loot. You may go through it yourself and see whether any such power is vested, whether any responsible authority is there to protect all these properties. There must be adequate powers to evacuate them. It should be alone to the Protection Force, because I feel the officers in the civil police are useless and are sent to the Railways or whenever the government changes, some of them feel happy and some unhappy. Those persons from whom they are not happy are sent there.

As I have said those who have got encroached in the cities have come to the Railways. If they are given authority to remove them, how they will remove the

encroachments. If you do not consider all these points, it will have no effect. I am not referring, therefore, the omitting and substituting the words, I am referring those points to which in my mind are to fulfill the objectives of bringing this Bill and the systems to be made therein, I am giving those suggestions to you.

Whether, The constructions which we stated are not completed even after twenty years. The huge losses occurred thereon, whether that is your property or not, the construction which you have started.?

15.00 hrs.

The revenue leakage involved with the capital being spent therein and which is affecting the other projects, whether any mechanism of monitoring all these things have been made in it? I am not saying anything about this Bill but praising you that you have made efforts as the subject matter of saving the property was in discussion since long. You have taken an initiative but the realities behind these initiatives are not addressed, till that time, it will be of no use. I want that an effective legislation be framed, you bring such a legislation in which all these points are included,, the property is defined and the responsibilities should be of its custodian. If anybody violates that law what will be the punishment for it? All these should be incorporated in it and a system how we can recover it immediately should be there. If you include all these points it will fetch benefits and the property of the nation will be saved, otherwise there is nothing in it which I should oppose or anything praiseworthy that it is very perfect. It is alright but these are my suggestions which you will consider and will try to make a competent system.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) (Amendment) Bill, 2011 which seeks to amend the old Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act 1966 to certain extent. Now I want to place before you my points in brief. The Hon'ble Railway Minister is present here and I am very happy that he is listening I want to convey my gratitude to him. You read this paragraph. It is written in it.

[*English*]

"for the marginal heading, the following marginal heading shall be substituted, namely:—

Penalty for theft, dishonest misappropriation or unlawful possession of railway property;

For the words "Whoever is found, or is proved", the words "Whoever commits theft, or dishonestly misappropriates or is found, or is proved" shall be substituted;"

[Translation]

There is a big catch in it? The word 'found' in it, will be misused. He has said that theft and misappropriation are defined in Indian Penal Code. Theft is that in which there is recovery and misappropriation is being wrongly used. But previously there was a word 'found of Railway Protection Force get the power of 'found', then they may treat any innocent passenger 'found. Then there will be no difference between Railway Protection Force (RPF) and CRP, which is the state police. Railway Protection Force will be facing one problem that they would not be able to save themselves from saying as biased, because it is fully a Railway Force. When there is a Railway Force, there will be question mark about the independence of a citizen. GRPF was doing independent investigation. If a train starts from Calcutta, then GRP is coming upto Bihar with Bihar Police, when it crosses Mughalsarai the state of Uttar Pradesh comes and when the train crosses Ghaziabad, then Delhi Police comes. There is a check and balance. I only want to say and Mr. Minister should listen to it attentively, I will also give a retain note. My main objection is that "whoever is found, or is proved." 'Proved' is right, there will be proceedings, but if there is 'found' then the RPF Inspector will become demigod and they will impose emergency. They may harass anyone saying that they are 'found'. Why you are saying this word 'found' again and again? You may call it penalty of theft, we have no objection to it. There is no objection in unlawful possession but there is one problem in 'found', Intention in it is becoming in-appropriate. They have written at the next page.

[English]

For the purpose of theft and dishonest misappropriation, the meaning under sections 378 and 405 of IPC shall be adopted.

[Translation]

Theft means 378 and misappropriation is 403. IPC is in existence for the last 200 years. No problem. But you are bringing word 'found' in it, will you give independence of a citizenship....(Interruptions) If you delete 'found' then more or less there will be no difficulty, then, your intention is revealed in the statement of objects, they have said that

[English]

"We want, requisite power of investigation and prosecution for offences)",

[Translation]

If they want to take power of investigation then, the check and balance of CRPC in investigation is being dealt towards them.

In the year 1890 there was a checking in British Rail and Two-three passengers were caught without ticket. There is reported case against three House of Lords. The Magistrate imposed fine of half pound each. Lord Emning set aside this on the ground that the Migistrate Saheb was share holders of half-half pound. Their Supreme Court House of Lords said that it was correct to impose fine, because he approved it but Magistrate Saheb had connection with British Railway. There should be this independence.

I want to say that

[English]

With all respect at any command to the chair and with good intention of the hon. Railway Minister.

[Translation]

For word 'found' only Inspector will be responsible. That Inspector will not be of GRPF but of RPF. This is a big problem.

I want to tell today that I catch train from Mahuva railway station. RPF Inspector is also there. If a three wheeler goes upto 100 yards or 200 yards, the Inspector Catches it and takes bribe from the Driver. We inquired about it. They say that they will show recover of some luggage. They will show some fault of Railway. They are doing it frequently. In this way check and balance is becoming loose.

I conclude my speech by saying so that if you are taking the power of investigation then this power should only be upto that extent that your credibility may not be questioned. You keep the word 'theft' which is defines in IPC, misappropriate is also defined in IPC. But the word 'found' which you are bringing, is not acceptable. Sir, please pay heed to it and remove the word 'found; ... (Interruption). Delete it. Do it as it was previously, unlawful should remain. If some of Railway bag is given to someone, there are cases in IPC that it should be unlawful.

[English]

Innocene will be proved. This is a

[Translation]

small Act in which I want two amendments. You are

bringing world 'found'. It questioned the fairness of investigation. Please see it. Sir, I say thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you from the heart of my heart that you have given me the opportunity to speak on Rail Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2011. We have adopted Parliamentary domestic system in our country. This system gives emphasis on the governance on the basis of supreme power of Parliament and the mandate given by people to Members of Parliament. In this system, Parliament is a supreme representative body and is a symbol of people's aspirations.

Many hon'ble Members have given very positive suggestions with regard to Railway Property, unlawful possession and its removal. I do not want to repeat them. Through you I would like to state that first Indian Rail in the country is the life line of the nation. To protect its property is a significant responsibility. But it has been observed that more than two lakh people have unlawful possession on Railway land. For this, Railway has abandoned the land worth trillion of rupees, for which there is need of positive thinking. Railway have not taken serious steps to get the land free from unlawful possession. Therefore, the number of people having unlawful possession on railway land is increasing day by day. The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament has also expressed its concern over it and has said Railway to prepare a comprehensive work plan to remove all encroachments at the earliest and prevent new unlawful possession. Railway still have ten lakh 68 thousand acre land. You will be surprised to know that out of it one lakh 13 thousand acre land is still lying vacant and on which people are having unlawful possession. A decision was taken in the year 2000 to establish a separate land cell at Zonal and division level to stop encroachment. But I am sorry to state that these cells are yet to be established at various zonal, divisional headquarters. Through you, I would like to state to the hon. Railway Minister that if you want to get free the Railway land and want to utilize it, then keeping in view the increasing needs of educational institutes, allow the Ministry of Human Resource Development to use your vacant land, so that the Human Resource Development Ministry could open Kendriya Vidyalas and proposed Central model Degree Colleges and other technical institutions in every zone and division level. In this way we can fulfill the shortage of better educational institutes for Railway employees, officers and the rural people of that state.

Sir, keeping in view financial needs on large scale, Government can adopt Public Private Partnership model alternative. The high powered team of both the Ministries can start the construction of colleges and schools at identified places by preparing a comprehensive report after making a study.

Through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of Government that there is sufficient land in Jhajha, Gidhaur, Dadpur, Smartulla under Jamui District, encroachment of which is going on. I would request the Government to conduct a survey of this land. It is demand of the people there that a school and hospital may be constructed on the land of railways. I would request the hon. Minister that a Kendriya Vidyalaya may be constructed by the railways on the vacant land in Narkatiyaganj in West Champaran District. In Bhagalpur and Banka districts most of the land is in Jagdishpur, and in Banka districts it is in Tekani and Dhawani. I know it well because I belong to that place. I demand, a Kendriya Vidyalaya or a hospital be constructed by railways on that land. This would prevent illegal occupation of that land and would be utilized for good purpose. There is sufficient land between Sheikhpora and Keyul in Jamui Parliamentary Constituency. A double line can be laid there and a school and hospital may be constructed there. With these demands, I support this Bill. I hope that the Government would seriously consider my demands, which are the demands of the people of that area.

I thank you for giving me time to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lalu Prasad Ji please express your views in brief. Hon. Members, please speak in brief.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, I will take less time than Mr. TANDON...(*Interruption*). The hon. Minister has brought an amendment Bill in the old law with regard to wrongly occupied railway land. He has brought very minor amendments to please RPF. This is what RPF wanted when I was the Rai 1 way Minister...(*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are supporting the Bill.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: First you listen to what I have to say. I will say yes or not afterwards. If I speak in the beginning, their attention would be diverted. RPF wanted that GRP, which is a state police everywhere because law and order is a state subject. Railways make payment for it. The cases of theft and dishonesty come under its

jurisdiction because it identifies every type of persons. RPF had an issue that they do not have investigation power. RPF was constituted for this purpose. Railways have a large network of rail lines. The safety of passengers to protect from the danger of naxalism, to escort the passengers safely from one place to other is the duty of RPF, as far as I have information. Its second duty is to escort the railway receipts safely to the banks. Many incidents have also happened where RPF people have been killed during loot. After army, railways have the second place in the matter of property. It is the national property. Shri Tandonji has rightly said first a survey should be conducted about the locations of railway property and the people who have occupied it illegally in Delhi also. As far as I remember, there is one five star hotel, when you go to Rail Bhawan, the officers they will tell you about it. There is thousands of acres of railway land behind this hotel and the railways had given that land to the hotel. It has not been removed so far and we don't charge anything for it. We don't receive any money for it. We were just talking as to how check the theft. Action is taken under IPC. Our learned friend Mr. Lawyev was also talking about cases of theft. There are three-four layers of those who commit the crime. One is a theft, the second one is dacoit and the third is a conspirators, in these days they are called mafia. The mafia, which earlier used to deal in iron and wood their ambit has increased you will see that most of the murders have taken place in Railway yard, whether it is Gorakhpur, Allahabad or Chennai. Goods were looted in yards. After uprooting, old rail lines are kept in railway yards. There is lot of bloodshed for looting them. Even AK-47 are used for this.

I wanted to prevent the theft of rail property, therefore, I gave strict instructions that the tracks which are changed should be stored at one place after measuring and weighing them. With this there was some check on mafia and it was eradicated from Gorakhpur and Allahabad. We even said that new rail tracks and wheels will be made by melting the old tracks, but we were prevented from doing so. I would like to say that our Wheel Factory at Jaipur is ready. Wheels can be casted there by sending the old tracks there. In this way the theft of iron can also be prevented. Mr. Tondon will also agree with me. I do not want to mention the name of anybody, because by doing so controversy will arise.

You are enacting a legislation to check theft in Railways. Keeping this in mind it was decided that a dedicated Freight Corridor may be made from Ludhiana to Howrah. There is also a reason for it, because the goods

train which freights cashew, Kishmish, wheat, rice, steel, cement, coal etc. the millennium train which goes upto North East. There is heavy congestion on the existing line. If we don't let the passenger trains, Rajdhani train pass, public resort to stone pelting in which drivers are hurt and trains are damaged. Due to this the goods trains cant reach their destination in time. There is loop line for them on every station. These are kept waiting as passengers trains are passed. When these goods trains are stationary, the seal of wagons is broke open and the mercantile like, dry fruits, wheat, rice etc. is looted away. This loot does not take place single handedly, many people are involved in it. Many a time when the goods trains have to wait for long time, the goods in them get perished and the railways have to pay demurrage for it. The traders ask for compensation. Due to this the railways have to incur heavy losses. During my time, I had said that no sonner the goods arrive at the godowns, the business man should immediately get it its delivery otherwise we would seize the entire goods.

So far as the theft is concerned, Vakil Saheb was just now saying that how to find it out. He was saying that in case anyone is found, there is a provision for punishment. Hon. Minister we can't say that it the last amendment, we want to enact law. Since you have brought the Bill kindly get it passed, we will have no objection. Next time, please keep all these things in mind, consult all the hon. Leaders who have the knowledge of it, consult your department also and involve everyone in it, then you go ahead.

Steam engine has been in use since British era. At big status there used to be larger tanks, ponds filled with dirty water for the raad engine to be filled with. The same you open for the fishermen for fishing. You may get these things surveyed.

You see, how loot has taken place. You call it theft, but I call it loot wherever the yards are located, private persons have set up their steel unithere. Near godowns, influential persons have set up factories for melting iron your officer are collecting with private people and Thus, the iron scrap is going into the hands of private persons. They get it melted there and sell it in the market. Law exists, there are strict provisions to deal with such mafia, culprits. Kindly use them.

Be it Kolkata or Uttar Pradesh, private person have set up factory near the yard. Scrap get melted over night.

During Geetiji's we did not bother to look into it. But now it is going on it is certain. Goods train over loaded with coal, comes from Dhanbad they make it stopped in the jungle itself and coal is unloaded and then mafia carry it in their trucks. One third of the coal gets stolen between Bhujpur and Dhanbad.

Diesel prices are increasing. Does he knew the pilferage of diesel and oil takes place in railways what tough action he is going to take against them. Lot of burgling takes place in diesel and the officer show in the records that it has been filled in the engines. Such officer remain at one place for years. Transfer such officers. No purpose will be served by calling theof - theif or whoever is found will etch five people and take them to yard for extorting money from them, saying you are charged for stealing The poor guys will be in trouble.

In the vicinity of Kolkata junction, such furnaces and people are found in plenty. First start from Kolkata, then comes to Bihar and then to Uttar Pradesh. Wherever such people are there take action against them, it is the country's property.

So far as tribal areas are concerned, The the of is some one also while the tribal people are caught and sent to jail you are from that state, did you ever attempt to know the things in real perspective. Even if you know, you can't do anything. 99 per cent of the people out of total persons jailed in Chota Nagpur, are tribals. While real the of or dacait are let off backward or tribals are put in jails. They get no lawyer to plead for them nor any witness to prove them innocent. They are put in jail on the charge of theft of government property, I want to tell the bon minister that while the tender floated for pakur stone, the stone actually used between railway tracks Bagoes. Pakur stone treated as good which comes from Pakur maintai cated in ocer area. But go and see what type is tone is used between the tracks. They are taking supply bangas stone. The position of railway is not good I want to know where the stone when asked about the bagoes stone laid seailur as to where I was told that that stone has been crushed into powder because of pressure. It is a well thought out clever ruply. Our ancestors used to say that an able person exploits the If proper attention is paid towards it then only the railways can save revenue loss and grow its earning.

In my constituency, a bridge on river Ganga is under

construction it was scheduled to open for traffic in 2012. Now it is told that it will fake another three years for completion. It will result in escalation of cost as rates of iron, cement etc. will go up in three years. I want to know by when the said bridge is likely to be completed and opened for traffic. An M.P. from Bihar was saying that 3-4 projects involving an expenditure of Rs.60 thousand crore are almost ready, Wheel factory is ready, but no where such factory has been taken over. If railways donot earn and save money, how it would run. If dedicated freight corridor is ready, goods train won't have to wait on the way. If trains are stopped midway, theft of goods takes place. I oppose the rights which have been given by you to RPF. I do not want people get angry and say the former minister opposed it. RPF men move groups, how will you confine them to a police station. Their entire company moves. There remains, a tussle between RPF and GRP. You will define who will do the investigation work, RPF or GRP. You are not defining it. You have introduced the Bill, so it is not an appropriate stage to move amendments. Conduct a survey about vacant railway land, prepare a comprehensive plan as to how many hotels or motels can be made on this land, how the assets of railways can be saved. We have large tracks of surplus land in Mumbai, Delhi and elsewhere. Bring a Bill taking everything in mind.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak and also for the direction given in between the speech.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2008 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18.12.2008 and was pending for a long time due to various reasons.

This Amendment Bill is the need of the hour. Because of the lack of effective laws, the Railway Administration was unable to take severe action against the culprits. As per Section 3, the penalty is only for unlawful possession of railway property. Here the words 'unlawful possession' are mentioned. It gives chance for many to escape. They cannot be punished. So, it would be more appropriate to substitute them with the words "whoever commits theft, or dishonestly misappropriates or is found, or is proved". Hence, I welcome the amendment of Section 3.

In Section 4, punishment for 'connivance' is mentioned. Two or more persons who agreed to commit

a crime, and a person who plans or encourage others, can escape from the punishment. Now the words 'abetment' and 'conspiracy' are added, which make it more explicit and clear. They cannot escape from the punishment. So, I welcome this amendment. Though Section 3 and Section 4 need to be amended, amendment of Section 8 plays an important role.

15.37 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

In Section of 8 of the principal Act, the words 'when any person is arrested' are mentioned. It starts with the arrest of the person. As such, there is no procedure laid down as to how an offence will be registered and enquired into. If the words "when an officer of the Force receives information about the commission of an offence punishable under this Act or when any person is arrested" are substituted, it gives more power to the Inquiry Officer to proceed further into cases of thefts of railway property on receipt of information about the commission of an offence.

While welcoming this amendment, I would like to bring the following facts to the knowledge of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain silence in the House. He cannot be heard at all.

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: While amending this Act, the Government should also keep in mind some exceptions. For example, in my constituency, a place called Mandapam is busy seashore for fishermen. They are all coming under the "Below Poverty Line" category. There is no private vacant land available between the railway track and the seashore. In these circumstances, they are using the vacant land of the Railways to dry their nets, repair their boats and stock the fish which are in the seashore. They have no other land and no other option to meet out their needs. At present, the fishermen erect leaf shelters in that area and very often these leaf shelters catch fire easily. The fire consumes their entire huts, causes injuries to them and also causes damage to their belongings. To avoid such fire accidents, I urge upon the Government to permit them, as a special case, to set up the fire-proof huts there and the Government can collect the nominal rent from them. It would be more helpful for their livelihood.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 is related to the unlawful possession of railway property.

This amendment Bill seeks to empower the Railway Protection Force with the power of not only investigation but prosecution also in case of such offences.

It is understandable if power is given for investigation. It is right and it can be accepted. But if power is given for prosecution to the RPF, then it is highly objectionable. So, I think that the Minister will think over it, and remove this power of prosecution in the Amendment itself.

The Standing Committee is of the opinion that the powers proposed in the Bill are not sufficient to curb offences against Railway property as the law and order is a State subject. Hence, it is suggested that there should be some statutory mechanism to improve coordination among the State Police, Government Railway Police (GRP) and the Railway Protection Force (RPF). I think that such a mechanism should be set up so that it can be addressed properly.

Another point with regard to Railway property is that the Railway land is not coming in its purview. As we are going to define the Railway property, it should be in unambiguous terms. Otherwise, it is ambiguous. I know that there is a separate Act, namely, the Eviction from Public Premises Act, 1971, but still I would mention that when we are going to define Railway property, then land should be included in it.

The Railways has its separate Act for land acquisition. In some areas, particularly, in my State of West Bengal, the State Government is willing to go in for land acquisition for the Railways for construction of new Railway line. My point is that in case of land acquisition, there is a provision in the Railway Act itself of giving 60 per cent solatium to the land losers, but in the State legislation there is a provision of giving only 30 per cent solatium to the land losers. When the State Government will go in for land acquisition, then the farmers / land losers will get only 30 per cent solatium. What is the attitude and opinion of the Ministry of Railways in this regard? Will they offer 60 per cent solatium in case of acquisition for the Railway line?

My last point is regarding unoccupied or unauthorised possession of land. This issue cannot be solved with one stroke, namely, eviction. Thousands and thousands of families are staying on the Railway land for years and decades together. You cannot evict them in one stroke. A proposal was envisaged by the Railways of having the Sukhi Griha Parivar Project in which the families who are staying on the Railway land for years together will not be

evicted and they will be given land for construction of their homes. I believe that the Government should think over this issue so that thousands and thousands of poor people — who are living on the Railway land for decades together — are not evicted with one stroke. This programme should be announced for their benefit.

I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister, through you, that he himself was there when the former Railway Minister announced—at a public programme in Kharagpur—that nobody will be evicted. He said, “Right now, I am offering Rs. 5 crore for the local self-Government for the construction of dwelling units for the households living on the side of the railway line.” However, nothing has been done so far. It should be implemented as soon as possible.

With these words, I once again raise serious objection in case of prosecution. I think that part should be removed from this Amendment Bill.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Now, the Bill seeks to empower the Railway Protection Force with investigation and prosecution powers. My first objection is about the clause of “penalty for dishonest misappropriation”, which the Bill talks about. Does it mean that there is something like ‘honest misappropriation’? He admits that honesty is needed, but what is ‘dishonest misappropriation’? With the usage of this word, there may be misuse of explanation of law leading to supporting corruption. Therefore, this should be deleted immediately.

My second objection is to giving prosecution power to the RPF. Why should this power be given to the RPF? All RPF personnel are not bad, but in many cases, as you know, some RPF personnel themselves are in connivance in committing these kinds of thefts. RPF which stands for Railway Protection Force is mockingly referred to as the ‘Railway Pilferage Force’. What will happen as a result of it? Do you not think that by giving them power of prosecution they might be clashing with the GRP, which is under the State Police? It might hurt the very fabric of democracy, the Centre-State relations. You should rethink about that.

My third objection is about the definition of ‘Railway Property’. It has been defined as ‘Goods, money, valuable security, animals belonging to or in charge, or in the possession of railway administration’. The definition does not include the immovable property. There is another law to deal with it. There should be no ambiguity, but that

ambiguity is still there in this Amendment Bill or in the original law is something that should be clarified.

The immovable property of railways is in the form of land. They have a huge land property. Railways got almost two-thirds of its land from the State Governments free of cost. On grounds of unlawful possession, there might be a chance and that is happening in many parts including in West Bengal, they are evicting thousands of slum dwellers, who have been living on the side of the railway line. Now, the question is, whether there is any plan for rehabilitation and giving them a portion of this land. That should be considered.

The next point of objection is about the safety and security of the railway property. The Railway Minister knows that this has been neglected in many cases, and most of the safety measures have not been implemented. Security of passengers, particularly female passengers have been neglected.

What should the Railways do? Anti-theft devices are okay, but what is more important is tackling corruption. I would like to quote the CAG Report of April, 2010 which states that Railways is the corrupt one among Government organizations. I would like to remind you that in 1952, the Railway Inquiry Committee headed by Acharya J.B. Kripalani commented that ‘the Committee feels that if corruption is eliminated from Railway trains, trains will fly on tracks of gold instead of iron.’ You will find that there is corruption in every sphere of Railways, whether it is in the sale of scrap, taking persons without tickets, or engineering constructions. It is a fact that some sections of employees sometimes get involved in this kind of misappropriation or corruption. What is most surprising is that men in high office in the Railways themselves have vested interests either in purchase or sale of railway scrap or other things. How then will the Railways be able to eliminate corruption?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up before I call the next speaker.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: In other words, corruption means loss or theft of railway property. I have some other points on safety and security, but I am not going to elaborate them. Hon’ble Minister must look into them. The safety and security of railway passengers and railway property is being neglected by the Railways.

My last point is that railway property is our property. It is our national property. Law merely is not enough. What we need to do is to generate or create awareness among people and motivating them to protect it. That is the most important thing that we should consider while discussing

the Bill and Amendment. So, with these words, I am again requesting the hon. Minister to delete the power of prosecution and also delete the words "Whoever is found and other words like "dishonestly misappropriates" in the framing of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Joshi. Please be brief, there is no time.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity. Sections 3 and 4 and Section 8 are being amended. Basically, this amendment is done with a very limited dimension. This Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 18th December, 2008. After that, the Bill was sent to the Standing Committee. My very simple and straight point is that the very purpose of sending the recommendations of Standing Committee to the Government are to implement the positive points. Whatever the Standing Committee recommends that has to be implemented and that has to be taken.

But unfortunately, this is a very limited Bill. The Committee has recommended that in the Act itself, there is no proper definition for the Railway Property. The Standing Committee said that there is some ambiguity in the definition of the Railway Property in the Act which requires to be rectified. Therefore, I recommend the Government to bring a comprehensive Bill before the Parliament widening the definition of the Railway Property in the Act. What have you done in this regard? This is my first question to you, Sir.

Since you have told me to be very brief, I am skipping many points. I am not going into the details of what the prosecution of sections 3 and 4 and section 8 says. Now, after amending section 8(a) of prosecution power, if I have understood rightly, if I am wrong I may be corrected, prosecution power is given to the RPF now. My question is to the hon. Minister. You may clarify me during your reply whether you have taken the confidence of the State Government because the Standing Committee also said that the Railway Protection Force is for the security of property of the passengers as well devising better coordination mechanism among the State Police, the Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force. My question is without the coordination of the State Police and GRP, you cannot give proper security to the property and to the passenger also. So, whether you have taken confidence of the State because ultimately, Law and Order is a State subject. The issue of NCTC also came and this kind of same problem was also there without convincing the State Government and without taking into confidence.

It may be having a very limited dimension but ultimately when it comes to the Law and Order problem, the State may object. I am, of course, supporting this but at the same time, in the democratic Government and in the federal structure, we have to take the confidence of the State Government.

Sir, I will just pose two or three questions. You are giving more power to the RPF. Please reply to my question later. How many RPF posts are kept vacant and for how many years? According to me, lakh of posts are kept vacant for the last so many years and without manpower, even if you give them power, how do they guard your property?

The major portion of the Railway goods transport has come down because of the problem of theft. Theft is taking place daily as far as the movement of the goods is concerned. What are you going to do that on that?

When are you going to fill up all these vacancies? And if at all, in the transit if somebody loses his goods in the Railway, to get back his property or to give a complaint also, he has to go from pillar to the post.

My last point is about the vacant land. About lakhs of acres of vacant land is there. It has been given on lease with the connivance of the officers at the local level for some peanut amount. No proper account has been kept so far...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Lai Singh to start. Shri Pralhad Joshi ji, please stop. Nothing more will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to your time.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur) : I will complete my speech within the time.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir you have given me an opportunity to speak on Railway Property (Amendment) Bill, 2011. We are aware that the railways is the biggest public sector department in our country. The bigger the department, the more would be its assets or property. I want to say that the railways has very large area of land, the largest amongst

* Not recorded

all the departments, this property gives very bad smell, say the worst smell.

[English]

This is very unfortunate. The department is incapable to check the thefts but look what they have to do one even can't breathe on railway's land, it smells so foul. They have left their land unattended in such a way that it give the whole country a bad image. The department should secure its property, go for fencing construct boundary walls, why give an opportunity to steal. The department is keeping its property unattended and then it say that no one should encroach upon it. Its entire property, other items are lying in open, in a useless shape not in use and no one is accountable for it.

So far as RPF is concerned, I want to say that I undertake most of my journeys by trains, less by air. I prefer trains. Why so? Because when I travel by train, I can interact with more people, can come to know about their difficulties their problems, so that I can take up their problems here and help them in finding the solution thereof. I want to tell about the condition of railway, and the difficulties one faces. I have security threat also but staff is Jammu and Kashmir police is available in train. But I want to say that more thefts take place in 1st class coaches. One day, I left my seat for going to toilet, my mobile was stolen. The thieves are so daring in trains. Theft takes place within the train and outside the trains. As RPF is unable to check theft in bogies, what would they do outside? Are they enough in number to save railway property from thieves? It is injustice. Each state has railway and crime department what is the use of such a department when thieves have a free run. So can't say that how justice will be done with them. I request the hon. Chairman that I want to give some suggestions to the hon. Minister of Railways.

16.00 hrs.

Mr. Minister, you suffered sufficient loss of iron and invaluable timber. You cannot bring back that timber. All the iron there has been stolen. All the theft has been done there with the connivance of Railway. What happened to those officers who were involved in the theft? What happened to those who sold all the material? You could not do anything. I would like to give two-three suggestions which ever land you took over from the farmers, they gave it happily because you wanted to provide rail facility in the area. You took that land on very low price. But today that land is lying vacant for the last ten years, twenty years, thirty years and forty years. My point is that you took farmer's land.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do no undent and

Hon. Memebrs, after tme I hav e two more members to speak on this Bill.

[Translations]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: My suggestion is that horticulture, floriculture fay be done and hotels, big hospitals may be built on that land so that the land may be utilized.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothin will go on record now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Sir, from 4 O'clock the discussion is to be done on Ganga.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you made your point. Please sit down now.

Hon. Members, I have two more Members to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time for the discussion on the Bill may be extended up to passing of the Bill. What is the opinion of the House?

...(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. We should take up the discussion on Ganga. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the opinion of the House? Is it discussion under Rule 193 or the Bill?

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Since there is no unanimity, the House has to take up the discussion on Ganga at 4 p.m. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Ganga is more important than this Bill. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. We will start with discussion under Rule 193.

...(Interruptions)*

16.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Protection of river Ganga from pollution and Himalayas from ruthless exploitation - Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up discussion under Rule 193. Dr. Ratna De to continue.

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not go through the portion which I have already spoken on 14th May.

There cannot be two opinions about making Ganga, which is our lifeline, pollution-free. This is our major river. We cannot destroy it irreparably. We have to protect it and safeguard it for our own benefit. We know that the Ganga Action Plan has been in implementation for long. What is the status of the Ganga Action Plan now? What was its impact? Has it served the purpose for which it was formed? What benefit has been reaped out of it? I would like to know answers from the hon. Minister for these pertinent questions because it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure proper and effective implementation of the Ganga Action Plan. Has the Ganga Action Plan failed to take off? As far as many hon. Members are concerned, Ganga Action Plan is a failed attempt on the part of the Government. Pollution of Ganga is all pervasive in its long stretch encompassing many States of the country.

What is the function of the Ganga River Basin Authority? What efforts have been made by the Ganga River Basin Authority to ensure Ganga River is cleansed and made pollution-free? What punitive action has been initiated by this Authority on industries which blatantly pollute River Ganga over the years by throwing all the laws to the wind? Is there any monitoring mechanism at the Centre, to monitor the function of this Authority?

Hon. President, in her last speech to the Joint Session of the Parliament, has highlighted that Ganga should be made pollution free. What initiatives have been taken by the Ministry on this remark of the hon. President? Is there any effort to ensure development and beautification on the

banks of the River Ganga? The existence of ports also depends on the water level of the River Ganga.

Before I conclude, I would like to make a fervent appeal on a very specific aspect of the Ganga Action Plan. It is about finding funds for taking up this mammoth Ganga Action Plan scheme. There would not be any scarcity of funds, as all the stakeholders should be involved so that there is no shortage or dearth of funds. Our goal should be to ensure that Ganga is saved from destruction and Ganga is free from pollution; and then only we can heave a sigh of relief.

16.07 hrs.

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Hon. Speaker, Sir, thank you. You have allowed me to participate in the discussion under Rule 193 about the steps taken by the Government to protect river Ganga from pollution and Himalayas from ruthless exploitation. I express my special gratitude to you on behalf of the entire House because you have given significance to this discussion by remaining present himself in the whole discussion. We are confident that with your presence, in the guidance of this House, the country will certainly bring out some solution of this issue.

Madam Speaker, many hon. Members have expressed their views on this subject. Of course, Ganga is our identity. Ganga nurtures us like a mother from birth to death. This is a tradition throughout the country that when we take birth our mouth is purified with the holy water of Ganga and when we die our last remains are put in the river Ganga. People come here from far and abroad so that their last remains may get solace in the lap of *Maa Ganga*.

Ganga descended to give salvation to our deceased. I understand that reverence of people towards Ganga prove the significance of Ganga. Our literature, our culture, our stage, etc. the every aspect of this country is incomplete without Ganga. I think that if you minus Ganga from our life, nothing will remain in the country. Virtually Ganga is our identity. We are proud of it that we are the people of that country where Ganga flows.

I want to say one thing more that wherever India has gone, Ganga has gone there and wherever Ganga has gone, India has gone there. Outside the borders of this country also wherever the Ganga has gone, naturally our

* Not recorded

culture has gone there. Wherever the people of Indian origin have gone, Ganga has also gone there.

You would have also experienced it that people from far and abroad and all over India come to Haridwar. They want to do Ganga darshan, they want to take Ganga water, they want to take bath in holy Ganga, because Haridwar is treated very near to the place of Ganga origin. By simply descending in Ganga and do prayer in such a reverence keeps the country one and also gives inspiration to remain committed to this entire country. I got the opportunity to live in Patna. Patna is inhabited along the banks of river Ganga. I have spent hours by sitting at the banks of Ganga at 10-10 clock in the night. After being tired in the day when I was used to sit there, then it appeared to me that my heart, my mind, all had become fresh. We get solace in the lap of Maa Ganga.

It has been discussed that the origin of Ganga is Gangotri. All have expressed their concerns that it has been tried to murder it at its birth place. As a result of which its bad impact has also been discussed. I do not want to repeat that special discussion about it here. I know that the entire House knows about all those subjects. I want to say one thing more. Shri Rewati Raman Singh Ji has just now told an extract from A AINE AKBARI that Ganga is not merely a water, it is an Amrit (Holy Water) so Ganga not only provide us Gangajal (Amrit), but it also provides fertile soil to our lakhs of hectare land. Whatever is happening with Ganga from its' place of origin and to further places, that is remaining it's both the features and therefore, it appears to me that if Ganga could not be saved, then the economic status of this country will also be weakened.

I want to say one thing in this regard that the efforts done by the Government are not credible. Though I do not want to make comments on the working of UPA Government, but they talk big and do little. Similar is the position with regard to Ganga also. Our other hon. Members have also expressed concern about the efforts being made by the Government. We are grateful to Mr. Prime Minister that he has declared Ganga river as national river. For that he has constituted National River Ganga Basin Authority. He himself is the Chairman of this Authority. But the position is, as I and other hon. Members have said that there is no address of this office. The office of this Authority is in the drawer of Joint Secretary of Ministry of Environment. Prime Minister may be it's Chairman, Authority would have been constituted after declaring Ganga a national river, its such

condition proves that for saying, the service of Ganga has been done by our Government, but from the implementation point of view there is no place of Ganga in their priority list. I want to give one more example of it. You know and the whole country knows that there is a movement going on regarding Ganga. We all know that all the professors of IIT have now become Sanyasis. They also did a hunger strike till death did not drink water even and all that. Government became worried to see all this. Government agreed that it will fulfill their all demands. I would like to remind you that on 23rd March our two hon. Ministers went to AIIMS for preaching their fast. Our hon. Minister of state for Parliamntary Affairs and Hon. Coal Minister had gone there. I was also present there. They assured there on behalf of the Government, that the schemes going on in Uttrakhand will soon be stopped within a fortnight, but nothing was done in this regard. Letters were written regularly, reminders were also sent. Then after 15 days one ongoing scheme was stopped Vishnughat Peepalkoti Alaknanda and that also, because no meeting was conveyed of the Authority, no decision was taken about that and they also said that when no decision was taken, how could they stop it permanently. Therefore, these are again going on. I want to state that this Government was not serious about the condition of Ganga even when the Ministers met the fasting farmers asking them to stop their fast. I have given two examples. I can cite even more examples. I have given two examples because through you I want to request the Government to be serious in this regard. Government should not do hypocrisy. If it is really worried about Ganga, then certainly there will be some solution. What is happening due to this hypocrisy and wrong planning? Our so many projects are going on, particularly, I would like to mention Ganga Action Plan, Yamuna Action Plan etc. It is not a matter of hundred crore rupees, but it is a matter of thousands of crore rupees, which are going waste. What is the outcome? The outcome is that today neither Ganga, nor Yamuna are clean.

Madam Speaker, last month I have been to Mathura. Yamuna in Mathura is a tributary. I am resident of tract between Ganga-Yamuna. I am concerned about Ganga and Yamuna both. I had gone there and find its water so much dirty and polluted that I would not dare to put my toot in Yamuna. I went to the Vishram Ghat which is famous as rest point of Krishna after killing Kansa. People from all over India pay a visit to see Krishna Janamsthal and Yamuna. But the water of Yamuna is so much dirty that one cannot even want to touch it. The Municipality had installed taps and people wash their hands in that water

and satisfy themselves. This is the condition of Yamuna. Ganga flows from Kanpur to Kolkatta, but the cities have made in a nala. I had been to Kolkatta, we were going to Dakshineswar by steamer. Big sewers were falling in Ganga every hundred or hundred and fifty meters away polluting the river. This position can be seen from Uttrakhand to Ganganagar.

Madam, my submission is that centre should haveful responsibility of Ganga rejuvenation programme, as it is not the priority of state governments, it is not the priority of local bodies. Local bodies may not have so much resources. So, my request is that Central Government should take the responsibility of rendering the water of sever or factories in Ganga after treatment. You can charge the expenses for this process or levy taxes etc. But no polluted water should flow in Ganga. Central Government should take this responsibility and monitor the same. Amendments can be brought in this regard. As some hon. Members said, National Water Authority can be created, rivers should be nationalized and rivers may be declared national property. But if we make Ganga action plan, Yamun action plan and provide funds for this purpose and the funds go away in this way. Somebody have to bear the responsibility in this regard. My suggestion is that Central Government should take this responsibility.

Madam, I would like to say that Uttrakhand is a poor state, it need resources, it is a new state. They think that they will construct dam on Ganga and generate power... and make money by selling it. It is but natural, but wrong. As we take coal or other minerals from any states, we give then royalty, in the same way we should give adequate royalty to Uttrakhand so as to fulfill their need of money. They may not be bound to make small dams on Ganga and let the river die and make money. The Centre should give proper assistance to Uttrakhand governments.

Madam, nature is mother. Mata Bhumi Putro-aham prithivya, to conquer the prithvi? The enemy is conquered, not the mother. All the people live under the veil of mother. Ganga is also mother. With the same spirit science should be made favourable to mother Ganga. If we produce something from Ganga, it will not be fair. I give an example of Tames river. Tames river is in London. Wordsworth wrote so many famous poems on tames river. Tames river got polluted and started emitting fould smell. But England made a national resolution and tried to clean it and today

there is only pure water in river tames. Similarly, we should 0 worry about Ganga. Certainly the Ganga will be made pure and sacred. We will fulfill our duty that when the question of saving our life giving arose, we the sons of Ganga came up and saved here. I thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak. Thanks you.

MADAM SPEAKER: There are so many members who want to participate in this discussion. Those members who want to lay their speeches they can put on the table.

Shri Pradeep Tamta.

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almora): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. We are discussing today the pollution in river Ganga and ruthless exploitation of Himalayas. There are two parts of the discussion. Our Ganga travels from Gomukh glacier to bay of Bengal covering about two and half thousand kilometer distance. Out of this distance about one hundred fifty kilometer falls upto Rishikesh-Haridwar and thereafter whole country. Ganga travels through seven states. When Ganga proceeds from Rishikesh-Haridwar than the question of pollution arose. Whether it is due to urban sewage or industrial factories established on the bank of Ganga, this pollution increases step by step. All of our members have shown their concern and I also associate myself with them.

I would like to draw your attention towards the origin of Ganga because there are two points. One is increasing pollution in Ganga and other is ruthless exploitation of Himalayas. Ganga is emerging from Himalayas. Himalayas is also spread over about two and half thousand kilometers from Jammu Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. Ganga, Sindhu and Brahamputra, the three biggest rivers originates from Himalaya. The origine of sixty five percent water sources is Himalay. Today it is in danger. There is used to save it. The water of ganga river and other rivers of India is coming from glaciers of Himalayas and rain water of Himalayas. Today they all are in danger.

When this discussion was going on, I thought to read something. There are so many power projects from Jammu Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. My constituency Almora is also in Uttrakhand. Rivers emerges from there, but the people of that area are thirsty. Our concern is not this that their thirst should be quenched. The river is flowing in their front, but they are not able to irrigate their fields. Our concern is about power generation through hydro power projects. I am witnessing that big powers of the world are coming in India. I found in Arunachal Pradesh

that about fifty thousand megawatt power can be generated there. A Hydro power project is going to be constructed on the seven and half kilometer long Siang river in Arunachal Pradesh. The state government of Arunachal Pradesh or Central Government is going to construct the hydro power projects. But what is the pain of local people? Nobody bothers to know this. In my constituency Pithoragarh big projects are going to be constructed. More than 100 projects are being constructed in entire Uttarakhand.

Himalayan region where glaciers are formed is a very sensitive area about which scientist of the country say that the whole area of Himalayan region comes under seismic zone 5. This is a very sensitive zone. Whenever there is rainfall we are worried about any bad news. Every year there is some incident. Two years back a heavy landslide took place in Pithoragarh and many deaths took place in that. We are not considering that. We have to save Himalaya and rivers. One or one and a half lakh people were dislocated due to construction of Tehri Dam and we have not been able to mitigate their hardships upto now. We make dams like Tehri Dam and power projects and lakhs of people dislocated from there but what do they get? We should think about them. Whether it is Himachal Pradesh,

Arunachal Pradesh or Sikkim situation is same. Government is contemplating on many projects of two thousand megawatt, one thousand in Sikkim. Last year there was an earthquake occurred in Sikkim measuring 6.1 at Richter scale. Our Tehri dam has the capacity to bear earthquake at 8.4 Richter scale but if it comes at 8.5 Richter scale, I do not know what will happen at that time. We do not try to consider that.

The Government of India took notice of this. The hon'ble Prime Minister said in a meeting of National Development Council in the year 2007 that Himalayan region is to be seen as per its needs. He gave a hint to Planning Commission and Planning Commission formed a Task Force Committee under the leadership of Shri. G.B. Mukherjee then Secretary, Ministry of Scheduled Tribes, Government of India. That committee gave its report. They have also said that you are checking the flow of water of rivers by constructing many power projects, dams or diverting the water of rivers in the tunnels. The river water is going through tunnels of 2 kilometer to 22 kilometers. It is necessary to think over it that how it is affecting the environment of that area. As per the recommendation of that Task Force there is a great need of power in the

country but what type of power projects should be constructed. In page 33 of its report it has been said.

[English]

There is every reason to suggest that the standard pattern of hydro power generation, distribution within the Indian Himalayan region should be decentralised and networked through small projects only. The Task Force strongly seconds the view of the State Government that exporting mega projects rarely and few medium projects, the logical recommendation of the IHR. It is also seen logical and essential to demarcate zones in the higher Himalaya region that are naturally unstable. In these areas, no hydro power projects should be allowed to be developed."

[Translation]

The whole area of Himalaya will have to be divided into zones. We will have to draw a line and fix a criteria for these zones as to see that no unnatural activities are allowed there. Today, we may be in need of power but at the same time we must reconsider about big Power Projects in those zones which are in zone 5 and are very sensitive. A new policy should be made for whole Himalayan region. Late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi prepared Ganga Action Plan for the pollution in Ganga. After that the present Prime Minister took a step further to clean Ganga from pollution by declaring Ganga river a national river. National Ganga River Basin Authority was constituted. Chief Ministers of all the seven States are its members and Prime Minister of the country is its Chairman. There is a need for a national policy for lower and plains area of rivers which is affected by pollution. Likewise, the upper areas of Himalaya have its own requirements. There is a demand of development, State Governments are under pressure. But we all have to save ecology of the country. If there is no water in the rivers and no water comes in Ganga from Himalaya then what will happen. Lakhs and crores of people and farmers have given a status of Goddess to the rivers through 'Kumbh'. After every 12 years 'Kumbh' is organised at the banks of rivers like Ganga, whether it is at Haridwar or Ujjain. The lives of crores of farmers depend on rivers today. These rivers are fighting for their existence and shape.

A report of CAG in our State Uttarakhand has come. In that also concerns have been expressed in this context. There are 184 small and big Hydro Power Projects are proposed in Uttarakhand at present. The demand is also

from people of Uttarakhand. We are not against it but small power projects should be started so that the local people could get employment and development may take place. The big power projects are dangerous for the whole country and the area where the river pass through tunnel upto 20 kilometers...*(Interruptions)*

In the end, I request that there is a need to further discuss this report of Task Force constituted on the guidelines of Planning Commission. It has given its recommendations with regard to power projects in Himalayan region. If we stop them and as a result of that those States faces economic losses, we can create a fund for compensating those States so that these States can run their developmental schemes. The hon'ble Members of this House can expressed their concern to save Himalaya and Ganga river, I associate myself with their concern. I would like to say that an Authority should be constituted for saving Himalaya naming Himalayan Development Authority like an authority to save river Ganga.

16.30 hrs.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this serious matter. There are two lines-one, 'Jis desh mein Ganga bahti hai, Hum us desh ke wasi hain' and other is 'Ram teri Ganga maili'. What is happening now? There is a big question mark on the very existence of Ganga. As per the present situation Ganga river will vanish and it will be a matter of history for our coming generations. Perhaps we will name our daughter 'Ganga' and tell her that there was a river by the name of Ganga and which was associated with one culture, economy and society. About second line I would like to say that it is true we have polluted Ganga so much that it has not remained clean. We demand that the flow of Ganga and its cleanliness may remain intact. We all know Uttarakhand is the Glacier of Himalaya and Bhagirathi river starts from 'Gaumukh' and merges with 'Alaknanda' then it becomes 'Ganga'. Department of Science and Technology in its report has mentioned that Himalayan Glacier is melting at the rate of 17 meter per year. United Nations Environment Programme, 2008 says that the way Himalayan Glacier is melting, the very existence of Ganga river will be in danger after few decades.

Madam Speaker, Global warming is one of the reason but which is the biggest reason? We are. We are bent upon to destroy it by different ways like construction of big dams, cutting of forests, mining etc. This is the reason that there is imbalance of environment of Himalaya.

Excessive deforestation is causing soil erosion and loss of capacity to retain rain water. Earthquakes and landslides have become common phenomena. This is big concern for us. Some days ago the pictures received through Global Earth Satellite have shown that 8 kilometer area of Bhagirathi river has dried up and one area adjacent to 'Alaknanda' is also drying up. Therefore, we will have to take strong steps to save Ganga river. The second important thing is pollution in Ganga. We all know that Ganga is getting polluted day by day. Ganga is one of the five rivers of world. About 29 metros, 70 cities and thousands of villages are on the banks of river Ganga. And thereby 1.3 billion litre domestic waste is dumped in Ganga. Apart from it, dead bodies of thousands of animals is also flown in Ganga. Moreover, 260 million litre industrial waste is also dumped in it. People wash clothes on river banks, throw dead bodies in it. These are the main causes behind pollution of said river. Despite high levels of pollution in water, people keep drinking it, take bath in it. First, it is because of people's faith in it and secondly people have no alternative. Diseases like diarrhea, cholera, hepatitis, dysentery are rapidly spreading because of consumption of polluted water. There are other factors also. As I have already said, pollution caused by industries is another reason for pollution of Ganga waters...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: I will conclude within 2-3 minutes, Leather industries are main polluting industries. In 1996, the Supreme Court had directed that treatment plants should be set up for treating water released by leather factories. But so far nothing has been done. Illegal construction is taking place near banks of Ganga river. The said construction should be stopped.

[English]

Now, let me come to the question of Ganga Action Plan that was taken up in 1985. Almost Rs. 1000 crore has been pumped into it in Phase I and Phase II, but no development has happened. River Ganga is still sullied and CAG has categorically told this thing.

Now, in 2009, the Government has constituted National Ganga River Basin Authority. But what is the amount sanctioned and what is the amount released? The Government had sanctioned Rs. 2,165 crore. But the amount that was released was only Rs. 468. The amount that was spent was just Rs. 91 crore.

Another important matter that I would like to raise here is about the CAG Report of April, 2010. It opined that there would be no water in the long stretches of the famous Alakananda and Bhagirathi riverbeds if the Uttarakhand Government goes ahead with its plan to build 53 big power projects - and altogether 184 projects - on these two rivers, which join the Ganga. The CAG came down hard on the State Government whose power policy of 2006 allows a private player to divert upto 90 per cent of the river water to power turbines, leaving only ten per cent to flow in the natural course of the river. If that happens the villages settled along the river basin will be uprooted. What will be the result? It will lead to mass migration and it will also lead to cultural erosion. 'Cultural erosion' is an important factor. We know that the Himalayas and Ganga are having a greater role in the development of the economy in the health sector, in the irrigation sector, in the agricultural sector, in the socio-economic sector, in the cultural sector....(*Interruptions*) If this process goes on, Ganga would disappear in the Valley.

Let me make my last point. One lock-gate has been broken in Farakka. A lot of water is going out. The Government should give proper attention to it.

With these words, I thank you and conclude my speech.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I am really indebted to you for the amount of involvement that you have shown towards this subject not because you hail from Bihar but because we all revere the river Ganga. There are two aspects which are being discussed. One is the emotive aspect because of the way in which we always look up to this river. Another aspect is the development aspect, which is also being discussed. Our attempts should be - and has been - to bring in a semblance between the development aspect and the emotional attachment which we have towards this river.

I would start by saying that the state of our county's main rivers reflect the callousness and the ineptitude with which we approach the issue of managing the natural resources. It is because of our lack of long-term river conservation or water management policy, several rivers across the country have either dried up or resemble rivulets. Those which still flow are wrecked with pollution and often resemble giant drains.

After a quarter century of trying and constantly failing, the Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority in February, 2009. It is an empowered

Authority for conservation of the river Ganga. The mandate of this Authority is to go ahead with "clean Ganga" mission by 2020. No untreated municipal sewerage and industrial effluents would flow into the river. That is the mandate which is before this Authority.

This NGRBA is constituted under Section 3 (3) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986. The investment required to create the necessary infrastructure for treatment of sewerage will be shared between the Union and the State Governments. So far, projects amounting to Rs. 2,600 crore have been sanctioned. Let us not forget that the Ganga River Basin is the largest river basin in our country and the fourth largest river basin in the world.

The World Wildlife Foundation, WWF, has marked the Ganga among the ten most endangered rivers in the world. Ironically, the river is dirtier now than in 1985 when the plan to clean up Ganga was operationalised. Between 1985 and 2009, the Union Government has spent Rs. 916 crore to clean up the river. The ambitious Ganga Action Plan undertaken in 1985 by Rajiv Gandhi in which crores of money were spent actually went down the drain due to poor planning and misappropriation of funds by various agencies.

As of April, 2011, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved a Rs. 7,000 crore project to clean the Ganga. The Union Government's share would be Rs. 5,100 crore and that of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal would be Rs. 1,900 crore. An estimated investment of around Rs. 15,000 crore will be required in the next ten years to meet the "Mission Clean Ganga". We understand that the Government is heavily dependent on the World Bank's financial assistance of US\$ 1 billion. The World Bank approval is surely a boost no doubt, but without proper monitoring and close scrutiny, the Bank's generous loan is bound to be squandered and the project will meet the same fate as of Ganga Action Plan (GAP). We would like to understand from the hon. Minister that what monitoring mechanism you are having in place or you are again doling out or passing those funds to the State Governments to do as it was being done.

The catchment area of Ganga basin spreads over four countries - Tibet Autonomous Region of China, Nepal, India and Bangladesh. In India the Ganga basin covers 11 States - Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

The Planning Commission in its latest report to the Supreme Court has made an alarming conclusion that even if 100 per cent utilisation of funds were to be achieved in all sewage treatment plants along the rivers, Ganga would only be rid of one-third of the total waste generated in the river basin. That is the cause of concern, I think, all Members have been addressing to. This is the Report which has been given by the Planning Commission to the Supreme Court of India. This is a point of concern. We would like to know the steps the Government intends to take to meet this challenge.

When it comes to conservation of river Ganga, the Government seems to be moving at snail's pace. Even ten months after issuing a notification to declare 135 kms stretch of the river from its origin at *Gaumukh* as eco-sensitive zone, I am given to understand that the Ministry has failed to finalize it. The three month mandatory period for receiving comments and suggestions on the draft expired in October last year, but the final version of the notification is yet to be published. This notification was issued in response to agitation by environmental and social groups of Uttarakhand. As part of the effort to restore ecology of the river from *Gaumukh* to *Uttarkashi*, work was stopped on three major hydro electric dams. But now the notification has not only been stalled, demands for restarting the work have also resurfaced. I think the hon. Minister has also been receiving a number of representations in this regard. The notification was aimed at maintenance of "environment flow and ecology" of the river. The zone would cover 100 metre area on either banks and restrict or prohibit activities like drawing water for industrial activities, mining, stone quarrying and crushing, discharge of waste and industrial effluents in the river. The Planning Commission in its report to the Supreme Court makes this alarming conclusion.

Madam, as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee I had the opportunity to travel from Tehri to Patna when Shrimati Rabri Devi was the Chief Minister of Bihar. I had varied experience. Some colleagues of mine are still Members of Parliament today We had varied experience. I need not go into the details, but the report that the Public Accounts Committee had submitted to the House, I think the Government should look into that aspect and about the suggestions we have made. What has happened beyond *Haridwar*? Ganga downstream *Haridwar* fails practically all standards of purity, whether it is the 'biological oxygen demand' or the "faecal coliform count". In all respects, the River's water fails practically all standards of purity. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, take the case of Kanpur. I had tried to understand why from Aligarh till Allahabad the River is dead. It becomes a sewerage. No water flows into that River from Aligarh to Allahabad till the River Yamuna joins at Allahabad.

MADAM SPEAKER: I have a very long list of speakers. I am afraid, I will not be able to give much time. Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I will just take two or three minutes. I have some suggestions to make.

At the heart of the problem lies the piecemeal approach to treating the effluents flowing into not just the Ganga but practically every river in the country. We do not have a system to preserve our rivers. Unless the Government is serious about punishing those responsible for polluting the river, no action plan would succeed in restoring the Ganga's pristine glory.

Now, I come to the protection of the Himalayas from ruthless exploitation.

MADAM SPEAKER: You will have to conclude. I am sorry. You can lay your speech on the Table of the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I have to make only two sentences. The Himalayas are called as the water towers of Asia. The Himalayas' are young-fold mountains in its formative stage. This zone of the Himalayas is most fragile and tectonically active, falling in the seismic zone. Therefore, I have three suggestions to make.

One is, from the existing hydro power projects, Tehri, Maneri Bhali, Koteswar and Vishnu Prayag, a minimum 50 per cent of the water must be immediately discharged so as to protect the aquatic life and sufficient water to allow the residents of the surrounding areas to carry out their rituals. This should also apply between Aligarh and Allahabad.

My second suggestion is that due consideration of the sensitivity of the Himalayan Glaciers, development projects must be planned or proposed maintaining a clean and uninterrupted flow of the Ganga. A set of rules must be laid out for rightfully managing all activities like construction, mining, sewage disposal and deforestation.

My last suggestion is there a need to have a detailed Himalayan Policy with the participation of the locals of the Valley along with a High Level Expert Committee to rightfully assess the impacts of all the projects on the River Ganga.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): The Ganga action plan was launched way back in 1985 with the main objective of pollution abatement, to improve the water quality by Interception, Diversion and treatment of domestic sewage and prevent toxic and industrial chemical wastes from identified grossly polluting units entering into the river and also to take care of other needs to protect this national river. Crores of rupees had been spent so far in the name of the Ganga cleaning since the inception of Ganga Action Plan in 1985 and yet the river Ganga is not free from pollution.

Clearing the Ganga or any other river is not possible with the existing system of sewerage and STP, but it needs a decentralized system based on biogas generation technology that is not only cost effective but also easy in operation and maintenance. The government should think about it seriously for effective sewage management to keep our river Ganga clean and free from pollution.

The State Governments should take immediate action against industries polluting the river as well as setting up STPs. It is reported that every day 2,900 million litres of sewage is discharged in the Ganga. The State Government should initiate action to set up more sewage treatment plants. The industrial pollution and industrial effluents were a cause of major concern as they were toxic and non-biodegradable. The State Government should also require to monitor compliance of effluent discharge standards. Action must be taken against the defaulting industries by the State Boards under the powers delegated to them. There is a need to strengthen the relevant enforcement mechanisms.

I would also like to point out that the water of many rivers in our country has become unfit for human consumption. Therefore, there is an urgent need to initiate an action plan to clean the rivers of our entire nation.

With this I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

*SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Associating myself with the concerns expressed by several hon. Members with regard to the pollution in Ganga I would say that right from its place of origin till Gangasagar the urban waste is flown into it. This matter has been raised in the House many a times. People of all the religions have been speakheading movement in Varanasi for long demanding control of the said pollution. People of all the religions have expressed

concern over piousness of Ganga. People not only from India but also abroad come to Varanasi for taking Gangajal. Greatness of piousness of Ganga find place in Purans also. Lakhs of hectares of land is irrigated by Ganga water.

It is highly shocking that spread of pollution in Ganga has polluted water on either side of the river upto 4-5 kms. The pollution level has reached such an alarming level that when we draw water from Indira Mark-II handpumps we can feel it. People have contacted diseases. If still no action is taken, the condition in villages/cities on river banks will be horrible. Industries on river banks should take measures for checking pollution in order to save pious water of river Ganga.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Initiating the debate on this matter hon. Revati Raman ji expressed concern about river Ganga and Himalaya. This debate covers three Ministries. Though the Minister of Forests and Environment is sitting here, but if indeed we want to protect Ganga and Himalaya then the Ministry of Speech was laid on the Table. Water Resources and Minister of Power have more role to play in it. These three ministries are mainly connected to this cause, however all the ministries are connected to it. Therefore, until and unless all these three ministers are present here this debate will remain incomplete. The Minister of Environment also will not be able to reply to all the issues. He can at the most reply to the issues concerning his ministry only. I think, the minister of environment won't be able to say something authoritatively on matters concerning the ministries of power and water resources.

Though all the minister are not present, but it is a record attendance today. I want the Minister of power and water resources to be present here at the time of reply. Madam, if the hon. Minister is not present, how can we come to any conclusion? Why did I say so because, raising this issue, Rewati Ramanji has warned that Ganga is in danger because of on-going projects in Himalayas and it may lead to any catastrophe, that's why we oppose it. We are on the verge of starting a movement on this issue which will be led by Rewati Ramanji. When he mentioned this here, There is some agony which I understand . I understand his concerns and the House too may be realising that though he is not opposed to any project, but his fear is that lest these projects damage our river, our Himalayas. If it so happens it will not only effect Ganga or Himalayas, entire India will suffer. Therefore, he has given

a threat of a movement. In view of it, since you are interested in this debate, so be present throughout this debate. Rewati Raman ji has also read out a poem. He has expressed his sentiments that the mother is sad. And this sadness is not in national interest. Anyway, Ganga is important for whole country. It has spiritual and religious importance and more than anything social importance. It is life line of our country, it covers a distance of 2500 kms and passes through many states. Mehtab ji has made a mention of all those states. All have expressed same opinion on Himalayas.

Madam Speaker, you are aware that Ganga is not just a river for people of India. Ganga is known as a pilgrimage and mother. Therefore, Ganga Jal is treated as pious all over India. Ganga jal plays an important role right from birth till death. When a child is born he is given Ganga jal and at the time of last rites also Ganga jal is offered. No pious work can be done in our country without Ganga jal.

Madam Speaker, I am fortunate enough to have worked as power minister of this country. I was minister of power for one-and-a-half-year. Hydel power is the cheapest and the cleanest power. We all know what is the importance of hydel power. In view of its importance, the government has set up many hydel power projects in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and other eastern states. As per a survey north-eastern states have a potential of generating one thousand MW power. Hydel power projects can be set up there. I know that our country needs electricity but we need to protect our rivers also, as we equally need our rivers. We need to save water. A mention has been made of run of river. Rewate Raman has expressed concern. Though rivers face no danger from run of river Danger would have been there if we asked for constructing the dam for blocking water flow, However in the run of river there is no such think like blockeing water flow. Here water is carried thorough tunnel only. I am not on my legs to reply. I was the minister of power for two years. I want to place importance of this matter before the House. I want to place the reality before the House.

Madam, I am sure Rewati Ramanji is not against the project but he has a fear in his mind over Ganga. The fear is that making a tunnel in Himalaya may weaken Himalayas which must have happened and which may cause tremor. Northern India faced many earthquakes in recent months. Delhi also felt it. Eastern states experienced earthquakes several times Indonesia has been constantly hit by tremors. And we are facing the consequences of it.

If a severe tremor hits Himalayas can it be safe! Such type of fear is amongst our MPs. There is a need to protect Ganga, the Himalayas. I hail from Maharashtra. I represent Arabian Sea, Sea is important but rivers are more important. The sea takes the shape when rivers merge into it. Sea and Ganga are equally important. Therefore, there is a need to save Ganga, save Himalayas.

Madam, the Minister of Environment and Forest is present. She is listening to the full debate. I am sure she would definitely performs her duties honestly. But, I feel, when the reply on this debate comes up, Minister of Power should be present here. I urge you to give such direction.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to lay following some suggestions on the Calling Attention Motion for saving Ganga River from pollution and cruel exploitation of Himalayas:-

1. A lot of discussion has been done. There is a need to implement main points of all the discussions.
2. There is no need of authority and the need is a coordination among all the authorities/Institutions working for this. Need to use the budget with coordinated efforts.
3. This should be the top most priority of the Government. Mere talks on this subject should be stopped. A time bound programme should be chalked out to implement the scheme and time bound efforts are needed, only then positive results can be achieved.
4. There should be joint efforts for awareness by public, Government, Non-Governmental organizations and co-ordination among development and environment. Work should be done according to the following lines of Dushyant Kumar.

"Ho gayi Peer Parvat si Pighalni chahiye

Is Himalaya se koi Ganga Nikalni chahiye"

Aag tere seene mein nahi, Mere seene mein sahi!

Ho kahin bhee aag, lekin aag jalni chahiye

Sirf Hungama khada karna mera maksad nahi,

Mera maksad hai ki Ganga ki Surat Badalni chahiye"

The condition of Ganga should change, this is not only necessary in view of environment but in view of

maintaining Indian civilization and culture also.

*SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur): A lot of talks being done to clean Ganga River for a long time. Government is spending a lot of money on this but even then the work of cleanliness is not completing.

Ganga is not only a river for us. It is our culture and mother. There is a lot of importance of Ganga for Hindus from birth to death. Due to this importance that Japan has provided a big amount of money as assistance for Ganga cleaning scheme.

Ganga is a symbol of our belief. Glaciers are drying up therefore water in Ganga is decreasing. Not only in the country but in the foreign countries also. Scientists are making efforts to save Ganga after conducting surveys and they are very much concerned about it.

There is a saying that if you want to ruin any country ruin its religion and culture, the country will automatically finish.

Ganga is a river of our religious importance. It is our culture. It is described in Ramayan era and Mahabharata also. We have been learning about it from our childhood. Ganga is a lifeline for us. The decrease in the flow of water in our rivers confirms the predictions that the third world war will be for water only. It is most important to save Ganga in view of its seriousness.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing this subject to be taken up for discussion. I would also like to congratulate our hon. Member Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh for initiating this discussion under Rule 193.

Madam, we are treating all the rivers in the country as Goddesses. The River Ganga is the mother of all rivers. We are giving great importance to all the rivers in our country. There is a popular saying in Tamil which is like this:

"Mangai sudhagamaanaal Gangaiyil kulikkalaam,
Aanaal andha Gangaiye sudagamaanaal engae
selvadhu?"

I will translate it for the benefit of hon. Members. If a woman wants to wash her sins, she may purify herself by immersing in the holy Ganga, but if the holy Ganga herself is polluted, where will she go to purify herself? This is the

meaning of that saying. This is how we give importance to River Ganga and her holiness. So, this is a very serious issue and we should take this issue of pollution of River Ganga very seriously and take effective measures to clean River Ganga. As many of our hon. Members said, our civilization and culture also originated from river valley civilizations.

Madam, one of our hon. Members read your poem also. This shows that you are also very much attached to River Ganga. Its importance is known to everyone. But the holy River Ganga is polluted now. For this, we have to find out the reason for this and for this we have to see from its place of origin and all the way up to the place where it merges with the Bay of Bengal.

Now, all the States are constructing dams. The dams are useful for generating hydro power, for developing irrigation facilities for agriculture and also for drinking water purposes. But at the same time, we have to see that the river water is not restricted only for that particular area, but it has to go to other States also. As our hon. friend said, River Ganga passes through many States.

Water is a natural resource. It has to be used by all, not only by the people of a particular area. Therefore, it is our duty to see that water must be allowed to flow in the river. We have to see how to stop polluting our rivers.

17.00 hrs.

We need special drainage systems because when the cities are developing what we are doing is that we are allowing all the sewage water to only go to the river. That is happening. There must be stringent action to prevent that or there must be a scheme to treat the sewage water and that can be sent for irrigation purposes so that the sewage water can be used. In the same way the effluents of the industries can be treated.

As the hon. Members said, so many industries are coming up and that we want to encourage the industries. At what cost? The industries are polluting the rivers. If the rivers are polluted we cannot get potable water. The drinking water is more important. Now the country is facing shortage of drinking water. Most of the hon. Members have raised the issue of safe drinking water. Even when we go to our constituencies and travel around the area, the people ask for safe drinking water. Even the ground water is polluted. It is happening in such a way that we are facing the problem of safe drinking water.

The same way the River Ganga is polluted and we cannot take the water for even drinking purposes. This is the position as of now. As our hon. friend said, we take Ganga water for all auspicious functions throughout the country. That kind of importance or purification we are giving to River Ganga. But if it is polluted, it is not treated properly, naturally, we will suffer. Therefore, I am suggesting that stringent action must be taken by the Ministry or with the help of State Governments to prevent all this kind of pollution.

The Ganga Development Authority has already taken some action, but I think it needs to be improved. I also once visited the Kumbh Mela in Allahabad and found so much of pollution there. I could not even take bath there. That is the kind of situation there. That place was completely polluted.

The same is the case with Yamuna River. It is completely polluted. We are allowing all sewage water and pollutants of Delhi to go to River Yamuna and this is going to merge with the River Ganga. Therefore, all the tributaries have also to be maintained properly. Otherwise, their polluted water is going to be mixed with the River Ganga. It is high time the Ministry takes some action.

Madam, not only the River Ganga, but you take the case of River Cauvery and other rivers of our country. My constituency is near River Cauvery. The River Cauvery is completely polluted. All effluents are coming into it. The water is not coming to River Cauvery as Karnataka is preventing that because it is constructing dams on it. Therefore, we are suffering a lot. Even for drinking water purposes we cannot take water from the River Cauvery as it has less water and that too is totally polluted because of sewage, effluents, etc.

Therefore, what I am insisting upon is that not only the River Ganga but all the rivers must be preserved. These have to be maintained properly, at least, for drinking purposes; forget about irrigation and other activities. Otherwise, a time may come when our future generations may curse on us that we have failed to protect our rivers. The future generations may not get safe drinking water from our rivers. That is why I am requesting, Madam, as all hon. Members have joined together in supporting this discussion under Rule 193, that the River Ganga may be preserved and that the Ministry has to come forward to see that all other rivers are also protected.

At the end, I must also request that all the rivers must be nationalised. That is the only solution because several

states are connected. Therefore, it is better to nationalise all the rivers and then only these rivers can be protected.

[Translation]

*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): I would like to submit in the discussion under rule 193 that hon'ble Prime Minister had declared Ganga River as National River in 2008. After that an Authority was constituted but later on three members resigned. About Rs. 900 crores were given for Ganga development under Action Plan, even then the pollution of Ganga was not removed. Hon'ble Speaker sir, Ganga flow through Planes and 15 to 20 crore people in our country are linked with Ganga for their livelihood. Ganga has been given a status of mother in our country. Ganga water has a quality that it does not get polluted even for 10 years. There no shortage of water in our country. There is a lot of water in sea but that is neither useful for drinking purposes and nor for agriculture. Therefore, Ganga is more important for us. Our country has progressed much in every sector. Many highways and big Airports have been constructed and a lot of development has taken place but we have forgotten our old heritage and importance of Ganga.

I suggest that all the dams being constructed at the source of Ganga may be stopped and let it flow unhindered only then it will remain clean. The Government and society should take this into consideration.

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Today, the way in which Ganga is being exploited, it seems that it will disappear. It is necessary to save it. Today lives of crores of people depend on these rivers.

Ganga does not have value of hoity water only but it provide fertility to the land also. It is being polluted day by day. Drainages are also being dropped into Ganga. Contaminated water from factories is also flowing into Ganga. Dams are being constructed in Himalaya region. All the channels of Ganga are being barricaded through tunnels. Barrages and reservoirs are being constructed. This will cause drying up of Ganga. Due to Tehri and Maneri dams 115 kilometer of Ganga has dried up in upper Himalaya. A demand has been made in the Parliament also to immediately stop all the tunnel based dams being constructed on Ganga and its tributaries. Today Glaciers are melting at the rate of 17 meters per year. If this situation continues how the rivers will get water? Ganga should be cleaned.

*Speech was laid on the Table

I think if a big drain alongwith Ganga river should be constructed alongwith Ganga river from Gangasagar to Gangotri or upto where it is deemed necessary then it can keep Ganga water clean forever as all the sewerage can be put into that drain. It can be constructed either sides one by one. In addition to that a National Water Authority should be constituted and rivers should be declared national property.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam); Madam Speaker, I would like to give you thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important topic. Just now several members have spoken on the Ganges which I think, is a very important topic and it is the responsibility of this government to protect it. The journey of the Ganga starts from the Gangotri in the Himalayas at a height of 4000 mtrs or 4 kms from the sea level and it passes through the six states of this country right from Uttarakhand to U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal ultimately to merge with the sea. The most important thing about it is that the Ganga traverses through a vast stretch of 2500 kms with an involvement of six states. Hence the responsibility of its protection is also of these states. The Ganga water has been polluted by the disposal of untreated municipal and industrial wastes etc. Even the test of Ganga water has made it clear that it has been polluted completely not today but, even in 1986, it had started polluting. Recently, tests had been conducted regarding the impact of hydro projects on the quality and flow of Ganga water. The responsibility of the hydro projects is on the government. So they should clear the doubts of this House which has discussed it today, yesterday and the day before yesterday. The Ganga has been facing problems on account of hydro projects. To what extent flow of its water has been affected? [English] What is the inflow? What is the outflow? Outflow and inflow should be measured and the House should be clearly told about it. What is the percentage of water which is getting affected on that account. According to a member it is 90 percent. [English] It may not be true because you properly measure it as to what is the inflow of it. [Translation] The Government is responsible to speak about it to clear the doubts. [English] Due to the global warming, [Translation] this effect is on the rivers of the entire country. Even in my state, Krishna and Godavari have completely dried up today.

Madam, Ganga is very important. In 1982 when I went Varanasi for the first time, my mother had asked me

to bring a bottle of Ganga water. In those days it was very important to visit Varanasi because, not only in North India, but even in the South, the people give priority to the Ganga water and always keep a bottle of Ganga water in their homes. At least my mother used to tell everybody that her son had brought the Ganga water for her and used to show it for two-three years. But today this important issue has been done away with. What are the reasons of it? This Government should do it in an effective way. I would like to give suggestions to this government regarding the effects of hydro projects on water flow and treatment of polluted water [English] What is the mechanism. [Translation] To say in this House that the government has given one thousand or two thousand crore, won't do. Instead, there should be some effective and constructive planning to check this pollution.

Secondly, even earlier this issue has been discussed several times in this House. Actually, there should be water management and river linkings because during the rainy season, entire water flows into the sea and in other seasons, we don't get sufficient drinking water. A large number of people are dependent on the Ganga for agricultural and drinking water needs in almost 2300 towns and 692 towns in Ganga basin. After this discussion, we demand that this government should go in for an effective planning in this regard so that we do not have to discuss it again. Protection of Ganga is the responsibility of the government. After giving this proposal through you, I conclude.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Madam Speaker, I would like to ask as to how can we be so insensitive in respect of the Ganga which is connected with the last rites of our forefathers, friends and near and dear ones that we are witnessing the desecration of mother Ganga, Madam, you have established your sensitivity in this regard by sparing time for today's discussion and being yourself in the chair. I do not have much knowledge of the mechanism of Lok Sabha, But today Ganga which is our mother, is asking us to leave her not on the mercy of the government but to her own destiny. The biggest problem is that if such a sensitive issue with which our sanskaras, our forefathers, our history and our future i.e. coming generations and all these things are associated, is taken up by our governments, our departments and our officers in the same way as the work of other departments is taken, I think, any other more serious offence cannot be committed by this Parliament. All the points have been made here. I won't like to repeat them but regarding the Ganga Action Plan. The Hon'ble Minister who is not here,

may kindly get information from any source to tell us as to how the thousands crores of rupees have been spent to this day under what heads. He may give atleast the breakup of that expenditure because even today, this country which is still a golden bird and where the rivers of milk flow, is ridden with red tapism and a heavy corruption is rampant in the government schemes, be it MNREGA, Ganga Action Plan and other Schemes relating to soil and water. I would like to submit that the Himalayas is a place where we had carried the ashes of Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru and it was the dream of our great men that the Ganga and the Himalayas are saved. In a sense I am fortunate that the entire stretch of 17.5 kms of my entire parliamentary constituency Bijnor is situated completely on the banks of Ganga.

I understand that there is a great significance of Ganga water as the member who was speaking just before me was telling that here all the people keep Ganga water in their homes because it has a unique quality that even for a period of hundred years, it remains uncontaminated and drinkable so there is some element of spirituality in this water. Even otherwise, there are three big places of pilgrimage i.e. Shukratal on the bank of Ganga. Hastinapur, the birth place of Bheeshma, known as Gangaputra and Vidur kuti in my parliamentary constituency area. All these places are on the banks of Ganga. But today what is the condition of these places, I feel that at their sight one feels weepy. We have continuously made a mention of it because in a single day, ten thousand dead fish come to the banks of this river at these places of pilgrimage. These places are not at all suitable to take a bath. We shall have to think over it as to at what cost we want the industrial development of this country. If it is at the cost of Ganga, at least I do not agree with it. I would like to request my colleagues, my country and this government not to go in for the industrial development of this country at the cost of Ganga. We should save Ganga, only then we will be saved and our coming generations will also be saved.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you, Madam Speaker. At the very outset, I extend my thanks and gratitude for taking this subject for discussion under Rule 193.

In the 15th Lok Sabha, this subject has been taken twice. I am kind enough to you as you have nominated me as the Convener of the Parliamentary Forum on Water Resources Management and Conservation. In the meeting of this Forum, we have discussed this subject twice, and

we have recommended some suggestions for your consideration and even for the consideration of the Government.

The river, Ganga, has an exalted position in the Hindu ethos. It is repeatedly invoked in the Vedas, Puranas and in the two great epics - Ramayana and Mahabharata. This river is depicted as the 'Mother Ganga' which provides to the millions of Indians with an important link to their spirituality. So, there is a myth with regard to the river, Ganga. But apart from that, there is also a reality. So, the river, Ganga, is associated with myth and reality - reality with land and the life of the people.

The Ganga basin is one of the most fertile and density populated areas in the world. This is the largest river in India. Now, it is the national river. The total length from the origin at Gangotri glacier at Gomukh to the mouth of Bhagirathi at the Bay of Bengal is 2,525 kilometres. It drained about one lakh square kilometres. It provides water to about 40 per cent of the Indian population in 11 States - Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand and my State, West Bengal. It flows in 29 cities which have the population of over ten lakhs; 23 cities which have the population between 50,000 and one lakh; and 48 cities which have the population of about one lakh.

As has been said by my several Members, it is needless to mention that this is the lifeline of these areas. But in the modern time, it is known for being polluted - Ganga has been polluted.

Madam, what is the pollution statistics? The measurement of pollution in the year 2006 revealed that the river monitoring over the previous twelve years had demonstrated Fecal Coliform counts up to 10 MPN, that is, Most Probable Number per hundred millilitres and the Biological Oxygen demand level was averaging at 40 mg. per litre. The most polluted part is at Varanasi.

The overall waterborne disease incidence - acute gastro intestinal disease, cholera, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid had been estimated at 66 per cent.

One Arunachal agency, UEPPCB, categorised river water into four categories - (a) safe for drinking; (b) safe for bathing; (c) safe for agriculture; and (d) excessive pollution. The river, Ganga, has been put into 'd' category.

Several Members mentioned as to what the causes of pollution are. They are: (1) the restricted stream of the

river—restricted and disturbed flow due to huge number of dams and tunnels; (2) industrial waste; (3) religious events; and (4) human wastes.

We may classify the entire Ganga gamut into three reaches - the Upper Reach, the Middle Reach and the Lower Reach. We should look into these Reaches very closely and attentively, and study the specific problems of the specific Reach. The upper reach, which flows from the Himalayan glaciers, flows on steep and narrow bed, mostly rocks and boulders. This reach is considered to have immense potentialities not only for hydro electric power but it has even potentialities for quality. If we stop the tunnels, dams and all these things, the water can be served but quality is not available; it is polluted and quality is missing.

Himalayan glacier, which is called the largest water tower in the world, should be protected. A special Commission should be set up to look into this area so that the largest water tower of the world can be cultivated properly and it shall be protected. The Ganga originates from the Gangotri glaciers, named Bhagirathi in Uttar Kasi District of Uttarakhand. It receives Bhaliganga and meets at Devprayag—which is known to everybody—with other four streams, that is, Dhauliganga, Nandakini, Pinder and Mandakini.

The natural flow of this river of this reach is being highly disturbed by dams and hydro projects. The Tehri project is very much a controversial project. In 1854, during the British rule, the Haridwar Dam had led to the decay of the Ganges by greatly diminishing the flow of water. So, it should be taken into account. Now, it is told that the Government of India is planning about 300 dams on the Ganges and on the tributaries in the near future. It should be stopped. First, we should have a re-look. We should do a review about the existing dams and tunnels.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Yes, I will conclude, Madam.

So, another point is about the middle reach. Middle reach is something different from the upper reach. It flows in plains, meandering mostly on bed of fine sand. Substantial portion of the river flow is diversified to support agriculture activities through the system of canals. The confluence of Ram Ganga, Kali and Jamuna also bring a lot of domestic and industrial pollution. In addition, several towns, industries and agriculture activities contribute to pollution load. In this reach, significant are the leather tanneries at Kanpur. The bio-medical waste generated at

hospitals and from pharmacy units is discharged into the river. In addition, there is encroachment of river bed, indiscriminate grave, sand mining, river bed farming, acute netting offish, open defecation, dumping of solid wastes in many places, including floral offerings.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Flowers and other material offerings in the name of ritual activities have been thrown into the water. Dead bodies have been thrown into the water.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Semi-cremated dead bodies are being thrown. Other problems with the lower Ganga are also there. So, what is the impact? The Ganga river dolphin is one of the few species of fresh water dolphins in the world. The dolphin population has diminished to around 200. Right now I do not know how long they will survive. Hydro electric plants prevent them travelling up and down. It has an impact on wildlife. There is submerging in several areas.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Yes, Madam. I am coming to the Ganga Action Plan. It is rightly mentioned by many Members. The Ganga Action Plan was launched by former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in April, 1985 in order to reduce the pollution load. It was launched to reduce the pollution load. But, it failed. The money, which has been spent, is not less than Rs. 1,000 crore. Phase-I was declared closed in 2000. Phase-II was approved in 1993 onwards, including its tributaries like Yamuna, Gomati, Damodar and Mahananda. The progress in this respect is very negligible.

Now, I come to the National River Ganga Basin Authority. The Supreme Court has been working on the closure and re-location of many of the industrial plants. How do you respond to it? I want to know whether you are complying with that recommendation or not. In 2010, the Government declared the stretch of river between Gomukh to Uttarkashi as an 'Eco Sensitive Zone' - whether we are maintaining that or not? The CAG report is also there. How do we respond to all these things? Movement is going on; protest is going on - how do we respond to all these things?

At last, I come to the agreements with foreign countries, Nepal and some accords with Bangladesh. Everything should be reviewed or revisited.

I am talking about the Farakka project. Farakka project

many respects. Even in Malda, huge villages have gone and the land is from the other side of Bihar. So, thousands of families have got evicted and uprooted.

My suggestion is that fast augmentation of water flow should be done and most of the dams should be bent and crushed. Steps should be taken against illegal mining, whether it is sand mining or other type of mining. Stringent laws should be made against pollution causing activities. There should be a re-look at the international and several other agreements. There should also be a re-look at the dams, canals and hydro plants.

There is a slogan 'Save Ganga'. We talk about the electricity and other things. There are several options of providing electricity. But, there is no alternate to the river Ganga. So, the river Ganges should be protected now. This should be taken as a priority.

With these words I conclude. Thank you, Madam, for giving me opportunity to speak.

*SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): The other day the hon'ble senior member Shri Raghuvansh Prasad ji described pathetic condition of mother Ganga "in the banks of Ganges at the time of rituals devotees are offering water but devotees are not using water from river Ganga but from piped water supply arranged by other sources". It shows the grave situation of the polluted Ganga. The last session also this hon'ble House discussed the seriousness of which Ganga facing. Ganga is not a mere river. It is a part and parcel of our culture. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru described "The Ganga, especially, is the river of India, beloved of her people, round which are intertwined her memories, her hopes and fears, her songs of triumph, her victories and her defeats. She has been a symbol of India's age-long culture and civilization, ever changing, ever flowing, and yet ever the same Ganga. The Ganga to me is the symbol of India's memorable past which has been flowing into the present and continued to flow towards the ocean of the future".

I would like to know about the progress of the Ganga Action Plan which was introduced by the then Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Even though I am coming from Southern part of India, i.e. Kerala. We have also deep concern about river Ganga. Almost all rivers in our country are facing acute shortage of water and day by day, its pollution is going upwards. In my State, rivers like Periyar, Bharatpuzha,

Pampa, Achancoil and Chaliyar, are also facing acute water shortage and pollution.

It is high time to find out alternative and adequate methods to revamp our rivers. If river Ganga dies, then the future of India will also die. With these words, I would like to join the feelings expressed by other hon. Members of Parliament.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Hon. Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me opportunity to participate in the discussion going on regarding pollution of Ganga under rule 193. I would like to thank Shri Rewati Raman Singh ji with whom efforts this discussion could be held.

This is not only an essential discussion but a serious problem also. As our many hon. Members said earlier that Ganga is our existence, Ganga is our culture, Ganga is our faith, Ganga is motion of life, Ganga is our breath, Ganga is our soul. It is also said that in 'Kalyuga' grave sins wash away in it. It can be seen from this fact that how Ganga is important for we Indians. There is no need to speak much in this regard.

The issue of cleaning Ganga is not a present day issue. This issue has been strongly raising for the last thirty-four years. Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhiji had given importance to it first time. She had laid the foundation of Ganga Action Plan in a way. In the year 1979 by making personal intervention and showing her personal interest, she had asked to conduct survey of central board of prevention and control of water pollution to which we call today as central pollution control board. Thereafter, our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhiji had set up Central Ganga Authority in February, 1985 and the Prime Minister himself was its chairman. At that time the amount of 350 crore of rupees was allocated for cleaning of Ganga. The Environment Department had set up Ganga Project Directorate in June, 1985. But the most important step was taken when our former Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhiji launched Ganga Action Plan on 14th June, 1986 in Varanasi. The result of all these things was that many important decisions have been taken since then. In the beginning when discussion was started Yogi Adityanath ji was speaking and he said about construction of several dams, many other hon. Members had also said about construction of dams. I would like to mention here that like all the hon. Members and Parties, UPA Government of our Party is also concerned about Ganga, the feelings of being

Indian are well filled in them, otherwise our three big projects of Lohari Nagpala, Pala Maneri and Bhairon Ghati had not only been postponed but had been closed down. Out of these projects, Lohari Nagpala project was the project of NTPC. After spending 15000 crore of rupees therein, it was closed down. It was very bold and commendable step.

A project is not the project of Central Government only. Particularly in Ganga project four Chief Ministers, four state governments and so many stakeholders are involved, then any decision is taken. I would like to give an example in this regard. When Tehri project was constructed, many people had apprehensions, they had doubts about it, but those doubts were justified and after discussing the same doubts many stakeholders of Tehri Project together had finally given their approval, then Tehri dam was constructed. One more important thing of that approval was that the perennial stream of Ganga was brought into Tehri dam through pipeline so that one stream of Ganga could be continuously flown in to dam. But today the dams that are being constructed have become subjects of discussions. Most of these dams are allegedly run of the river hydro projects and we do not think that they will affect our perennial stream, but fear exists, there is no doubt in it.

All the people in the House had said me here that our Ganga besides being declared a national river is seen as a national project. I think all the people are agree with it that this most important step was taken by our government, but today-no dispute is there in this regard that today cleanliness, purity, holiness and perennial stream of mother Ganga has been eclipsed, undoubtedly it has happened. A child, when he becomes orphan, he seems totally helpless. If same is the position of Ganga then our whole civilization, our culture will become orphan. We fell this thing.

Few days earlier a professor of IIT in the age of 80 years was sitting on the fast unto death. He broke his hunger strike on 23rd March on the assurance of hon'ble Prime Minister and our Government on the issue of Ganga. But its advantage to us was that a meeting of National Ganga River Basin was called off. Our hon'ble Prime Minister presided it and the decisions were taken to take early action on this issue.

How much money would be spent on it or has been spent, there is no doubt in it, but sufficient money is yet to be spent thereon. Just now I was listen to an hon. Member

that 18 thousand crores of rupees are to be spent. I think, be it world bank or 18 thousand crores of rupees there is no need to make evaluation. We cannot evaluate regarding Ganga that such an amount is to be spent. Whatever amount would be spent, I think if it needs the women like me are ready to give from their homes. But we will make full contribution in cleaning of Ganga. I would like to say that besides Central Government and State Governments, stake holders, activities, the hon'ble Members, sitting in this House and each and every resident of our country have some responsibility and participate and if we want to save Ganga, we have to do some work instead of making discussion on it. People talk here but no action is being taken to check industrial pollution, and waste things being flown into Ganga through sewage. Now, it is necessary to take strict action against it.

Central Government has provided sufficient technical assistance and fund to state governments for anti pollution measures but no proper implementation has been done by state governments and local bodies so that we could be happy. If sewage treatment plant does not work then, I think, we should forget that our impure things would not flow into Ganga. Today impure things are flowing in Ganga. In the name of electricity and development a number of dams are being constructed. I think it is necessary to check it. We need electricity and development but we can't put Ganga at stake. In this modern and technical era we can find out a way through deliberation so that we could also be developed, we could get electricity without any harm to Ganga. Renewable energy is not possible except hydro power, if we talk of coal and gas, they will never be enough with us, it would be done by hydro power only. In this regard we have to take step with due consideration.

Madam, Swami Avimuktashwaranand ji is pupil of Shankaracharya ji, I talked him. At present he alongwith his colleagues, is sitting on hunger strike at bank of Kashi on this issue. Many people had sit there earlier also and raised their voice concerning Ganga. We should require patience but patience seemed to be lost, that is why I would like to say that most important thing of this 'Dharma' is that many activists son i.e. sons of land have marched ahead but today a woman, daughter of land Purnima who is a saint, has not taken water for 260 hours. I, through this House, would like to ask this government that it is not the question of a daughter. I think it is the question of all the daughters of this country. We need development, we need electricity, but we need mother Ganga also. I conclude with these words.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble. Members, two hours time was allotted for this discussion but in view of gravity of the issue and feeling of the House. I have given more than four hours time on this subject. Now rest of the Members are requested to lay their written speeches on the table of the House.

Hon'ble Minister.

[English]

*DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): This subject is very important for the entire country and profoundly sensitive for a large section of people of India and Bangladesh. It is an international river and its pollution and exploitation have implications on the people of the countries on which this great river flows.

The measures adopted and being taken are not up to the mark and not capable of protecting the interest of our people. Acts, Rules, Regulations are being violated years after years by moneyed people, by those who are close to power or can manipulate the power that be and our Central and State Governments in possession of laws, law keepers, Judiciary and penalty executors seem to be disabled and paralyzed to deliver stringent action against the miscreants.

This exploitation of natural resources including rivers is a phenomenon seen world wide due to moribund condition of capitalism. This capitalist system is ruthlessly exploiting rivers, water, sea, minerals, forests and all other natural resources for the individual gains and maximum profit of the capitalists, imperialists, corporates and multinationals. They never bother what will happen to the country or to its general population.

For that reason, Ganga river bed is not cleaned of pollutants and silts, embankments are not strengthened and digging is not done where it is necessary to maintain flow and contain flood.

Nearly 200 dams from upstream to down up to Farakka are practically killing and drying the river years together. After Gangotri, within 100 kms, so many hydroelectric projects have been built up, that in around 30 kms, stretch the river is lost, no flow existing at all, totally dried down. These are not made for benefit of local people or farmers but mainly to make profit by producing and selling electricity. Many private, semi-private companies

are working in the power projects. Huge capitals are involved. Who will take care of that? Whether our Government Departments will act as per law or not that, I would like to know. The Government must stop any illegal project having dams and diversion of river and miscreants must be punished exemplarily. Besides, international covenants and norms, demand for consultation and consent from the river sharing countries, which has not been done here with downstream Bangladesh. Waste dumping, effluents drainage without treatment have become a mindless practice in almost every part of the river. Government, PSUs, semi-Government, private industries are discharging tons and tons of pollutants. Dolphins, Hilsa and other precious water creatures are not being found now a days. Industries are flouting laws, on the plea that they had to invest huge sums for treatment plants and if they are forced to close by statutory bodies, then employees will suffer due to closure, they argue.

But river pollution is just like slow poisoning. It has its long term effect on our population and civilization. On Hooghly river - Nayachar project - for any sort of Chemical Hub should be rejected for good to save rich biodiversity, people, animals, crops of West Bengal.

Ganga Basin Flood Control Commission Authority should come forward to control flood in Ganga river itself and in all its tributaries. One flood control Master Plan, Ghatal Master Plan in the State of West Bengal covering the districts of Hooghly and Midnapore is long pending. I along with representatives of local affected people met Water Resources Minister on this project. He assured me to expedite the work. It should be expedited.

Mother, we call most respectable but we exploit and neglect them most. We call our women as most valuable but exploit them to the extreme. Same is the behaviour we and our Government is showing to Ganga river, that is, Gangamata. It requires motherly care and respect from the Central Government.

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): The conservation and preservation of Ganga river is essential. A number of discussion had taken place in this august House regarding purification of Ganga water.

The Ganga river started from Gomukh glaciers, Gaungotri from Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand State. It is having the length of 2550 kilometers traveling between UP, Bihar, Chattisgarh, West Bengal and up to Bay of Bengal.

More than 200 Hydro power projects are constructed within the purview of the river. Most of the people from the above State are getting water for cultivation and also used for drinking purposes.

The Ganga river now-a-days is polluted. Even though Government spent a lot of money for the conservation work still it is a problem to accomplish the task of purification.

The whole nation and all the rivers are facing the same problem. In our Tamil Nadu, Tirunelveli District, Thaamirabharani is an important river which is facilitating for cultivation to the tune of Rs.50,000 crores. But now-a-days, it is also polluted due to industrial waste and the sewerage water is entering in it.

The Ganga Water is also polluted due to the various reasons. Once upon a time the Ganga water was considered as holy water. People worshiped Ganga water for a long period of time.

But now the water is polluted because of all the waste, hazardous materials, passing of drainage water and pouring industrial wastes into the Ganga River.

Whatever it may be the Ganga water should be purified. The Central Government and the State Governments have the responsibility and accountability to make it clean.

The general public should also take much care to protect this holy river.

So, with the co-operation of all the public and Government machinery we can make all the water resources clean. Otherwise all the efforts of Government will be futile one. Government should take much more efforts to make the river clean.

In order to clean all the rivers, we need a National River in which the surplus flooded water can be poured. That water can be utilized during dry season. During the dry seasons, the Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati, Cauveri, Thaamirabharani, and almost all the rivers of our country are polluted. In this dry season, the polluted water can be removed from dried rivers by getting the water from National River.

But that way, we can bring a solution to protect the river water.

[Translation]

*SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambhi): I would like to say following things regarding river Ganga:

- Chhora Ganga kinare wala.
- Ganga te darshanartha mukti bhawah.
- Ganga, Akshawata vriksha aaj bhi hai ander kile ke.
- Ganga meri maan ka nam baap ka naam Himalaya.
- Hey Ganga maiya tohen piyari chathey be.
- Ram teri Ganga maili ho gayi, papiyon ke paap dhote-dhote.
- I respect your poem, you presented real contemporary description.
- 12 to 15 crore people take bath in Mahakumbha Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
- Water is not released saints agitate. Some quantity of water is released on the directions of High Court.
- To preside from this chair is symbol of this thing. Mother is known for motherly love, save this Ganga.

*SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) Ganga is not an issue related to any particular state or region. Since Ganga is cultural heritage of crores of people of the country, to treat Ganga as a common source of water and to exploit it not only would be suicide for future but it would be treated as serious play with civilization culture and identity of this country....This loss can never be compensated,...

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards some important facts of the dams that are being constructed on Ganga in Himalayan vallies.

We have provided to Ganga the status of a national river and in the beginning of 2009 an Authority was also set up and the charge of its chairman was taken by Prime Minister himself, the top leadership of the country. But inspite of that the work on sanctioned hydro project was continued. The authority did not even review the much and demerits of such devastating activities at Himalayas and the dams are being sanctioned at present without

*Speech was laid on the Table

consent of the authority as was being done earlier. Keeping most sensitive issue like construction of dam out of perview of the Authority exposes the insensitiveness of this Authority.

All the big companies ie J.P., LANCO, L&T, GVK, GMR etc alongwith public sector companies are digging tunnel for construction of these dams in Himalayas, they are making barrage and are fully ready for doing foeticide of Ganga in the Himalayas itself. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards this thing that environmental clearance is required before construction of dam(to which these people are calling as 'run of the river'), for that environment impact assessment (EIA) is made first. The basic error was made at that point because all these EIA required to be done for getting clearance of dam construction, have got been done by dam construction companies themselves. Thus we can understand that these environmental studies are necessarily incomplete and in the favour of these companies. But the Authority is still silent on this issue and playing with Ganga in its source Himalayas is continue more vigorously in the name of national river. (Paper report...)

Recently a big incident has been revealed wherein a Himachal Pradesh High Court has not only imposed a penalty of Rs. 100 crore on leading dam construction company J.P. Group but passed order to close down a project of this company because clearance was got by twisting the facts.

These power projects are being set up in upper Himalayan vallies on Mandakini and Alaknanda streams of Ganga. The work on these projects was started by showing false dream of development to innocent rural people there. But seeing its serious consequences such as cracks in houses due to impact of blasts, land sliding, drying of water resources common people are raising their voice against it. In Pindar river valley of Uttarakhand the people did not allow public hearing of dam project in the protest. In Mandakini valley the women alongwith men were put in jails for protesting against these dams and protecting their environment. The government of Uttarakhand has always safeguarded the interests of the company putting aside the concern of Ganga - Himalayas and culture of this country.

While CAG report has expressed its concern over the comprehensive environmental effects due to these dams, far reaching effects of fertile silt to be stayed in dams on the cultivable land of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal are being ignored. The specific quality of Ganga water is being diminished by stopping it in dams. This

thing is also being highlighted in the report of scientists. Keeping in view the WII Report and sensitive environment of Himalayas the expert members of the Authority have also raised the point for stopping the construction of these dams.

The largest proof of indifference towards Ganga was seen by the world when a 34 years old young saint Swami Nigamanand had sacrificed himself while struggling against illegal mining in Ganga at Haridwar. Hearing of this case went on months together in the High Court and ultimately after detailed study and discussion regarding damage to environment due to illegal mining the Hon'ble High Court itself passed an order to stop the illegal mining with immediate effect and to stop the use of crusher of the people involved in these activities. Later on the then government had also imposed ban on mining in Ganga in Kumbh Nagari but the government was late to take the step, Swami Nigamanand was no more till then.

Now, the new government of Uttarakhand is ready to dig out the dead bodies again. It wants not only to revive the mining in Ganga at Haridwar but also is trying to get restarted the construction of the dams which have already been cancelled.

Today the people of the country are asking us that thousands of the people had sacrificed their lives to get this country free, whether this Parliament would be ready to sacrifice its culture, its faith, its identity mother Ganga on economic interests of the government of Uttarakhand.

With these words I request that under construction and proposed tunnel and barrage based hydro projects at Ganga in Himalayas region should be stopped immediately. There are so many options for electricity but no other option exists in this world for the heritage like Ganga-Himalayas. In view of this point keeping natural character of Ganga and Himalayas and its culture intact a development policy should be decided therefor.

*PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Pataliputra): A great history is connected with the Ganga. Our Hon'ble Members are worried that the Ganga is being polluted. It is really a matter of concern. Ganga passes through my parliamentary constituency Patliputra, Patna and falls in the Ganga sagar.

Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Shri Rewati Raman Singh ji has brought a motion under Rule 193 for protecting river Ganga from pollution and for checking the ruthless

*Speech was laid on the Table

exploitation of Himalayas. On this subject many Hon'ble Members of different parties viz SHri Satpal Maharaj, Shri Yogi Aditya Nath, Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Lalu Prasad, Dr. Ratna De and many other members have shown their concerns and placed their views in detail.

The distance from Gangotri to Ganga Sagar is about 2500 kilometer. Many small tributaries originate from it and amalgamate at Devprayag.

During debate discussion was also made on Tehri Dam, Upper Ganga Canal, Middle Ganga Canal and Lower Ganga Canal. In addition to it, Haridwar barrage, Bijnore Barrage and other small dams were also discussed. What is the condition of water was extensively discussed. I don't want to repeat it.

The Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Rewati Raman Singhji, who himself was ex-minister of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh has discussed these issues in detail and has shown regret in the House for the mistakes committed by him earlier.

Ganga Plan Phase I was started in 1985. It is unfortunate that in the last 27 years even after spending Rupees 1314 crores the water of Ganga is still unclean. Even after the efforts of the government the pollution in the big rivers is not decreasing and the purity which was in the water of Ganga earlier it has gone worst to that. The Ganga used to flow with the purity some time back but now it has turned into a dirty drain. The volume of water in Ganga is negligible and the rivers had gone dry.

I am to say on this subject that it is not possible to nationalise the water because water is a state subject.

The Ganga has to be set free from pollution. To my mind the problem can be tackled with mutual cooperation of states. It should be brought in concurrent list.

So, my suggestion to resolve this, we people in the House should take initiative. I would urge that an All Party Group be constituted who will resolve the problems through talks with the states and the on going work should not be stopped.

[English]

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): The river Ganga is not merely a river and the Himalaya are not mountain but they are linked with our

* Speech was laid on the Table

great civilization and culture. The Ganga has been declared as a National River and the Ganga is getting polluted and the Himalayas are being subjected to ruthless exploitation. This is really a cause of concern. The valleys of the Himalaya are rich in water, forests and natural resources but the State Governments are hell bent upon destroying these resources mainly producing power of generating power.

The total generation of power from all the dams in respect of the State is more. Madam Speaker, I would like to say that when the energy requirement of the country grew, it was thought later that there are also other sources like coal and other renewable energies.

Along with Ganga its tributaries like Yamuna, Krishna, Godavari, Cauveri, Tungabhadra are also in a bad condition. These are very important rivers across the country. They are linked with one another.

All rivers are having rich minerals and gas basins and valuable things. We protect our resources. We protect our rivers from pollution, encroachments of the river beds from illegal lifting of sand mines. Not only that. It will protect our needs mainly for usage of drinking water, agriculture and other needs.

We are containing the global warming. This is high time to protect our rivers, mainly Ganga river from industrial waste, pollutants, discharges and release of municipal wastes, plastic wastes. We should strictly control all this. Ganga is not a river. It is the life of the nation. Lakhs and lakhs of people go there and take holy bath. In Hindus, taking a holy bath at Ganga river is considered as "washing of one's sins". The river water of Ganga is like nectar and is never spoiled even if it is kept for months together. It is a flowing river. But what is happening today?

The water of river Ganga is dirty and not fit for drinking and irrigation purposes. As such desilting work has not taken place for years, floods are recurring year after year damaging not only property and crops but also heavy loss to human lives.

An Action Plan for development of Ganga was set up under the Chairmanship of the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for whom this is a pet project.

An objection has been made about building of dams to check water on Ganges. Dams are built to store water for irrigation purposes and also to generate electricity. These are infrastructural requirements which are required for development of the country. There has to be a balance

on environment and development. I think the Government is doing its best to maintain both aspects.

Like Ganga, we have Krishna and Godavari rivers in Andhra Pradesh. Both are inter-estate rivers. Though they are not as large as Ganga, yet they are part and parcel of life of not only Andhra Pradesh but also Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

Lakhs of acres of crops are irrigated by these rivers. Many large and small dams have been built on these rivers. Many hydro power projects have been undertaken. These rivers quench thirst of crores of population.

But these rivers are also need to be developed. They are required be cleaned, desilted and dredging works should be undertaken so that those rivers can become clean and help in irrigation of more crops.

I, therefore, demand that an Action Plan to clean and develop Krishna and Godavari Rivers should be prepared. Adequate allocation of funds should be made for this purpose.

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh should be the Chairman and the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Odisha should be the Co-Chairmen. A representative of the Ministry of Environment of Forests should also be appointed.

[Translation]

*SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur): To save the river Ganga from pollution I have to say that river Ganga is the centre of faith of crores of people of this country but at present it is heavily polluted. Earlier, diseases were cured with a dip in river Ganga but now its bath is making the people patient. To save the river Ganga from pollution it is necessary that the effluents mixed with contaminated water from the factories falling in river Ganga should be immediately stopped and the capacities of the sewage Treatment Plants be increased to treat the sewage and contaminated water before falling in the Ganga.

By removing the barrages on river Ganga and by way of treating the dirty drain water and sewages and increasing the capacities of the Treatment Plants the purity of Ganga continuous flow can be maintained.

[English]

*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): I am happy to

*Speech was not laid on the Table

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

have got an opportunity to place before this august House my views pertaining to the steps to be taken to save the River Ganga from pollution and the House now has taken up a discussion on that under Rule 193.

The huge perennial water system called River Ganga travels through six States of India covering a distance of 2,500 kms. before it could meet the Bay of Bengal, its confluence point from the point of Himalayan heights at a height of 4,000 ft. and more.

Ganges gets polluted both by human beings and through the man-made industrial effluents and other artificial things. Both the Governments at the Centre and States are all concerned and are now contemplating steps to overcome this problem as it is impending on them to see that River Ganges that is considered to be one of the ancient sacred rivers of India. There are no two opinions that this has to be taken up urgently, on a war footing to save this river for all years to come.

As a first step, people must be educated to see that they do not pollute the rivers and river banks in the name of religious ceremonies. Allowing the industrial effluents to flow into this river system must be completely stopped forthwith. Not only River Ganges, but all the rivers of the country from Kashmir and Kanyakumari, that are national assets, must be protected and conserved from being polluted any further. Sewerage and semi-solid wastes from almost all the towns by the side of River Ganga flow into this river and that needs to be curtailed and banned once and for all. Only when river waters flow smoothly on the surface of its course, it can help augment the ground water potential. We are all dependent on ground water resources for drinking water purposes. Hence it is imperative that rivers must remain clean and must be cleaned on a war footing if they are polluted.

A national awakening will help us to conserve our river water systems and hence we must nationalize all the rivers as they form the basis of human life. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): I want to place some suggestions and points on the motion moved by Hon'ble Shri Rewati Raman Singh Under Rule 193 on the Ganga and conservation of environment of Himalayas.

Ganga is not a river but it is our mother. It is above the caste, creed and religion. It unites the Humanity in Unity. It is the symbol of our faiths. It has been declared

as National River. It is our cultural heritage. Today its continuity of flow is being affected. It is being polluted.

Our relation with the Ganga start with the birth and remain till death. It is not the pure river of our country but the life stream. It flows in six states covering 2525 kilometer and is connected with 40% of the people. It provides fertile soil for agriculture and drinking water. It has been stated in the Vedas, seeing Ganga is a source of salvation.

Goswami Tulsidas, using a folk phrase had said, Your husband may remain alive till there is water in the river Ganga and Yamuna.

The Ganga had gone polluted. It flowing through 29 cities. The dirty water of factories is being released in the Ganga. We are spending crores of rupees through Ganga Action Plan for cleaning the river but it is turning a white elephant. So far pollution is concerned the situation is pitiable. The continuity in flow of the river is being hampered. These are being diverted through tunnels.

Many Dams had been constructed after the place of its origin. Dams are being constructed in the eco zones.

Viz 1. Karmoli Dam 2. JadGanga Dam 3. Jalan harigarh Dam and besides these the Tehri Dam and Maneri Mali Dam. Where do we want to take the cultural Heritage of the country of the mother Ganga.

Madam in your one composition you have said:

“ Bahut udas Bahti Hai,

Ganga Shabd Bemani,

Aarti me Sur Nahi Shor Hai,

Patiti Pawani Ko Ghere Malinta Ghor Hai,

Samete Kalush Hamara Tumhara

Bahut Udas Baheti Hai Ganga”

Today the symbol of our faith the Ganga is not only dirty but is on the verge of extinction. Our culture will vanish. Demonstrations and agitations are going for the purity and continuity of flow of the Ganga. My constituency Bhadohi is in between the city of pilgrimage Kashi and Tirthraj Praya. My village is on the bank of the Ganga. We are well acquainted with the purity, continuity of flow and the pollution and the public opinion on the river. I have seen the river Ganga 40 years ago and seeing the bad condition of the river today. Our society, country is terrified with the horrible events to come. The construction of Dams

for the Himalayas and the deforestation for the country is inviting for a dreadful time.

I demand that the continuity of flowing of river Ganga which is the symbol of our faith and for its protection from pollution in order to save the dignity and honour of the country the responsibilities should not be left on states and make it free from Dams. Put this subject in the concurrent list in order to intervene in the matter. Feel the pain of agitations being held in Varanasi and other parts of the country. Take concrete steps for the safety and security of the Ganga and Himalayas Do not end the matter only by making a statement in the Parliament. If the government do not take an action demonstrations will be held in the country because the Ganga is our mother and its safety is not our religion but also a duty.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Madam Speaker, I thank you very much. I have heard with very great interest and with very great seriousness the interventions of all the hon. Members. In fact, the topic of the discussion, the threat posed to the existence of the River Ganga and the Himalayas due to their ruthless exploitation, was discussed for over four hours in the last Session with the same mover of the Resolution and almost the same speakers. However, it is a measure of the importance of the discussion that you yourself, Madam, have not only allowed the discussion but you yourself have been gracious enough to sit through the entire discussion, both when it began and also as it is continuing today.

Madam, before I go into the issues raised by the hon. Members - both the emotive issues as well as the very specific and important issues that have been raised in all the speeches of the hon. Members - I would like to say with great respect that the poem that you yourself have written, which was read out in this House, for me, that alone would have been enough to be an essence of all the speeches that were made in this House. That alone would have been the essence which encapsulates the emotion, the feeling, the concern, the involvement and the way the holy River Ganga is intertwined into the very tapestry of our lives, of our faith, of our spirituality, of our thinking and the every essence of our nationhood as a national river. So, I would express my deep gratitude to you, Madam, for allowing us this opportunity for the hon.

Members to express their views and for me also to express to the House, through you, and to the country what the Government is doing, how seriously we take the holy River Ganga, what are the steps that the Government is taking to protect the holy river from ruthless exploitation and how deeply committed this Government is to do whatever we can.

Madam, I would like to once again thank you for the wonderful words that you have written in your poem; for the importance that you have given to this discussion; and for being here today so that we are able to convey to you and through you to the entire House and the country as to how important this entire issue is.

Madam, as I said the river Ganga is woven into the fabric of our lives. As many hon. Members have pointed out, the river originates at the Gangotri; everybody has pointed out that it runs through 2,525 kms; 11 States; 14 rivers flow into the river Ganga; there are 434 million people in the Ganga river basin in the 11 States who depend—for their lives and livelihood apart from the emotional aspect—upon the holy river and upon what comes out of the holy river and for emotional sustenance. The river means something extremely important to the entire country. So, my point really is that the holy river Ganga is not something that is the monopoly of any one person; any one State; and any one region, but it is a river, which belongs to the country. It is inter-twined with the faith, tapestry, nationhood, patriotism, the emotions, and the feeling of every Indian.

I come from Tamil Nadu, and I grew up hearing stories about the holy river Ganga. So many hon. Members narrated so many beautiful stories. But the stories that I have heard of how in the vedic version, Lord Indra, the Lord of Svarga slays the celestial serpent, *Vritra*, releasing the celestial liquid, the soma or the nectar of the Gods, which then plunges to the earth and waters it with sustenance. This is the holy river Ganga.

In the Vaishnava version, which my Grandmother taught to me, Lord Indra is replaced by Lord Vishnu and the heavenly waters are now a river called Vishnupadi — from the foot of Lord Vishnu. This is the beautiful story that I heard and which I remember till today. In his Vamana avatar, when he takes three steps to span the earth, the heaven and the netherworld, with his third step, he stubs his toe on the vault of heaven; punches open a hole; and the holy river Ganga flows through that hole and comes down through the Milky Way; arrives on the Moon; arrives atop Mount Meru into the shape of a beautiful lotus flower

created by Brahma; and through the petals of that lotus flower flows down to the continent as the Alaknanda and as Bhagirathi.

In the Puranas, there is the beautiful story of Lord Shiva of how after incurring the wrath of Sage Kapila, King Bhagiratha—many Members have referred to it—prayed that the holy river should come down to cleanse and to find the 60,000 sons of King Sagar who had been condemned for ever to remain in *patala* or the netherworld and when Gangaji decided to come down, she decided to come down with all her might and wash away the entire earth. Then when they prayed again that she should not wash away the entire earth, Lord Shiva said that he would take her on his head and then let her down to earth after her anger is over. Therefore, she is also known as Triloka-patha-gamini as she flows in heaven, earth and netherworld.

I have visited the holy river for *shraddha* ceremonies because this is the only river, which is a *tirtha* or the crossing point of all beings, and all the hymns devoted to the Ganga show that this is the reason why in all rituals there is no other river, which flows in the heavens, on earth, and in the netherworld.

Madam, I straightaway want to go to the subject, but I want to add one final line. All my friends here, hon. Members, have quoted various stories about the Ganga. But I would like to read from the *Skanda Purana*. I am reading in English; the original is in a beautiful language.

“One should not be amazed... that this *Ganges* is really Power, for is she not the Supreme Shakti of the Eternal Shiva, taken in the form of water?”

This *Ganges*, filled with the sweet wine of compassion, was sent out for the salvation of the world by Shiva, the Lord of the Lords.

Good people should not think this Triple-Pathed River to be like the thousand other earthly rivers, filled with water.”

Therefore, Madam, it is said:

“The *Ganges* is the distilled lifeblood of the Hindu tradition, of its divinities, holy books, and enlightenment.”

It is for this reason, Madam, that the worship of *Ganga* does not require *avahana* or *visarjana*, invocation or dismissal.

It is also a holy river, Madam, for all the people in the country of whatever religion, and a source as a mother.

Madam, the emotive importance of the holy river cannot be underestimated nor does the Government underestimate it. It means all things to all people.

The first point I wish to place before this hon. House, through you, is please do not make it an issue that spans narrow concerns. It is an issue that concerns all of us. It is an issue which is extremely important for the Government. We are committed to ensuring the *aviral dhara*, the nirmal dhara, the purity and the flow of the holy river *Ganga*. Never will we allow the holy river *Ganga* to dry up or to get totally polluted by our actions. This Government is committed to seeing, Madam, that not only...*(Interruptions)* hon. Member, you can speak, if you like. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the Minister.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: We are totally committed to this project. Hon. Members have raised many points. I want to say with great respect, Madam, without meaning any disrespect, that if we need to debate this topic - I think, hon. Member Shri Anant Geete Ji was absolutely right - this is not a subject which relates to one Ministry alone, however, I respond because this is the Ministry that is in-charge of the National Ganga River Basin Authority. There can be no doubt that this is an issue that concerns not only other Ministries, which is Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Power, to whom I will convey whatever discussions are going on here, but concerns all the States; it concerns every single one of us sitting over here; it concerns important choices that we have to make; in a sense, it encapsulates the debate, the eternal conundrum between development and preservation of the environment and the holy river *Ganga*.

As the Minister for Environment, as a person, as a human being, as a citizen of this country, I will always cast my vote to save the river rather than to go ahead with destroying because there are many paths to development, but there is only one river *Ganga*. We cannot be irresponsible. Madam, this earth does not belong to us. We do not inherit this earth from our ancestors, but merely borrow it from them. We need to pass this earth on to our children so that it is given to them if not in the same pure form that we received it, at least, as a trust that we preserve what was given to us by our ancestors.

However, Madam, we need to look at the facts. There are four issues, as far as environment is concerned. The most important issue, undoubtedly, is the issue of

dams; the issue of the ecological flow, and whether the hydroelectric projects on the river Ganga are preventing the flow of the river because if there is no dilution, what we call 'dilution', if the river does not flow, then there can be no question that the pollution will not decrease. The pollution will definitely increase because there is no dilution of the water and also the water flow gets diverted at various points and then we have also the exploitation of the Himalayas, which is an entirely different issue and I will come to that later.

Madam, therefore, we need to be very clear about the facts and it is my duty to share the facts with the House. Madam, Members mentioned various figures. There are 400 dams, 500 dams and 384 dams. I really do not know where they got these figures. I have the details here. We have only a total of 70 dams. 70 dams means that they are actually working. Only 17 dams are actually commissioned and generating power. Under construction, there are 14 dams. The projects which are in the pipeline are 39 dams. The total number is 70 dams. Madam, it is very important. I am not making this a political issue. I am not trying to score points. I am very anxious to listen. I did not interrupt even when personal remarks were made because I was very anxious to understand the sentiments of the House. But it is very important to look at the facts. In this august House, if we are going to get around 400 dams or there are 500 dams, it is just not correct. So, the correct situation is that there are 17 dams which are actually generating power and out of those, only 3, the Maneri Bhali - II is generating 304 Megawatts, Koteshwar is generating 400 Megawatts and Tehri -I is generating 1000 Megawatts. All the rest, Madam, are generating 4.8 Megawatts, 24 Megawatts, 3 Megawatts, 1 Megawatt and even the dams which are under construction, only Tehri stage-II is 1000 Megawatts. All the others are generating 4 or 5 except for one or two which are generating 520 or 600 Megawatts. And all dams except Koteshwar and Tehri are run off the river.

Hon. Member Shri Geete once again referred to what is run off the water. The water comes back to the river. Madam, the fact is that the tunnels are blown and the water is pushed through the tunnels. That is wrong. I do understand that is a different issue. As far as the holy river Ganga is concerned, the water comes back. So, it is the run off the river. It is not as if water is taken away from the river. The water comes back and it continues to flow in the river. However, it is a matter that needs to be determined very carefully whether we need to blast those tunnels. Those are the decisions that we have to take for the

country as a whole. All of us have to decide. No one person or no one government can decide. It is a people's decision. It is a people's movement. Do we want to do this or do we not want to do that? But the fact of the matter is that there are 70 dams. The mover of the resolution Shri Rewati Raman Singh said that he himself was in fact was Irrigation Minister of Uttar Pradesh when Tehri was first commissioned and he made a mistake that Smt. Maneka Gandhai was Environment Minister and she did not want to give the permission but he persuaded her. There were many protests at that time. There were many protests at that time against the Tehri dam. All of Us remember Shri Sundarlal Bahuguna and the protests had happened at that time because it was an earthquake prone zone. But Shri Rewati Raman Singh said that he regrets it and he wishes to do penance or atonement for what he did. The reason that I mentioned this Madam is not to score a political point. What I am saying is a Government of a day takes decisions, you take it in the best interests of the people of this country hoping that this will be to the larger public good. Later, if you find you made a mistake, we all need to sit down together and decide how to solve that mistake.

So, about hydro power projects, I wish to tell the House that this is the status, these are the projects and there is no doubt that there are certain problems with these projects including the problem of relief and rehabilitation. Most of the projects are run off the river. The Government has taken the extreme step. The Government has taken the extreme step of closing down three projects. One is an NTPC project. Three hydro electric projects were closed down by the Government as hon. Member Anu Tandon had mentioned at a cost of over a thousand crore rupees because the Government believed that it is important to maintain the flow of the river, that it is important to make sure that the flow of the river is not impacted. I heard all the Members speak. I have not heard about all the suggestions. Do they want all these dams? First of all, as I said, it is not 400 dams. It is actually only 70 dams. Do they want us to not proceed? These are decisions which all of us have to take.

We had a meeting of the National River Ganga Basin Authority. I have here what the Chief Ministers over there have said. I do not wish to waste the time of the House. I wish to go on to the next point. All the Chief Ministers of the Ganga Basin Authority, not one of them said it. I can read it in short. I have it here. Not one of them said that we should close down the dams. It was held on the 17th of April when the Prime Minister had the meeting

of the National River Ganga Basin Authority. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh specifically mentioned that it may not be feasible to maintain 200 cumecs of flow from Narora to Allahabad as proposed, for the flow of the River. It is because during the non-monsoon period, the discharge in the River is only 35 to 65 cumecs. He also mentioned that the hon. High Court of Allahabad which considered the matter, ordered fifty per cent discharge in the River from available flows because they are taking it for irrigation. It is another issue that I am going to bring before you. The Chief Minister of Uttarakhand mentioned very seriously about the sentiments of the State Assembly. Shri Mahatab also mentioned and many Members had also mentioned about it. I too believe that. We have notified a 135 kilometres as an 'eco-sensitive zone' from Gomukh to Uttarkashi. As the Environment Minister, I believe that it should be implemented immediately. I believe that the Ganga should not only be declared as a National River, which the hon. Prime Minister has done, but the entire stretch of the River should be governed by an Act. We have the National Commission for Women. We have a National Commission for Atrocities Against SCs and STs. We should have a Commission which is for atrocities against the Ganga. I do not think that any one part of the River should be left alone. I believe that the entire stretch of the River should be declared as an 'eco-sensitive zone' so that there is no effluent, there is no discharge.

I actually did not take it seriously. What did Shri Sharad Yadav say? He said

[Translation]

Shri Jai Ram Ramesh was a man of bit movement. The poor lady is not a fault. Even it a strong man replaces her nothing going to happen, I do not know if Shri Sharad Yadav has a pathological hatred. But, Shri Laluji, I am very grateful to you for your support. It is not about rescue. Madam Speaker, you were also kind enough. I am making a different point. I know he has a pathological hatred for all women.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Natrajan Ji has found something what I have said, I want to say only this. I have told to Geete ji and other members that this matter is not alone of the Ministry of Environment. Water is a state subject. Till we do not include it in concurrent list this House will not get power in hand. Then you told all these things from Prayer of Ganga and all other worldly things the main issue is that of water of Ganga the question

of its environment. So I am only to request that I praised Jai Ram Ramesh ji. I, perhaps made a slip, I was having no line, somebody obstructed me, due to which I could not complete my talk. Jayanti ji you were with Mupnar ji, I have no such thing about any women in my mind. I am in favour of 80% women but not with a guilty woman. I only want to say that I have no doubt over your competency I am only to urge that you have been burdened forcibly. People are saying forcefully so much to you. Whatever you said, it is true. Now the conditions and the circumstances all these facts are there. One Dam, Shri Rewati Raman Singh ji also constructed. Now it is built will it be demolished. It is in the hands of State Government. The entire country struggled over it.

18.00 hrs.

It is not the question of Ganga alone. The entire country has disputes over rivers. The country will crumble because the Government of India has very few powers in its hand, and the State Governments have much power. So you include it in the Concurrent List, only then this matter can get solution.

I want to say one thing more. If my words have pinched you, I want to say that it was not my intention to give you pain. I thought it has hurt you and Lalu ji also told you like this. This made me feel perhaps I have said wrong to you. If my words have hurt you I only want to say this much it was not my intention.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock now. If the House agrees, I extend the time of the House till this discussion and Zero Hour are over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If it is not included in the concurrent list, what will be the jurisdiction, so, what is the difficulty in putting it in the concurrent list? Bansal ji You may please reply.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Thank you, Sharad Yadavji, I was not taking it personally at all. I only mentioned it because you said "a strong man". But the issue is not really what you said. It is not something that any person can do. It is not a question of a person. It is something that needs the effort of the entire nation, and I am going to tell you the reason why.

There are four main issues that the hon. Members have to know. We have talked about dams. There is a large amount of water, the percentage of which I am not exactly sure but definitely over 70 per cent of the water, of the Ganga which is taken away by the Ganga canals for agriculture. So, the flow of the river is also disturbed because the water is diverted through canals for agriculture. This is also a decision that the nation has to take.

In the Ministry of Environment the issue that I have to address is whether the flow of water to agriculture, whether power or hydroelectric power projects need to be implemented or dispensed with completely. These are decisions which the nation has to take.

Pollution is something that is directly the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, and we owe it to the nation to explain as to what steps this Government has taken to address the question of pollution. One more important issue about which one or two Members have mentioned is the question of sand mining as a result of which also the flow of the river has been diverted.

As far as the issue of pollution is concerned, pollution load of the Ganga, what we call the anthropogenic pressure, has been increasing over the years. I want to say one sentence before going into the details that I have. Hon. Members must realize, I do appreciate the sentiments, things are bad. Things are not good, things are still bad. But had these steps not been taken, what would have been the case? Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister gave to the nation the Ganga Action Plan-I in 1985 as a result of which a great deal was done. If that was not done, the result would have been much worse. I am going to read the details.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): It would have been a disaster.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: It would have been much much worse. Therefore, while things are bad, I do not think it is correct for us to say that it was a failure.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): It is a complete failure.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: You have said whatever you wanted to say. Permit me to speak.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : You, please let him speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I want to bring to the notice of the hon. House that had these steps not been taken, it would have been a much worse situation. Madam, in the entire Ganga basin, approximately 12,410 MLD of sewage is generated, for which the available treatment capacity is only 5,070 MLD. In the main stem of the river Ganga, 2,900 million litres of sewage is discharged everyday from Class I and II towns, and only 1,100 MLD is treated because of the limited infrastructure. Eighty per cent is due to domestic sewage. Hon. Members should know that untreated domestic effluent, fecal called coliform that he spoke about, is the cause for 80 per cent of the pollution. And industrial effluent is actually volume-wise only 20 per cent. But due to the toxic and non-biodegradable nature of the industrial pollution, this assumes a much greater significance. The major contributors are tanneries, distilleries, paper mills and sugar mills; and the stretch from Kannauj to Varanasi is critically polluted. Therefore, we need to have a long-term plan, adequate resources and we need to take corrective steps to take care of the technical shortcomings.

I have already spoken about the ecological flows. Hon. Members mentioned about the consortium of seven IITs. I want to correct a misconception in this House. IITs were given the project of studying how the ecological flows can be maintained in relation to hydro-electric projects. The second important thing that this UPA Government has done is to adopt a cumulative impact assessment approach. A cumulative impact assessment study had also been given to the IITs and to the Wildlife Institute. We have received seven reports; and we have to receive still several more reports. We are in the process of synthesizing those reports. Because of this approach of a holistic river basin, we will study the cumulative impact assessment of all projects of wastes, as a river basin, instead of taking it as a town; and that, we believe, will create much better results.

Hon. Members said that the IITs are actually consultants of dams. That is not true. There is no conflict of interests. The IITs and the consortium of IITs do studies in hydrology for dam construction. But that does not mean that there is a conflict of interest. They are technical experts in the matter. They are contributing to the study of telling us whether these dams will have an impact upon the flow; and as a matter of fact, from whatever interim reports we have got, they have recommended that there should be a minimum of 20-30 per cent, depending on whether it is

monsoon or not, at all times, which means that whatever hydroelectric projects are there, will have to make sure that those flows are there in the river. So, those recommendations are being made, both as a result of the cumulative impact assessment, as well as with a view to maintaining the ecological flow.

Shri Mahtab and others mentioned about the World Bank project. It was signed in June 2011 between the World Bank and the Government of India; it is a project that will be implemented in eight years, with an outlay of Rs.7,000 crore -Centre's share is Rs.5,100 crore and the States' share is Rs.1,900 crore on a 70:30 pattern. The projects that have been sanctioned so far are nearly Rs.2,600 crore under the NGRE, in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar and West Bengal. These include development of sewer network, sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts and other such infrastructure.

The States are encouraged. I have the details; if Members wish, I can give the details. Somebody mentioned that a very small, limited fund is released by the Centre. So far, out of the amount of Rs.2,598 crore that has been sanctioned to various States, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, only an amount of Rs.492 crore has been released and the expenditure, till March, is Rs.318 crore. You may ask, 42 projects were started, why only two projects were completed.

I have the State-wise details and I will tell you that also. In the case of Uttarakhand, the total is Rs. 155.60 crore, the fund released by the Government of India is Rs.36.57 crore, the expenditure till March was only Rs. 16.11 crore. The number of projects not started is four, the number of projects started is 11, the number of projects completed is zero, and the total number of projects is 15. In Uttar Pradesh, the total amount allotted is Rs. 1341 crore, funds released by the Government of India is Rs.257.64 crore, the expenditure till March is Rs.193.64 crore, the number of projects not started is two, the number of projects started is five, and the total is seven. In the case of Bihar, the total amount allotted is Rs.441.86 crore, fund released was Rs.35.37 crore, the expenditure by the State Government was Rs. 17.60, the number of projects not started is zero, and the number of projects started is four. In the case of West Bengal, the amount allotted is Rs.659.41 crore, an amount of Rs.166.48 crore was given to the State, an amount of Rs.90.92 crore was spent by the State, three projects were not started, 21 projects started and two

projects were completed. So, the issue really is, Madam that money is with the Government. In fact, I have a problem because I cannot park the money, what is called is parking the money, in my office or in my Ministry. We need to spend the money. We can only spend the money if the State Governments actually implement the projects. I am not passing the blame. I need all your help to think of a way by which we can all do it, whether it is creating an Authority which monitors the spending and has the power to give the money and to establish the projects. Madam, we have a pathetic situation where we allot a vast amount of money and then the State Government - I do not mean any State Government, it is not a political issue — any State Government, the urban local body is not spending that money. The Sewage Treatment Plant is set up, the Central Effluent Treatment Plant for the industry is set up but it does not work because the network of sewage from the residences is not connected to this. Unless the urban local bodies take that action, there is no use of my spending all this money to set up a Sewage Treatment Plant or a Central Effluent Plant. Therefore, the urban local bodies and the State Governments have to take the greatest interest in making sure that these Sewage Treatment Plants work otherwise the dream of zero effluent discharge into the Ganga will never be able to be achieved by 2020. Unless all the States cooperate, this is not something that the Central Government can do. We do not own any land. It is something that the State Governments have to do.... (Interruptions) That is right. That is a problem.

Madam, hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi envisioned and implemented the Ganga Action Plan. Water quality in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Fecal Coliform has improved at most locations because of this. So, please do not lose heart. Tomorrow, whoever is in Government, do not lose heart. We are working hard. It is not as if nothing has happened. Let me read the details to you.

The standard BOD is less than 3 mg and DO should be more than 5 mg. Dissolved oxygen is good. In Kanpur the BOD, which is the bad thing, was 8.6 mg in 1986 and 3.8 mg in 2011. In Allahabad it was 15.5 mg in 1986, which was really bad, and today in 2011 it is 5.1 mg. In Varanasi in 1986 it was 10.6 mg and today it is 4.3 mg. In Patna it was 2.2 mg in 1986 and unfortunately, it is 2.5 mg today.

The Dissolved Oxygen improves. In Kanpur the DO was 6.7 mg in 1987 and 7.2 mg today. In Allahabad it was 6.6 mg in 1986 and 7.8 mg today. In Varanasi it was 5.9

mg in 1986 and 8.0 mg today. In Patna it was 8.1 mg. and today it has come down to 7.1 mg. That is bad. So, the issue really is,

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam you are replying very good but has centralised it to water. Its flow should be regular. The water is not flowing beyond Allahabad, Patna, Bihar. What steps you are going to take in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, I have just answered it and I have absolutely no issue in answering it again. Even in Farakka Barrage the flow of the river is coming down due to climate change and various other issues. The Farakka Agreement which hon. Member Lalu ji spoke about, where Bangladesh and India take 35,000 cubic feet divide for ten days between themselves is only 6,500 cubic feet today. Actually the quantity of water has come down. I have already spoken about the issue of the dams. The fact is that the run of the river comes back to the water. So, the Aviral Dhara is not really, it is partly... (Interruptions) had there been a storage dam, it would have been better. Definitely it is a problem.... (Interruptions) That is a problem we need to consider. That is something which the nation needs to consider. All of us need to get together and talk about this issue whether we need to close it at a loss to the nation and cut out the electricity or whether we should allow the river to flow. If you ask me, I would say that the river should flow. But this is not a decision for me to make.

I would like to make two or three issues more. Last time, you had permitted a discussion on this subject on the 17th of December, 2011. After the discussion that happened in this House on the 17th of December, 2011, a meeting of the Standing Committee of the NGRBA was conducted on the 8th of February, 2012 under the Chairmanship of the hon. Minister of Finance. But decisions had to be deferred because of elections into major Ganga basin States.

A draft report prepared by IIT, Roorkee on Accumulative Impact-Assessment was placed before the Committee. The Standing Committee also decided to continue with an arrangement of providing 17 per cent Central share towards the operation and maintenance cost of the infrastructure, created for a period of five years. The Standing Committee also approved a various

institutional arrangements to approve the projects on a fast track basis.

Subsequently, the Prime Minister chaired the third meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority on the 17th of April, 2012 in the presence of the Chief Ministers of Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and Minister in-charge of West Bengal. The meeting was of special significance because the delegation of the *Ganga Sewa Abhiyan* - the protestors that hon. Member spoke about - were invited to the meeting and their agenda was considered as a part of the official agenda of the meeting. However, the "delegation did not make any presentation and it was the expert Members, who actually spoke about the demands that were raised by the delegation of the *Ganga Sewa Abhiyan*."

The Prime Minister had expressed concerns about domestic and industrial pollution in the Ganga. He pointed out that the Pollution Control Boards, functioning under the State Governments should monitor the effluents being discharged by the industries. He asked the States to take action against the defaulters. I think that it is the most important thing. I think that the States and the Centre have to take action against the defaulters. I believe that one of the most important take away from this discussion which I will take is to consider very seriously how to monitor action being taken against defaulters, who discharge effluents into the Ganga. I think that it is the single most important problem that we face at this point of time.

I will assure the House that I will come back to the House with the system of monitoring the States as well as whatever exists on the river front to ensure that there is no effluent either domestic discharge or industrial effluent into the Ganga. It is because that is the most important step. I will assure that we will strain every nerve to see that this is done. We will not leave any stone unturned to see that this is done.

Madam, I have already spoken about the Report of the IIT, Roorkee. The specific administrative action which we have taken is that 716 grossly polluting industries which were discharging into the main stem of the river Ganga, namely, Ramganga and Kali East have been identified and a number of industries were also identified like Uttarakhand having 43; Uttar Pradesh, 637; Bihar, 13 and West Bengal, 23. The drains were identified. The inspection and monitoring of sewage treatment plants were done. The performance evaluation of three major common effluent treatment plants was undertaken; two were in UP and one was in West Bengal. These are designed to treat

tannery effluent. After inspection, directions have been issued under the Environment Protection Act to 16 industries and under the Water Act to 12 industries. It is because the Water Act is under the control of States. We have also issued letters for ensuring compliance, firstly for six industries. I do concede to the House that we need to improve the monitoring and I will certainly take urgent steps. We need to look at it and make sure that the total monitoring and compliance is taken care off in a very specific way. Madam, I have already spoken about what the hon. Chief Ministers have said that there needs to be a balance in these efforts. I spoke about Narora which you mentioned. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has spoken about it but I do not want to go into that issue because that is a matter between the State and the Ministry of Water Resources.

Basically, I just want to say two things and this is for the fourth time I am saying this. This is something where the Prime Minister has already announced that there should be a multi-disciplinary committee with representatives from the State to give a set of recommendations on minimum desirable e-flows based on scientific opinion. The States, the urban local bodies, the people living on the Ganga river front and every single citizen of this country have a very important role to play in maintaining the *nirmal dhara* and the *aviral dhara* of the whole river, Ganga.

As far as the Central Government is concerned, I want to tell this House, in conclusion, that it is a matter of pride for me — please permit me to say it - that my leader, hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, was the person who envisioned the Ganga Action Plan and we have implemented it. Hon. Shri Manmohan Singh with the guidance of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, is the person who declared the Ganga, as the national river and gave the nation, the National Ganga River Basin Authority. We will be second to none in making sure that no stone is left unturned to protect the river, Ganga, to ensure the flow of Ganga and to make sure that we hand over the Ganga to our children and future generations in posterity with the same purity with which it was given to us.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now let us start zero hour.

Shri Gajanan Dharmshfi Babar, you speak.

....(*interruptions*)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH(Allahabad): Madam Speaker, I want to say something.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is now over zero hour has started.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, let me ask question...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now what is the question? We have taken up zero hour. Mr. Babar you speak.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: The reply of the Minister is incorrect. She is misleading the House. In protest of it I walk out.

18.22 hrs.

[English]

Shri Remati Raman Singh and some other hon. Members left the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record except what shri Babar is saying.

...(interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): Madam Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the government through you on the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana launched by the Rural Development Ministry in the country. The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana in the entire country is based on the basis of 2001 census and on the basis of 2001 censusj or the State of Maharashtra and particularly my constituency is not getting benefits of this scheme. The Maharashtra state have not been provided any fund for the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana in the last five years as a result thereof the Maharashtra is deprived from the benefit of this Yojana. The government has done the census in 2011 and on that basis elections of Maharashtra Municipal Corporation, Jila Parishad and Panchayat Raj were conducted but the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana of the Central Government is still going on the basis of 2001 census.

I want to request the government through you that as the elections of local bodies in Maharashtra were conducted on the basis of 2011 census the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana may be implemented on the same basis so that the villages having population between 250

to 500 may be benefitted from this Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana.

18.23

(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak in zero hour. In 1960, the then Union and Welfare Minister Babu jaggivan Ram established the largest workers city (Sharnik Nagri) in Bhuli town of Dhanbad district of Jharkhand state. Wherein the Mining workers alongwith the businessmen and employees working in the Privafe Sector were allotted quarters on rent. But after the nationalization of collieries it is being maintained by Bharat Cooking Coal Limited. The BCCL has increased the rent so high that the middle class people are unable to pay it. But the BCCL is not going to accept it. Efforts are being made to Vacate the occupants living in these quarters since long.

But due to legal provisions it is not getting success. So I demand from the government that for non-BCCL, private quarter owners the rent may be paid or the quarter be given on lease. The government should take immediate action on it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey may be allowed to associate himself with the submissions made by Shri Pashupati Nath Singh.

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity and I would, through you, like to draw the attention of the House and to the hon. Minister for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in my constituency.

Thoothukudi district is popularly known as the Pearl city and also Port city. It is known for its developing industries. There are a lot of Central Government and State Government offices like the Port Trust, the Railways, Central Industrial Security Force, Airport Authority of India, Food Corporation of India etc. There are a lot of Central Government employees who are working in these organizations. They are facing a lot of problems for the admission of their child in schools.

There is no Kendriya Vidyalaya or Navodaya Vidyalaya in this district. I have been repeatedly requesting the Ministry of Human Resource Development to start a Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya in my district.

I would once again like to request the hon., Minister of Human Resource Development to start a Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya from the coming academic year itself.

Sir, I would like to make another request...
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Madam Speaker I may be permitted to speak here. I want to place a very important issue before you. In my parliamentary constituency Hoshangabad, in Narsingh Pur the serious corruption is being done in the procurement of wheats. In my parliamentary constituency the administration officer and the leaders of local government in nexus have done a great scam in transporting the wheats by diverting 200 trucks. About 20 trucks have been caught till 12th May. The local police is also aware of this fact. I would like to thank through this House the newspaper Nev Duniya, Raj Express Bhopal, Magazine Bhopal, Express Bhopal, Bhaskar Bhopal, Pradesh Today Bhopal, for placing this matter forcefully before the Administration. It is my request whereas the central government pay Rs. 1800 per quintal to the state government for the purchase of varadana they have to pay Rs. 1285 to the farmers. They have to purchase wheat of about 550/- alongwith its transportation and security. The government is not in a position to supply varadana on time. On the other hand the continuing corruption in transportation the local farmers are being harassed. It is very wrong. On the one hand the farmers are being murdered. The farmers are being shoot by the police bullet and on the another side the scam in transportation is being done. I am to request through you that the central government may get the matter investigated at high level and if necessary get it done through CBI because yesterday, the chief minister himself has agreed that now the purchase of wheat of corruption should be stopped. [interruptions]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Mr. Chairman. I want to inform the Food and Supply Minister through you that the food grains supply is not reaching to our state Arunachal Pradesh for the last two months. I want to draw the attention of FCI towards it through you. The road transport at Anjao, Annini, Tutingoli and Vijayanagar like places are cut off. A serious problem arisen in our state The FCI being the distributing agency of Assam Region the food supply had not reached to our places.

Sir, I would like to request the Minister through you that there should be separate distributing system for Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur or Mizoram, because our distributing states are Punjab and Haryana only. Assam cannot be our distributing agency or state.

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Sir, Rameswaram is one of the holiest places of Indians in the Ramanathapuram region of Tamil Nadu and it is also a crucial aspect of the holy 'Char Dham' pilgrimage. They are Badrinath, Dwarka, Jagannath Puri and Rameswaram. Rameswaram is also known as the Varanasi of South.

When I speak about Rameswaram, I should also mention about Pamban Bridge which is a very important historical tourist place. Now the condition of Pamban Road Bridge is worse. It should be renovated immediately. Thousands of Hindu pilgrims on pilgrimage to the holy Hindu shrine of Rameswaram cross the bridge everyday.

Pilgrims, tourists and travelers who travel by road get down near the Pamban bridge and see the Bridge and then proceed. Likewise, whoever travels by train also gets down at Pamban Railway Station and travel by road for a few kilometres and sees the Pamban Bridge and then returns to the Pamban Railway Station and then they proceed. Hence the Pamban Railway Station is busy and functioning well.

In this situation, the Indian Railways is planning to close down the historically famous Pamban Railway Station once for all. On hearing this, the pilgrims, travelers and the local public are very much worried.

So, I urge the Government to take a decision to abandon the plan of closing down the Pamban Railway Station immediately.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Sir, my parliamentary constituency, Pollachi is one of the leading commercial

centres in the State of Tamil Nadu with huge population. Many Central Government establishments exist in Pollachi. However, there is no Central School in my entire parliamentary constituency. Therefore, the Government employees are finding it very difficult to maintain the continuity of education of their wards.

Another big commercial centre of Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore, is very close to my parliamentary constituency and it is only 40 kilometres away from Pollachi. In Coimbatore too, many Central Government establishments exist and the people working there also are settled in Pollachi. Government employees give preference to admit their children in Central School because their job is transferable. However, Pollachi is deprived of having a Central School. Whereas Central Schools exist in almost all the places.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to direct the Central School Organisation to establish a Central School in Pollachi urgently.

[Translation]

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINGHA (Patna Sahib): Sir, today I want to raise that discussion, which I want to tell before the entire House, which is being discussed for the years, but perhaps we have not got its result which was to come. I am not talking only about the government but I am talking of the governments. Just few days before the 60 years of Parliamentary Democracy was celebrated. After so many years of independence we were just celebrating the ceremony of independence our M.P. Shri Vishnu Pal Rai ji of Andaman and Nicobar, referred the excesses of a Joint Secretary or any other officer. He told that he was pushed and perhaps its enquiry is going on. He was pushed, abused, insulted means the entire Parliament was insulted. We all are brother of the very Parliamentarian, even he is from other party. Today I associated myself with this incident and the cooperation want and blessing of the whole House. Sir, I want to draw attention of all through you, that even after so many years the high headedness of officials or the brutality of the police officials, their misbehaviour, abusive language, third degree method is still going on. We have 'recently seen some photographs of the children, photographs or atrocities of police seen that some children are tied with chain. Seldom we see the picture of head over heels by the tree, seldom picture of committing suicide, some are badly harassed. After all how it will come to an end? This matter is not of congress, RJD, BJD or Tamil Nadu or Bihar. It is a matter of entire country, entire House, it is the issue

of families of all us. When the issue is raised here, cooperation of the whole House is received, blessings are received, but after enquiring what happen to it is not known. What has been done so far perhaps many of us do not know.

I want to say that the incident of 18.10.2005 might have seen by the whole House and the entire country. Because of name is prohibited here so I will say the then S.P of Bihar had been shown brutally beating our Union Minister Jai Prakash Yadav's brother who was an advocate there. It is on record So I can name him-thereafter the advocate Ashok Kumar, there was so badly beaten which was witnessed by the whole country on TV many times. Many similar cases are there. The cases are there in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, every where after it till this day I have not heard about any investigation or reaction thereon. I am not mentioning one incident but talking of incidents. After all what are the reasons Today there are many police station, what not we are doing for the police and what not thinking about them? All the police men are not like this. Our police is very good. Due to the police of the country we took sound sleep. It is due to the police that we celebrate Holi, Diwali and Id in a befitting manner. But there are black sheeps in the forces. They are in every forces. What is their treatment? I want to suggest that first of all these things should not take place, then it is alright. But if it happens then from the society side in their interrogation room. Police station, there should be a Mohalla Committee or a Committee of intellectuals of Professionals, who may visit that place without notice and could see whether the brutality is being done or not excesses are being committed or not.

Secondly, if my suggestion has any impact I want to suggest that today postmortem is videographed, operations are videographed, in Parliament what we talk is captured in the close circuit cameras. Then the Police Station or the CBI or any other agency,, its every enquiry should be videographed so that we can make out sift truth from falsehood and what are the procedure of their excessiveness and how to curb their excessive activities. It is very necessary. The matter has gone further. These people suppress the issue by way of falsehood, use of sources and influences and the enquiry is delayed too much. Second thing which I said that today for the cases of corruption and other cases everyone is talking of special courts. Today Amir Khan has come out with a very useful programme 'Satyamev Jayate' for the country. He too say that there should be special court for female feticides. I

would like to appeal on behalf of you. All the interrogations that are carried out outside the Police station's, the so called encounters and the interrogations taken inside the police stations should have the record and videography. Second thing I want to say that there should be a special court to deal with the excesses of the Police, their brutality, misbehavior, atrocities, misconduct, cruelty. When special courts are being set up for our crimes, special courts should also be for their crimes. Law is equal for all. If we take law in our hands police apprehend us. If the police is taking law in its hand. It is using force. Breaking heads of people there should be special court for them also and it should be taken care as early as possible. I want cooperation and support of the entire House on this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: S/Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando', Uday Pratap Singh, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Virendra Kumar are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Shatrughan Sinha.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir I would like to speak with regard to the need of the holiday trains from Delhi to concerned States. Thousands of Keralites are working in Delhi, Mumbai or in Chennai. Sir, in the holiday season, it is very difficult to go there. As far as the holidays are concerned, these are the happiest days.

Sir, a lot of teachers, students and workers, who are working in Delhi, are from Kerala. These days become the terrible days as they do not find trains to go back. It is true that three months back they have reserved the tickets, but they are in the queue and it is not an ordinary queue, but it is a very long queue.

So, I would request the Government and also the hon. Minister of Railways to introduce new trains, especially in the holiday season. I think, in earlier days there was a practice. So, I would request the hon. Minister to introduce trains from Delhi to Kerala; not only to Kerala but to other States also or increase the frequency of the Rajdhani Express or Sabarkanta Express or Duranto Express. So, the Government has to take this issue seriously because the holidays are nearing.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Sir, I would like to associate with the matter raised by the Shri P. Karunakaran.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are allowed to be associated with him.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir I am deeply . perturbed to say that extremist activities in the North-Eastern Region are on the rise recently. Recent disturbance is caused by way of smuggling, snatching of arms, kidnapping and murder. It is going on unabated in this region.

Sir, I would like to say here that there is illegal mining of coal mines in the parts of Arunachal Pradesh bordering Nagaland. There, some unscrupulous traders are smuggling coal and probably they also help the extremists to go there.

Sir, recently in parts of Assam and in parts of Arunachal Pradesh also, Maoist activities is going on. A lot of small boys are joining there. Why are they joining and what is the reason behind it? They are joining because they have got no other means. They get small amount of money and because of that they take to arms 'and kill somebody and indulge in smuggling. That is why I am requesting through you to the Government that the Government should take steps so that these boys may be given some sort of earning and also in those areas where extremist activities are growing, in those areas there are no roads and no bridges at all.

Sir, I would like to mention one point here that recently the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India, visited Arunachal Pradesh and he denied the existence of the extremism in those coal belt areas. This is unfortunate. So, this will ignite more of these activities.

So, I would request to the Government that they should accept it and they should try to do something so that extremist elements in those regions may not disturb the very fabric of the society.

SHRI P.K. BIJU: I would like to raise an important matter before the House. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) was passed in September, 2005 and it has a positive impact on the livelihood of rural poor. MNREGA is guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household. But some pertinent questions related with social security of the workers are still left answered. Those who were the registered members but cannot able to participate in the MNREGA activities either due to ill-health or old-age would be naturally ousted out of this social net. Apart from these, the workers may also fall into cycles of excessive seasonality of employment and suffer from absence of social security protection such as life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old-age protection and any

other benefit. The sector is also highly unorganized and there is no mechanism for the redressal of their grievances and protection against on-the-job accidents. These shortcomings will hamper the ethos and spirit of this employment guarantee programme and will end up with partial accomplishment of its goals. There should be specific welfare schemes to curb the weaknesses of the programme.

So, Sir, the Government should take necessary steps to form a welfare fund to take care of its members and their families in their misfortunes. I would also urge upon the Government to consider the MNREGA workers under the category of unorganized sector and include them within the ambit of the "Unorganized Sector Workers' -Social Security Act, 2008".

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, the issue I am raising today is very sad, serious and heart breaking. I come from Jahanabad Constituency of Bihar state. As you know that SATTU is a very nutritious and tasty food in Bihar, U.P. and in many other parts of the country. SATTU is a main food particularly of poor people and labourers. On 14th of this month in Jahanabad city headquarter, the labour class people who work as mason, ply cart, operate Turn . Turn or work on daily wages, took SATTU. It is not known what happened 10 people died on the spot within four hours and seven people are very much affected who are admit in Patna Medical college hospital.

The persons who have died, belong to Dalit, Mahadalit families and very Backward class, Backward Class and other castes. In the list of deceased, Sansad Das, Pappu Das, Tribhuvan Das, all the three are of Dhanadihari Village of Jahanabad. Vansi Ram, Chandharia Village, Jahanabad, Sadhu Saran Saw, Pinjore Village, Jahanabad, Krishna Rajak, Sikaria, Jahanabad, Krishna Yadav, Saidpur village, Jahanabad, Videshi Paswan, Uma Sharma Pitambarpur, etc. have died.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you please tell what do you want from the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Chairman, Sir, it is a very sad incident. If I do not raise it, the families of victims and dependents will not be satisfied. Therefore, I . make special request that I should be given few minutes to describe this

incident. I shall remain very grateful to you. Kiishna Yadav of Saidpur Village under Kako police station, Videshi Paswan of Khalispur village, Urna Sharma of Pitambarpur Village and Nathuni Saw of Kasai Village of Jahanabad-these ten persons have died. All of them were from poor families. All were of labour class.

Sir, through you, I want to thank the Bihar Government that immediately after receiving the information of the incident they gave two- two lakh rupees as compensation to every family. Through you, I want to draw the attention of Central Government and the House towards this issue. UPA-2 Government talks of poor people, labourers. Through you, I want to state to the Central Government that they are poor people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You demand what support you want from the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Chairman, Sir, I demand that the Central Government should give 5-5 lakh rupees as compenstion to the families of all deceased. We have today written a letter to hon'ble Prime Minister in which we have demanded compensation of 5 lakh rupees to every family of the deceased and Government job for the dependents and one-one lakh rupees to affected family.

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the most ancient river Narmada flows in my Constituency. Thirty five years ago, the then Government had constructed a barrage on this river at a place named Bargi. It is called Barg Barrage. The objective of this barrage told at that time was to give benefit to agriculture sector, people could get irrigation facilities and power is generated. But there was no planning for that, two canals were to be provided on both sides- left shore canal and right shore canal. Recently, on 13th I and our hon. Chief Minister and other public representatives had inspected right shore canal there. We were searching the canals which were said to be constructed over there. At many places, we found canals in the form of deep drains and at many places where canals should have been there, we saw fields there. It's right shore canal is a very important and ambitious project. The important work like linking alluvial land and water supply come under it. This canal links alluvial land from Narmada river to Ganga river. Madhya Pradesh Government has kept agricultural sector and particularly the irrigation on top in their priorities. By this project around three and a half lakh hectare agricultural

land will be irrigated. Most of the work of this project has been completed. But, even after all possible effort of the State Government, because of its limited resources, this economically big project is facing financial crisis. Thus, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has urged upon the Central Government to declare this important project as a national project. I have raised this matter under Rule 377 on 21st July, 2009 and the Central Government gave me its reply on 26.8.2009 that if the Government of Madhya Pradesh will send a proposal in this regard, the action will be taken. Madhya Pradesh Government sent the proposal on 3rd February, 2010 which is lying pending so far. If this project is declared the national project, it will be easy to take this project to its target.

This Bargi barrage project fulfill all requirements of inter- state project for inclusion under National Project and with regard to this project there is no dispute of water distribution in any area, but the Central Government has taken no action to declare it a national project till date.

Thus, I urge upon the Central Government that for the development of entire Mahakaushal and Vindhya region, take feary action to declare right shore canal of Bargi barrage as a national project.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, it has been reported recently in the print media that 33 drugs have been approved without human trials. Drugs are not supposed to be sold without clinical and human trials as it jeopardizes the life of the patient.

It seems that Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation has connived with the drug manufacturers at the cost of the general public. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has also recommended to the Health Ministry to initiate action against those involved in this sordid episode.

Under the circumstances, through you, Sir, I would like to strongly urge the hon. Minister to take stern action not only against those officials who approve these drugs but also stringent action against all those involved in this matter and drug manufacturers canceling the licenses of the drug manufacturers who for their own ulterior or private interests throwing all the ethics and rules to the wind.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government

to the fire break out in the jungles of Utrkhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Fire has broke out on mountains, jungles are burning, medicinal plants and roots are burning, animals are burning, Himalaya is burning and wealth of jungle is burning. It is only a beginning of summer season and we have started receicing information of fire incidents in Gadholia, Pauri, Dharamgarh, Dechauri, Belgarh of Pokhal range of Uttaranchal, Gulzarpur, Devprayag, Almora, Lancedown, Rudraparyag, Mussoori of Ram Nagar Range and forest of Kangra Valley of Himachal Pradesh.

On the one hand, we talk of increasing our forest to save our environment and on the other do not frame any special policy to prevent these forest fire incidents taking place every year. I have raised this problem earlier also and then Ministry of Forest and Environment had given me the assurance that they would frame a special policy in this regard.

Through you, I would like to request the Government that a special policy may be framed and implemented at the e'arliest to save the hilly states from forest fire.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Chairman, Sir, the number of tigers in the country are decreasing day by day and the whole country is concerned about it. It has been discussed many times in the House.

Panna Tiger Project Scheme is an important scheme of Madhya Pradesh under which Panna Tiger Reserve Forest Area has been made after taking the forest area of Panna district, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Sagar Katni districts. This reserve forest area covers the villages Palkohan, Khariyani, DHodan, Mainari etc in my Parliamentary Constituency. People of these villages are always afraid of that they may be asked to vacate the villages at any time. With this reason, no development work is being done there, it is neither from the MP fund, nor from Legislator fund and neither by State Government nor by Union Government. The then Forest and Environment Minister, hon'ble Shri Jairam Ramesh ji had come over there. He had announced that 150 crore rupees will be given for the displaced persons of these villages, but I am very pained to state that after change of his Ministry, no action has been taken by the Central Government in this regard.

I, therefore, request the Central Government through you that in my Constituency, the villages Palkoran, Khariyani, Dhodan, Mainari etc and the villages which

come under sanctuary and are set to be vacated, the Central Government should take immediate initiative to give an amount of 150 crore rupees at the earliest to the people of these four villages in my constituency.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREE BEN PATEL (Mehesana): Mr. Chairman, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards an important subject. By letter No. 11013/2/2009 NREGA, dated 30.12.2009 of Rural Development Ministry, Government of India, it has been made clear that in the State at all districts level and Sarva Gram Panchayat level the barrage work of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra has been included in the works under MANREGA Scheme.

According to the guidelines of Government of India, for barrage work 25 lakh rupees are given at district level and 10 lakh rupees are given at Gram Panchayat level. The barrage work is to be done according to the rules of scheme after preparing design of barrage work according to the geographical situation of State and S.R.O.

According to the geographical situation of Gujarat State all the districts of the State come under earthquake prone zone-3, zone-4 and zone-5. The design of barrage work is decided according to the ways of stopping earthquake and the guidelines of disaster management of Centre and the State. Thereafter, the rates of S.R.O. are also to be used. Keeping in view all these, map and assessment papers are prepared. According to it, the approximate cost of a centre at Taluka level is 31 lakh rupee and 16 lakh rupees of a centre at village level.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that the aforesaid changes in the prices may be sanctioned.

[English]

Mr. CHAIRMAN: On special permission I am going to allow some Members. So I request them to make their submissions very briefly and conclude within a minute. Otherwise, I cannot permit and I may have to adjourn the House.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House and to the Government a serious health problem that is posing a great danger to the society.

Sir, presently more than 3.7 million people in India are suffering from dementia, a serious brain-related, memory loss problem. This chronic syndrome affects the memory of especially the older persons and their ability to think.

There are studies done by the World Health Organisation which show that in the next two decades, the number of people affected by dementia is expected to be doubled and the cost of treatment is going to be three times more. Moreover, the cost of taking care of a person with dementia is about Rs. 45,000 annually.

With the emergence of more and more nucleus families, the system of joint families no longer exists and the old people are left to fend for themselves. They are a depressed lot and come under severe mental stress and strain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't go into detail and say what you want the Government to do.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN : By 2050, people aged over 60 years would be more than 20 per cent of the world's population. They need proper care and attention at their ripe age.

The Government of India should establish a National Institute of Ageing. There has to be a National Policy for dealing with the old, giving special focus on people with dementia. The National Mental Health Programme should have a provision for treating this and the drugs/medicines should be made available through the public health care system.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): Sir, through this House, I want to inform you that from my Parliamentary Constituency Municipal Corporation Saharanpur to Jammu Kashmir and from Meerut to Delhi, there is double railway line, but after 64 years of independence from Municipal Corporation Saharanpur to Tupree Meerut which is only a 110 kilometer stretch, there is single railway line till today. I am continuously telling for the last 3 years about the said problem to the Railway Ministry, Government of India. In the present Railway Budget 20012 around 300 crore rupees have been allocated, but no construction work has yet been started of doubling of railway line. The distance between Saharanpur and Delhi is around 170 kilometers, it takes two hours to cover this distance. But most of the trains cover this distance by taking 4-5 hours more. There is only one rail route from Delhi to Meerut- Saharapur- Haridwar, Capital of Utrakhand, Dehradun.

Saharanpur is the biggest market of wood carving in Asia from where the wooden items are exported to other countries on a large scale. On Saharanpur-Meerut railway line there is Asia's biggest education centre of Muslims, Druul-ullom at Devband. Near the Saharanpur Railway

Station around 50 meters away a bridge is under construction for almost last five years on the railway line. What are the reasons of non-completion of the construction of work of the said bridge?

19.00 hrs.

At Saharanpur railway station, passengers can come and go only from one side and due to which there is heavy congestion and therefore there is always fear of any untoward incident taking place...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat now.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: There is no bridge at second gate of Saharanpur Railway Station from which passengers can come direct to platform from other side. At the reservation counter of second gate at Saharanpur railway station, there only one railway employee is at work from 9 a.m to 5 p.m. Because of this the people of the area has to stand in the line for the whole day for getting ticket and reservation...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, I want to raise the issue of atrocities against scheduled casts and scheduled tribes people. A two member bench of the Supreme Court has given a decision on 27th April, in which they have cancelled the reservation in promotion for the SCs and STs, which was there for the last 18 years. This two member bench made the base of K.M. Nagraj case decision given by the five member bench of Supreme Court on 19th October, 2010.

I want to draw the attention of this House to case of Indira Sawhney versus Union of India in the year 1992 in which nine member bench had rejected the right of reservation in promotion under Article 16(4) of the Constitution and allowed the Government to continue with the reservation in promotion for the next five years. This was the largest bench set up so far by the Supreme Court on reservation. There were nine judges in this Bench...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

Sir, through this House, I demand from the Government and the UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi that amendment may be made in the constitution so that the provisions relating to reservation may be saved from such decision of the court and the rights of SCs and STs are protected ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, through you, in this summer season, I want to draw the attention of Government of India towards the serious problem of drinking water in the unit of Coal India, Bharat Coaking Coal Limited and Central Coal field Limited.

Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know that at present billions of rupees have been spent on drinking water. But the people there could not get pure drinking water so far. We urge upon you that as the water is given from Tenughal barrage to Bokaro steel, in the same way, water should be given from Tenughat barrage to Dhori, Kathara area of C.C.L and after Bhart Coacking Coal, Block-1 and Block-2, Block-3, Area-3, Area-4, Area-5 and Area-6...*(Interruption)*. There is water in CHANAK there. If we make water available by taking it out from the mines of Bhart Coacking Coal, the people of that area, villagers will be satisfied and do irrigation also.

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an 'opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance relating to my constituency.

Sir, Kuthanad is one of the largest paddy production areas of my parliamentary constituency in Kerala. The first UPA Government has announced a package for Kuthanad agricultural development. A sum of Rs. 1,846 crore was announced by the Government of India. That has to be implemented by the State Government.

The eminent agriculture scientist, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, suggested that Kuthanad be declared as a Special Agriculture Zone, but so far the Government of

*Not recorded.

India has not taken any step. So, I would urge upon the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, to take necessary action to declare Kuthanad as a Special Agriculture Zone.

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. In Tamil Nadu, Kamban Express Train No. 16175 runs from Chennai to Karaikal. In the broad gauge conversion between Chennai and Karaikudi via Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur, Tirutharaipoondi, Athirampattinam Pattukotai and Karaikudi, work has been completed between Chennai and Villupuram in the first phase. The work was to start from Villupuram to Mayiladuthurai in the second phase; and Mayiladuthurai to Tiruvarur in the third phase.

Now, as per the Budgetary Grants, the work has begun between Karaikudi to Pattukotai instead of continuation of work between Tiruvarur and Karaikudi. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why this work has not been continued in the same stretch between Tiruvarur and Karaikudi. I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to continue the work between Tiruvarur and Karaikudi.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I want to speak. You know that in a democratic country the role of Panchayat is most important. In Jammu and Kashmir, elections of Panchayats were held ten months back. In spite of holding elections ten months back, Panchayats have not got power so far. 73rd and 74th amendments have not been implemented there till now. Due to which funds are not spent through Panchs and Sarpanchs. There is no facility and no control. This is an injustice to the Panchayats. I

want to recall the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi of making Panchayats strong. The Government is not taking steps for giving proper role to the Panchayats.

[Translation]

I will request that power should be given to Panchayats so that they can work smoothly. Thanks.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, the judicial procedure of India is very old. In present circumstances people are losing faith gradually in the law implementing machinery. It's main reason is that less people are sentenced in crime cases. The courts have discretionary powers that in what case what punishment is to be given. There are many provisions in CRPC. According to which courts decide under several discretionary powers. Often, in a similar case, the judge gives one year sentence, sometime of seven years and acquit someone also. Such situation has arose in the other countries also of the world. Particularly, US and UK have framed sentencing guidelines. Through you, I request the Government of India that as a sentencing commission have been made in US and UK, in the same way in India also, it should be made so that the people's faith in Judiciary may remain intact.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 18th of May, 2012 at 11 a.m.

19.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, May 18, 2012/
Vaisakha 28, 1934 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	74
2.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	64
3.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	70
4.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	72
5.	Shri Chauhan, Dara Singh	67
6.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	66
7.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	63
8.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodya	77
9.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	65
10.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	77
11.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	79
12.	Mandal Dr. Tarun	68
13.	Shri Mohan P.C.	71
14.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	61
15.	Km. Natarajan Meenakshi	75
16.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	78
17.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	69
18.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	73
19.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	61
20.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	62
21.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	76
22.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	72
23.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	69
24.	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	62
25.	Smt. Singh Meena	76
26.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	79
27.	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	74
28.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	75

1	2	3
29.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	80
30.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	73
31.	Smt. Upadhyay Seema	63
32.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	71

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	762, 766, 856, 859
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	762, 766, 856, 859
3.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	739, 873
4.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	852, 901
5.	Shri Ananth Kumar	758, 775
6.	Shri Anant kumar, Hegde	766, 773
7.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	847, 854
8.	Shri Argal Ashok	772
9.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	782, 847, 911
10.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	743, 762, 856, 859
11.	Shri Bairwa Khiladi Lal	786
12.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	815, 860
13.	Dr. Baliram	831
14.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	833
15.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	864
16.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	864
17.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	832, 852
18.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	830, 847, 867
19.	Shri Biju P.K.	735, 824
20.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	850

1	2	3
21.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	692, 867, 888
22.	Shri C. Sivasami.	829, 861, 867
23.	Shri Choudhary Harish	727, 847
24.	Shri Chaudhary Jayant	706, 850
25.	Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	817, 867, 883
26.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	868
27.	Shri Chauhan, Dara Singh	915
28.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh P.	703, 790, 881, 906
29.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	696, 875
30.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	776
31.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	789
32.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	719
33.	Shrf Chowdhury, Bansa Gopal	822
34.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	851, 914
35.	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	842, 851
36.	Smt. Davidson J. Helen	807, 846
37.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	80
38.	Smt. Devi Rama	694, 811
39.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	755
40.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	703, 705, 884
41.	Dr. Dome, Ram Chandra	911
42.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	856
43.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	785, 846, 869
44.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavdanji	715
45.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	693, 781, 812, 838

1	2	3
46.	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi	770, 864
47.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	753, 903
48.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	749
49.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	912
50.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	695, 847, 849, 851
51.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	785, 836, 846
52.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	758, 857, 858
53.	Smt. Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	788, 803
54.	Haque, Sk. Saidul	779
55.	Shri Hooda Deepender Singh	818
56.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	717
57.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	742, 790
58.	Dr. Jagannath Manda	754, 766, 785
59.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	847
60.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	811, 825, 854
61.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	718, 786, 887
62.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	817
63.	Joshi, Shri Mahesh	778, 786, 787
64.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	793, 806
65.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	850, 867, 913
66.	Dr. Jyoti Mirdha	906
67.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	790, 828
68.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	847
69.	Shri Kashyap Virender	778, 788, 873, 879
70.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	737, 911

1	2	3
71.	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	795
72.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	785, 869
73.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	712, 866
74.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	725, 794, 798, 869
75.	Dr. Kirodi Lai Meena	745, 851, 867
76.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	874
77.	Shri Koda Madhu	813
78.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	851
79.	Shri Kumar, P.	867
80.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	821
81.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	711, 788
82.	Shri Sukhdev Singh	865
83.	Shri Lingam P.	781, 872, 914
84.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	733, 741, 852, 899
85.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	847, 851, 902
86.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	798, 871, 837
87.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	767, 858
88.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	756
89.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lai	714, 769, 908
90.	Dr. Mandal, Tarun	849, 916
91.	Shri Mani Jose K.	730, 766, 896
92.	Shri Manjhi Hari	860
93.	Shri Meena Raghuvir Singh	864
94.	Shri Meghe, Datta	778, 799
95.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	751, 766, 864, 874, 918

1	2	3
96.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	841
97.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	763, 777, 867, 868, 918
98.	Shri Mitra, Somen	835, 872
99.	Shri Mohan P.C.	763
100.	Shri Munde Gopinath	815, 839
101.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	846, 847, 910
102.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	788, 845, 865
103.	Shri Nagpal, Devendra	825
104.	Shri Naik Shripad Yesso	691
105.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	774, 846, 864, 865, 866
106.	Shri Namdhari Inder Singh	771
107.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	703, 790, 881, 906
108.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	764
109.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	732
110.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	860, 896
111.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	907, 914
112.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	748, 761
113.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	852, 853, 914
114.	Km. Pandey Saroj	814
115.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	852, 853, 910, 917
116.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	919
117.	Shri Patel Devji M.	740, 867
118.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	905
119.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	710, 881
120.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	759

1	2	3
121.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	767, 849
122.	Shri Pathak Harin	794, 830, 840
123.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	774, 846, 864
124.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	847
125.	Smt. Patil Bhavana Gawali	856
126.	Shri Patil C.R.	699, 790, 909
127.	Shri Patil Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao	693, 781, 812, 838
128.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	720, 790, 889
129.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnani	862, 863, 864
130.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	748, 761
131.	Shri Premchand Guddu	760
132.	Shri Punia, P.L	731, 807, 897
133.	Shri Purkayastha Kabindra	763, 830, 834
134.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajibhai	867, 900
135.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	778
136.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	758, 794, 858
137.	Shri Rajendran, C.	791, 846
138.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	709, 724, 790, 891
139.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	764
140.	Shri Ramkishun	766, 781
141.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	728, 847, 869, 894
142.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	754, 766, 852
143.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	864
144.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	716, 763, 798, 904
145.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	844

1	2	3
146.	Shri Roy Arjun	766, 793, 870
147.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	709
148.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	698, 790, 864, 877
149.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	700
150.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	752, 763, 906
151.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	767, 769, 843, 864, 914
152.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	798, 871, 837 801
153.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	855
154.	Shri S. Alagiri	784
155.	Shri S. Semmalai	733, 852, 854, 867
156.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	914
157.	Shri S.R. Jeyadural	819, 852, 857, 886
158.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	736, 766, 849, 852, 898
159.	Shri Sampath, A.	722, 866
160.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	783
161.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	788
162.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	805
163.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	721, 890
164.	Smt. Shantha, J.	726, 893
165.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	780
166.	'Shri Shekhawat Gopal Singh	809
167.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	754, 837,
168.	Shri Shetti Raju	734
169.	Shri, Anto Antony	766, 824
170.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	697, 798, 876
171.	Dr. Singh Bhola	802, 851

1	2	3	1	2	3
172.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	744, 847	199.	Shri Tewari Manish	816
173.	Shri Singh Ganesh	849	200.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	729, 895
174.	Shri Singh Ilyaraj	727, 847, 848, 911	201.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	701, 778, 788, 873, 879
175.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	769	202.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	747, 766, 856
176.	Shri Singh K.C. 'Baba'	742	203.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	861
177.	Smt. Singh Meena	912	204.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	792
178.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	810	205.	Shri Thomas P.T.	796
179.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	827	206.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	756, 862
180.	Shri Singh Rakesh	723, 869	207.	Shri Tudu Laxman	808
181.	Shri Singh Ravneet	704, 861, 882	208.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	869
182.	Shri Singh Uday	768, 856, 918	209.	Smt. Upadhyay Seema	788, 849
183.	Singh, Shri Rewati Raman	826, 856	210.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	854, 918
184.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	773, 797, 806, 870	211.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	738, 855
185.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	854, 892	212.	Dr. Venugopal P.	765, 860, 861, 867
186.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	795	213.	Shri Verma Sajjan	757, 857, 911
187.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	820, 868	214.	Smt. Verma, Usha	788
188.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	892	215.	Shri Virendra Kumar	866
189.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	852, 863, 864	216.	Shri Viswanathan P.	713, 854, 866, 914
190.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	702, 880	217.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	769
191.	Shri Solanki, Makansingh	914, 920	218.	Shri Yadav Anjan Kumar M.	848, 869, 911
192.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	708, 818, 886	219.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	762, 766, 856, 859
193.	Shri Sugumar, K.	746, 766, 821, 852, 860	220.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	797
194.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	862, 865, 794, 819, 857	221.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	867
195.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil		222.	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	800, 852, 872
196.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvuraya	878, 918	223.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	693, 781, 812, 838
197.	Shri Tagore Manicka	750	224.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	823, 847, 869
198.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	707, 750, 852, 885			

ANNEXURE-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	586, 595
Corporate Affairs	:	
Drinking Water and Sanitation	:	594
Earth Sciences	:	
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	599
Law and Justice	:	582, 598
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	597
Minority Affairs	:	
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	584, 585, 589, 590
Railways	:	583, 591, 592, 593
Rural Development	:	581, 588
Science and Technology	:	
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	
Water Resources	:	587, 596, 600

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	6686, 6691, 6699, 6709, 6722, 6727, 6759, 6768, 6770, 6773, 6799, 6809, 6815, 6845, 6851, 6881
Corporate Affairs	:	6681, 6698, 6766, 6769, 6849, 6889
Drinking Water and Sanitation	:	6726, 6733, 6765, 6811, 6843, 6884
Earth Sciences	:	6679, 6787, 6873, 6875
Heavy industries and Public Enterprises	:	6675, 6678, 6680, 6716, 6740, 6742, 6743, 6746, 6762, 6781, 6812, 6826, 6827, 6859, 6877
Law and Justice	:	6685, 6687, 6690, 6728, 6800, 6818, 6846, 68.82, 6888, 6898, 6900
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	6705, 6710, 6767, 6813, 6829, 6834, 6848, 6850, 6879, 6894
Minority Affairs	:	6707, 6788, 6858, 6864, 6866, 6870, 6896
Parliamentary Affairs	:	6897
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	6689, 6692, 6694, 6695, 6697, 6701, 6702, 6703, 6715, 6719, 6720, 6721, 6723, 6730, 6734, 6735,

		6738, 6747, 6751, 6754, 6760, 6764, 6792, 6802, 6803, 6804, 6816, 6835, 6840, 6844, 6856, 6863, 6869, 6871, 6876, 6878, 6883, 6887
Railways	:	6673, 6676, 6684, 6706, 6711, 6712, 6714, 6717, 6731, 6732, 6737, 6771, 6783, 6785, 6789, 6791, 6796, 6797, 6805, 6806, 6808, 6810, 6820, 6821, 6824, 6825, 6828, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6836, 6839, 6853, 6855, 6862, 6865, 6867, 6868
Rural Development	:	6671, 6672, 6674, 6683, 6688, 6693, 6708, 6713, 6739, 6741, 6744, 6749, 6750, 6752, 6753, 6755, 6756, 6764, 6775, 6777, 6780, 6794, 6795, 6814, 6817, 6830, 6842, 6847, 6854, 6860, 6872, 6885, 6886, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6895, 6899
Science and Technology	:	6704, 6779, 6790, 6798, 6874
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	6763, 6778
Water Resources	:	6677, 6682, 6696, 6700, 6718, 6724, 6725, 6729, 6736, 6745, 6748, 6757, 6758, 6772, 6774, 6776, 6782, 6784, 6786, 6793, 6801, 6807, 6819, 6822, 6823, 6837, 6838, 6841, 6852, 6857, 6861, 6880, 6890.

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