

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 24, 2011/Agrahayana 3, 1933
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali):
Madam, the prices are continuously rising. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam
Speaker, we have given notice for the discussion.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Hon'ble guests
are sitting here. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your
seat immediately.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble guests are present here.
We are welcoming them. Please listen patiently.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION
FROM BHUTAN

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: On my own behalf and on

behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great
pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Lyonpo Jigme
Tshultim, Speaker of the National Assembly of Bhutan
and the Members of the Parliamentary Delegation
from Bhutan who are on a visit to India as our honoured
guests.

They arrived in India on Wednesday, 23rd November,
2011. They are now seated in the Special Box. We
wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through
them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to His
Majesty, the King of Bhutan, the Parliament, the Govern-
ment and the friendly people of Kingdom of Bhutan.

11.02 hrs.

[*English*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Devastating floods in odisha

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are
aware unprecedented rains triggered devastating
floods in Odisha during the months of September
and October, 2011 resulting in loss of a large number
of lives and livestock, damage to crops and destruction of
property rendering a large number of persons
homeless.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on
this natural calamity which has brought pain and
suffering to the families of the bereaved and affected
persons.

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

11.02½ hrs.

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

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour, Question No. 41.
Shri Bhisma Shankar alias Kushal Tiwari — Not present.

Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia.

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the question hour run. The
question hour has not been running for last three days.

Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA (Rajkot):
Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister has given the reply.
...(Interruptions) The rate of dollar or pound is increasing
in foreign countries.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us continue the Question-
Hour.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Hike in prices of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

*41. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) the number of times the prices of petroleum
and petroleum products have been raised or rolled back
by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) after deregulation of
the prices of petroleum;

(b) the number of times the prices of crude oil
increase in the international market during the above
mentioned period;

(c) the profits/losses of the OMCs at the time of
every increase in the prices of petroleum during the above
period;

(d) the reasons for the continuous increase in the
prices of petroleum; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to keep
the prices of petroleum and petroleum products under
control?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) The prices of
crude oil and products have been steadily rising in the
recent past. The average price of Indian basket of crude
oil which was \$85.09 per barrel in 2010-11 has now
increased by 30% and the average price during the current
financial year is at around \$110 per barrel. Coupled with
the upward price movements, the Public Sector Oil
Marketing Companies (OMCs) have also been hit by
depreciation of Rupee which has depreciated from
an average of ₹ 45.58/\$ during the last year to over
₹ 50/\$ in November, 2011.

The details of revisions in the Retail Selling Prices
(RSPs) of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG
since 26.6.2010 alongwith the price of Indian basket of
crude oil on the date of price revision are given in the
enclosed Statement.

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 was made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Market Companies (OMCs) have been taking decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. The price of Petrol was last increased by OMCs on 4.11.2011 by ₹ 1.50 per litre (excluding State VAT). Subsequently, with effect from 16.11.2011 the OMCs reduced the price of Petrol by ₹ 1.85 per litre (excluding State VAT) in line with reduction in the price of Petrol in the international market.

The price of international crude and product prices vary daily. However, the refinery gate prices at which the OMCs buy the refined products are revised on fortnightly/monthly basis depending on the product. In spite of rise in crude and product prices, Government continues to modulate the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to protect the common man from the impact of inflationary pressures.

Currently, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery on the sale of three sensitive products viz. Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at the rate of ₹ 10.17 per litre, ₹ 25.66 per litre and ₹ 260.50 per cylinder respectively. Their daily under-recovery amounts to ₹ 336 crore and monthly under-recovery to ₹ 10,073 crore on the sale of these products. These under-recoveries have not been passed on to the consumers.

In order to give further relief to the consumers, the Central Government eliminated Customs duty on crude oil with corresponding reduction in Customs duty on petroleum products and reduced Excise duty on Diesel by ₹ 2.60 per litre with effect from 25.6.2011. Through these measures, Government sacrificed annual revenue of ₹ 49,000 crore. In spite of these measures, OMCs are expected to incur under-recoveries of ₹ 1,32,016 crore during the current financial year.

The profits/losses are computed on quarterly basis as

per statutory requirements and these cannot be calculated for the day of price revision. The profit/losses of Public Sector OMCs namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April-September, 2011) are given below:—

Profit/(Less) After Tax (PAT) of OMCs

(₹ crore)

OMC	2010-11	2011-12 (April-September, 2011)
IOCL	7,445	(11,204)
BPCL	1,547	(5,791)
HPCL	1,539	(6,445)
Total	10,531	(23,440)

During the year 2010-11, the OMCs incurred under-recovery of ₹ 78,190 crore. To compensate these under-recoveries, the Government and the Upstream Oil Companies namely, ONGC, OIL and GAIL extended cash assistance/compensation of ₹ 39,309 crore to IOCL, ₹ 16,379 crore to BPCL and ₹ 15,609 crore to HPCL. The OMCs also absorbed under-recovery of ₹ 6,893 crore. After receipt of this cash assistance/compensation, the OMCs could declare minimal profit during 2010-11.

During the first half of the current Financial Year, the OMCs have incurred under-recovery of ₹ 64,990 crore. To partly compensate these under-recoveries, the Government has confirmed budgetary support of ₹ 15,000 crore and Upstream Oil Companies have contributed ₹ 21,633 crore to OMCs. Despite this, the three OMCs have declared combined loss of ₹ 23,440 crore. Subsequently, Government has sanctioned cash budgetary support of an additional amount of ₹ 15,000 crore.

Statement

Revisions in RSPs of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG since 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi) and Price of Indian Basket Crude Oil at the time of revision

Date of revision	Indian Basket Crude (\$ per barrel)	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.06.2010	74.75	47.93	38.10	9.32	310.35	RSP as on 25.6.2010
26.06.2010*	74.75	51.43	40.10	12.32	345.35	Increase in Basic Price
01.07.2010	71.92	51.45	40.12	—	—	Increase in Siding and Shunting charges
20.07.2010	74.20	—	37.62	—	—	VAT reduction in Delhi
08.09.2010	75.49	51.56	37.71	—	—	Increase in Dealer commission
21.09.2010	77.07	51.83	—	—	—	Increase in Prices
17.10.2010*	81.19	52.55	—	—	—	Increase in Prices
02.11.2010	83.22	52.59	37.75	—	—	Increase in Siding and Shunting charges
09.11.2010	86.29	52.91	—	—	—	Increase in Prices
16.12.2010	90.27	55.87	—	—	—	Increase in Prices
15.01.2011*	94.91	58.37	—	—	—	Increase in Prices
18.01.2011	94.73	—	—	12.73	—	Increase in Transportation charges
15.05.2011*	110.12	63.37	—	—	—	Increase in Prices
25.06.2011*	103.56	—	41.12	14.83	395.35	Increase in Prices
01.07.2011	107.25	63.70	41.29	—	399.00	Increase in Siding and Shunting charges/Dealer commission
16.09.2011	111.97	66.84	—	—	—	Increase in Prices

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.10.2011*	102.73	—	40.91	—	—	Rebate of ₹ 0.38 per Litre in VAT on Diesel in Delhi
4.11.2011	109.46	68.64	—	—	—	Increase in Prices
16.11.2011	111.83	66.42	—	—	—	Reduction in Prices
		66.42	40.91	14.83	399.00	Current RSP at Delhi

*Quote of crude oil in international market is not available on these days. Price of Indian basket Crude oil given for these dates pertains to the previous working day.

[English]

Container Train Service

*42. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways/CONCOR are running any container train service in the country connecting various ports;

(b) if so, the details of the routes/connecting ports; and

(c) the further steps being contemplated for the growth of container movement through Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The list of routes/connecting ports is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The following steps, taken on continuous basis, are being contemplated by Railways:—

(i) Identification of congested route and undertaking capacity augmentation works which is a continuous process.

(ii) Encouragement to increase Double stack

operation to recently cleared route connecting Gurgaon area to ports in State of Gujarat.

(iii) Proliferation of long haul trains in container train service.

(iv) Improvement in information sharing between Railways and Container train Operators through Electronic interface.

Various initiatives related to infrastructure development services and marketing are being undertaken by Container Corporation of India on continuous basis. Container Corporation of India is contemplating for continuance of following initiatives to capture traffic on Railways:—

(i) Regular train service between the hinterland terminals and ports.

(ii) Procurement of additional wagons/rakes.

(iii) Development of new Container Terminals.

(iv) Extension of different warehousing facilities, customer Electronic Data Interchange facility, and adequate equipment with specialized labour in different Container Terminals.

(v) Extension of Block train scheme under which shipping lines/consolidators are being provided with scheduled services on a round trip basis between Inland Container Depots and ports.

(vi) Increase in Double Stack container train service.

(vii) Introduction/extension of various marketing incentives like volume discount schemes to

encourage traffic.

(viii) Customer facilities like space for office, connectivity to Container Corporation of India server for information sharing.

Statement

The list of routes/connecting ports is as under

Ports	Routes	Connecting terminals at
1	2	3
Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Mumbai	Via Panvel-Diva-Vasai Road	Dhandhari Kalan (Ludhiana), Dhapar (Chandigarh), Sahnewal, Panipat, Ballabgarh, Rewari, Asauti, Patli, Garhi Harsaru, Moradabad, Dadri, Noli, Tughlakabad, Rawtha Road (Kota), Kanakpura (Jaipur), Kishangarh, Bhagat Ki Kothi (Jodhpur), Pitampur-Ratlam, Khodiyar (Ahmedabad), Vadodara, Sanand, Sabarmati, Ankaleshwar
	Via Panvel-Kalyan-Igatpuri	Nagpur, Bhusawal, Daulatabad (Aurangabad), Kanpur, Agra, Madhosingh, Malanpur (Gwalior), Mandideep (Bhopal), Raipur
	Via Panvel-Karjat-Lonavala	Chinchwad (Pune), Sanatnagar (Secunderabad), Desur
	Via Panvel-Thane-Turbhe	Mulund (Mumbai)
Mundra and Kanola Ports	Via Gandhidham, Bhildi, Merta Road	Dhandhari Kalan (Ludhiana), Sahnewal
	Via Gandhidham, Bhildi, Rewari	Panipat, Ballabgarh, Rewari, Asauti, Patli, Garhi Harsaru, Tughlakabad, Dadri, Noli, Moradabad, Dapper (Chandigarh)
	Via Gandhidham, Bhildi, Bandikui	Kanpur, Agra, Madhosingh, Malanpur (Gwalior)
	Via Gandhidham, Palanpur	Kanakpura (Jaipur), Kishangarh
	Via Gandhidham, Bhildi	Bhagat Ki Kothi (Jodhpur)

1	2	3
	Via Gandhidham, Viramgam	Mandideep (Bhopal), Pitampur, Ratlam, Rawtha Road (Kota), Khodiyar (Ahmedabad), Vadodara, Ankaleshwar, Gandhidham, Sanand, Sabarmati, Nagpur, Bhusawal, Daulatabad (Aurangabad)
Pipavav Port	Via Surendranagar, Viramgam	Dhandhari Kalan (Ludhiana), Dapper (Chandigarh), Sahnewal, Panipat, Ballabharh, Rewari, Asauti, Patli, Garhi Harsaru, Moradabad, Kanpur, Agra, Madhosingh, Dadri, Noli, Tughlakabad, Rawtha Road (Kota), Kanakpura (Jaipur), Kishangarh, Bhagat Ki Kothi (Jodhpur), Malanpur (Gwalior), Mandideep (Bhopal), Pitampur Ratlam, Khodiyar (Ahmedabad), Vadodara, Ankaleshwar, Gandhidham, Nagpur, Bhusawal, Daulatabad (Aurangabad)
Chennai port	Via Arakkonam, Renigunta	Sanatnagar (Secunderabad), Daulatabad (Aurangabad)
	Via Gudur, Vijayawada	Nagpur
	Via Arakkonam, Jolarpettai	White Field (Bengaluru)
Vishakhapatnam Port	Via Simhachalam North, Vizianagaram	Raipur, Bokaro, Jharsuguda, Nagpur
	Via Vijayawada, Balharshah	Noli
	Via Rajahmundry, Gudur	Milavittan
	Via Rajahmundry, Vijayawada	Sanatnagar (Secunderabad)
Kolkata Port	Via Majerhat (Port Area)	Majerhat (Kolkata)
	Via Majerhat, Dum Dum, Sainthia	Amingaon (Guwahati)
	Via Dum Dum, Bhattanagar	Tatanagar, Haldia, Ajni, Nagpur
	Via Dankuni, Asansol	Birgunj (Nepal), Kanakpura
Haldia	Via Tatanagar, Sini	Rourkela, Jharsuguda, Turbhe, Sanand
Tuticorin	Via Madurai, Salem	Whitefield

1	2	3
Cochin	Via Ernakulam, Shorannur	Irugur, Whitefield, Milavittan, Nagpur
Valarpadam	Via Shorannur, Erode	Tondiarpet, Whitefield
	Via Shoranur Jn.	Irugur
	Via Ernakulam, Nagercoil	Milavittan
Krishnapatnam	Via Venkatachalam, Gudur	Tondiarpet
	Via Venkatachalam, Vijayawada	Sanatnagar
Karaikkal	Villupuram Jn., Tiruvarur	Tondiarpet

Irregularities under MGNREGS

*43. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities and embezzlement/diversion of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been reported from various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any inquiry in the matter including handling over the cases to CBI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government including statutory audit by CAG so as to check such irregularities/embezzlement of funds under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country including Uttar Pradesh. 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. The details of such complaints received during 2010-11 and in the current year (as on 10.11.2011) States/Union Territories-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deposes either National Level Monitors (NLMs) or officers from the Ministry to investigate the complaints. These enquiry reports are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State

Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. Therefore, the concerned State Government is the appropriate authority to take action against officers or agencies responsible for the irregularities.

At the instance of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (PIL) No. 645 of 2007-Centre for Environment and Food Security, on receipt of consent of the State Government of Odisha in April 2011, the Union Government ordered an investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA in Odisha. CBI has not submitted its report in the matter. The Ministry of Rural Development has also requested for consent of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for enquiry by the CBI into irregularities to uncover any systemic embezzlement/diversion of MGNREGA funds in Uttar Pradesh considering the large number of complaints pertaining to the State.

(e) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to check irregularities/misuse of MGNREGA funds include the following:—

- (i) In consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified. All States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit mechanism as outlined in the Rules. The Ministry has also requested for special financial and performance audits by CAG, to begin with, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- (ii) With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule-II of MGNREGA Act

has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices a statutory requirement unless specifically exempted.

- (iii) Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- (iv) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.
- (v) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (vi) The mechanism of State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees is available for monitoring of the scheme.

Statement

Details of Complaints received State-wise

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12 upto 10.11.2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	11
2.	Assam	6	7
3.	Bihar	25	30
4.	Chhattisgarh	17	49

1	2	3	4
5. Goa		0	0
6. Gujarat		18	7
7. Haryana		19	18
8. Himachal Pradesh		12	2
9. Jammu and Kashmir		1	4
10. Jharkhand		10	28
11. Karnataka		12	6
12. Kerala		2	4
13. Lakshadweep		0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		135	49
15. Meghalaya		0	4
16. Maharashtra		6	5
17. Manipur		1	5
18. Mizoram		0	0
19. Nagaland		1	0
20. Odisha		19	21
21. Punjab		4	4
22. Puducherry		0	1
23. Rajasthan		30	37
24. Sikkim		0	0
25. Tamil Nadu		7	3
26. Tripura		0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		266	314

1	2	3	4
28. Uttarakhand		8	6
29. West Bengal		8	4
Total		621	619

Medicines/Drugs in NLEM

*44. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:

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

(a) the names of the medicines/drugs listed in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM);

(b) whether the prices of only 74 medicines are controlled by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA);

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

(d) whether the Government has framed a new draft Pharmaceutical Policy in order to bring all the drugs/ medicines in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) under a price control regime;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the aforesaid policy is likely to be implemented?

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 names of 348 medicines appearing in National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 is on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's website www.mohfw.nic.in. A list is enclosed as Statement-I

(b) The prices of 74 bulk drugs, as per Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO-95) are controlled by NPPA.

(c) The names of 74 bulk drugs which are controlled by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) as per the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO-95) are given at enclosed Statement-II. These drugs are based on the criteria of market share of the drugs/monopoly of formulator in the market.

(d) and (e) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 [NPPP-2011] based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 [NPPP-2011] has been circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders. The draft Policy is also available for comments of any other interested person on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in. In the draft policy it is proposed to bring the NLEM-2011 and associated medicines under price control.

(f) No definite time frame can be indicated, as feedback on the draft policy has been asked from various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and other Stakeholders by 30.11.2011. Thereafter a final draft policy would be prepared considering the feedback.

Statement-I

**No. 12-01/Essential Medicines/08-DC/DFOC
Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated the 8th June, 2011.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 — regarding.

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith, a copy of the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011. The list has been prepared by revising/Updating the National List of Essential Medicines, 2003. It contains 348 single ingredients/generic drugs for primary, secondary and tertiary categories. It is intended to be utilised for the purpose of making procurement of medicines for the hospitals and dispensaries run by the State Governments/Union Territories/Central Government/Army/Air Force/Navy/Railways/paramilitary forces/Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), etc. It is also available on the web site of this Ministry <http://mohfw.nic.in/> and of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) <http://www.cdsc0.nic.in/>.

End: As above.

(Sanjay Prasad)

Director (Food and Drugs)

Tele. 2306 2352

- (1) Secretary to the President, President Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi
- (2) Secretary to the Vice President, Vice-President's House, 6 Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi-110 011
- (3) Director, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi
- (4) Private Secretary to Speaker, Lok Sabha, 20, Parliament House, New Delhi-110001
- (5) Officer on Special Duty, Office of Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Room No. 28, Parliament House, New Delhi
- (6) Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, Room No. 29, Parliament House, New Delhi
- (7) Secretary General, Lok Sabha, 18, Parliament House, New Delhi
- (8) Member Secretary, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi

- (9) Director, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi .
- (10) Secretaries of all Ministries/Departments of Government of India.
- (11) Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Pocket-9, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi-110124.
- (12) Chairman, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), YMCA Culture Centre Building, 1, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001.
- (13) Press Information Bureau, Room No. 101, A Wing, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (14) Press Information Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

Copy to: PS to HFM/PS to MOS(DT)/PS to
MOS(SG)/PPS to Secretary (HFW)/PPS to
AS&DG (CGHS)/PS to JS(AP)

Alphabetical List of Medicines in NLEM 2011

1. 25% Dextrose
2. 5-Amino salicylic Acid
3. 5-Fluorouracil
4. Acetazolamide
5. Acetyl Salicylic Acid
6. Acriflavin+Glycerin
7. Actinomycin D
8. Activated Charcoal
9. Acyclovir
10. Adenosine
11. Adrenaline Bitartrate
12. Albendazole
13. Albumin
14. Allopurinol
15. Alpha Interferon
16. Alprazolam
17. Aluminium Hydroxide + Magnesium Hydroxide
18. Amikacin
19. Amiodarone
20. Amitriptyline
21. Amlodipine
22. Amoxicillin
23. Amoxicillin+Clavulanic acid
24. Amphotericin B
25. Ampicillin
26. Anti-D immunoglobulin (human)
27. Antitetanus Human immunoglobulin
28. Artesunate (To be used only in combination with Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine)
29. Ascorbic Acid
30. Atenolol
31. Atorvastatin
32. Atracurium besylate
33. Atropine Sulphate
34. Azathioprine
35. Azithromycin
36. B.C.G. Vaccine
37. Barium Sulphate

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 38. Beclomethasone Dipropionate | 63. Cetrimide |
| 39. Benzathine Benzylpenicillin | 64. Cetrizine |
| 40. Benzoin Compound | 65. Chlorambucil |
| 41. Benzyl benzoate | 66. Chloramphenicol |
| 42. Betamethasone | 67. Chlorhexidine |
| 43. Betamethasone Dipropionate | 68. Chloroquine phosphate |
| 44. Betaxolol Hydrochloride | 69. Chlorpheniramine Maleate |
| 45. Bisacodyl | 70. Chlorpromazine hydrochloride |
| 46. Bleaching Powder | 71. Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride |
| 47. Bleomycin | 72. Cisplatin |
| 48. Bromocriptine Mesylate | 73. Clindamycin |
| 49. Bupivacaine Hydrochloride | 74. Clofazimine |
| 50. Busulphan | 75. Clomiphene citrate |
| 51. Calamine | 76. Clopidogrel |
| 52. Calcium carbonate | 77. Clotrimazole |
| 53. Calcium gluconate | 78. Cloxacillin |
| 54. Calcium Iodate | 79. Coal Tar |
| 55. Carbamazepine | 80. Codeine phosphate |
| 56. Carbimazole | 81. Colchicine |
| 57. Carboplatin | 82. Condoms |
| 58. Cefixime | 83. Co-Trimoxazole (Trimethoprim + Sulphamethoxazole) |
| 59. Cefotaxime | 84. Cryoprecipitate |
| 60. Ceftazidime | 85. Cyanocobalamin |
| 61. Ceftriaxone | 86. Cyclophosphamide |
| 62. Cephalexin | |

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|------|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 87. | Cyclosporine | 112. | Dobutamine |
| 88. | Cytosine arabinoside | 113. | Domperidone |
| 89. | D.P.T Vaccine | 114. | Dopamine Hydrochloride |
| 90. | Dacarbazine | 115. | Doxorubicin |
| 91. | Danazol | 116. | Doxycycline |
| 92. | Dapsone | 117. | Efavirenz |
| 93. | Daunorubicin | 118. | EMLA cream |
| 94. | Desferioxamine mesylate | 119. | Enalapril Maleate |
| 95. | Dexamethasone | 120. | Enoxaparin |
| 96. | Dexchlorpheniramine Maleate | 121. | Erythromycin Estolate |
| 97. | Dextran-40 | 122. | Esmolol |
| 98. | Dextran-70 | 123. | Ethambutol |
| 99. | Dextromethorphan | 124. | Ether |
| 100. | Diazepam | 125. | Ethinylestradiol |
| 101. | Diclofenac | 126. | Ethinylestradiol + Levonorgesterol |
| 102. | Dicyclomine Hydrochloride | 127. | Ethinylestradiol + Norethisterone |
| 103. | Didanosine | 128. | Ethyl Alcohol 70% |
| 104. | Diethylcarbamazine citrate | 129. | Etoposide |
| 105. | Digoxin | 130. | Factor IX Complex (Coagulation Factors II, VII, IX, X) |
| 106. | Dihydroergotamine | 131. | Factor VIII Concentrate |
| 107. | Diloxanide Furoate | 132. | Famotidine |
| 108. | Diltiazem | 133. | Fentanyl |
| 109. | Dimercaprol | 134. | Ferrous Salt |
| 110. | Diphtheria Antitoxin | 135. | Filgrastim |
| 111. | Dithranol | | |

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 136. Fluconazole | 161. Hepatitis B Vaccine |
| 137. Flumazenil | 162. Homatropine |
| 138. Fluorescein | 163. Hormone Releasing IUD |
| 139. Fluoxetine hydrochloride | 164. Hydrochlorothiazide |
| 140. Flutamide | 165. Hydrocortisone sodium succinate |
| 141. Folic Acid | 166. Hydrogen Peroxide |
| 142. Folinic Acid | 167. Hydroxychloroquine phosphate |
| 143. Formaldehyde IP | 168. Hydroxyethyl Starch (Hetastarch) |
| 144. Framycetin Sulphate | 169. Hyoscine Butyl Bromide |
| 145. Fresh frozen plasma | 170. Ibuprofen |
| 146. Furosemide | 171. Ifosfamide |
| 147. Gemcitabine hydrochloride | 172. Imatinib |
| 148. Gentamicin | 173. Imipramine |
| 149. Gentian Violet | 174. Indinavir |
| 150. Glibenclamide | 175. Insulin Injection (Soluble) |
| 151. Glucagon | 176. Intermediate Acting (Lente/NPH Insulin) |
| 152. Glucose | 177. Intraperitoneal Dialysis Solution |
| 153. Glucose with sodium chloride | 178. Iodine |
| 154. Glutaraldehyde | 179. Iopanoic Acid |
| 155. Glycerin | 180. Ipratropium bromide |
| 156. Glyceryl Trinitrate | 181. Iron Dextran |
| 157. Griseofulvin | 182. Isoflurane |
| 158. Haloperidol | 183. Isoniazid |
| 159. Halothane with vaporizer | 184. Isosorbide 5 Mononitrate/Dinitrate |
| 160. Heparin Sodium | 185. Ispaghula |

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|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 186. IUD containing Copper | 211. Metformin |
| 187. Ketamine Hydrochloride | 212. Methotrexate |
| 188. L-Asparaginase | 213. Methyl Cellulose |
| 189. Lamivudine | 214. Methyl Ergometrine |
| 190. Lamivudine + Nevirapine + Stavudine | 215. Methyldopa |
| 191. Lamivudine + Zidovudine | 216. MethylPrednisolone |
| 192. Leflunomide | 217. Methylrosanilinium Chloride (Gentian' |
| 193. Levodopa+ Carbidopa | 218. Methylthioninium chloride (Methylene blue) |
| 194. Levothyroxine | 219. Metoclopramide |
| 195. Lignocaine | 220. Metoprolol |
| 196. Lignocaine Hydrochloride | 221. Metronidazole |
| 197. Lignocaine Hydrochloride+Adrenaline | 222. Miconazole |
| 198. Lithium Carbonate | 223. Midazolam |
| 199. Lorazepam | 224. Mifepristone |
| 200. Losartan Potassium | 225. Misoprostol |
| 201. Magnesium sulphate | 226. Mitomycin-C |
| 202. Mannitol | 227. Morphine Sulphate |
| 203. Measles Vaccine | 228. Multivitamins (As per Schedule V of Drugs and
Cosmetics Rules) |
| 204. Medroxy Progesterone Acetate | 229. N/2 Saline |
| 205. Mefloquine | 230. N/5 Saline |
| 206. Meglumine Iothalamate | 231. N-acetylcysteine |
| 207. Meglumine Iotroxate | 232. Naloxone |
| 208. Melphalan | 233. Nelfinavir |
| 209. Mercaptopurine | 234. Neomycin + Bacitracin |
| 210. Mesna | |

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 235. Neostigmine | 260. Phenobarbitone |
| 236. Nevirapine | 261. Phenylephrine |
| 237. Nicotinamide | 262. Phenytoin Sodium |
| 238. Nifedipine | 263. Phytomenadione |
| 239. Nitrofurantoin | 264. Pilocarpine |
| 240. Nitrous Oxide | 265. Piperazine |
| 241. Norethisterone | 266. Platelet Rich Plasma |
| 242. Normal Saline | 267. Polygeline |
| 243. Nystatin | 268. Polyvalent Antisnake Venom |
| 244. Ofloxacin | 269. Potassium Chloride |
| 245. Olanzapine | 270. Potassium Permanganate |
| 246. Omeprazole | 271. Povidone Iodine |
| 247. Ondansetron | 272. Pralidoxime Chloride(2-PAM) |
| 248. Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine (LA) | 273. Praziquantel |
| 249. Oral Rehydration Salts | 274. Prednisolone |
| 250. Oxalipatin | 275. Prednisolone Acetate |
| 251. Oxygen | 276. Prednisolone Sodium Phosphate |
| 252. Oxytocin | 277. Premix Insulin 30:70 injection |
| 253. Paclitaxel | 278. Primaquine |
| 254. Pantoprazole | 279. Procainamide Hydrochloride |
| 255. Paracetamol | 280. Procarbazine |
| 256. Penicillamine | 281. Promethazine |
| 257. Pentamidine Isothionate | 282. Propofol |
| 258. Permethrin | 283. Propranolol hydrochloride |
| 259. Pheniramine Maleate | 284. Propylidone |

285. Protamine Sulphate
286. Pyrazinamide
287. Pyridostigmine
288. Pyridoxine
289. Pyrimethamine
290. Quinine sulphate
291. Rabies immunoglobulin
292. Rabies Vaccine
293. Raloxifene
294. Ranitidine
295. Riboflavin
296. Rifampicin
297. Ringer Lactate
298. Ritonavir
299. Salbutamol sulphate
300. Salicylic Acid
301. Saquinavir
302. Sevoflurane
303. Silver Sulphadiazine
304. Sodium Bicarbonate
305. Sodium Iothalamate
306. Sodium Meglumine Diatrizoate
307. Sodium Nitrite
308. Sodium Nitroprusside
309. Sodium Stibogluconate
310. Sodium Thiosulphate
311. Sodium Valproate
312. Specific antsnake venom
313. Spironolactone
314. Stavudine
315. Stavudine+Lamivudine
316. Streptokinase
317. Streptomycin Sulphate
318. Succinyl choline chloride
319. Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine
320. Sulfasalazine
321. Sulphacetamide Sodium
322. Sulphadiazine
323. Tamoxifen Citrate
324. Terbutaline Sulphate
325. Testosterone
326. Tetanus Toxoid
327. Tetracaine Hydrochloride
328. Thiamine
329. Thiopentone Sodium
330. Timolol Maleate
331. Tramadol
332. Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride
333. Tropicamide
334. Tuberculin, Purified Protein derivative

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|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 335. Urokinase | 10. Chloroquine |
| 336. Vancomycin Hydrochloride | 11. Insulin |
| 337. Vecuronium | 12. Erythromycin |
| 338. Verapamil | 13. Vitamin A |
| 339. Vinblastine sulphate | 14. Oxytetracycline |
| 340. Vincristine | 15. Prednisolone |
| 341. Vitamin A | 16. Cephazolin |
| 342. Vitamin D (Ergocalciferol) | 17. Methyldopa |
| 343. Warfarin sodium | 18. Aspirin |
| 344. Water for Injection | 19. Trimethoprim |
| 345. Zidovudine | 20. Cloxacillin |
| 346. Zidovudine+ Lamivudine+ Nevirapine | 21. Sulphadimidine |
| 347. Zinc Oxide | 22. Salbutamol |
| 348. Zinc Sulfate | 23. Famotidine |

Statement-II

Bulk Drugs controlled by NPPA

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Sulphamethoxazole | 24. Ibuprofen |
| 2. Penicillins | 25. Metamizol (analgin) |
| 3. Tetracycline | 26. Doxycycline |
| 4. Rifampicin | 27. Ciprofloxacin |
| 5. Streptomycin | 28. Cefotaxime |
| 6. Ranitidine | 29. Dexamethasone |
| 7. Vitamin C | 30. Ephedrine |
| 8. Betamethasone | 31. Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) |
| 9. Metronidazole | 32. Carbamazepine |
| | 33. Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) |
| | 34. Theophylline |

35. Levodopa
36. Tolnaftate
37. Vitamin E
38. Nalidixic acid
39. Griseofulvin
40. Gentamicin
41. Dextropropoxyphene
42. Halogenated Hydroxyquinoline
43. Pentazocine
44. Captopril
45. Naproxen
46. Pyrental
47. Sulphadoxine
48. Norfloxacin
49. Cefadroxyl
50. Panthoates and Panthenols
51. Furazolidone
52. Pyriothoxine
53. Sulphadiazine
54. Framycetin
55. Verapamil
56. Glipizide
57. Spironolactone
58. Pentoxyfylline
59. Amodiaquin

60. Sulphamoxole
61. Frusemide
62. Pheniramine maleate
63. Chloroxylenols
64. Becampicillin
65. Lincomycin
66. Chlorpropamide
67. Mebhydroline
68. Chlorpromazine
69. Methendienone
70. Phenyl Butazone
71. Lynestrinol
72. Salazosulphapyrine
73. Diosmine
74. Trimipramine

[Translation]

Rural Housing

*45. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of Rural Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance/house site is provided to the rural BPL families for construction of dwelling units;

(b) if so, the number of the landless rural families identified so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of house sites allocated and financial assistance provided so far to shelterless and people living below poverty line; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provided housing to the rural folk?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam, a scheme for providing housesites to those rural poor families who are landless and do not have housesite was started from the year 2009-10 as part of IAY. Rs. 10,000/- per homestead site is being provided under the Scheme, the funding for which is shared by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 50:50. The States are also incentivized by allocating additional physical targets equal to the number of homestead sites provided by regularization of existing occupied land, allotment of Government land or purchase/acquisition of lands as the case may be.

(b) As per estimates made on the basis of NSSO report of 58th and 59th Round, there are 7.69 million rural BPL households who do not have a housesite in the country. State-wise details are at enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the demands of the State, funds amounting to Rs. 347.46 crore have been released to States namely Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for purchase of land. Also, Rs. 688.61 crore have been released to Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh for additional houses as incentive.

(d) To provide shelter to rural BPL households a multi-pronged approach to cater to the financial needs to different segments of the rural population for house construction and up-gradation is adopted. In addition to grant/full subsidy being provided under the Indira Awas Yojana, the following steps have been initiated:—

- (i) A committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the then Chairman and Managing Director (CMD), Central Bank of India to suggest bankable scheme so that funds are made available to larger number of people to Below Poverty Line (BPL), Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Above Poverty Line (APL) categories through financial institutions for rural housing. The recommendations made by the

Committee have been submitted to Planning Commission.

- (ii) IAY beneficiaries have been included under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme for lending upto Rs. 20,000/- per housing unit at an interest rate of 4%.
- (iii) The State Governments are incentivized by allocating additional funds under IAY to the extent beneficiaries are provided with homestead sites.
- (iv) 60 IAP districts are being treated as difficult areas and higher rate of unit assistance of Rs. 48,500/- is provided to them.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Based on NSSO Reports of 58th and 59th rounds (In lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Assam	2.14
4.	Bihar	0.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.5
6.	Gujarat	5.22
7.	Haryana	0.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.34
10.	Jharkhand	0.62
11.	Karnataka	7.38

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	3.51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.86
14.	Manipur	0.06
15.	Maharashtra	9.3
16.	Meghalaya	0
17.	Odisha	2.38
18.	Punjab	0.91
19.	Rajasthan	1.56
20.	Tamil Nadu	13.45
21.	Tripura	0.22
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3.71
23.	Uttarakhand	0
24.	West Bengal	4.27
25.	NE States	1
26.	UTs	0.94
Total		76.93

Availability of Drinking Water

*46. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

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

(a) the number of villages/habitations which are still inaccessible to drinking water, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide adequate and safe drinking water in such areas including the rural areas of the country;

(c) whether Union Government has received safe drinking water proposals from various State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon; and

(e) the time by which safe drinking water is likely to be made available in all the villages/habitations of the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, as on 21.11.2011, States have reported that 3,44,787 habitations are partially covered with provision of safe and adequate water and 1,14,444 habitations have some sources affected with water quality problems. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Water is a State subject and State Governments are responsible to provide drinking water to the rural population. Government of India is administering the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts in providing safe and adequate drinking water to the rural population. Under the NRDWP, funds are provided to inter-alia, cover partially covered habitations, quality affected habitations, rural schools and Anganwadis with drinking water supply.

(c) and (d) Under NRDWP, State Governments are competent to plan, sanction and implement rural water supply schemes. Drinking water supply projects are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. As such, no proposals are required to be sent to the Central Government for approval.

(e) According to the NSSO 65th Round Survey conducted in 2008-09, 90.3% of rural households have access to protected drinking water supply. All uncovered habitations in the country have been covered with supply of safe drinking water under Bharat Nirman. The Government of India is taking steps to cover the remaining

partially covered and quality affected habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

Statement

Status of Rural Habitations with respect to Drinking water supply

Sl. No.	State	Total Habitations	Habitations	
			Drinking Water Quality Affected	Partially Covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72407	572	30389
2.	Bihar	107642	17328	12923
3.	Chhattisgarh	72329	7375	28377
4.	Goa	347	0	45
5.	Gujarat	34415	238	832
6.	Haryana	7385	24	1708
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	0	12389
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	26	7267
9.	Jharkhand	120154	790	61
10.	Karnataka	59532	7278	26030
11.	Kerala	11883	934	-51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	2682	40148
13.	Maharashtra	98842	2281	12080
14.	Odisha	141928	14193	56100

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Punjab	15338	50	3082
16.	Rajasthan	121133	29984	23979
17.	Tamil Nadu	94500	506	7968
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	923	31987
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	14	11776
20.	West Bengal	95395	5220	2952
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	0	2739
22.	Assam	86976	17880	25095
23.	Manipur	2870	4	1331
24.	Meghalaya	9326	100	4012
25.	Mizoram	777	0	183
26.	Nagaland	1432	153	323
27.	Sikkim	2498	0	722
28.	Tripura	8132	5889	-22
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	491	0	58
30.	Chandigarh	18	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21
33.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9
34.	Puducherry	248	0	4
Total		1664186	114444	344787

As on 21.11.2011 as reported on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

[English]

Difficulties Faced by MSME Investors

*47. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that investors in the micro, small and medium enterprises are facing difficulties in respect of start-up units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a separate department within the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to handle the problems of the aforesaid start-up units especially in relation to the other Ministries/Departments/banks etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has received some complaints about lack of availability of institutional finance to Micro units start ups. To obviate this problem, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines/instructions to banks that all loan applications for Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) units up to a credit limit of Rs. 25,000/- should be disposed of within 2 weeks and those up to Rs. 5 lakh within 4 weeks provided the loan applications are complete in all respects and accompanied by a "check list". Government takes up such issues with concerned Banks and RBI as required.

(c) and (d) Government has no proposal to set up a separate Department within the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The Ministry and offices/ organisations under it assist and guide start-ups and coordinate with other Ministries/Departments/Banks for the

same. The major schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of MSME for helping start-ups are given below:—

- Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
 - Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)
 - Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)
 - Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators.
 - Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD)
- (e) Does not arise.

Growth Rate of MSME

*48. SHRI K.J.S.P REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) since 2007-08, and the expected growth rate by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government has made any projection of growth rate of MSMEs for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the growth rate of MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The Government monitors growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) by conduct of All India Census of the sector, periodically in the country. The latest Census (Fourth Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07 wherein the data was collected till 2009 and the results published in 2011. The growth in major parameters

pertaining to registered MSMEs viz. Number of enterprises, employment and Gross Output, as per Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries with reference year 2001-02 and Fourth All India Census of MSMEs shows annual compound growth rate of 2.61%, 8.60% and 30.26% respectively.

(b) and (c) MSMEs are highly diverse in their nature of activity and operate across the non- agricultural segment of economy , specific growth targets for the Sector during 12th plan is likely to be on par with that of National Economy, as these enterprises are dependent on the macro economic factors influencing the economy and industry.

(d) To facilitate promotion and development as well as enhance competitiveness of MSMEs in domestic and global market, so as to achieve higher growth rate of MSMEs, ongoing initiatives include:—

(i) 'Policy Package of Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)', in the year 2005, which envisages public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has set up a Task Force to address the issues of the MSME sector which has since submitted its report. The Task Force has made various recommendations in the areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure/technology/skill development, marketing, etc., for providing an impetus to the growth of the sector, which are under various stages of implementation. Also, the recently announced Public Procurement Policy envisages 20% of the total procurement to be made by Central Ministries/departments/PSUs, would be from MSEs.

Further, the Government is implementing various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc., for assisting the MSE sector in meeting the challenges. Some of the major schemes/programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee

Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Market Development Assistance Scheme.

[Translation]

Land Reforms

*49. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the miserable conditions of landless persons in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the implementation of land reforms to ensure proper distribution of land among landless people and dalits;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said reforms are likely to be implemented; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of landless villagers and the rural economy and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) This Department with a view to look into the issues related to the land reforms, constituted a Committee on "State Agrarian Relations and the unfinished Task in Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development. Simultaneously, a 'National Council for Land Reforms' under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister was also constituted to lay down broad guidelines and policy recommendations on agrarian relations and land

reforms, based on the recommendations of the Committee or otherwise. The terms of reference of the Committee, inter-alia, included in-depth review of the issues related to land ceiling programme, bhoodan land, common property resources, tenancy 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 on the Prime Minister's Office by the Cabinet Secretariat.

The report of the Committee is available on website of the Department, i.e., www.dolr.nic.in.

(c) to (e) Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Government as provided under entry No. 18 of State List (List-II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in this field is only of an advisory and coordinating nature. However, implementation of land reforms programme including distribution of surplus land and barren Government land is reviewed from time to time at various fora, including conferences of the Revenue Ministers/Secretaries of States and UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested from time to time for effective implementation of the land reform programme/schemes including distribution of ceiling surplus land.

The "National Council for Land Reforms" may lay down broad guidelines and policy recommendations of land reforms, based on the recommendations by the Committee on "State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms".

[English]

Demand and Supply of Fertilizers

*50. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) the demand and supply of various fertilizers in the country, State-wise and fertilizer-wise for the current year especially for the current rabi season;

(b) whether the farmers are facing hardships in various States due to the shortage and delay in the supply of fertilizers particularly DAP and Urea in the current rabi season;

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

(d) the quantum of fertilizers likely to be made available both from domestic production as well as from imports to meet the demand; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under partial movement and distribution control of the Government. All other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are de-controlled/de-canalized since 1992. The availability of decontrolled fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for its tie-up with the manufacturers and importers and further distribution within the State. The State-wise demand (Requirement) and supply (Availability) of major fertilizers namely Urea, MOP and Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK) during Kharif, 2011 (April'11 to September'11) are enclosed as Statement-I. The requirement and availability of Urea,

DAP, Complex and MOP fertilisers during October, 2011 and November, 2011 are enclosed as Statement-II and III respectively.

As can be seen from the enclosed Statement-I the availability of Urea during Kharif, 2011 was comfortable. There were some instances of shortage of urea in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh etc. because of lower off-take in the beginning of the season due to less rainfall. However, the supplies of urea and other fertilizers were speeded up during the later months. The availability of Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP & NPK) together with pre-positioning stock was also adequate. During the current year upto the month of July, contracting for import of MOP could not be materialized due to substantial increase of prices and cartelization by MOP producers in the International market. The contracting of MOP took place only in the month of August. As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers will be comfortable in Rabi' 11-12.

Statement-II indicates the availability of fertilizers during October 2011. As all the State Governments were asking for Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP & NPK) in the beginning of the crop season, the companies were asked to speed up evacuation of Phosphatic fertilizers on priority. As a result of this, though the sufficient stocks of MOP and Urea were lying at the ports, required quantities of these fertilizers could not be moved to States during October, 2011. Similarly, the supply plan for the month of November and availability of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizer upto 22nd November, 2011 are enclosed as Statement-III. The sufficient stocks of all types of fertilizers are available at ports and the same is being moved to various States. The regular weekly Video Conference are being conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DOF), Ministry of Railways and Department of Shipping with State Agriculture Officials and corrective action are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Government. Ministry of Railways is supplying about 62 railway rakes per day from plants/ports during the month of November, 2011 for evacuation of fertilizer compared to about 53 railway rakes per day during the same month last year.

(d) The details of quantum of fertilizer requirement, estimated indigenous production and estimated import of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the year 2011-12 are as under:—

(Figures in lakh metric tonnes)

FG	Requirement	Estimated Indigenous Production	Estimated imports
Urea	305.15	220.78	89.82
DAP	126.15	40.58	78.33
MOP	48.26	—	32.00
Complex	107.36	88.12	38.67

(e) Further, the following steps are being taken to make adequate availability of fertilizers in the country:—

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports;
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iv) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of States;
- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing

fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;

- (vi) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act.;
- (vii) Department of Fertilisers is having constant interaction with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GAIL and other prospective suppliers of NG/LNG so that gas requirement of the fertilizers industry is met;
- (viii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on Import

Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor and ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector; and

- (ix) All possible steps are taken by the Department of Fertilisers to match the availability of fertilizers with the assessed requirement.

Statement-I

Cumulative requirement and availability of fertilisers during Kharif 2011 (April to September)

Kharif'11

Qty. in ('000) MTs

19.10.11

State	UREA		MOP		Phosphatic Fertilizers (DAP + NPK)			
	Require- ment	Availability	Require- ment	Availability	Require- ment	Stock Pre- positioned	Supply	Availability with pre- positioning stock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1500.00	1466.39	325.00	82.50	1880.00	159.68	1723.76	1883.44
Karnataka	800.00	781.19	290.00	83.64	1245.00	385.20	1163.64	1548.84
Kerala	90.00	93.30	90.00	59.96	155.00	11.81	133.39	145.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	450.00	426.07	211.00	100.09	471.00	65.01	505.41	570.42
Gujarat	1100.00	1076.97	110.00	78.48	740.00	114.71	693.66	808.37
Madhya Pradesh	625.00	718.42	90.00	25.51	790.00	189.88	583.60	773.48
Chhattisgarh	475.00	405.14	85.00	18.68	325.00	64.47	242.53	307.00
Maharashtra	1500.00	1461.33	325.00	80.70	1975.00	265.07	1560.49	1825.56
Rajasthan	575.00	659.18	30.00	7.79	470.00	70.45	392.10	462.55
Haryana	850.00	879.29	35.00	11.10	355.00	72.98	376.75	449.73
Punjab	1250.00	1328.26	56.00	23.31	650.00	51.95	470.01	521.96
Himachal Pradesh	36.00	31.23	1.00	0.00	18.00	2.00	7.96	9.96
Jammu and Kashmir	67.50	50.45	10.00	0.00	40.00	0.99	31.47	32.46
Uttar Pradesh	2500.00	2604.91	150.00	46.04	1575.00	256.93	1255.89	1512.82
Uttarakhand	125.00	138.39	4.60	0.79	45.00	0.00	41.20	41.20
Bihar	925.00	802.76	80.00	15.23	400.00	0.40	334.77	335.17
Jharkhand	160.00	124.44	20.00	1.83	118.00	0.55	74.05	74.60
Odisha	450.00	376.10	120.00	25.08	370.00	7.88	312.42	320.30
West Bengal	500.00	495.79	150.00	31.46	650.00	27.12	511.31	538.43
Assam	140.00	130.09	60.00	10.58	27.50	7.50	20.94	28.44
All India	14216.25	14096.80	2254.8	708.71	12343.72	1754.57	10450.61	12205.18

Statement-II

State-wise Requirement and Availability of Urea, DAP, NPK and MOP Fertilizer during Rabi' 11-12 (October, 2011)

(figures in 000' MTs)

State	UREA		DAP		NPK		MOP	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	320.00	264.65	125.00	150.20	225.00	314.67	80.00	49.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	150.00	125.24	55.00	87.15	128.00	111.16	60.00	60.82
Kerala	25.00	15.57	8.00	1.79	40.00	31.01	25.00	15.92
Tamil Nadu	178.00	90.15	70.00	77.20	99.00	83.33	75.00	57.70
Gujarat	210.00	209.18	120.00	52.07	74.20	76.84	28.00	6.90
Madhya Pradesh	246.47	209.03	217.08	163.04	94.06	68.63	32.28	10.30
Chhattisgarh	22.50	25.38	6.50	10.94	8.18	12.05	4.50	2.63
Maharashtra	195.00	203.99	100.00	111.56	201.00	159.74	50.00	30.78
Rajasthan	140.00	174.13	137.00	134.29	32.50	43.15	5.00	5.40
Haryana	145.00	152.85	225.00	118.95	15.00	9.87	10.00	7.23
Punjab	300.00	215.02	225.00	174.43	30.00	40.60	15.00	11.72
Uttar Pradesh	400.00	448.18	355.00	196.07	175.00	176.62	65.00	12.19
Uttarakhand	5.00	7.21	2.50	2.72	9.50	7.42	2.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.03	2.50	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	13.70	5.23	7.79	1.32	0.00	0.00	4.38	1.32
Bihar	160.00	150.63	85.00	58.11	50.00	40.87	45.00	10.30
Jharkhand	21.25	27.73	15.00	9.25	20.00	5.39	6.00	0.00
Odisha	25.00	35.07	11.69	11.21	12.55	9.29	10.17	2.63
West Bengal	95.00	106.34	76.20	58.34	64.05	99.02	31.96	10.23
Assam	14.40	15.77	3.60	2.50	1.80	1.72	7.20	2.62
Total	2689.89	2492.26	1848.84	1422.49	1295.37	1293.60	566.52	299.61

Statement-III

Requirement, Opening Stock, Availability of Fertilizers during RABI 2011-12
(November'11 upto 22.11.11)

(figures in 000' MTs)

23.11.11	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK											
	Require-ment	Supply plan	Opening Stock	Require-ment	Supply plan	Opening Stock	Require-ment	Supply plan	Opening Stock	Require-ment	Supply plan	Opening Stock									
States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Andhra Pradesh	200.00	200.00	200.00	8.25	167.20	175.45	100.00	99.30	12.03	46.24	58.27	50.00	58.20	7.04	38.75	45.79	200.00	249.80	45.58	168.82	214.40
Karnataka	110.00	110.00	110.00	4.34	63.22	67.56	50.00	50.60	6.83	31.36	38.19	46.00	47.20	1.95	50.37	52.32	117.00	186.10	24.31	134.64	158.96
Kerala	20.00	20.00	20.00	3.19	8.83	12.02	5.00	4.50	0.00	3.53	3.53	20.00	20.30	0.34	10.28	10.63	30.00	32.40	7.29	19.59	26.88
Tamil Nadu	171.00	171.00	171.00	4.04	99.58	103.62	55.00	55.20	4.45	22.68	27.13	70.00	72.60	0.00	37.37	37.38	85.90	136.90	10.84	68.70	79.54
Gujarat	215.00	215.00	215.00	11.50	104.00	115.50	120.00	119.60	1.81	66.11	67.92	23.00	25.00	1.00	19.57	20.57	67.80	74.30	6.06	62.94	68.99
Madhya Pradesh	387.02	387.02	387.02	14.37	128.91	143.28	206.68	205.00	17.38	163.21	180.59	28.44	28.00	0.57	10.16	10.73	98.27	99.60	3.83	87.76	91.59
Chhattisgarh	30.00	30.00	30.00	1.78	24.00	25.78	16.26	12.20	3.33	8.25	11.58	6.00	10.50	0.39	3.70	4.10	10.90	18.70	5.02	9.09	14.11
Maharashtra	210.00	210.00	210.00	21.38	93.67	115.05	130.00	106.45	5.63	70.12	75.74	52.00	56.25	0.74	36.40	37.14	191.00	211.50	22.30	109.91	132.21
Rajasthan	210.00	258.09	8.57	129.11	137.68	115.00	124.80	7.04	60.95	67.99	4.00	11.85	0.77	5.11	5.88	23.50	27.00	7.76	18.26	26.01	
Haryana	270.00	270.00	13.42	104.99	118.41	125.00	154.80	6.52	83.21	89.73	7.00	11.85	1.34	5.63	6.97	10.00	22.60	1.39	5.91	7.29	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Punjab	250.00	250.00	10.47	155.10	165.56	150.00	131.20	4.43	73.29	77.73	15.00	15.85	1.82	4.00	5.82	10.00	26.10	7.72	6.35	14.07
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.35	0.00	3.36	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.93	3.93	7.50	8.00	0.00	7.93	7.93
Jammu and Kashmir	24.43	24.30	1.99	7.94	9.92	16.54	13.70	1.00	11.93	12.93	8.40	5.00	1.01	3.88	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	650.00	650.00	95.35	252.76	348.11	300.00	296.85	19.20	213.38	232.58	45.00	44.25	2.45	8.30	10.75	175.00	258.95	27.09	177.09	204.17
Uttarakhand	25.00	25.00	2.83	8.23	11.06	6.00	5.40	1.03	0.00	1.03	1.50	3.20	1.00	0.00	1.00	11.50	10.00	4.03	9.20	13.23
Bihar	210.00	210.00	9.69	72.99	82.69	80.00	81.20	2.83	43.48	46.31	65.00	60.60	1.00	11.40	12.40	70.00	94.95	19.80	81.65	101.45
Jharkhand	22.50	22.50	4.61	7.78	12.39	13.00	12.80	2.84	8.28	11.12	4.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.30	26.80	2.27	11.87	14.14
Odisha	15.00	15.00	13.36	8.61	21.97	9.89	9.80	1.05	1.54	2.59	11.04	15.10	1.00	0.49	1.49	15.62	23.00	3.47	10.80	14.27
West Bengal	132.50	132.50	22.79	56.23	79.02	44.00	50.30	14.27	26.80	41.07	54.15	45.00	0.06	39.26	39.31	95.50	138.50	19.17	100.82	119.99
Assam	20.80	24.55	2.57	13.31	15.88	5.20	6.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	10.40	10.30	0.00	2.59	2.59	2.60	0.00	1.17	0.00	1.17
All India	3190.29	3238.19	255.95	1514.70	1770.65	1551.27	1540.20	113.16	934.48	1047.64	525.14	545.55	22.47	291.73	314.21	1246.51	1648.20	219.121	1092.58	1311.70

[Translation]

Underweight Gas Cylinders

*51. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the reported irregularities indulged in by the Oil Marketing Companies/LPG distributors especially in the supply of underweight cylinders during the winter season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of godowns of various gas agencies/companies raided alongwith the number of cases in which irregularities were reported during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the action taken against the guilty persons so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) To keep check on the irregularities in the supply of LPG cylinders, surprise Quality Control Checks which include weighment of cylinders, are carried out at the distributor godowns. Also, weight checking of filled cylinders in transit is done by the field officers to check pilferage/presence of any underweight cylinders. The distributors have also been instructed to satisfy the customers about the correct weight of cylinders by weighing them, to ensure that the seals are verified and shown to the customers at the time of delivery. In case any under-weight cylinder is received by the customer, such cylinders are to be replaced free of charge by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

Based on the established complaints of diversion/supply of partially-used cylinders/under-weight cylinders/pilfering product from LPG cylinders, action has been taken in 136 cases against the erring LPG distributors in the country during the last three years and the period April,

2011 to September, 2011 under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement. The State-wise and year-wise details are at given in the enclosed Statement.

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

MDG, 2001 provides inter-alia following action against erring LPG distributors:—

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

Statement

State-wise details of Action Taken against LPG Distributors for Diversion/Supply of Partially used Cylinders/Under-weight Cylinders/Pilfering Products from LPG Cylinders during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and April – September, 2011

State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	April- September, 2011
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1	1
Delhi	22	7	3	0
Gujarat	2	0	5	1
Haryana	0	2	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	0
Maharashtra	0	0	0	1
Odisha	0	3	0	0
Punjab	8	6	10	0
Rajasthan	4	2	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	18	12	16	2
Uttarakhand	1	—	—	—
West Bengal	0	1	0	0
Total	56	36	38	6

[English]

SSI Census

*52. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted census of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of SSIs registered as per the latest census compared to the previous census, State-wise;

(c) The estimated number of people employed in SSIs as per the latest census compared to the previous census, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the employment opportunities in SSIs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes,

Madam. Government conducts periodic Censuses and the most recent census, Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), was conducted with reference year 2006-07. The data was collected till the year 2009 and results were published in the year 2011.

(b) The State-wise details of Registered Enterprises as per the 3rd All India Census of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) and 4th All India Census of MSMEs, which were conducted with reference year 2001-02 and 2006-07 respectively, are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Number of Registered Enterprises as per	
		3rd Census (2001-02)	4th Census (2006-07)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,625	14,993
2.	Himachal Pradesh	10,891	11,931
3.	Punjab	65,015	48,110
4.	Chandigarh	1,281	996
5.	Uttarakhand	15,285	23,765
6.	Haryana	39,584	33,150
7.	Delhi	7,360	3,754
8.	Rajasthan	43,145	54,885
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1,62,918	1,87,742
10.	Bihar	52,107	50,036
11.	Sikkim	174	122
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	255	417
13.	Nagaland	568	1,332
14.	Manipur	4,599	4,492

1	2	3	4
15. Mizoram		2,733	3,715
16. Tripura		959	1,343
17. Meghalaya		1,939	3,010
18. Assam		14,453	19,864
19. West Bengal		42,148	43,259
20. Jharkhand		18,322	18,190
21. Odisha		12,366	19,606
22. Chhattisgarh		33,909	22,768
23. Madhya Pradesh		1,01,939	1,06,997
24. Gujarat		1,38,537	2,29,830
25. Daman and Diu		1,026	594
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		693	1,716
27. Maharashtra		83,098	86,586
28. Andhra Pradesh		62,917	45,692
29. Karnataka		1,10,487	1,36,186
30. Goa		2,139	2,621
31. Lakshadweep		68	2
32. Kerala		1,46,988	1,50,188
33. Tamil Nadu		1,80,032	2,33,881
34. Puducherry		1,721	1,451
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		673	750
All India		13,74,974	15,63,974

(c) The employment figures in Registered Sector, as per 3rd All India Census of SSIs and 4th All India Census of MSMEs, are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Employment in Registered MSMEs	
		3rd Census (2001-02)	4th Census (2006-07)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	50,707	90,159
2.	Himachal Pradesh	37,660	65,148
3.	Punjab	3,37,443	4,15,838
4.	Chandigarh	10,563	11,706
5.	Uttarakhand	40,853	79,941
6.	Haryana	2,41,171	3,81,775
7.	Delhi	86,479	58,122
8.	Rajasthan	1,99,676	3,41,690
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5,81,810	7,54,908
10.	Bihar	1,36,914	1,47,774
11.	Sikkim	959	1,159
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,481	5,411
13.	Nagaland	4,967	16,281
14.	Manipur	19,626	19,960
15.	Mizoram	9,061	26,032
16.	Tripura	11,666	23,166
17.	Meghalaya	10,734	12,700
18.	Assam	64,623	2,10,507
19.	West Bengal	2,54,809	3,60,255

1	2	3	4
20.	Jharkhand	71,071	75,134
21.	Odisha	80,888	1,73,087
22.	Chhattisgarh	91,000	75,094
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2,49,467	2,98,047
24.	Gujarat	5,78,764	12,44,981
25.	Daman and Diu	25,385	25,518
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12,918	26,477
27.	Maharashtra	6,30,570	10,88,791
28.	Andhra Pradesh	3,83,335	3,82,977
29.	Karnataka	4,77,284	7,89,358
30.	Goa	16,664	33,330
31.	Lakshadweep	253	2
32.	Kerala	5,40,260	6,21,423
33.	Tamil Nadu	8,82,083	14,26,056
34.	Puducherry	19,739	21,086
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,594	5,593
All India		61,63,479	93,09,486

The above figure of employment is for the Registered Units only. For the total employment including Un-registered Units, the employment, as per the 'Final Results: Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries 2001-2002' and as per the 'Quick Results, Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 2006-2007' is 2.49 crore and 5.95 crore, respectively.

(d) Government aims to increase the employment

opportunities in MSME sector by implementation of the flagship programme Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) launched in the year 2008. It is a credit linked subsidy scheme being implemented through KVIC. In addition, Ministry imparts skill development programmes through Development Institutes (MSME-DI) and National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD). In addition, the Government is implementing various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc., for assisting the Micro and Small Enterprises sector in meeting the challenges. Some of the major schemes/programmes being implemented are Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Market Development Assistance Scheme.

Modernisation of Disaster Management

*53. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various strategies suggested in the Corporate Safety Plan for the modernisation of disaster management have been implemented by the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof *inter-alia* indicating the measures taken and the amount spent for the same, zone-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have reviewed the implementation and the targets stipulated for the said plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures initiated for effective implementation of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH

TRIVEDI): (a) Corporate Safety Plan (2003-2013), Ministry of Railways, inter alia, suggested for modernization of Disaster Management (DM) on Indian Railways. The main focus areas are - faster response, better facilities and equipment, expanding resources to meet requirements in major accidents, better customer focus and training and preparedness, etc. For modernization of DM, 18 (eighteen) strategies have been suggested in the Corporate Safety Plan, out of these, 13 (thirteen) have so far been implemented as on 31.10.2011 on Indian Railways.

(b) For implementing the strategies for modernization of Disaster Management, following measures have already been taken:-

- Disaster Management (DM) Plans have been made at Corporate Level, Zonal and Divisional Level and dovetailed with State/District DM Plans.
- Tie-up with reputed private/civil hospitals.
- Provision of rescue ambulances and Collapsible coffins in each Divisional hospital.
- Taking assistance of armed forces including Air-Force for assistance whenever required during disasters.
- Provision of emergency escape route and emergency automatic lights in all coaches.
- Delegation of adequate financial powers to concerned officers for quick rescue operations.
- Minimum one 140 Tonne breakdown crane have been provided in each Broad Gauge division and all Accident Relief Trains (ARTs) have been provided with Air-brake stock.

The financial implication for modernization of DM on Indian Railways as per the Corporate Safety Plan is approximately Rs 400 crore. Figures of expenditure are available on all India basis and an amount of Rs 100.79 crore has been spent to the end of financial year

2010-11.

Pending recommendations like manufacturing of Self Propelled Accident Relief Trains (SPARTs) amounting to Rs. 235 crores, Emergency Rail cum Road Vehicle, Setting up of Railway Disaster Management Institutes, etc., are long lead recommendations requiring R&D and policy related work before they are implemented at the field level.

(c) and (d) The Railways have periodically been reviewing the implementation and the targets stipulated in the Corporate Safety Plan. Out of pending 5 (five) strategies, one each is targeted for implementation in 2012-13 and 2013-14 and the remaining three by 2015-16.

Sale of Low Cost Medicines

*54. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority keeps track of the movement of non-scheduled drug formulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Indian Patent Act, 1970 so as to ensure sale of low cost medicines by the local drug makers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure the availability of low cost essential drugs 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. In respect of drugs which are not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95)

i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/ National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). However, as a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in 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.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Indian Patents Act, 1970 (as amended in 2005) effectively balances and calibrates Intellectual Property protection with public health concerns while meeting India's international obligations under the Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). The Patent Law utilizes the flexibilities available within the TRIPS Agreement to address concerns relating to public health and prevent misuse of rights by patent holders.

(f) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' with the objective of making available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi Stores. Till date 113 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in different States/UTs in the country.

Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and

Family Welfare. The draft NPPP-2011 has been circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders. The draft Policy envisages bringing the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) -2011 and associated medicines under price control.

Irrigation Projects

*55. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals received from various States for medium irrigation projects have been put forth for inclusion in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has examined the feasibility of such proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As a part of process of formulation of proposals for XII plan, State Governments were requested to furnish the details in respect of irrigation projects to be implemented during XII Plan. State Governments have proposed inclusion of 139 ongoing major and medium irrigation projects for XII Plan. In addition State Governments have also proposed for taking up 32 medium irrigation projects during XII Plan as new projects. The State-wise number of projects reported as ongoing during XI Plan and proposed for inclusion in XII Plan is given as Statement-I. The list of the new medium projects provided by the State Governments proposed for taking up during XII Plan is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) The examination of feasibility of projects proposals are undertaken by the respective State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Projects Reported as ongoing during XI Plan

Sl.No.	State	Medium
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	4
6.	Goa	—
7.	Gujarat	4
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
11.	Jharkhand	4
12.	Karnataka	11
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14
15.	Maharashtra	71
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	—
18.	Mizoram	—
19.	Nagaland	—
20.	Odisha	13

1	2	3
21.	Punjab	—
22.	Rajasthan	—
23.	Sikkim	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	—
25.	Tripura	—
26.	Uttarakhand	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	—
28.	West Bengal	—
Total		139

Statement-II

State-wise list of Medium Projects Reported as new

State	Project Name
1	2
BIHAR	Karmnasha Pump Scheme
CHHATTISGARH	Harduli (Nirtu) Tank
KARNATAKA	Kenchanagudda L.I.S
	Kineya project
MADHYA PRADESH	AODA
	Atariya Project
	Basaniya Project (Multipurpose)
	Bilgoan Tank Project
	Budhna Tank Project (Renovation of Budhna canal)

1	2
	Kunwari Dam
	Patne Project
	Raghavpur Project (Multipurpose)
	Renovation of Tighra Dam
	Rosra Project (Multipurpose)
	Runj Project
	Semri Medium Project
	Sonpur Project
MAHARASHTRA	Bendara Tank
	Chichdoh Barrage
	Dham Project (Height Raising)
	Dindora Barrage
	Dongargaon Thanegaon L.I.S.
	Haldipurani L.I.S.
	Kanhan (Kochi Barrage) Medium Project
	Katepurna Barrage
	Kotgal L.I.S.
	Palasgaon Amdi L.I.S.
	Samberkund
	Satrapur L.I.S.
MANIPUR	Chakpi Multipurpose Project Manipur

1	2
	Regional Jiri Irrigation Project Manipur
Odisha	Ghatakeswar Irrigation Project

Anti-Collision Devices

*56. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of implementation of the Anti-Collision Device project by the Indian Railways;

(b) the details of zonal railways which have deployed Anti-Collision Devices so far including the funds utilized for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to implement the said project in the remaining zones within a stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The deployment of Anti Collision Device (ACD) after initial trials was done on Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) where it has been in service trial, as pilot project since July 2006. This was a single/double line non-electrified Broad Gauge section. Based on the experience of the NFR, to improve reliability and dependability of ACDs and to test its functioning on multiple lines as well as electrified routes, the specifications and design configuration were revised and the system as evolved was tried on the electrified multiple lines, automatic signalling section of the Southern Railway in 2010-2011. Operational and technical problems noticed in Southern Railway trials are being looked into and a new ACD Version- II (now called Train Collision Avoidance System-TCAS) after successful validation and certification will be deployed on NFR.

(b) ACD has been implemented as a pilot project covering 1736 Route Kms. and 548 Locomotives on non-electrified section of NFR and funds to the tune of Rs 95 crores have been utilised for the purpose till March 2011.

(c) To expedite implementation of ACD after successful validation, certification and deployment of improved ACD version II on NFR with acceptable performance as per defined parameters, works already sanctioned on Eastern, East Central, East Coast, South Eastern, Southern, South Central and South Western Railways covering 6750 Route Kms, shall be taken up.

Sick/Closed PSUs

*57. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether a number of sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have either been closed down or are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of PSUs recommended by the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises for revival;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revive sick units including those under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model;

(e) the number of employees rendered jobless or affected otherwise due to the closure or sickness of PSUs during the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

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

(b) The cases of sick and loss making industrial Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are referred to BIFR when their accumulated losses are equal to or more than their net worth. The list of all the CPSEs with negative/nil net worth as on 31.3.2010 is given at the enclosed Statement-I. As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08 which were laid in the Parliament in successive years, only five (CPSEs) have been closed during the last three years as mentioned below.

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Year of closure
1.	Indian Oil Technologies Ltd.	2009-10
2.	Brushware Ltd.	2008-09
3.	Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	2007-08
4.	National Instruments Ltd.	2007-08
5.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	2007-08

(c) and (d) The Government, furthermore, set up the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, inter alia, on the revival and restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the CPSEs prepare proposals for revival of sick companies and refer to them to BRPSE for recommendations and thereafter seek approval of the Government. As on 31st October 2011, the BRPSE has given its recommendations in respect of 62 CPSEs (revival of 59 CPSEs and closure of 3 CPSEs). The details of these CPSEs are given in the enclosed Statement-II. None of these CPSEs come under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model.

(e) and (f) During the last three years, 122 employees ceased to be on the rolls of the five CPSEs mentioned above as they were closed. These employees were, however, given the full benefits of Voluntary Retirement

Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS). Moreover, in order to provide a safety net, to such employees, the scheme of Counselling, Retraining and

Redeployment (CRR) has been in existence for providing training in new skills, equipping them to be redeployed in self-employment and other suitable activities.

Statement-I

List of CPSEs with negative Networth, as on 31.3.2010

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of CPSEs	Networth
1	2	3
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers		
1.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-88.19
2.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-12.49
3.	Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-39.79
4.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-5884.05
5.	Odisha Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	-17.76
6.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-32.35
7.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	-9711.44
8.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-612.52
9.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	-7406.64
10.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	-200.35
Ministry of Civil Aviation		
11.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-641.98
12.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.	-4544.96
13.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-551.52
14.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-0.04
15.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-2.74

1	2	3
Ministry of Coal		
16.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	-5402.88
17.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	-6015.54
Ministry of Commerce and Industry		
18.	STCL Ltd.	-1325.88
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution		
19.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	-284.89
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region		
20.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	-27.12
Ministry of Environment and Forests		
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant. Development Corporation Ltd.	-93.47
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises		
22.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-3171.89
23.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-1292.41
24.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-18.86
25.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-341.7
26.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	-238.53
27.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-1636.74
28.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-46.43
29.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	-213.61
30.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-0.58
31.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	-1.23
32.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-161.64
33.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-320.96

1	2	3
34.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-43.41
35.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-559.85
36.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-284.94
37.	Scooters India Ltd.	-30.93
38.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-6828.4
39.	Nepa Ltd.	-419.29
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
40.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	-14.02
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
41.	Bharat Petro Resources JPDA	-5.35
42.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	-1.23
43.	BIECCO Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	-6.3
Ministry of Power		
44.	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	-0.01
45.	Odisha Integrated Power Ltd.	-0.17
Ministry of Railways		
46.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd.	-6.22
Ministry of Shipping		
47.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	-19.84
48.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-683.01
49.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-558.31
MINISTRY OF STEEL		
50.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	-1305.8

1	2	3
51.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	-5.68
Ministry of Textiles		
52.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-53.99
53.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-216.43
54.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-76.98
Ministry of Tourism		
55.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	-4.33
56.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	-1.58
57.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Ltd.	-1.25
58.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	-13.29
Ministry of Water Resources		
59.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	-118.75

Statement-II

Cases recommended by BRPSE till 31.10.2011

Sl. No.	Administrative Ministry/ Department/CPSE	Gist of the recommendation of BRPSE	Assistance recommended from GOI (Rs. in Crore)		
			Cash#	Noncash®	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Department of Heavy Industry					
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur, Rajasthan	Revival as a PSE	4.28	73.30	77.58
2.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE	60.00	112.92	172.92
3.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE	0.00	54.61	54.61
4.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE	0.00	818.79	818.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	HMT Bearings Ltd., Hyderabad, AP	Revival as a PSE	7.40	43.97	51.37
6.	Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad, AP	Revival as a PSE	10.00	204.71	214.71
7.	NEPA Ltd., Nepa Nagar, MP!!	Revival as a PSE	257.48	559.16	816.64
8.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., Mumbai	Revival through Joint Venture/ disinvestment	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Bellary, Karnataka	Revival through Joint Venture/ disinvestment	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	302.00	994.00	1266.00
11.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Allahabad, UP	Revival through Joint Venture/ disinvestment	0.00	137.00	137.00
12.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Delhi	Closure and sale of non- operating Units. Other operating units will be revived as a PSE.	184.29	1267.95	1452.24
13.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd., Bengaluru, Karnataka	Revival as a PSE	623.00	112.00	735.00
14.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, Jharkhand	Revival as a PSE	102.00	1266.30	1368.30
15.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE	146.62	508.87	655.49
16.	Instrumentation Ltd., Kola, Rajasthan	Revival as a PSE	85.44	603.00	688.44
17.	Triveni Structural Ltd., Allahabad, UP	Revival as a PSE	93.74	290.73	384.47
18.	HMT Ltd., Bengaluru	Revival as a PSE	0.00	83.28	83.28
19.	HMT Watches Ltd., Bengaluru	Revival as a PSE - Closure of Bengaluru unit and transfer of Ranibagh unit to State Government before its closure	204.42	302.15	506.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	Closure	8.00	0.00	8.00
21.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	Closure	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	Revival through financial restructuring and taken over by BHEL	0.00	414.95	414.95
23.	Hindustan Cables Ltd., Kolkata	Revival through Joint Venture/ disinvestment	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	HMT Chinara Watches Ltd., Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	Revival through either transferring to State Government, of J&K or joint venture with any State/Central Government PSU/Private Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Burn Standard Company Ltd. \$\$\$	Revival through transfer of two wagon manufacturing units to D/o Railways and transfer of one refractory unit to M/o Steel	55.12 @@	1090.19 ###	1145.31
26.	Scooters India Ltd.	Revival through Joint venture	—	—	—
Ministry of Textiles					
27.	British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur, UP***	Revival as a PSE	313.91	108.93	422.84
28.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd. and its subsidiaries, Delhi and other States	Revival of 15 mills as PSE units and 19 mills through Joint Venture	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd., Kolkata	Revival of as a PSE	310.33	6462.15	6772.48
30.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	Revival of Elgin Mill No. 2	--	1153.68	1153.68
Department of Fertilizers					
31.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Manali, Tamil Nadu	Revival as a PSE	0.00	185.31	185.31
32.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Kochi, Kerala	Revival as a PSE	0.00	670.37	670.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL)	Revival as a PSE	—	566.07	566.07
Ministry of Shipping					
34.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Kolkata	Revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment	17.00	400.00	417.00
35.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE	87.99	366.38	454.37
Ministry of Defence					
36.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Delhi\$	Revival as a PSE	548.50	253.70	802.20
Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals					
37.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Mumbai	Revival as a PSE	250.00	100.00	350.00
38.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE	0.00	240.01	240.01
39.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Revival as a PSE	0.00	0.00	0.00
Department of Pharmaceuticals					
40.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra	Revival as a PSE	80.62	123.75	204.37
41.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE	207.19	233.41	440.60
42.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana	Revival as a PSE	361.00	2861.76	3222.76
43.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd., Chennai	Merger with IDPL	0.00	0.00	0.00
44.	Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Ltd., Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Merger with IDPL	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Coal					
45.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Burdwan, West Bengal	Revival as a PSE	0.00	0.00	0.00**
46.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	—	—	—##

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Mines					
47.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Nagpur, Maharashtra	Revival as a PSE	0.00	104.64	104.64
48.	Hindustan Copper Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE	0.00	637.26	637.26
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research					
49.	Central Electronics Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE	0.00	28.60	28.60
Ministry of Water Resources					
50.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE	60.00	745.97	805.97
Ministry of Steel					
51.	MECON Ltd., Ranchi, Jharkhand	Revival as a PSE	93.00	7.72	100.72*
52.	Bharat Refractories Ltd., Bokaro, Jharkhand !	Revival through financial restructuring and merger with SAIL	0.00	428.45	428.45
53.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., Kolkata	Revival as a PSE	589.76	970.60	1560.36
Department of Agriculture and Co-operation					
54.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE	37.63	227.00	264.63
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas					
55.	Biecco Lawne Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	18.00	92.36	110.36
Ministry of Railways					
56.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd., Delhi	Revival as a PSE	767.21	2927.74	3694.95
57.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd., Patna, Bihar \$\$	Revival as a PSE	25.66	164.45	190.11
58.	Braithwaite and Company Ltd., Kolkata \$\$	Revival as a PSE	0.00	288.21	288.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation					
59.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	90.86	128	218.86
Department of Food and Public Distribution					
60.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. Food Unit	Closure of Breakfast	—	—	—
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region					
61.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Convert the NEHHDC into a promotional body and finance the activities of it through budgetary support and to liquidate the company.			
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting					
62.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Revival as a PSE	3.00	28.41	31.41
Total			6005.45	29442.77	35448.22

Cash Assistance may involve budgetary support through equity/loan/grants

@ Non-cash Assistance may involve waiver of interest/penal interest/GOI loan/Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures, etc.

** The revival plan recommended by BRPSE inter alia envisaged non-cash assistance of Rs. 2470.77 crore and waiver of service charges of Rs. 14 crore per annum from 2004-05 from Coal India Ltd.

* Excluding waiver of guarantee fee not exceeding Rs. 1.92 crore per annum on VRS loans and continuation of 50% interest subsidy not exceeding Rs. 6.50 crore per annum on VRS loans.

The revival plan recommended by BRPSE inter alia envisaged cash assistance of Rs. 1350 crore non-cash assistance of Rs. 3032 crore from Coal India Ltd.,

@@ In addition cash infusion recommended discharging statutory dues if any due and payable by BSCL

In addition, recommended for reduction of capital to set off against accumulated losses.

*** A revisited case. Earlier recommended revival through Revival through Joint Venture and Government approved.

\$ Transferred from Ministry of Shipping.

\$\$ Transferred from D/o Heavy Industry.

\$\$\$ Transferred to Ministry of Railways. Refractory Unit of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. was transferred to SAIL under Ministry of Steel.

! Bharat Refractories Ltd. was merged with SAIL and renamed as SAIL Refractory Unit

!! A revisited case. Earlier recommended for revival through Joint Venture/disinvestment

Crude Oil Import Policy

*58. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the details of the crude oil import policy;
- (b) the total amount of crude oil imported during each of the last three years, country-wise;
- (c) the total cost including average rate per barrel of crude oil imported during the last three years;
- (d) whether there has been a substantial change in the percentage of crude oil imported from Iran in the total imports due to problems regarding payment to Iranian companies;
- (e) if so, whether India has stopped using Asian

Clearing Union (ACU) in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) was the sole canalizing agency for import of crude oil till July, 1998. Thereafter, to fulfill the need of private and joint sector refineries to procure crude oil, its import was decanalised. Import of crude oil was further decanalised from April, 2002, with all the Public Sector Oil Companies being permitted to import crude oil independently, to meet their respective requirement from different countries/National Oil Companies.

(b) The total quantity of crude oil imported during each of the last three years, country-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The details of crude oil imported (total Quantity and Value) during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Quantity (MMT*)	Value		Average Rate	
		Million US\$	₹ in Crore	\$/bbl	₹/MT
2008-09	132.8	76,957	3,48,149	79.06	26216.04
2009-10	159.3	79,552	3,75,378	68.13	23564.22
2010-11	163.6	100,040	4,56,754	83.42	27918.95

Note: Average Rate has been calculated by converting quantity in Thousand Metric Tonne (TMT) to Barrel by using standard conversion factor 1 TMT – 7.33 barrel.

*MMT – Million Metric Tonne

(d) The share of Iran in total crude oil import during the last three years is given as under:—

Year	Total Import MMT	Import from Iran	
		MMT	Per Cent
1	2	3	4
2008-09	132.8	21.8	16.45

1	2	3	4
2009-10	159.3	21.2	13.31
2010-11	163.6	18.5	11.31

(e) and (f) The Asian Clearing Union (ACU) was withdrawn by the RBI in December, 2010. Oil companies in India have examined different alternatives to clear payments due to National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC). There was no interruption in crude oil imports from Iran.

Statement*Country-wise crude imports from 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Million Metric Tonne)

			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Middle East	1.	Iran	21.814	21.197	18.499
	2.	Iraq	14.391	14.960	17.158
	3.	Kuwait	14.764	11.797	11.491
	4.	Neutral Zone	0.227	3.050	2.283
	5.	Oman	0.277	5.392	5.428
	6.	Qatar	2.940	5.419	5.606
	7.	Saudi Arabia	25.950	27.188	27.361
	8.	Syria	0.082	0.232	0.000
	9.	UAE	13.851	11.602	14.706
	10.	Yemen	0.662	2.919	3.010
Africa	11.	Algeria	0.263	1.828	2.649
	12.	Angola	5.314	8.993	9.648
	13.	Cameroon	0.113	0.275	0.308
	14.	Chad	0	0.293	0
	15.	Congo	0.247	1.455	0.873
	16.	Egypt	2.258	3.050	1.842
	17.	Equatorial Guinea	0.281	1.246	1.501
	18.	Gabon	0.418	0.136	0.394
	19.	Ivory Coast	0.138	0	0
	20.	Libya	0.89	0.947	1.094

1	2	3	4	5	6
	21.	Nigeria	10.542	13.197	15.813
	22.	West Africa	0	0.243	0
	23.	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	0	0.145	0
	24.	Sudan	0.772	1.106	1.191
Asia	25.	Brunei	0.846	0.905	0.927
	26.	China	0	0.141	0
	27.	Malaysia	3.91	2.644	2.212
	28.	Singapore	0.14	0	0
	29.	South Korea	0	0.255	0.134
South America	30.	Brazil	0	2.564	2.769
	31.	Colombia	0	0.847	1.235
	32.	Ecuador	0	1.309	0.398
	33.	Panama	0.072	0.071	0
	34.	Venezuela	7.565	7.304	10.285
Eurasia	35.	Azerbaijan	1.58	2.264	0.759
	36.	Kazakhstan	0	0.133	0
	37.	Russia	0.227	1.593	0.705
North America	38.	Canada	0	0.080	0
	39.	Mexico	2.152	1.889	1.470
Europe	40.	Turkey	0	0.133	0
	41.	UK	0	0.094	0
Australia	42.	Australia	0.088	0.364	1.678
	43.	Norway	0	0	0.167
Total			132.775	159.259	163.594

Investment and Employment in MSME

*59. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in various States in the country including Gujarat during each of the last three years and the current year, sector-wise and State-wise;

(b) the employment opportunities created in each of these sectors during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the number of enterprises owned by the tribal people, sector-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve investment in these sectors particularly in the tribal regions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Total investment in MSMEs in various States in the country including Gujarat is assessed through conduct of periodic Census of MSMEs. The latest Census of MSMEs conducted was Fourth All India Census of MSMEs, with reference year 2006-07. The data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011. Total investment made in Registered MSMEs in various States in the country including Gujarat is as noted below:—

(Value in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Market value of fixed investment		
		Rural	Urban	All
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,250.06	4,114.86	7,364.92

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2,330.92	754.80	3,085.72
3.	Punjab	8,963.90	13,900.88	22,864.78
4.	Chandigarh	30.22	394.69	424.91
5.	Uttarakhand	1,782.20	1,654.26	3,436.46
6.	Haryana	5,594.10	13,376.43	18,970.53
7.	Delhi	63.76	2,400.50	2,464.26
8.	Rajasthan	7,852.03	8,306.70	16,158.73
9.	Uttar Pradesh	9,098.67	24,567.34	33,666.01
10.	Bihar	1,863.98	1,810.49	3,674.47
11.	Sikkim	11.80	16.02	27.82
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.55	477.24	543.79
13.	Nagaland	342.04	376.29	718.33
14.	Manipur	51.73	45.03	96.76
15.	Mizoram	36.65	260.30	296.95
16.	Tripura	211.23	115.34	326.57
17.	Meghalaya	107.49	27.05	134.54
18.	Assam	2,585.73	3,281.67	5,867.40
19.	West Bengal	4,794.25	6,585.13	11,379.38
20.	Jharkhand	1,975.05	1,571.60	3,546.65
21.	Odisha	4,069.98	1,291.57	5,361.55
22.	Chhattisgarh	886.42	1,307.15	2,193.57
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2,050.63	4,783.57	6,834.20
24.	Gujarat	17,889.68	133,979.15	1,51,868.83

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Daman and Diu	1,858.97	4.64	1,863.61
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103.12	75.85	178.97
27.	Maharashtra	17,125.83	37,239.54	54,365.37
28.	Andhra Pradesh	6,850.26	4,901.89	11,752.15
29.	Karnataka	4,568.39	10,250.34	14,818.73
30.	Goa	2,562.03	688.36	3,250.39
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	9,889.75	7,327.35	17,217.10
33.	Tamil Nadu	14,278.26	29,017.90	43,296.16
34.	Puducherry	718.23	333.25	1,051.48
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	16.29	21.04	37.33
All India		133,880.2	315,258.2	449,138.4

(b) The employment generated by registered MSMEs, as per 4th All India Census of MSMEs with reference year 2006-07, sector-wise, is as noted below:—

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Employment		
		Rural	Urban	All
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	33330	56829	90159
2.	Himachal Pradesh	45973	19175	65148
3.	Punjab	126834	289004	415838
4.	Chandigarh	1087	10618	11705

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Uttarakhand	49306	30634	79940
6.	Haryana	123927	257848	381775
7.	Delhi	1186	56937	58123
8.	Rajasthan	154200	187490	341690
9.	Uttar Pradesh	288425	466482	754907
10.	Bihar	74021	73753	147774
11.	Sikkim	587	572	1159
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	3521	1889	5410
13.	Nagaland	5040	11241	16281
14.	Manipur	11379	8581	19960
15.	Mizoram	5952	20080	26032
16.	Tripura	18667	4499	23166
17.	Meghalaya	9744	2955	12699
18.	Assam	168321	42186	210507
19.	West Bengal	172157	188098	360255
20.	Jharkhand	24386	50747	75133
21.	Odisha	101418	71669	173087
22.	Chhattisgarh	48483	26610	75093
23.	Madhya Pradesh	147194	150853	298047
24.	Gujarat	267116	977864	1244980
25.	Daman and Diu	25318	200	25518
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17434	9042	26476
27.	Maharashtra	339622	749170	1088792

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Andhra Pradesh	227023	155954	382977
29.	Karnataka	272211	517147	789358
30.	Goa	25352	7978	33330
31.	Lakshadweep	2	0	2
32.	Kerala	434919	186504	621423
33.	Tamil Nadu	442867	983190	1426057
34.	Puducherry	11081	10005	21086
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3928	1665	5593
	All India	36,82,011	56,27,469	93,094,80

(c) The number of registered enterprises owned by the tribal people, sector-wise and State-wise is as noted below:

(Thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of Enterprises Owned By Schedule Tribes		
		Rural	Urban	All
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.65	0.18	0.83
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	0.03	0.53
3.	Punjab	0.29	0.37	0.65
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.01	0.01
5.	Uttarakhand	0.69	0.15	0.84
6.	Haryana	0.19	0.21	0.41

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.05	0.05
8.	Rajasthan	1.17	0.28	1.45
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.74	0.73	1.47
10.	Bihar	0.53	0.50	1.03
11.	Sikkim	0.02	0.01	0.03
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.16	0.31
13.	Nagaland	0.35	0.80	1.15
14.	Manipur	0.99	0.11	1.10
15.	Mizoram	0.80	2.71	3.51
16.	Tripura	0.03	0.01	0.04
17.	Meghalaya	2.21	0.60	2.81
18.	Assam	1.09	0.33	1.42
19.	West Bengal	0.20	0.19	0.39
20.	Jharkhand	0.35	0.38	0.73
21.	Odisha	0.40	0.06	0.46
22.	Chhattisgarh	3.24	0.28	3.52
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5.93	1.09	7.02
24.	Gujarat	1.09	2.39	3.47
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.00	0.01
27.	Maharashtra	0.52	0.98	1.50
28.	Andhra Pradesh	0.31	0.27	0.58
29.	Karnataka	4.15	1.67	5.82

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Goa	0.04	0.01	0.05
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Kerala	0.94	0.25	1.18
33.	Tamil Nadu	0.85	1.61	2.46
34.	Puducherry	0.01	0.01	0.02
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.01	0.00	0.01
All India		28.42	16.41	44.84

(d) Government makes periodic assessment of this sector and takes steps to improve investment. Some important ongoing initiatives, which include tribals, are:

- (i) Adoption of Policy Package of Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), in 2005, which envisages public sector banks to fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector.
- (ii) Implementation, in 2007, of a 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' with an objective to provide support in areas of credit, technology upgradation, marketing, infrastructure etc.
- (iii) Implementation of other plans and programmes of the ministry. Further, the recently announced procurement policy by the Ministry, make special provision for entrepreneurs of schedule tribe social group, thereby specifically benefiting tribal owned enterprises. Of total outlay, 8.2% is reserved for Tribal Area Sub-Plan of the outlay as per extant guidelines of Government, of India, which have a specific target both physical and

financial to improve investments in the targetted tribal population.

Empowerment of NCM

*60. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minorities is facing functional difficulties in the absence of a constitutional status;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to empower the said Commission for carrying out inquiries and monitoring of all issues in safeguarding the interests of the minorities?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) National (Commission for Minorities (NCM) has provisions to function effectively within its given mandate as per the NCM Act, 1992.

(c) The National Common Minimum Programme provided for examination of the question of providing constitutional status to NCM. Accordingly, the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill, 2004 and National Commission for Minorities (Repeal) Bill, 2004 were introduced in Lok Sabha on 23.12.2004. Notices for moving official amendments to the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill, 2004 and for consideration and passing of these Bills were last given to the Lok Sabha on 5.2.2009. However, with the dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha, these notices could not be taken up and both these Bills together with the official amendments lapsed. In the meanwhile, alternative view regarding empowering NCM has been received in the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

[Translation]

Use of Hindi in Courts

461. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken or proposed to take any steps to promote the use of Hindi in the Supreme Court and High Courts of the Country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Article 348(1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides. Under Article 348(2) the Governor of the State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorize the use of the Hindi language or any other language used for any official purpose of the State, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State provided that decrees, judgements or orders passed by such High Court shall be in English.

Under Section 7 of the Official Language Act, 1963, the use of Hindi or official language of a State in addition to the English language may be authorized, with the consent of the President of India, by the Governor of the State for the purpose of judgments etc. made by the High Court for the State.

No law has since been made in this regard by the Parliament. Therefore, English continues to be the language for all the proceedings of the Supreme Court. However, Registries of the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court have been requested from time to time to encourage use of Hindi in administrative works.

Kerosene Quota

462. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of Kerosene for the poor people living in the National Capital Territory of Delhi has been reduced during the year 2011;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received request from the Government of Delhi regarding not reducing the quota of Kerosene;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government for ensuring status-quo in the allocation of Kerosene to the card holders living below poverty line in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) PDS kerosene allocation for 2011-12 to the States/UTs has been reduced on account of increase in LPG coverage (during January to December, 2010), quota lapsed due to non-lifting by States/UTs during first three quarters of 2010-11 and in view of the need to rationalize per capita allocation of PDS Kerosene during 2010-11. Accounting, for the year 2011-12 PDS Kerosene quota to the State of Delhi was reduced.

(c) to (e) The State Government of Delhi has requested this Ministry for restoration of PDS Kerosene quota. However, the request of the State Government has not been agreed to, taking into consideration the factors mentioned above.

Resettlement Scheme for Jhuggi Dwellers

463. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch any resettlement scheme for dwellers of Jhuggies in backward rural areas of Uttar Pradesh including Muzaffarnagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rural areas in other States are also being considered under such scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Indian Science Congress

464. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going to host 99th Indian Science Congress in January, 2012 in Odisha; and

(b) if so, the detailed preparation made so far in this regard and the objectives of hosting such Congress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 99th Indian Science Congress will be held from 3-7 January, 2012, at Bhubaneswar. The Congress is being organized by the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, in association with the National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar and Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT) University, Bhubaneswar. Almost all major preparations for organising the Science Congress have been completed, for example (i) the Hon'ble Prime Minister has accepted to be the President Elect for the centenary year 2012-13 on invitation; (ii) liaison with the State Government of Odisha established; (iii) website www.isc2012.com has been hosted; (iv) Nobel Laureates have been invited; (v) Indian and foreign scientists for lectures and planarias have been invited; (vi) selection of ISCA awardees and young scientist awardees is now complete; (vii) various industries and institutes have been invited to participate in science exhibition; etc. The Science Congress brings together scientists, science administrators, policy makers, children

and youth and general public on a single platform to bring the importance of scientific enquiry and scientific research to the center stage of public awareness. It also promotes interaction among scientists from various disciplines and institutions within the country and abroad.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to NGOs

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

(a) the details of the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) which have received financial assistance in Maharashtra under the schemes being run under the Ministry during the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities by the aforesaid NGOs;

(c) if so, the details thereof including action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government of check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Computerized Booking at Patan

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

(a) whether the Railways are planning to open computerized railway booking system at Sidhpur, District Patan in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started;

(c) whether the Railways have received any request for building over bridge near railway station of Sidhpur, District Patan; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Computerized railway booking system is already available at station and Post Office at Sidhpur, District Patan in Gujarat.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Cost of Production of Fertilizers

467. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of chemical fertilizers is more than the gas with Naptha being used as a fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimate of the cost of production of fertilizers with both the above mentioned fuels being used during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10; and

(d) the percentage of fertilizers produced by using the gas and Naphtha as fuel during the said period separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Various energy sources like Natural Gas, Naphtha, Fuel

Oil and imported LNG are used as feedstock and fuel for the manufacture of urea. The cost of production of urea is cheapest using natural gas and by using Naphtha, it is most expensive. The exact cost of production varies unit-wise, due to different vintage of plant, energy efficiency of the plant, technology used and different feedstock/fuel used.

The details about the estimates of the cost of production of urea and its production percentage using Gas and Naphtha during the year 2008-09 and the year 2009-10, is given in the table below:—

Statement showing Weighted average cost of production of Urea with the use of Naphtha and Gas as Fuel

	2008-09 Cost of Production Rs./MT	2009-10 Cost of Production Rs./MT
Gas based units and (Production %)	11524 (72%)	8463 (73%)
Naphtha based units and (Production %)	26726 (18%)	27224 (18%)

In case of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers only three companies use naphtha for production of Ammonium Sulphate and complex fertilizers. Though this route approximately 8% of P&K fertilizers are produced. The cost of production increases by 13% to 12% in case naphtha is used.

[English]

Land Records

468. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any new programme for strengthening revenue administration,

updating of land records and survey of land in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme;

(c) whether proposals from the State Governments have been received by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the assistance provided to various States under the said programme since inception, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 21st August, 2008, had approved merging of the Centrally-sponsored schemes of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) and Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and their replacement with a modified Centrally-sponsored scheme in the shape of **the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)**.

The salient features of the new Programme are the following:

- The NLRMP has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updating and maintenance of land records and validation of titles, but also as a programme that will add value and provide a comprehensive database for planning developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information, while providing citizen services based on land records data.
- A system for concurrent and continuous updating of land records based on current changes will be in operation in all the tehsils,

taluks, revenue circles, etc. Simultaneously, steps will be taken for comprehensive survey/re-survey of land using modern technology like High Resolution Satellite Imagery, aerial photography, electronic total stations, Global Positioning System etc.

- A major focus of the Programme is on citizen services, such as providing Records of Rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates (particularly in rural areas), domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes; land passbooks, etc.
- The programme is to be implemented in a time-bound manner and it is expected that all the districts in the country will be covered by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan. Further, all the activities under the NLRMP are to converge in the district and district will be the unit of implementation.
- Under the Programme, the Central Government is providing financial assistance to the States - 100% for the Components of Computerization of textual and spatial land records, training and capacity building, 50% for survey/resurvey and modern record rooms and 25% for computerization of Registration offices and their connectivity to revenue offices.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) The proposals received from the States and UTs were examined and placed before the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the NLRMP, which sanctions the amounts as per the admissibility and approved funding pattern.

The details of funds sanctioned by the Committee and released to the States/UTs under the programme since its inception are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-wise release of funds under NLRMP*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3474.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.60
3.	Assam	2135.75
4.	Bihar	3211.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	968.57
6.	Gujarat	6242.69
7.	Goa	0.00
8.	Haryana	3761.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	815.77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.91
11.	Jharkhand	162.25
12.	Karnataka	0.00
13.	Kerala	700.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8534.30
15.	Maharashtra	4599.43
16.	Manipur	168.53
17.	Meghalaya	623.75
18.	Mizoram	323.72
19.	Nagaland	815.14

1	2	3
20.	Odisha	2538.54
21.	Punjab	1399.78
22.	Rajasthan	4137.21
23.	Sikkim	75.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	281.14
25.	Tripura	657.33
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1852.49
27.	Uttarakhand	117.50
28.	West Bengal	7256.09
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66.25
30.	Chandigarh	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.65
32.	Delhi	117.50
33.	Daman and Diu	103.72
34.	Lakshadweep	166.41
35.	Puducherry	226.93
Total All States/UTs		55975.43925

Acquisition by GAIL

469. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has acquired 20 per cent stake in Carrizo Oil and Gas's Eagle Ford Shale acreage in the US;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to GAIL through such transaction?

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

(b) During September' 2011, GAIL has formed an unincorporated joint venture with Carrizo Oil and Gas Inc. ("Carrizo"), a NASDAQ (CRZO) listed company based in Houston, Texas to acquire 20% interest in Carrizo's offered acreage in Eagle Ford Shale. The Joint Venture will have over 20,000 gross acres. GAIL has formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, GAIL Global (USA) Inc. in Texas, USA to acquire the Shale gas assets. Carrizo will continue to function as the operator for the joint venture. The transaction is valued at US\$ 95 million. The asset is currently producing from 8 wells and the overall future development would comprise around 130 wells.

(c) Through this transaction, GAIL shall be able to:—

- (i) augment its technical know-how in Shale gas. Carrizo has agreed to partner GAIL in opportunities in unconventional gas in India as well as third countries.
- (ii) achieve transfer of knowledge, via a working interest position and from secondees to Carrizo.
- (iii) gain foothold in North America for exploring other opportunities.
- (iv) provide early revenue generation as the asset is producing in nature.

[Translation]

Setting up of Laboratories

470. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the number of laboratories functioning in the said State at present; and

(c) the details of remarkable works undertaken by the said laboratories in Uttar Pradesh during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has not set up any new laboratory in Uttar Pradesh the last three years. Four CSIR laboratories, namely — CISR-Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI); CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (CSIR-IITR); CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR-NBRI); and CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP) are functioning in Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) at present.

(c) CSIR-CDRI has knowledgebase in the domain of drug discovery and development. The focus is on neglected diseases, life style diseases, contraceptives and CNS disorders. A drug for liver disorder and a drug for Dyslipidemia is presently in phase-III clinical trial.

CSIR-CIMAP is engaged in R&D on medicinal and aromatic plants. It has established Aroma Biovillages in Uttar Pradesh and commercialized varieties of *Artemisia annua* and menthol mint, which have made significant impact on the economic status of the farmers involved.

CSIR-NBRI is focused at R&D for conservation of plants and, providing value addition to plants through development of new varieties of ornamental plants such

ass\ gladiolus and chrysanthemum and economic plants like cotton. The Botanic Garden maintained by it is a unique conservatory of important plant varieties.

CSIR-IITR is focused on toxicological research. Its R&D activities and knowledgebase helps regulatory bodies to formulate guidelines for safe use of identified products. It has developed protocols and standards for toxicity leading to identification of toxicity effects of identified chemical entities.

[English]

Energy Efficiency in MSME Sector

471. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank, in collaboration with the Small Industries Development Bank of India and Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is implementing an initiative on financing energy efficiency in industrial clusters to improve energy efficiency and reduce Green House Gas emissions from MSMEs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The project "*Financing Energy Efficiency for MSMEs*" is part of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Programmatic Framework (2010-14) for Energy Efficiency in India.

(b) The project is being implemented in five clusters in four States. These are:—

- (i) Foundry cluster in Kolhapur and Forging cluster in Pune (Maharashtra);
- (ii) Limekiln cluster in Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu);
- (iii) Chemical cluster in Ankleshwar (Gujarat) and

(iv) Mixed cluster in Faridabad (Haryana).

Key project activities being undertaken in the five targeted clusters, as aforementioned, are:—

1. Building Capacity and Awareness:

- Marketing and Outreach effort to clusters, Capacity Building of Industry Association;
- Technical Assistance to energy professionals;
- Support to Financial Institutions;
- Support to MSMEs in accessing finance;
- Vendor Outreach, Enlistment and support.

2. Increased Investment in Energy Efficiency:

- Energy Efficiency related project development support such as Energy Audits/Detailed Project Report -DPR preparation;
- Performance linked grants for demonstration of energy efficient technologies.

3. Knowledge Management and Sharing:

- Knowledge Portal;
- Helpline;
- Success stories and Case studies; and
- Policy inputs on Knowledge Management.

[Translation]

Arrangement for Special Trains

472. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are considering to make any arrangements keeping in view of heavy rush of

passengers in the passenger trains on the occasions of festivals;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to provide proper facilities in trains being run on the occasion of various festivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Special trains are being run during peak seasons, festivals, special events, for clearance of extra rush of passengers traffic keeping in view of the pattern of traffic, commercial justification, operational feasibility and availability of resources. Running of special trains on various sectors is a continuous process.

(c) Proper maintenance and upkeep of coaches running in special trains is carried out during various maintenance schedules in open line, as well as periodic overhauls in the Workshops, as per the prescribed guidelines. Besides, healthy level of cleanliness and hygiene in coaches and coach toilets and adequate watering in these trains are also ensured.

[English]

Allocation of Gas to Andhra Pradesh

473. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for 3.22 million cubic meters (MCMD) gas allocation per day; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) In response to a letter from Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh dated 25.06.2011 requesting to convert the fall back supply of

3.22 MMSCMD to power plants in Andhra Pradesh to firm allocation, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was informed that in view of non-availability of gas from KG D6 fields, it would not be possible to convert fallback allocation into firm allocation.

Growth in Petroleum Industry

474. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of growth in petroleum industry, company-wise, both in Government owned Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private owned in the last three years and the current year;

(b) the net profit posted by these companies during the said period; and

(c) the reasons for the sustained revenue earning by these companies during this period, in detail?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) As per the information provided by the major Oil Companies in Public and Private sector, their physical performance during last 3 years and the current year (upto 30.9.2011) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Profit After Tax (PAT) earned by these companies during the said period is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Revenue earning of oil companies is attributed mainly to:—

(i) Increased production of crude oil and natural gas;

(ii) Increase in sales volume of petroleum products; and

(iii) Revision in the prices of petroleum products.

Statement-I

Physical performance of the oil companies during last three years and the current year upto 30.09.2011

Name of the Company	Item (Unit)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	From 1.04.11 to 30.09.11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	Oil and Oil Equivalent Gas (MMTOE)	Around 47.5	Around 47.5	Around 47.5	Around 23.4
Oil India Limited	Crude Oil Production (MMT)	3.468	3.572	3.586	1.937
	Natural Gas Production (MMSCMD)	2268.38	2415.59	2352.72	1317.99
	LPG (Tonne)	47.61	44.95	45.01	26.68
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Domestic Sales of Petroleum Products (MMT)	60.887	63.030	65.314	33.113
	Refinery Throughput (MMT)	51.367	50.696	52.962	27.352
	Pipelines Throughput (MMT)	59.627	65.007	68.523	37.036
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Sales Volume of Petroleum Products (MMT)	25.39	26.27	27.03	14.21
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Sales Volume of Petroleum products (MMT)	27.35	27.89	29.27	14.87
GAIL India Limited	Natural Gas Transmission (MMSCMD)	83	107	118	118
	Natural Gas Trading (MMSCMD)	79	81	83	83
	Liquid Hydrocarbon Sales (TMT)	1406	1443	1373	727
	Polymer Sales (TMT)	423	410	420	217
	LPG Transmission (TMT)	2744	3161	3337	1613
ESSAR Energy	Sales of Petroleum Products (KT)	7593 (May 08 to March 09)	9547	8953	3764

1	2	3	4	5	6
CAIRN India Limited	Volume of Oil (MMSTB)	5.58 (from 01.1.08 to 31.03.09)	6.26	29.10	17.62
	Volume of Gas Production (BSCF)	13.74 (from 01.1.08 to 31.03.09)	7.85	8.20	3.45
Reliance Industries Limited	Crude Oil Production (Mn Bbl)	5	8	11	4
	Natural Gas Production (BCF)	62	511	692	282
	Refining of Petroleum Products (Mn MT)	32	61	67	34
	Petrochemical Products (Mn MT)	19	21	21	11
	HDP Pipes (Mtrs in Lacs)	95	96	93	-

MMSCMD : Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day

MMT : Million Metric Tonne

TMT : Thousand Metric Tonne

KT : Kilo Tonne

MMSTB : Million Stock Tank Barrels

BSCF : Billion Standard Cubic Feet

MMTOE : Million Metric Tonne of Oil Equivalent

Statement-II

Profit After Tax (PAT)/Losses of oil companies

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Company	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	From 1.04.11 to 30.09.11
1	2	3	4	5
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	16126	16768	18924	12737

1	2	3	4	5
Oil India Limited	2161.68	2610.52	2887.73	1988.13
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2950	10221	7445	-11204
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	574.98	1301.37	1539.01	-6444.74
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	736	1538	1547	-5791
GAIL India Limited	2804	3140	3561	2079
ESSAR Energy	-513.51	29.46	653.88	302.63
CAIRN India Limited	803.5 (From 1.1.08 to 31.3.09)	1051.1	6334.4	3489.6
Reliance Industries Limited	15309	16236	20286	11364

[Translation]

Barren Land Development

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

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running a barren land development programme in the country including in Gujarat, under the scheme of development of non-forest barren land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targets fixed in this regard and the extent of achievements made, State-wise;

(d) the agencies through which these programmes are being run and the hurdles being faced by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the hurdles and the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is not implementing barren land development programme. However, the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three area development programmes viz., Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP). These three programmes have been integrated into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009 and extended to all States including Gujarat. The IWMP is being implemented under Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The main features of IWMP include provisions of development of micro-watersheds on cluster basis; reduced number of installments; delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States; dedicated institutions; capacity building of stakeholders; specific budget provision for detailed project report preparation; livelihood for assetless people; and productivity enhancement, monitoring and evaluation.

(c) The target for sanction of area for new projects under IWMP and achievements during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011), in the country, are as follows:—

Year	Target	Area in million ha.
		Achievement (Area sanctioned)
2009-10	5.41	6.310
2010-11	8.51	8.824
2011-12	8.739	4.771
Total	22.659	19.905

State-wise and year-wise target and achievement area sanctioned) are at enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The IWMP is being implemented through dedicated institutions in the State and District Level i.e. State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and District Watershed Cell Cum Data Centre (WCDC) notified in the different nodal Departments of respective State Governments. State-wise list of the Departments under which SLNA and WCDC have been notified is enclosed as Statement-II. There has been necessity in changing some of the provisions in the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 based on experience and suggestions of the State Governments and accordingly necessary changes have been carried out and difficulties overcome for successful implementation of the programme.

Statement-I

State-wise/year-wise targets and achievement (Area Sanctioned) under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

(Area in million ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011)	
		Target	Achievement (Area Sanctioned)	Target	Achievement (Area Sanctioned)	Target	Achievement (Area Sanctioned)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.44	0.473	0.693	0.741	0.713	0.747
2.	Bihar	0.13		0.211		0.217	
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.15	0.209	0.236	0.284	0.242	
4.	Goa	0.003		0.005		0.005	
5.	Gujarat	0.33	0.708	0.515	0.714	0.529	0.531
6.	Haryana	0.06		0.1		0.103	0.1795

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.204	0.138	0.238	0.142	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.17		0.26		0.268	
9.	Jharkhand	0.15	0.118	0.237	0.097	0.243	0.1
10.	Karnataka	0.34	0.492	0.533	0.547	0.548	0.548
11.	Kerala	0.05		0.08	0.142	0.083	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.54	0.671	0.84	0.548	0.864	
13.	Maharashtra	0.57	0.996	0.895	1.614	0.92	
14.	Odisha	0.22	0.336	0.35	0.35	0.355	0.3799
15.	Punjab	0.04	0.035	0.07	0.053	0.073	
16.	Rajasthan	0.8	0.926	1.254	1.257	1.289	1.301
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.18	0.26	0.29	0.311	0.297	0.271
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.35	0.35	0.548	0.897	0.563	0.27
19.	Uttarakhand	0.05		0.08	0.207	0.08	
20.	West Bengal	0.21		0.32		0.329	
NE States							
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.068	0.091	0.091	0.093	0.048
22.	Assam	0.22	0.221	0.35	0.36	0.36	
23.	Manipur	0.09		0.148	0.128	0.152	0.170
24.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.052	0.048	0.038
25.	Mizoram	0.04	0.062	0.065	0.066	0.067	0.072
26.	Nagaland	0.05	0.106	0.083	0.083	0.086	0.086
27.	Sikkim	0.01	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.014	
28.	Tripura	0.03	0.03	0.054	0.03	0.056	0.03
Grand Total		5.413	6.31	8.51	8.824	8.739	4.7714

Statement-II*State-wise details of State Level and District Level Implementing Agency for IWMP*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Nodal Department in the State where SLNA is set up	District level implementing agency
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Department of Rural Development	District Watershed Management Agency
2.	Bihar	Department of Agriculture	District Watershed Management Unit
3.	Chhattisgarh	Department of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development	Zilla Panchayat
4.	Goa	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
5.	Gujarat	Department of Rural Development	District Watershed Management Unit
6.	Haryana	Department of Rural Development	DRDA
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Department of Rural Development	DRDA
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Department of Rural Development	DRDA
9.	Jharkhand	Department of Rural Development	DRDA
10.	Karnataka	Watershed Development Department	District Watershed Management Office
11.	Kerala	Department of Local Self-Government	DRDA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Department of Panchayat and Rural Development	Zilla Panchayat
13.	Maharashtra	Water Conversion and Rural Development Department	Department of Agriculture
14.	Odisha	Department of Agriculture	Project Director, Watershed
15.	Punjab	Department of Rural Development	Soil Conservation Department
16.	Rajasthan	Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	Soil Conservation Department
17.	Tamil Nadu	Department of Agriculture	District Watershed Management Agency
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Department of Land Development and Water Resources	Soil Conservation Unit

1	2	3	4
19.	Uttarakhand	Department of Agriculture	Agriculture and Forest Department
20.	West Bengal	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Department of Rural Development	DRDA
22.	Assam	Department of Soil Conservation	Soil Conservation Department
23.	Manipur	Department of Planning	DRDA
24.	Meghalaya	Soil Conservation Department	Soil Conservation Department
25.	Mizoram	Department of Rural Development	DRDA
26.	Nagaland	Department of Land Resources	Department of Land Resources
27.	Sikkim	Forest Department	Forest Department
28.	Tripura	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

[English]

**Direct Train between Mangalore-
Howrah**

476. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that there has been a long pending proposal for direct train between Mangalore and Howrah; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) To cater to the needs of Howrah-Mangalore sector, a weekly service viz., 22851/22852 Santragachi-Mangalore Vivek Express has been announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12. Trains announced in the Railway Budget are introduced during the same financial year.

[Translation]

Railway Halt at Jaroda Jat

477. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken any steps for setting up of railway halt in a village Jaroda Jat located 18 kilometres from Deoband railway station on Saharanpur-Meerut railway route;

(b) if so, whether the Northern Railway has received requests from public representatives in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/to be taken by the Railways in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) A representation regarding opening of Jaroda Jat station on Saharanpur-Meerut Railway line was received and the same was not found commercially justified.

[English]

Sale of Adulterated Fertilizers

478. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the adulterated fertilizers are available in plenty in the open market for sale in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent the sale of such fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Fertilizers have been declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, (ECA) 1955. In order to ensure adequate availability of good quality of fertilizers at reasonable price to the farmers, the Government of India under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act has promulgated the Fertilizer (Control) Order, (FCO) 1985. FCO empowers the Government to regulate the price; distribution and quality of fertilizers. Under clause 19 of FCO sale/manufacture of such fertilizers which are not of prescribed standard is strictly prohibited. Under clause 8 of FCO, it is mandatory to obtain the Authorization Letter from the notified Authority for sale of fertilizers.

No case of large scale manufacture/sale of adulterated and spurious fertilizers has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

The State Governments are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the sale of non-standard fertilizers. Violation of provisions of FCO can invite penal

action, including prosecution of offenders. The offender who is convicted may be awarded the sentence upto seven years' imprisonment under ECA, besides cancellation of authorization certificate. There are 74 fertilizer testing laboratories including four laboratories of the Government of India at Faridabad, Kalyani, Mumbai and Chennai with an annual analyzing capacity of 1.32 lakh samples. Moreover State Governments have been sensitized from time to time on the issue of sales, manufacture, distribution and quality of fertilizers conforming to FCO standards.

Detection of Cyclone in Coastal Areas

479. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to detect cyclones in coastal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it has proved useful to the coastal population?

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) A fail proof 24×7 operational cyclone detection and movement mechanism exists for the assessment of intensity, track and landfall over the coastal areas of the country. Details of such monitoring mechanism include:

(i) Genesis of the possible cyclonic circulation over the open seas is generated by the meso-scale short range (72 hrs. in advance) prediction models and global scale medium range (120 hrs. in advance) prediction models

(ii) Along with monitoring sea surface temperature and moisture convergence, satellite monitoring

is pursued for detecting cyclogenesis and monitoring further intensity, movement and landfall of cyclones

- (iii) Doppler Weather Radars network is being commissioned over the coastal areas of the country to capture damaging wind structure and zones of heavy precipitation associated with cyclone as and when cyclone moves in to the 500 km. radial coverage range.
- (iv) Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG) established over the coastal districts will further authenticate the ground level impact associated with the cyclone landfall.

By leveraging all available modeling and observing systems, IMD is able to reduce the track and landfall errors of cyclones by about 7% over the last 3-4 years due to the implementation of the phase-I of the IMDs modernization programme.

(c) A national level emergency response system, that is established by the Ministry of Home Affairs for effective coordination at State and district level administration for planning appropriate relief and relocation of affected communities, has drastically reduced the loss of life due to cyclones in the coastal areas.

Protection of Dams

480. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of dams in India that are more than 100 years old;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government for protection of these old dams, including safety inspections carried out during the last three years;

(c) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the States for protection of old dams;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially from Maharashtra; and

(f) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) There are 126 large dams in India which are more than 100 years old as per National Register of Large Dams, 2009.

(b) The responsibility of protection of the dams lies with the concerned project authority/State Governments. However, the Union government has constituted National Committee on Dam Safety to render technical advice on the dam safety activities in various States and suggests improvements in this regard. Further Central Government has introduced "Dam Safety Bill" in August, 2010 in Parliament.

The responsibility for safety inspection rests with the project owners, which are mostly the State Governments or their public sector undertakings. Such inspections, in respect of each large dam under an owner, is required to be carried out twice in a year (i.e. pre-monsoon and post-monsoon), and the inspection report is required to be consolidated by the Dam Safety Organisation (DSO) of the concerned owner. A list of States/organisations that have submitted such reports to DSO, CWC during the past three years, is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The safety inspections are carried out by the project authorities/State Government from their own resources and Union Government does not maintain record of funds allocated and spent for this purpose.

(d) to (f) The Union Government initially received

proposal from 13 States for rehabilitation of 382 old dams under the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Plan Scheme. These States were Andhra Pradesh (6 dams), Bihar (8 dams), Chhattisgarh (12 dams), Gujarat (7 dams), Jharkhand (4 dams), Kerala (31 dams), Maharashtra (125 dams), Tamil Nadu (22 dams), Uttar Pradesh (9 dams), Uttarakhand (1 dam), West Bengal (31 dams), Madhya Pradesh (78 dams) and Odisha (48 dams).

During firming up of the DRIP proposal, four States namely Kerala (31 dams), Odisha (38 dams), Madhya Pradesh (50 dams) and Tamil Nadu (104 dams) were finalized for participation, in DRIP wherein 223 old dams will be rehabilitated during its implementation.

Statement

List of Safety Inspection Report received from States/Dam owners

Sl. No.	State	Period
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	2008 (Annual), 2009, 2010
2.	Odisha	2008 (Annual), 2010 (Annual)
3.	Kerala	2007-08, 2010
4.	Rajasthan	2008-09 (Pm, Prm), 2010 (Pm, Prm), 2011 (Prm)
5.	Bihar	2008-09 (Pm), 2010 (Pm, Prm), 2010-11 (Pm, Prm)
6.	Karnataka	2008 (Pm), 2009 (Pm)
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09 (Annual), 2009-10 (Prm), 2010-11 (Pm, Prm)
8.	Tehri HPP	2010 (Pm)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2008-09 (Pm), 2009-10 (Pm)

1	2	3
10.	NHPC	2008 (Pm, Prm), 2009 (Pm, Prm)
11.	PWD Tamil Nadu	2008-09 (Prm)
12.	Gandhi Sagar Dam	2007-08
13.	Gujarat	2007 (Annual)

Pm: — Post Monsoon.

Prm: — Pre Monsoon.

Import of Crude Oil from Qatar

481. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had sought more crude oil and natural gas from Qatar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government of Qatar thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) India has conveyed to Qatar, its requirement of additional quantity of crude oil and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) supplies on long term contract. Qatar has offered to supply the additional quantities, starting with LNG, for which the concerned oil companies are holding discussion on finalizing the commercial terms and conditions.

Repair of Irrigation Tanks

482. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals pending regarding repair of irrigation tanks, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the expected time by which the work would be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the Guidelines of the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support, the State Governments are required to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) duly approved by State Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for release of funds. On the basis of proposals received in accordance with the Guidelines of the scheme the release of funds for 3341 water bodies with the project cost of Rs 1350 crore for the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand) Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand) have since been processed. Funds to the tune of Rs 653.43 crore has been released to all these States except Rajasthan under the scheme.

(c) The State Governments are required to take necessary steps for implementation of project activities. As per information received from the States, work/process for awarding work has already been started in all these States. Works have been completed in 216, 53 and 72 water bodies in the States of Odisha, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand) respectively.

[Translation]

Survey of Groundwater

483. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government provides financial and technologies assistance to the State Governments for conducting survey, monitoring of groundwater level especially in the hilly areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and current years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Ministry of Water Resources does not provide financial and technical and technical assistance to the State Governments for conducting survey and monitoring of ground water levels.

(b) In view of (a) above, Question does not arise.

[English]

LPG Godowns

484. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many LPG godowns are situated in the close vicinity of the important places of worship where thousands of people gather for prayer;

(b) if so, whether there are chances of probable mishap due to such proximities; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to avoid any such mishap?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) LPG godowns are constructed as per guidelines/specifications prescribed by Chief Controller of Explosives (CCOE), Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), which includes maintenance of minimum distances from boundary walls of the LPG godown. Prior approvals are obtained from PESO and local administration/Fire Department for the site plan and godown construction details. Subsequently, inspection of LPG godowns are carried out by the officials of PESO from time to time, to ensure compliance of safety requirements and licenses are renewed every year based on these inspections. The officials of Oil Marketing Companies also inspect godowns to ensure that all rules are complied with.

Scientists Working Abroad

485. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for tapping the potential of Indian scientists working abroad to pursue research and to utilize their expertise in various fields in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of scientists that have responded favourably 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) and (b) Yes Madam, Ministry of Science and Technology is implementing several initiatives for attracting Indian scientists working abroad for utilizing their expertise in various field of research in the country. These initiatives include:

Department of Science and Technology (DST) —

"Collaborative Projects with Scientist and Technologists of Indian Origin Abroad (CP-STIO)" for strengthening institutional and human capacity building, enhancing technology entrepreneurship and augmenting stronger alma-mater relationship. There is a provision to sponsor upto 20 joint projects annually based on a Call for Proposal. In this program, joint project based visit of STIO into India are co-funded by DST and Indian partnering host institution covering return air travel, honorarium, accommodation costs. Typically around 125 applications are received per call for proposals. So far, 37 joint projects involving STIOs abroad have been sponsored with DST.

Department of Science and Technology (DST)—

Ramanujan Fellowship Program for Indian brilliant scientists and engineers from all over the world, especially those who wish to return to India, to take

up scientific research positions at any of the scientific institutions and universities in India. All areas of science are covered under this Fellowship and the Fellowship is given for 5 years duration with fellowship of Rs. 75,000 consolidated per month and a contingent grant of Rs. 5 lakhs per year. Since inception 266 applications have been received and 102 Indian origin scientists working abroad have been offered this "Fellowship".

Department of Science and Technology (DST)—

Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Faculty Scheme "Assured Opportunity for Research Career (AORC)" offers a contractual research positions to Indian citizens and people of Indian origin including NRI/PIO status with PhD (in science, engineering, pharmacy, medicine, and agriculture related subjects) from any recognized university in the world. This scheme offers young achievers an opportunity for taking up an independent research in the near term and emerge as a future leader in the long term. The scheme requires applicants to be in the upper limit of age 32 years and they can choose any Indian recognised institution/academia of their choice for contractual research position. This Scheme provides a provision of maximum 1000 INSPIRE Faculty positions per year. The INSPIRE Faculty position is for a maximum period of 5 (five) years. Each selected INSPIRE Faculty shall be eligible to receive a consolidated amount equivalent to the scale of the Assistant Professor of an NT as Fellowship amount. In addition, a Research Grant of Rs 7 lakh per year for 5 years shall also be provided to each successful candidate. Of the 455 applications received in the first announcement under this scheme, 34 are from people of Indian origin including NRI/PIO status with PhD.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

(CSIR)— Senior Research Associate (SRA) Scheme aims at attracting Indian scientists working abroad to work in India. The candidates selected under this

scheme are appointed in the scale of Scientist B (PB-III Grade Pay Rs. 5400 for natural sciences degree holders and Grade Pay Rs. 6600 for medical and engineering science degree holders). Since 2001, 282 SRA appointments have been made.

Department of Biotechnology (DBT) —

"Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship" for Indian Nationals who are working overseas in various fields of biotechnology and life sciences and are interested in taking up scientific research positions in India. Ramalingaswami Re-entry fellows would be able to work in any of the scientific institutions/universities in the country and would also be eligible for regular research grant through extramural and other research schemes of various S&T agencies of the Government of India. This program provides for upto 50 fellowships annually, for a period of five years. Fellowship awardees is given Rs. 75,000/pm, House Rent Allowance of Rs. 7,500/- p.m. as well as a research/contingency grant of Rs. 500,000 per annum Since inception of this initiative, so far 400 applications have resulted in selection of 97 Indian scientists working abroad have been selected for "Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowships" and 70 of them have already joined in prestigious Indian institutions.

Department of Biotechnology (DBT) — Welcome Trust Fellowship Program is a three tier fellowship program (Senior Fellowship, Intermediate Fellowship, Early Career Fellowship) attracting outstanding Indian scientists, physicians researchers and bio-engineers of Indian origin working abroad, to return to India and take up scientific research positions in India, nurture best Indian scientists to perform at international level and to increase the number of locations in India where world-class science is undertaken. The total award for a Senior Fellowship typically amounts to INR 4.5 Crores; for an Intermediate Fellowship amounts to INR 3.5 Crores; and for Early Career Fellowship amounts to INR 1.5 Crores. Upto 70 fellowships are

available. Since inception, 780 applications have been received and 52 Indian origin scientists working abroad have been selected for this DBT-Welcome Trust Fellowship.

Department of Biotechnology (DBT) — Energy Biosciences Overseas Fellowship This Fellowship aims to bring back scientists of Indian origin working outside India to pursue R&D in an Indian scientific institute/university in fields of energy related biological sciences and bio-energy. Normal duration of fellowship is for 5 years. Fellowship provides for Rs. 75,000 per month consolidated and contingent grant of Rs. 5 lakhs/year, international and domestic travel, hiring of manpower. Further Indian host institution can consider giving additional benefits as applicable to regular faculty. Since inception, 11 Indian origin scientists working abroad have applied and 3 have been selected for (DBT) - Energy Biosciences Overseas Fellowship.

[Translation]

Regional Committees of CAPART

486. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to review the regional committees of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to nominate the members of the regional committees on CAPART; and
- (e) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken on the said proposals?

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

(c) Yes, the Government has reviewed the status of Regional Committees of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and a decision has been taken to entrust the functions of Regional Centres to State Institutes of Rural Development.

(d) and (e) No, the Government does not have any proposal to nominate the members of the regional committees of CAPART.

[English]

Ekta Express

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

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal to run Ekta Express (Train No. 14795/6) running between Bhiwani and Kalka independently to save the time without connecting at Panipat for joining with Himalayan Queen Express;

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

(c) whether the Railways have also received any proposal to attach one AC car coach permanently for Ekta Express to facilitate more passengers in view of heavy demand on this route; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. At present, there is no such proposal to run 14795/14796 Bhiwani-Kalka Ekta Express independently in view of operational constraints.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The matter has been examined but attachment of an AC Chair Car in 14795/14796 Bhiwani-Kalka Ekta Express has not been found operationally feasible at present.

Release of MPLADS Funds

488. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some hindrances in releasing Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts for which instalment for 2011-12 has not been released so far; and

(d) the reasons for the delay and the steps being taken for timely release of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No madam. However, to maintain financial discipline under the scheme, the following guidelines having the concurrence of Ministry of Finance, have been made effective from the financial year 2011-12:—

The first instalment of Rs. 2.5 crore will be released in the beginning of the financial year. In the remaining years, the first instalment will be released in the beginning of the financial year subject to the condition that the second instalment of the previous year was released for the MP concerned and also subject to furnishing of the provisional Utilization Certificate of previous year covering at least 80% of the expenditure of the first instalment of the previous year.

The second instalment of the MP LADS funds is released subject to the fulfillment of the following eligibility criteria—

(i) the unsanctioned balance amount available in the account of the District Authority after taking into account the cost of all the works sanctioned is less than Rs. 1 crore;

- (ii) the unspent balance of funds of the MP concerned is less than Rs. 2.5 crore; and
- (iii) Utilization Certificate of the previous financial year and the Audit Certificate for the funds released for MP concerned in the year prior to the previous year have been furnished by District Authority.

(c) Instalments of MPLADS fund for the year 2011-12 are yet to be released to 196 nodal districts of 245 Lok Sabha MPs and to 86 nodal districts of 123 Rajya Sabha MPs.

(d) Non-receipt of the requisite documents from the district authorities in time results in delay in release of MP LAD funds. Therefore, apart from regular reviews of implementation of the scheme in the States, the Ministry reviews and monitors implementation of the scheme twice in a year with Nodal Secretaries of the State/UT Governments. The district authorities are also directed from time to time to speed up implementation of the scheme and expedite the requisite documents.

Research and Production of Bio-degradable Plastic

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated any measure to promote the research and production of bio-degradable plastic; and

(b) if so, the progress of the development of technology and commercial production of such plastic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Petrochemical sector including polymer/plastic industry is de-licensed and decontrolled. The Government is not engaged in the production of plastics including bio-degradable plastics.

The National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune - a CSIR Laboratory has been working on the development of bio-degradable Polylactic Acid (PLA), one of the known basic raw materials for bio-degradable plastics. The development work is still in the laboratory/pilot stage. The technology for the manufacturer of bio-degradable plastics is limited to only few manufacturers in the world, which is based on either natural plant polymers derived from wheat or corn starch (PLA based) or synthesized from chemical means.

Allocation of Funds under MSDP

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Muslims form 73% of the minorities;

(b) if so, the share of Muslims getting the allocation of funds under the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) out of the funds earmarked for minorities in the country;

(c) whether the Muslims are not getting their percentage share under MSDP;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Muslims constitute 72.94 % of the total minorities as per the 2001 Census.

(b) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) aims to address the development deficits brought out by a baseline survey by improving the socioeconomic and basic amenities parameters of the 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) as a whole to bring them at par with national average. Critical infrastructure linkages which can act as a catalyst in this regard are also taken up. Allocation, therefore, is made to MCDs and community-

wise. However, priority is given for location of social and economic infrastructure in villages/blocks/localities having substantial population of minority communities.

(c) to (e) Do not arise, in view of the reply to (b).

Polavaram Project

491. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh is protesting against the Indira Sagar Polavaram multipurpose project on the river Godavari in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether construction work on Polavaram dam and canal has been started by Andhra Pradesh despite the protest being raised against it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government of Chhattisgarh is protesting against the construction of Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Multipurpose project on the river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh on the issue of submergence in their territory due to this project. The State of Chhattisgarh has also filed a suit (Original suit No. 3 of 2011) in Hon'ble Supreme Court in August 2011 in connection with restraining the Government of Andhra Pradesh from proceeding further with the construction work in respect of the polavaram project.

(c) and (d) Yes, Andhra Pradesh has started work on Polavaram Dam and Canal (Right Bank Canal and Left Bank Canal).

The Polavaram project has been accorded Techno-economic clearance by advisory committee of MoWR in its 95th meeting held on 20.01.2009 and subsequently

investment clearance by Planning Commission on 25.02.2009. It is also mentioned that water being a state subject, the formulation, planning and execution of Water Resources/Irrigation projects are taken by the State Government according to their priority.

Expenditure by Oil PSUs

492. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the alleged wasteful expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Oil Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise for the last three years and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the amount spent on the administrative work at the headquarters of Indian Oil Corporation, Gas Authority of India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to prevent this wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Oil Companies (PSUs) have informed that they are not incurring any wasteful expenditure. They follow the guidelines on "Expenditure Management- Economy Measures and Rationalization of Expenditure" issued by Ministry of Finance vide their OM No. 7(l)/E.Coord/2011 dated 11th July, 2011 and forwarded to them by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) vide OM No. DPE/3(4)/08-Fin dated 12th August, 2011.

(c) The amount spent on administrative works by Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Gas Authority of India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited at their headquarters, during the last three years is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of PSU	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	148.55	157.17	166.75
Gas Authority of India Limited	182	211	288
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	568.09	765.28	623.69

(d) Public Sector oil companies constantly take measures to optimize expenditure. Some of the measures taken by the Oil PSUs are as under:—

- (i) Expenditure budgets are prepared at the beginning of the financial year and actual expenditure on various activities is monitored on periodic basis against the targets and appropriate actions are taken to control the same.
- (ii) Teams comprising of senior officers identify the areas for possible cost optimization and efforts are made to achieve the same.
- (iii) System of e-collection has been implemented which facilitates faster realization of funds from customers resulting in savings on interest cost.
- (iv) Video Conferencing is being encouraged to minimize the expenses on tour and travel.

Besides, guidelines issued by the Government from time to time regarding economy measures and rationalization of expenditure are adhered to by the oil PSUs.

[Translation]

Increase of Refining Capacity

493. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to increase refining capacity of crude oil in the country in coming years;

(b) if so, the extent to which the total refining capacity is likely to be achieved in the coming five years alongwith the details of refining capacity of oil refineries of public and private sectors separately;

(c) whether the said refining capacity is likely to be more than the consumption of petroleum products in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) At present, the refining capacity of the oil refineries in the country is 193.386 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). It is projected that refining capacity of the country will reach upto 310.86 MMTPA in coming five years (by 2016-17), as per draft report of Working Group on Refinery for XIIth Plan. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The refining capacity is more than the indigenous consumption of petroleum products. Therefore, refined petroleum products are exported.

Details of refinery capacity and consumption is given as under:—

Year	Refining Capacity (At the beginning of the year) (MMT)	Indigenous consumption (MMT)
2010-11	183.4	141.80
2011-12	193.4	1482.28
2016-17	310.9	186.80

Statement*The Location and Capacities of Refineries Operating in India*

(Capacity in MTPA)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location of the Refinery	Present Capacity	Capacity projected 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Public Sector				
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Guwahati	1.00	1.00
2.	IOCL	Barauni	6.00	6.00
3.	IOCL	Koyali	13.70	18.00
4.	IOCL	Haldia	7.50	8.00
5.	IOCL	Mathura	8.00	8.00
6.	IOCL	Digboi	0.65	0.65
7.	IOCL	Panipat	15.00	15.00
8.	IOCL	Bongaigaon	2.35	2.35
9.	IOCL	Paradip	—	15.00
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	6.50	8.50
11.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Visakhapatnam	8.30	15.00
12.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Maharashtra	—	9.00
13.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	12.00	13.50
14.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Kochi	9.50	15.50
15.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Manali	10.50	17.30
16.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Nagapattinam	1.00	1.00
17.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Numaligarh	3.00	8.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Mangalore	11.82	18.00
19.	Tatipaka Refinery (ONGC)	Andhra Pradesh	0.066	0.066
(B) Joint Venture				
20.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company, a joint venture	Bina	6.00	9.00
21.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Mittal Investment Limited, a joint venture	Bathinda	—	9.00
Total (B)			6.00	18.00
(C) Private Sector				
23.	Reliance Industries Ltd. (Domestic)	Mothikhavdi, Jamnagar	27.00	27.00
23.	Reliance Petroleum Limited (SEZ)	Jamnagar	27.00	27.00
24.	Essar Oil Limited	Vadinar	10.50	38.00
25.	Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Limited	Cuddalore	—	15.00
Total (C)			70.50	113.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)			193.386	310.866

[English]

Review of Schemes

494. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the rural development schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;

(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) The Ministry of Rural development has developed a system of regular monitoring and review the implementation of Rural Development programmes, including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The review of the programmes include utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District level, and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the Schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels.

[Translation]

Fixing Prices of Petroleum Products

495. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to authorize the oil companies to fix the price of diesel, kerosene and LPG like petrol;

(b) if so, whether the step of the Government would increase inflation;

(c) the reasons for taking this decision at this stage and the details thereof; and

(d) the loss incurred by the oil companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) The details of Profit After Tax (PAT)/Loss of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during the last three years and current year (April-September, 2011) are given below:—

(₹ crore)

Name of OMCs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-September, 2011) Losses
IOCL	2,950	10,221	7,445	-11,204
BPCL	736	1,538	1,547	-6,445
HPCL	575	1,301	1,539	-5,791
Total	4,260	13,060	10,531	-23,440

These profits could be possible only after cash assistance from Government and upstream contribution ONGC, OIL and GAIL was made available.

Quality Norms for Khadi

496. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to fix uniform quality norms for the clothes being sold at sales outlets run by the khadi and rural industries;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to print khadi mark to increase its credibility;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to the increase in the use of Khadi after printing khadi mark; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Khadi producing institutions follow the parameters for quality fixed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. KVIC has devised Quality Assurance Norms for Khadi to ensure availability of uniform quality of khadi at sales outlets run by khadi institutions. The quality parameters include standard parameters for cotton fibre as well as norms for yarn, cloth and colour fastness properties. Besides norms for quality, the test methods and test equipments to be used for conducting the tests and statistical estimation of parameters of quality related to khadi have also been circulated by KVIC to the khadi producing institutions for guidance and implementation.

(c) to (f) Government through KVIC has initiated a

comprehensive Khadi Reform and Development Programme, inter-alia to ensure the purity of Khadi to the end user, under which it is envisaged to introduce Khadi Mark for positioning khadi as a guaranteed hand spun and hand woven cloth.

[English]

Capacity of LNG Terminal

497. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given the permission to increase the capacity of LNG Terminal in Kochi; and

(b) if so, the time frame regarding the planned commissioning of the Kochi LNG Terminal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL), a Joint Venture Company, is setting up a LNG Terminal at Kochi. The Board of Petronet LNG Ltd. has approved expansion of its capacity from 2.5 mmtpa to 5.0 mmtpa.

(b) The project is expected to be commissioned in the third quarter of 2012-13.

[Translation]

Corporate Tribunals

498. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more tribunals for adjudicating on corporate matters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such tribunals are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Government proposes to set

up National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) which will replace Company Law Board, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

(b) and (c) Provisions regarding constitution of NCLT and NCLAT were incorporated in the Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002. The Act was, however, challenged in the Madras High Court. The matter was finally decided by the Supreme Court *vide* their judgment dated 11.5.2010. The revised Companies Bill, 2011, incorporating the guidelines provided by the Supreme Court in their said judgement, is likely to be introduced in the Parliament shortly.

[English]

Petrol Pump and Gas Agencies

499. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of petrol pumps and Gas distributorship opened by the various Oil Marketing Companies during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether some State Governments including Maharashtra have approached the OMCs for setting up of more petrol pumps and Gas distributorships in their States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action plan chalked out by OMCs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) During the last three years, 6449 Retail Outlets (RO) and 1682 LPG distributorships have been commissioned by public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC). The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) OMCs have informed that they have not been approached for setting up of more petrol pumps and Gas distributorships by State Governments, including Maharashtra.

Statement

Retail Outlets and LPG Distributorships commissioned by IOC/BPC/HPC during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (till September, 2011)

State	Retail Outlets	LPG distributorships
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	685	239
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2
Assam	50	23
Bihar	356	150
Chhattisgarh	174	34
Delhi	10	8
Goa	10	1
Gujarat	259	30
Haryana	337	24
Himachal Pradesh	60	11
Jammu and Kashmir	55	11
Jharkhand	168	31
Karnataka	572	70
Kerala	151	45
Madhya Pradesh	420	76
Maharashtra	581	187
Manipur	2	5

1	2	3
Meghalaya	13	2
Mizoram	4	3
Nagaland	4	4
Odisha	209	59
Punjab	330	47
Rajasthan	367	154
Sikkim	7	0
Tamil Nadu	666	143
Tripura	5	3
Uttarakhand	61	11
Uttar Pradesh	657	233
West Bengal	204	72
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1
Chandigarh	1	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	1
Daman and Diu	5	0
Lakshadweep	0	0
Puducherry	17	2
Grand Total	6449	1682

Strengthening of VMCs

500. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the representations from the MPs of North Eastern States

demanding strengthening of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to strengthen the VMCs with necessary powers so that the local MPs could play an effective role as Chairman in the implementation, monitoring and vigilance of the flagship rural development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) In a Meeting convened by the Minister of Rural Development on 8.6.2011, the Members of Parliament from the North Eastern States made certain suggestions for strengthening the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs).

(b) The major suggestions made by the Members of Parliament, in respect of VMCs, are the following:—

- (i) District VMCs should be involved in the selection of projects; and
- (ii) Members of Parliament should have powers to ensure action on the recommendation of the VMCs.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has advised all the States to include Lead Bank Manager and Senior Superintendent/Superintendent of the Postal Department in the district level VMC with a view to enable the Committee to effectively monitor the payment of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also been brought under the purview of the district level Committee for review. The Chief Postmaster General of the Postal Circle(s) in the State has been included as Member of the State level VMCs and the Convener Bank of State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) would be a special invitee. Since Vigilance and Monitoring should ideally be independent of implementation and the VMCs already have adequate powers for monitoring the implementation of rural development programmes, the Ministry do not consider it necessary to empower these committees further.

CAG Observations on MGNREGS

501. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has raised objection over methodology adopted by the Government of Rajasthan in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereof;

(d) whether many items were purchased by the Government of Rajasthan from the money allocated under MGNREGS which are not covered under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details of the complaints regarding irregularities committed in funds disbursed and spent under MGNREGS in Rajasthan; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) On request of Ministry of Rural Development, Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) conducted a performance audit of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in initially notified 200 districts. Audit findings, inter-alia consisted of instances of irregularities/deviations committed in all States including Rajasthan. Irregularities/deviations pertaining to Rajasthan mainly related to non-formulation of Rules, Annual Reports, lack of resource support, district Perspective Plan, Annual Plan, registration and issue of job cards, works, payment of wages and unemployment allowance, maintenance of muster rolls, records and reports, fund management, social audit and monitoring etc. The report of C&AG was examined in the Ministry and was shared with all concerned State Governments. Ministry had also instructed States to take remedial measures.

(d) to (f) A total of 247 complaints regarding irregularities of all types in the implementation of MGNREGA in Rajasthan have been received in the Ministry as on 10.11.2011. 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 irregularity, use of machinery, delay in payment etc. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Government in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned States for taking appropriate action as per law. The steps already taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such irregularities include the following:

1. In consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified. All States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit mechanism as outlined in the Rules.
2. Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
3. Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
4. With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule-II of MGNREG Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices a statutory requirement unless specifically exempted.
5. ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including

job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.

6. States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
7. The mechanism of State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees is available for monitoring of the scheme.

Kerosene Quota to Fishermen

502. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra is pending with the Union Government regarding separate kerosene quota to the fisherman;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) A request from the State Government of Maharashtra was received in this Ministry for grant of Kerosene quota for distribution to the fisheries cooperative societies. In response to this, it was clarified that the Central Government allocates subsidized SKO (Superior Kerosene Oil) for distribution under PDS to BPL families for the purpose of cooking and illumination only. Accordingly, the State Government was requested to submit a formal proposal to this Ministry indicating the quantity of non-subsidized kerosene oil required for the fisheries sector.

Loss of Rainwater

503. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount of rainfall received, the amount of rainfall stored and the amount lost every year in the country;

(b) the details of the measures taken to check the losses;

(c) the storage capacity required to hold water flowing down to sea;

(d) the details of the storage capacity created so far;

(e) whether management of annual rainfall would be termed satisfactory; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the information available from Indian Meteorological Department, the average normal rainfall in India is taken to be about 1196 mm which corresponds to annual precipitation of 4000 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) including snowfall. Nearly 75% of this i.e. 3000 BCM occurs during the monsoon season confined to 3 to 4 months (June to September) in a year. After accounting for the natural process of evaporation, evapo-transpiration, use by natural vegetation, rainfed agriculture etc., the average annual water availability in the country is estimated as 1869 BCM. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1123 BCM, comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM from ground water resources.

(c) The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in its report has projected total storage capacity requirement of about 458 BCM.

(d) As per a tentative assessment made by the Central Water Commission, the live storage capacity created in the country is 225 billion cubic meter (BCM). Apart from it, projects with live storage capacity of 64 BCM

are under construction and 108 BCM are under consideration for construction by the various State Governments.

(e) and (f) Water being state subject, water storage projects are planned, executed and funded by the respective State Governments as per their own priority. However, the Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programme. Central grant is provided to States under various schemes/programmes of Ministry of Water Resources namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM)", and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water Bodies". Ministry of Water Resources also encourages measures for sustainability of water resources particularly ground water resources.

[Translation]

Assistance of NGOs

504. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) in the country including in Bihar which have been provided financial assistance under various schemes of MSME sector during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of assistance provided to these NGOs during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether some NGOs have been found involved in irregularities/misutilisation of funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by the Government against these NGOs; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are mostly implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Coir Board, Development Commissioner, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (DC, MSME), National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI). Assistance to Institutions/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is provided under different schemes. In particular, KVIC is providing assistance of over 2000 khadi and village industries institutions under various schemes for the promotion and welfare of khadi and village industries, directly as also through its 36 State/Divisional offices and through States' Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs). DC, MSME also channelizes funds through its 30 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Institutes (MSME-DIs). Institution/non-governmental organization-wise information is not centrally maintained in the Ministry in respect of all cases of financial assistance to institutions/non-governmental organizations.

(c) to (f) Cases of irregularities/misutilisation of funds come to notice of the various implementing agencies from time to time. Taking necessary action, including action under the relevant schematic guidelines/rules and regulations, as also action under the penal laws, if so warranted, is a continuous process. Institutions/non-governmental organisations at times also take recourse to litigation, and a number of cases in various courts are prevalent at various stages at any particular time in which opposite parties include the Union of India through the Ministry of MSME, the implementing agencies and the various other stake-holders. Institution/non-governmental organisation-wise information on irregularities/misutilisation of funds and action taken, in respect of all cases, is not centrally maintained in the Ministry. Monitoring at various levels by the Ministry of MSME, the implementing agencies and the State Governments,

reviews, evaluations and systemic improvements are a continuous on-going process.

[English]

Stoppage at Jajpur Keonjhar Road

505. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the underlying criteria prescribed for stoppage of Rajdhani Express;

(b) whether the said criteria been fulfilled in respect of other stoppages of Rajdhani Express Train in Odisha and West Bengal and not for Jajpur Keonjhar Road Railway Station in Odisha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, Station-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Underlying criteria for provision of stoppages of trains including Rajdhani Express are mainly traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of alternative services, etc.

(b) and (c) Presently, Jajpur Keonjhar Road Railway station in Odisha is served by one pair of daily and three pairs of non-daily Express trains for Delhi bound passengers. Rajdhani Express trains are long distance fast moving prestigious trains primarily meant for connecting National capital and State capitals with limited halts enroute. Proliferation of more stoppages is not encouraged as it will decelerate the train and delay its arrival at destination. Stoppage of Bhubaneswar-New Delhi Rajdhani Express at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road is not found feasible at present.

ROB and RUB in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) the details of the projects being undertaken for the construction of Rail Over Bridges (ROBs)/Rail Under

Bridges (RUBs)/Extension of railway platforms/renovation of railway stations in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the status of each of the projects as on date;

(c) the funds allocated and released for the same till date; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to complete the above works within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There are 156 Road Over Bridges (ROBs)/Road Under Bridges (RUBs) sanctioned for construction on cost sharing basis in Tamil Nadu. These ROB/RUBs are at different stages of planning, design, tendering and execution. In 44 cases General Arrangement Drawings (GAD) are being finalized by Railways and Tamil Nadu Government, 05 numbers have been proposed to be dropped on the request of State Government Balance 107 have been taken up for execution. Railway portion has been completed in 14 ROBs and agencies have been fixed for another 59 works and these works are in progress.

Extension of Railway platforms/renovation of railway stations: 11 works regarding extension of railway Platform and 8 works regarding renovation of railway stations have been undertaken in Tamil Nadu. Out of the 11 works regarding extension of platforms, plans and estimates are under preparation for 4 works, tenders are under finalization for 2 works and balance 5 works are under various stages of progress. Out of the 8 works regarding renovation of railway stations, estimates are under preparation for 2 works and balance 6 works are under various stages of progress. Details of budget allotment/ expenditure are not maintained State-wise. The works regarding extension of Railway platform/renovation of railway station are funded under the "Passenger Amenities" Plan Head.

(c) Details of Budget and expenditure are not maintained State-wise by the Railways, however as the State of Tamil Nadu comes within the Southern and South Western Railways Zone, the Budget allocation and expenditure particulars for the year 2011-12 under Plan Head-30 (Road Over/Under Bridges) for the Railways upto September, 2011 are as under:—

(Rs. in Crores)		
Railway	Allocation	Expenditure upto Sep., 2011
Southern Railway	82.5	38.2
South Western Railway	54.9	7.8

Extension of Railway platforms/renovation of railway stations: The detail of budget allotment/expenditure incurred in Tamil Nadu for the Year 2011-12 is tabulated below:—

(Rs. in Crores)		
Railway	Allocation	Expenditure upto Sep., 2011
Southern Railway	54.85	42.83
South Western Railway	41.88	22.31

(d) Regular meeting are being held between the Railway and the State Government. The process of preparing the estimate and GAD has been speeded up so as to take up execution early.

[Translation]

Connectivity to Villages

507. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the villages in Agra, which have not been connected to National Highways (NHs) under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to connect the aforesaid villages to NHs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The primary objective of this scheme is to provide all weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand), the Tribal (Schedule-V), the Desert (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) and LWE (as identified by Home Ministry)/ IAP (as identified by Planning Commission) districts. Further, rural road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The execution of the scheme is done by the State Governments.

[English]

Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)

508. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of progress made so far on the ongoing Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) projects in the country project-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far, project-wise;

(c) whether the Railways propose to synchronize with the Ministries of Road Transport and Highways and

Shipping for a seamless freight connectivity across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) on Eastern (Dankuni-Ludhiana) and Western (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal to Tughlakabad/Dadri) routes have been sanctioned. The status in respect of both the Corridors is as under:—

Eastern Corridor

Construction work is in progress in 66 Kilometres of Sonnagar -Mughalsarai portion of the corridor. The work on the Mughalsarai-Ludhiana portion (1183 Kms.) of the corridor is being funded through World Bank Loan. The Loan Agreement for the Phase -I (Khurja-Kanpur, 343 Kms. section) has been signed with the World Bank and process for finalisation of tender for civil works of this section has commenced.

Western Corridor

Work on 54 major and important bridges between Vaitarna and Surat is in progress.

Loan Agreement with JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), which is funding the entire Western Freight Corridor work, has been signed for Phase-I of the work between Rewari and Vadodara.

Tendering process for execution of civil work on the 625 Kms. Rewari-Iqbalgarh portion has also commenced.

(b) Expenditure till 31.3.2011 on Eastern and Western DFC Project is Rs. 2026.41 Crores. Budget allotment for 2011-12 is Rs. 2956 Crore and expenditure till September, 2011 is Rs. 315.8 Crore.

(c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Dr. Mashelkar Committee Report

509. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the date of constitution of Dr. Mashelkar Committee set up to keep a check on the growing business of drugs in the country;

(b) the date on which the report of the said Committee was received by the Government;

(c) the details of the suggestions and recommendations made in the said report; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government there on till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):

(a) Dr. Mashelkar Committee was set up by the Government of India in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 1st August, 2003.

(b) The Committee submitted its report during November, 2003.

(c) The major suggestions and recommendations in the report are related to drug control infrastructure, its strengthening, streamline and expedite the procedure and process of approval of applications for new drugs and clinical trials, special definition for Medical Devices under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, stringent penalties for spurious drugs etc.

(d) The major actions taken by the Government are — (i) Creation of additional posts, (ii) Creation of two additional sub-zones, (iii) Provisioning of sophisticated testing tools in Laboratories, (iv) Amendment in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for adding a new Schedule for Good Laboratory Practices (GLP etc.)

[English]

National Commission for Higher Legal Education and Research

510. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a National Commission for Higher Legal Education and Research;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the proposed functions thereof;

(c) whether the proposed Commission is aimed at curtailing the functioning of Bar Council of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said Commission is likely to be set up?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Use of Information Technology to Disseminate Agricultural Information

511. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to provide weather and climatic details through SMSs and Integrated Voice Response System (IVRS) to the farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the components of the information proposed to be provided;

(c) whether the said services will be provided free of cost to the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has prepared the list of service providers for the said purpose; and

(f) if so, the details of the agencies selected 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. Under the 'Integrated Agro-meteorological Advisory Services (AAS) in the country', India Meteorological Department (IMD) is already providing advisories to the farmers through SMSs and IVRS in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) etc.

(b) Realised weather of the previous week and quantitative district level weather forecast for next 5 days in respect of rainfall, maximum temperature, minimum temperature, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity

and clouds as well as weekly cumulative rainfall forecast are provided. Further, crop specific advisories to help the farmers in taking farm level decisions are issued and widely disseminated through visual and print media.

(c) Yes, Madam

(d) Free AAS services are rendered through the involvement of SAUs, State agricultural departments and ICAR institutions etc.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) IMD had evolved means of disseminating AAS bulletins in vernacular language SMSs involving interested agencies through an MOU mechanism in a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. A modest cost of Rs. 1.0 lakh per State for one year is charged to the agencies to actually evaluate the worthiness of such subscribed service to the farming community. Details of agencies rendering the AAS dissemination are given below:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Service providers	Area of operation
1	2	3
1.	IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited (IKSL)	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, New Delhi and Himachal Pradesh
2.	Reuter Market Light	Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal
3.	Handygo	Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal
4.	Vritti Solution	Maharashtra
5.	Nokia	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
6.	Tata Consultancy Services	Some parts in Maharashtra

1

2

3

7. State Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Maharashtra

8. Zonal Project Director, KVK Zone-7, ICAR, JNKVV Jabalpur

Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha

9. ICAR Research Complex for NE, Tripura through NIC

Tripura

[Translation]

Rail Engines to Pakistan

512. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for providing rail engines on hire basis has been received by the Railways from the Government of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Enquiries related to export of rolling stock to Pakistan, if any, are handled by M/s RITES Ltd., a public sector enterprise of Indian Railways. No proposal for providing rail engines on hire basis has been received by M/s RITES from the Government of Pakistan in the recent years.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Identification of BPL Households

513. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for determining poor to avail benefits under the Below Poverty Line (BPL) norms and the estimated number of people living below poverty line in the country and the details of facilities extended to them by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to revise the BPL definition;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of more persons likely to avail the benefits;

(e) whether the Government provides any special assistance or grants to BPL farmers households in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and the Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation is implementing Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for benefit of persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas of the country including BPL farmers. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is designed as a holistic self employment scheme aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them out of the poverty line. Under the scheme the rural poor (BPL) are provided facilities for capacity building and training, provision of revolving fund, making available credit and subsidy, technology, infrastructure and marketing. Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) help in shape of lump sum financial assistance is provided to BPL households for construction/upgradation of dwelling units. Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) incentive is provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families for construction and use of household toilets. Under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) Pension/ Financial Assistance is provided exclusively to persons belonging to BPL families.

The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for estimating poverty in the country. The methodology for estimation of poverty is reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time. Accordingly, the Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December, 2005. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009. The poverty lines for 2004-05 as recommended by the Tendulkar Committee at all India level were per capita per month consumer expenditure of Rs 446.68 and Rs. 578.80 for rural and urban areas respectively. These have been accepted by the Planning Commission. It is estimated that 407.6 million persons were living below the poverty line in the country as per the latest estimates for 2004-05.

Extension of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor

514. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any request from the Government of Punjab to extend Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor upto Amritsar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken thereon by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A request from Government of Punjab had been received for extension of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor upto Amritsar.

(c) The Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor is planned up to Ludhiana and will serve Punjab directly. The decision on the Origin-Destination Points of the Corridor was taken depending on the traffic justification and based on the outcome of the detailed feasibility study. The traffic from Amritsar will access the Dedicated Freight Corridor through the existing railway network.

Sukhi Griha Scheme

515. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made so far on the Sukhi Griha Scheme launched by the Railways for rehabilitating the encroachers;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by which such dwelling units are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A scheme

namely 'Sukhi Griha Scheme' has been launched on a pilot basis to provide 10,000 dwelling units. Four locations at Chinchwad (Pune), Sealdah, Siliguri and Tiruchhirapalli have been identified and preliminary action undertaken in the process of rehabilitation of slum dwellers.

Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises

516. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any new scheme to promote small and medium industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide facilities to small and medium industrial units for converting them into big industrial units keeping in view the important role played by the small units in providing employment to the people; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been implementing various Schemes for promotion and development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the areas of credit, infrastructure, technology-upgradation, marketing etc. Recently, the Ministry has launched a National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) to improve the competitiveness of the MSMEs through its 10 components namely Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme, Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards/Quality Technology Tools, Promotion of Information and Communication Technology, Technology and Quality Upgradation Support, Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation Scheme, Marketing Support/Assistance (Bar Code), Design Clinic Scheme,

Setting up of Mini Tool Rooms, Building awareness on Intellectual Property Rights and Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development through Incubators.

(c) and (d) Implementation of these schemes/programmes, inter-alia, aims to facilitate the small and medium enterprises to graduate into big industrial units.

River Inter-linking Project

517. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has made certain observations in respect of the financial viability of inter-linking of rivers project recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the details of the allocation of budget for the project made during the last ten years;
- (d) whether any study has been conducted on the impact of this project on the environment;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court recently heard the matter on 17.10.2011 and ordered for placing the petition in January-2012.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was setup under Ministry of Water Resources in 1982 for

carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of National Perspective Plan (NPP) for inter linking of Rivers and to give concrete shape to it. Later preparation of Pre-feasibility Report/Feasibility Report, Detailed Project Report of intra State links was also added in the functions of NWDA. The details of the grant-in-Aid released to NWDA during last 10 years i.e. from 2001-02 to 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies are mandatory for all Major and Medium river valley projects including river link projects, at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage before investment clearance by Planning Commission. EIA studies of one link viz. Ken-Betwa has been carried out. Expert Appraisal Committee of Ministry of Environment and Forests has suggested additional studies and revision in EIA studies of Ken-Betwa Link is underway. Stage has not reached for appraisal of EIA studies of Ken Betwa link by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).

Statement

Year-wise grants-in-aid released to NWDA

Year	Grants-in-aid Released to NWDA (₹ Lakhs)
1	2
2001-02	1400.00
2002-03	1532.00
2003-04	1860.80
2004-05	2100.00
2005-06	1700.00
2006-07	1877.00
2007-08	2200.00

1	2
2008-09	3000.00
2009-10	2987.00
2010-11	3500.00

[Translation]

Rise in Petrol Price

518. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI UDAYANRAJE BHONSLE:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue earnings of the Union and State Governments increase with the rise in petrol prices;

(b) if so, the rise in revenue earnings of the Union and State Governments after each hike in petrol price during the last two years;

(c) the impact of such revenue earning in the expansion of petroleum sector as well as on the consumer;

(d) the rates of taxes imposed on diesel and petrol by the Union and State Governments; and

(e) the details of increase/decrease made in taxes from time to time by the various State Governments during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Nangal-Talwada Section

519. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on the Nangal-Talwada section;

(b) whether the allocation of budget of the said section

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Nangaldam-Talwada new line is a 83.74 km. long project out of which 44 km. long Nangaldam-Amb Andaura section has been completed and commissioned. Funds have been made available for the project as per the requirement for the year 2011-12.

(d) The target date of completion for the balance portion of the work has not yet been fixed.

[English]

National Water Development Agency

520. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the prime objectives of the National Water Development Agency (NWDA);

(b) whether the NWDA has taken any steps to resolve problems of flood and irrigation in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The functions of the National Water Development Agency at present are as follows:—

(i) To carry out detailed survey and investigations of possible reservoir sites and inter-connecting links in order to establish feasibility of the proposal of Peninsular Rivers Development and Himalayan Rivers Development Components forming part of the National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources) and Central Water Commission.

(ii) To carry out detailed studies about the quantum of water in various Peninsular River systems and Himalayan River systems which can be transferred to other basins/States after meeting the reasonable needs of the basin/States in the foreseeable future.

(iii) To prepare feasibility report of the various components of the scheme relating to Peninsular Rivers development and Himalayan Rivers development.

(iv) To prepare detailed project report of river link proposals under National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development after concurrence of the concerned States.

(v) To prepare pre - feasibility/feasibility/detailed project reports of the intra-state links as may be proposed by the States. The concurrence of the concerned co-basin States for such proposals may be obtained before taking up their FRs/ DPRs.

(vi) To do all such other things the Society may consider necessary, incidental, supplementary or conducive to the attainment of above objectives.

(b) and (c) The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of National Perspective Plan (NPP) for interlinking of Rivers and to give concrete shape to them.

Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned States for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely, Ken-Betwa (Phase-I) has been completed. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned States, namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal. A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding for preparation of DPR of Par-Tapi Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal link was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister of Water Resources on 3.5.2010. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given invest-

ment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports is given at Statement-I.

NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 15 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. The details of intra-state link proposals received from the State Governments along with their status and target for completion of their PFRs is given at Statement-II. NWDA has taken up works for preparation of DPR of 2 intra-state links namely Kosi-Mechi Link and Burhi-Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga link of Bihar.

The Inter-Linking proposals under NPP envisages additional benefits of 25 million ha. of irrigation from surface waters, 10 million ha, by increased use of ground waters and generation of 34,000 MW of power apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, water supply, salinity and population control etc.

Statement

Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	—	FR completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) – Krishna (Vijayawada) link* (Taken up by the State as per their own proposal)	—	FR completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Pulichintala) link	—	FR completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	—	FR completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) – Pennar (Somasila) link	—	FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	—	FR completed
7.	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	—	FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	—	FR completed

9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai – Gundar link	—	FR completed
10.	Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal link*	—	FR completed
11.	Damanganga – Pinjal link*	—	FR completed and DPR started
12.	Par – Tapi – Narmada link*	—	FR completed and DPR started
13.	Ken – Betwa link*	—	DPR (Phase-I) Completed
14.	Pamba – Achankovil – Vaippar link	—	FR completed
15.	Netravati – Hemavati Link	—	PFR completed
16.	Bedti – Varda link	—	FR work taken up

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

1.	Kosi – Mechi link	—	Entirely lies in Nepal
2.	Kosi – Ghaghra link	—	S&I works taken up
3.	Gandak – Ganga link	—	S&I works completed
4.	Ghaghra – Yamuna link	—	FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda – Yamuna link	—	FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna – Rajasthan link	—	S&I works completed
7.	Rajasthan – Sabarmati link	—	S&I works completed
8.	Chunar (at Ganga) – Sone Barrage link	—	S&I works completed
9.	Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	—	S&I works taken up
10.	Manas – Sankosh – Tista – Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	—	S&I works taken up
11.	Jogighopa (at Brahmaputra) – Tista – Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	—	S&I works taken up
12.	Ganga (Farakka) – Sunderbans link	—	S&I works completed
13.	Ganga – Damodar – Subernarekha link	—	S&I works completed
14.	Subernarekha – Mahanadi link	—	S&I works completed

*Priority links.

PFR — Pre-Feasibility Report.

FR — Feasibility Report.

DPR — Detailed Project Report.

S&I — Survey and Investigation in Indian portion.

Statement-II*Status of Intra-State Link proposals received from the State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of Intra-State link	Present status/Target of Completion of PFR
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) – Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga – Western Vidarbha and Pranhita – Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan – Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga – Manjra Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna – Bhima (System of Six links)	2011-12@
4.	Upper Ghat – Godavari Valley (Damanganga (Ekdare) – Godavari Valley)	Completed
5.	Upper Vaitarna – Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan – Godavari Valley	Completed
7.	Koyna – Mumbai City	2011-12@
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) – Purna – Manjira	*
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) – Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Government of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan – Bhima Valley	
11.	Koyna – Nira	*
12.	Mulsi – Bhima	2011-12@
13.	Savithri – Bhima	*
14.	Kolhapur – Sangli – Sangola	2011-12@
15.	Riverlinking Projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	*
16.	Nar – Par – Girna valley	2011-12@
17.	Narmada – Tapi	*
18.	Khariagutta – Navatha Satpura Foot Hills	*

1	2	3
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat – Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon – Tapi – Godavari Valley	*
Gujarat		
21.	Damanganga – Sabarmati – Chorwad	2011-12
Odisha		
22.	Mahanadi – Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi – Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	2011-12
24.	Vamsadhara – Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla Project)	2011-12
Jharkhand		
25.	South Koel – Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh – South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar – Damodar – Subernarekha	Completed
Bihar		
28.	Kosi – Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Completed
29.	Barh – Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra – Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak – None – Baya – Ganga	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak – Bagmati [Belwadhar]	Completed
33.	Kosi – Ganga	Completed
Rajasthan		
34.	Mahi – Luni link	2011-12
35.	Wakal – Sabarmati – Sei – West Banas – Kameri link	2011-12
Tamil Nadu		
36.	Ponnaiyar – Palar link	2011-12@

*Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned States.

@PFR prepared and sent to State Governments for comments.

[Translation]

(₹/14.2 kg. cylinder)

Subsidy on Cooking Gas

521. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of subsidy being given on LPG cylinder for domestic use as on date;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to stop subsidy being provided on cooking gas to consumers with all income of more than Rs. 6 lakhs;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to restrict the number of domestic subsidized cylinders to the consumers;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the view of each State Government in this regard; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to insulate common man from recent like in the prices of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The Government is providing a fiscal subsidy of ₹ 22.58 per Domestic LPG cylinder under the 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002'. In addition to this, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring under-recovery on the sale of Domestic LPG cylinder which is being compensated by the Government under the burden sharing mechanism. Based on the prices effective 1st November, 2011 (at Delhi), the total subsidy given on Domestic LPG for each cylinder of 14.2 KG is given below:—

Subsidy given by Government under 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002'	22.58
Under-recovery of OMCs	260.50
Total subsidy per Cylinder	283.08

(b) to (e) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilakeni has been constituted by the Government to suggest an implementable solution for direct transfer to subsidies including on Domestic LPG. As per its Interim Report, a cap on consumption of subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders has been proposed in Phase-I contingent to a policy decision by the Government. The Government has not taken a decision on restricting the number of cylinders to be supplied at subsidized rate to registered customers of Domestic LPG.

(f) The Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. The current RSPs of these products are below the required market price, resulting in under-recovery. Based on the refinery gate prices effective 16.11.2011 for Diesel and 01.11.2011 for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, the OMC are currently incurring under-recovery of ₹ 10.17 per litre on Diesel, ₹ 25.66 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 260.50 per cylinder on Domestic LPG. The Government has not passed on these under-recoveries to the consumers.

To insulate the consumers from the high and volatile international oil prices, the Central Government has eliminated 5% Customs Duty on crude oil with corresponding reduction in Customs Duty on Petrol and Diesel. Excise Duty on Diesel has been reduced by ₹ 2.60 per litre effective 25.06.2011.

Recently, effective 16.11.2011, OMCs have reduced

the price of Petrol by ₹ 1.85 (excluding State VAT) in accordance with the prices in the international market.

[English]

Train Services from Tatanagar

522. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger train service from Tatanagar and adjoining areas has been stopped permanently;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to restart the rail services from Tatanagar and adjoining areas; and

(d) the time by which the said services are likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Running of passenger carrying trains have been temporarily suspended during night on Kharagpur-Rourkela section on Howrah-Mumbai route due to adverse law and order situation.

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made by Railways to run the affected passenger carrying trains on Kharagpur-Rourkela section by rescheduling and diverting where operationally feasible.

The normal running of passenger carrying trains will be restored after security situation on the affected section becomes satisfactory.

[Translation]

Oil Mafia

523. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the oil mafia is running the illegal business of sale of adulterated oil in collusion with the senior officers of the oil companies of India;

(b) if so, the number of such instance that have come to the notice of the Government during the last three yeas;

(c) the number of officers identified to be working in collusion with oil mafias in connection with murder of the Deputy Collector of Nasik district; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officers so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) Possibility of adulteration/diversion of petroleum products like PDS Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and Petrol/Diesel. The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that there are no established cases of any nexus between the senior officers of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and Oil Mafia for running the illegal business of sale of adulterated petroleum products during the last three years. The OMCs' employees are governed by CDA Rules, and if they are found to be errant in their duties, there are detailed procedures and provisions to deal with any official indulging in illegal/irregular activities.

[English]

Sharing of Cost with States

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

(a) whether the Railways are considering to ask the State Governments to share the cost of economically unviable project in their respective States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) In view of huge throwforward of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources, for generating additional funds State Governments have been requested to share part of the cost of project. State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra,

Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have come forward for taking up projects on cost sharing basis and presently 31 projects covering a length of about 5000 Km, are being executed on cost sharing basis with State Governments. Details of cost sharing projects given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Length (in Km.)	Latest Anticipated Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4

New Lines

Andhra Pradesh

1.	Kotipalli-Narsapur	57.21	695
2.	Cuddapah-Bengaluru (Bangarapet)	255.4	1090.23
3.	Nadikude-Srikalahasti	309	1313.99

Chhattisgarh

4.	Dallirajahara-Jagdalpur (235 km.)	235	1105.23
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Haryana

5.	Jind-Sonipat (88.9 km.)	88.9	401.83
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Himachal Pradesh

6.	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri (63.1 km.)	63.1	815.16
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Jharkhand

7.	Rampurhat-Mandarhill via Dumka with new MM for Rampurhat-Murarai-3rd line	159.48	900.05
8.	Giridih-Koderma (102.5 km.)	102.5	452.36
9.	Koderma-Ranchi (189 km.)	189	1157.81
10.	Koderma-Tilaiya (68 km.)	68	418.17

1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
11.	Kottur-Harihar via Harpanhalli (65 km.)	65	354.06
12.	Hassan-Bengaluru via Shravanabelgola (166 km.)	166	475.51
13.	Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur	93	332.82
14.	Munirabad-Mahabubnagar	246	567.47
15.	Gulbarga-Bidar (Suppl.)	140	554.55
16.	Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 km.)	142	816.14
17.	Rayadurg-Tumkur via Kalyandurg	213	1027.89
18.	Tumkur-Chitradurg-Davangere	199.7	913
19.	Shimoga-Harihar (78.66 km.)	78.66	562.74
20.	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 km.)	52.9	341.05
Maharashtra			
21.	Wardha-Nanded (via Yevatmal-Pusood)	270	1570.12
22.	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli Vajjnath	250	512.67
Rajasthan			
23.	Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara	176.47	2082.75
Uttarakhand			
24.	Deoband (Muzaffarnagar)-Roorkee	27.45	160.1
Gauge Conversion			
Jharkhand			
25.	Ranchi-Lohardaga with extension to Tori	113	456.45
Karnataka			
26.	Bengaluru-Hubli and Shimoga Town-Talguppa	630	679.43
27.	Kolar-Chickballapur (96.5 km.)	96.5	200

1	2	3	4
West Bengal			
28.	Burdwan-Katwa (51.52 km.) with new MM for Katwa-Bazarsau (30.59 km.) – DL, Katwa (Dainhat)-Mateswar (34.4 km.), Nangun-Mangalkot (8.60 km.) and Mateswar-Memari NL	160.62	1106.62
Doubling			
Andhra Pradesh			
29.	Vijayawada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam and Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu Doubling with Electrification	221	1009.82
Karnataka			
30.	Arasikere-Birur-Patch doubling (44.28 km.)	44.28	149.88
31.	Ramanagaram-Mysore (91.5 km.) with electrification of Kengeri-Mysore	91.5	342.69

[Translation]

Renewal of Tracks

525. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway lines in the country on which renewal work is going on;

(b) whether the said work is going on at a very slow pace due to paucity of funds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Railways to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Track renewal is a continuous activity, which is undertaken as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on the basis of Gross Million Tonnes carried or on condition basis. Track renewal is taken up for long as well as for short patches

according to need. Approximately 5794 km. of track renewal (in Complete Track Renewal Units) are sanctioned as on 01.04.2011. Out of this, track Renewal of 3000 km. has been targeted for completion during 2011-12, and progress of 1706 km. has been achieved up to October, 2011.

(b) and (c) During 2011-12, against proportionate target at 1574 km. a progress of 1706 km. track renewal has been achieved upto October, 2011. Track renewal works are prioritized according to the need and funds availability keeping in view safe train operation as the topmost priority.

[English]

Increase in Assembly Seats in Jharkhand

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of assembly seats in the State of Jharkhand

from 81 to 150 for giving rational representation to the people of this naxal effected State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Petroleum Products

527. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether any steps are being taken to improve indigenous refining capabilities and capacity;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The details of petroleum products imported during the last two year is given below:—

(Thousand metric tonne)

Product	2009-10	2010-11 (P*)
1	2	3
LPG	2,718	4,484
Petrol	385	1,702
Naphtha	1,734	2,063
Kerosene	985	1,366
Diesel	2,531	1,996

1	2	3
Lubes	1,418	1,291
Fuel Oil/LSHS	896	945
Bitumen	69	98
Others	3,925	3,347
Total	14,661	17,293

Source: Oil Companies and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS).

*P = Provisional.

(b) to (d) The refining capacity of the country which was 175.90 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) in 2009-10, has gone upto 193.40 MMT at present and is projected to reach upto 232.30 MMT by 2012-13. Further, Indian refining companies have been enhancing their capabilities in terms of processing more sour crude to maximize gains. The details are given below:—

Year	Total Crude processed (MMT)	Sour Crude (High Sulphur) Crude processed	
		(MMT)	in %
2004-05	124.3	72.3	58.2
2007-08	150.8	93.96	62.3
2010-11	196.5	128.0	65.0

Palakkad Rail Coach Factory

528. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken any steps to commence Palakkad Rail Coach Factory (RCF) in Kerala;

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have taken over the land made available by the Government of Kerala;

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

(e) the time frame set for making the said RCF operational?

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

(b) Subsequent to announcement of this factory in Railway Budget speech for 2008-09, a proposal was framed to set up the factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 1215 crores under JV/PPP mode for manufacture of 600 coaches per annum. Planning Commission had accorded 'in principle' approval and had appraised the project. Expanded Board for Railways had also commended the project. The land for this factory was to be given free of cost as per the earlier commitment by Government of Kerala. Government of Kerala later requested to consider the cost of land as State Governments equity and indicated preference for formation of Public Sector Undertaking for this unit. Government of Kerala have also intimated terms and conditions of land lease if a Private Sector/PSU Joint Venture partner is selected.

(c) Government of Kerala is yet to hand over the land to the Ministry of Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The time frame to set up such projects is approximately 3 years from the date of award of contract.

Allocation of Funds under Rural Development Schemes

529. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of Central Funds to various States under Rural Development Schemes including Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) the details of funds allocated to various States including Andhra Pradesh under the above schemes during the Tenth Plan and so far in Eleventh Plan, State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the allocated funds have been spent by the States including Andhra Pradesh for the specified purpose;

(d) if so, the target achieved so far, State-wise;

(e) whether any complaints of diversion/misuse of funds have been received by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Minorities

530. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme being implemented for the welfare of minorities in the country at present;

(b) the funds allocated and released under the various schemes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) the target set and achieved under the said schemes during the said period, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether the funds allocated under these schemes have not been fully utilized by the State Governments during the above-said period;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(f) whether there are some slippages in achieving the targets and percolating the benefits down to the beneficiaries; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the Government is planning to plug these loopholes for effective implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Petroleum Products

531. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether the export of petroleum products

particularly petrol to tax haven countries has been increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, details of export of petroleum products to these countries during the last three years by the private sector and public sector companies respectively, company-wise, quantity-wise and price-wise; and

(c) the names of the five countries to which most of the exports were made during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) During the last three years, Public Sector Oil Companies viz. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemical Ltd. (MRPL) have been exported Petrol to Nepal, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Indonesia, Bhutan, UAE, Oman and Mauritius. The exported quantities of these countries by them during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of petroleum product exported during the last three year, product-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The quantity and value of petroleum exported during the last three years company-wise (Public and Private sector) is given in Statement-III.

(c) The top five countries where petroleum products were exported by the Public Sector Oil Companies during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Name of countries
2008-09	Singapore, South Korea, Mauritius, UAE, Iran
2009-10	Singapore, Japan, Taiwan,
2010-11	Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Mauritius, Taiwan

Statement-I

(In thousand Metric Tonne)

Name of country	2008&09					2009&10					2010&11				
	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	MRPL	Total	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	MRPL	Total	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	MRPL	Total
Indonesia	14.22	0	0	0	14.22	30.77	0	24.35	0	55.12	0	19.88	0	0	19.88
Sri Lanka	3.83	0	0	0	3.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	48.59	0	0	0	48.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.82	51.82
Nepal	81.18	0	0	0	81.18	112.96	0	0	0	112.96	134.12	0	0	0	134.12
Bhutan	0	7.70	0	0	7.70	0	9.07	0	0	9.07	0	10.09	0	0	10.09
UAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.76	24.76	0	0	0	26.22	26.22
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.93	24.93
Mauritius	0	0	0	106.11	106.11	0	0	0	117.90	117.90	0	0	0	121.90	121.90

Statement-II

Export of Petroleum Products during the last three years

(In Thousand Metric Tonne)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	1	2	3
LPG	109	131	154
Naphtha	7,601	9,911	10,655
Petrol	5,433	9,762	13,578
ATF	3,701	4,588	4,478

	1	2	3
Kerosene	150	150	33
Diesel	14,693	18,419	20,335
LDO	0.4	41	98
Lubes	140	24	12
Fuel Oil	6,201	5,173	6,734
Bitumen	45	39	21
Others	902	2,839	2,943
Total	38,902	50,974	59,041

Source: Oil Companies and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS).

Statement-III

Export of petroleum products from 2008-09 to 2010-11

Oil Co.	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Quantity TMT	Value		Quantity TMT	Value		Quantity TMT	Value	
		\$ Million	₹ Crore		\$ Million	₹ Crore		\$ Million	₹ Crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IOC	3619	2425	11019	4225	2596	12346	4930	3545	16260
BPC	1182	764	3398	2477	1443	6698	2660	1820	8270
HPC	1543	1038	4549	1835	1041	4941	1209	844	3823
MRPL	4458	2559	11639	4315	2353	11041	4899	3213	14602
ONGC	1003	770	3422	1452	927	4435	1545	1201	5411
PSU	11804	7556	34027	14303	8360	39433	15244	10624	48367
RIL	20646	16149	71910	9446	5483	26049	8789	6377	29048
RIL SEZ	1463	605	3009	23682	14802	69804	29900	23085	104655

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EOL	4243	2469	10894	3543	1881	8751	5108	3237	14713
Others	746	445	2224	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pvt.	27097	19668	88037	36671	22166	104603	43797	32700	148416
Total	38902	27225	122064	50974	30526	144037	59041	43323	196783

Others = Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS).

TMT = Thousand Metric Tonne.

High Prices of Medicines

532. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether generic medicines are available at cheaper prices in the country whereas their branded formulations with the same salt are being sold at 30 to 40 times higher prices;

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

(c) whether branded paclitaxel injection meant for the treatment of cancer is being sold on excessively high price in the market;

(d) if so, the number of branded medicines being sold on high prices openly;

(e) the steps taken by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority in this regard; and

(f) the time since when the issue of drug pricing is pending and at which level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The data regarding prices of generic and branded medicines is not maintained centrally. IMS Health data available with National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) does not

contain Maximum Retail Price (MRP) and only contains Price to Retailer (PTR).

Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95), the prices of 74 bulk drugs listed in its First Schedule and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 95. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA. Therefore, there cannot be price variation in case of scheduled drugs.

In respect of drugs which are not covered under the DPCO, 95 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Hence, there may be variation in the prices of non-scheduled drugs of different brands based on same chemical combinations as there is no control in the launch price of these medicines.

(c) Anit-cancer medicines are non-scheduled drugs. As per available information with NPPA, there is variation in the PTR of Paclitaxel sold under different brands e.g. PTR of Mitotax 250 mg (Dr. Reddys Labs), Genexol 100 mg (Lupin Labs), Mitotax 100 mg (Dr. Reddys Labs), Intaxel 6 mg (Dabur) and Paclitax 6 mg (Intas) are Rs. 7473.20, Rs. 13603.20, Rs. 3176.94, Rs. 7073.79 and Rs. 6065.15 respectively.

(d) and (e) 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.

(f) Presently, prices of 74 bulk drugs listed in First Schedule of the DPCO, 1995 and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The draft NPPP-2011 has been circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders. In the draft Policy it is proposed to bring the NLEM-2011 and associated medicines under price control.

Monitoring of Schemes

533. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make improvements in the quality and transparency in the rural road construction and MGNREGA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide training to the officers of States so as to enable them to monitor implementation of schemes as per the new guidelines with regard to quality monitoring; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are implemented by the State Governments as per the programme guidelines. With a view to make improvement in the implementation process of these programmes, the State Government have advised to adopt a five pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels of all rural development programmes including (MGNREGA and PMGSY. The Ministry has also operationalised Management Information System and on line Monitoring Mechanism.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has been advising State Governments to depute officers who are directly involved in the implementation process of rural development programmes at State/district and block levels for training by SIRD, NIRD and ETCs to improve the efficiency of the implementation.

Kalisindh Project

534. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct Kalisindh Project on Kalisindh river in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected time of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their priorities.

The preliminary Project Report on "Kalisindh Irrigation

project benefiting Shajapur and Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh was received in CWC in January, 2009. From State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the aforesaid preliminary report was examined and was accorded "in principle consent" of CWC of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). In October, 2009. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is yet to be submitted by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Supply of Fuel to Aviation Companies

535. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector oil companies are allowing the supply of huge quantity of fuel to various private aviation companies like Jet Airways, Kingfisher, Spice Jet Airways and other on credit basis;

(b) if so, whether these private aviation companies have kept payment of dues pending for a long time;

(c) if so, the details of the dues pending from various aviation companies during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government is reconsidering the facility of credit for supply of fuel to the private aviation companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) supply Aviation Turbine Fuel to Private Airlines as per mutually agreed commercial terms. Credit supplies are extended to the airlines and the airlines make payments depending upon the agreed commercial terms. In case airlines fail to pay their dues, OMCs take action for recovery of dues in line with the mutually-agreed commercial terms. The defaulting airlines are also put on 'Cash and Carry' and interest is recovered on overdue payments. OMCs encash bank guarantee and post dated claques for recovery of their outstanding dues, wherever applicable, as per commercial terms agreed between them and airlines. In some cases, OMCs also resort to the legal route by filing suit against defaulting airlines in the Court of law for recovery of dues.

(c) Details of outstanding dues of OMCs from private airlines for the last three years and current year (April-September, 2011) are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of OMC	Name of private airlines	Outstanding as on 30.09.11	Outstanding as on 31.03.11	Outstanding as on 31.03.10	Outstanding as on 31.03.09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	Jet Airways	695.90	395.3	816.7	756.38
	Go Airway	39.05	39.79	11.6	6.56
	Spice Jet	93.70	73.71	88.9	102.58
	Kingfisher Airlines	Nil	2.05	30.6	313.14
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	Jet Airways	153.24	119.38	116.80	119.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Go Airway	1.41	1.41	1.41	5.30
	Spice Jet	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Kingfisher Airlines	Nil	187.18	278.55	325.76
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	Jet Airways	0.01	0.00	0.00	4.03
	Kingfisher Airlines	636.79	423.35	474.67	537.12
	Paramount Airways	19.28	19.28	32.58	30.57

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal for reconsidering the credit facility for supply of fuel to private aviation companies.

Total Sanitation Campaign

536. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

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

(a) whether as per UNICEF Report, about 58 per cent of the world's population are practicing open defecation lives in India;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the total amount released by the Union Government for the current year under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), State-wise;

(d) the total amount utilized so far, State-wise;

(e) whether there is a huge amount unspent by the States under TSC;

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

(g) the extent to which TSC has been affected adversely due to under-utilization of funds;

(h) the steps taken by the Union Government to improve the situation;

(i) whether the Government plans to integrate Rural Housing Programming with TSC to provide clean water and sanitation; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) According to the information presented in the WHO/UNICEF report on 'Progress on sanitation and drinking water 2010 update', 1.1 billion people practiced open defecation in the year 2008 out of which India had a share of 638 million people i.e. 58%. The information presented in the reports however, includes data from household surveys and censuses completed up to the period 2007-2008 only. It has also been clearly mentioned in the report that the data does not reflect the efforts of the international year of sanitation 2008 and beyond which mobilised renewed support to stop the practice of open defecation and to promote the use of toilets. The sanitation coverage as of October 2011 in the rural areas of the country is approximately 74% as per the progress reported by all the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The total amount released by the Union Government for the current year under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), State-wise, and utilisation reported by the States in the current year is at enclosed Statement-I.

(e) to (h) TSC is project based programme taking district as a unit operated in demand driven mode. Under TSC, every district project has an approved project outlay not linked to annual budgets. TSC guidelines stipulate that the next installment of-funds shall be released to the States for the eligible districts only on utilization of at least 60% of the earlier released funds. The eligibility for the release of final installment of the district project is utilization of 80% of the earlier released funds. Since TSC is implemented in a demand driven mode, the eligibility of the States holding higher unspent balance automatically reduces their eligibility for fund release in the subsequent year. Due to this specific modality and inbuilt provision in the TSC guidelines, States observe better financial discipline. The details of unspent balance, State-wise, are at enclosed Statement-II.

(i) and (j) TSC guidelines stipulate that 'all houses constructed for BPL families under Indira Awas Yojana shall invariably be provided with a toilet under TSC for that district'.

Statement-I

Amount released by the Union Government under TSC and utilisation reported by the States for the current year as on 31.10.2011

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/District	Release Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4828.44	2786.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102.44	311.86

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	6125.59	4108.41
4.	Bihar	8609.55	4215.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	2702.42	1681.43
6.	Gujarat	2154.29	914.95
7.	Haryana	335.27	696.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	469.57	790.11
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	967.95	371.32
10.	Jharkhand	3632.46	1102.24
11.	Karnataka	4354.64	1383.3
12.	Kerala	158.89	293.02
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7538	6993.59
14.	Maharashtra	5799.94	1509.36
15.	Manipur	0	69.27
16.	Meghalaya	557.86	2230.24
17.	Mizoram	31.38	401.13
18.	Nagaland	174.06	1151.26
19.	Odisha	5585.85	1717.38
20.	Punjab	283.18	91.03
21.	Rajasthan	3443.79	1726.31
22.	Tamil nadu	3831.03	1341.59
23.	Tripura	133.92	515.4
24.	Uttar pradesh	8389.68	4766.46
25.	Uttarakhand	402.38	635.48
26.	West Bengal	7062.13	3455.33

Statement-II

*Unspent Balance out of Central releases
under TSC as on 31.10.2011*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State Name	Available Balance
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	204.4985
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.3173
3.	Assam	120.8504
4.	Bihar	135.8155
5.	Chhattisgarh	54.7734
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0148
7.	Goa	0.4388
8.	Gujarat	46.2652
9.	Haryana	21.6181
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.181
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.1295
12.	Jharkhand	83.2212
13.	Karnataka	56.0416
14.	Kerala	21.438
15.	Madhya Pradesh	85.6975
16.	Maharashtra	125.1124
17.	Manipur	3.7413
18.	Meghalaya	13.3649
19.	Mizoram	5.2053
20.	Nagaland	1.3098

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	178.0973
22.	Puducherry	0.2312
23.	Punjab	17.9498
24.	Rajasthan	90.0004
25.	Sikkim	1.2091
26.	Tamil Nadu	84.6136
27.	Tripura	7.6832
28.	Uttar Pradesh	98.8366
29.	Uttarakhand	10.4052
30.	West Bengal	99.4467

**Debt Equity Ratio of Public Sector
Oil Companies**

537. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the current debt equity ratio and the current market borrowings of the public sector oil companies alongwith the trend over last twelve quarters;

(b) outstanding payments due to these companies from Government over subsidies alongwith the average period of delay in clearance of subsidy payment and the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which this has effected the debt equity ratio of these companies alongwith the trend of interest rates at which they borrowed over last twelve quarters and the impact of higher debt equity ratio on these rates;

(d) the current cash reserves of these companies

and the extent up to which these reserves are sufficient to meet their operating expenses and non-planned expenditure;

(e) if so, the details of the current cash reserves alongwith the trend over last twelve quarters;

(f) total amount of crude oil required by them to operate the refineries at full capacity; and

(g) the extent up to which cash crunch is preventing them from making full utilisation of its fixed assets?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Current Debt Equity Ratio (DER) and the current market borrowings of the major public sector oil companies (PSUs) is at enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The payment receivable by major PSUs from the Government towards cash assistance for compensation of under recoveries is given in the table below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Company	Amount due as on 4.08.2011	Amount due as on 16.11.2011 (cumulative)	Status of release of Government assistance
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	—	—	—
Oil India Limited	—	—	—
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	8200.85	16437.47	Not yet released
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	3274.69	6558.21	Not yet released
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	3524.46	7004.32	Not yet released
GAIL India Limited	—	—	—

(c) Interest rates on the borrowings of major Oil Marketing PSUs for last twelve quarters is enclosed as Statement-II.

Increase in borrowing is resulting in higher interest burden and higher DER. Due to high level of borrowings and worsening DER, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the companies to borrow at competitive interest rates.

(d) and (e) Details of the Cash Reserves alongwith the trend over the last twelve quarters are enclosed as Statement-III.

(f) and (g) The total amount of crude oil required by Oil Marketing Companies (OMC) to operate their Refineries at full capacity is given hereunder:—

Name of OMC	Amount of Crude Oil Required (MMT Per Annum)
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	54.20
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	16-16.5
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	21.5

The Companies are purchasing crude oil with the help of borrowings to operate at planned capacities and making full utilization of fixed assets.

Statement-I

Current Debt Equity Ratio (DER) and the current market borrowings of the major public sector oil companies (PSUs)

Quarter ending on	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	Oil India Limited	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Gas Authority of India Limited
	DER/ Borrowings (Rs. in crores)	DER/ Borrowings (Rs. in crores)	DER/ Borrowings (Rs. in crores)	DER/ Borrowings (Rs. in crores)	DER/ Borrowings (Rs. in crores)	DER/ Borrowings (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.12.2008	—	0.006:1/ 62.50	1.44:1/ 53748.84	4.64:1/ 27958	2.90:1/ 25458	0.08:1/ 1205
31.03.2009	0.0003:1/ 26.70	0.006:1/ 56.45	1.02:1/ 44972.06	2.12:1/ 22756	1.75:1/ 21171	0.08:1/ 1200
30.06.2009	—	0.005:1/ 51.65	0.71:1/ 33677.67	1.41:1/ 16029	1.34:1/ 17119	0.08:1/ 1181
30.09.2009	—	0.004:1/ 52.00	1.00:1/ 47912.12	1.87:1/ 21074	1.77:1/ 22326	0.08:1/ 1329
31.12.2009	—	0.003:1/ 46.25	0.91:1/ 44418.87	1.85:1/ 20804	1.58:1/ 20542	0.09:1/ 1405
31.03.2010	0.00006:1/ 5.00	0.003:1/ 37.50	0.88:1/ 44566.25	1.84:1/ 21302	1.70:1/ 22195	0.09:1/ 1480
30.06.2010	—	0.002:1/ 35.00	0.94:1/ 44261.34	2.24:1/ 21631	1.77:1/ 20101	0.08:1/ 1468
30.09.2010	—	0.022:1/ 337.75	0.84:1/ 44207.90	1.90:1/ 22404	1.55:1/ 20970	0.09:1/ 1700
31.12.2010	—	0.030:1/ 462.42	0.94:1/ 50723.77	1.85:1/ 22185	1.42:1/ 19398	0.11:1/ 2185
31.03.2011	0:1/ Nil	0.066:1/ 1026.79	0.95:1/ 52733.87	1.99:1/ 25021	1.35:1/ 18972	0.12:1/ 2310

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.06.2011	—	0.001:1/ 21.25	1.31:1/ 67457.57	2.71:1/ 25678	2.24:1/ 25717	0.13:1/ 2514
30.09.2011	0.006:1/ 685.00	0.018:1/ 321.39	1.66:1/ 73295.74	5.12:1/ 31253	2.99:1/ 24734	0.17:1/ 3670

Statement-II

Interest rates on the borrowings of major 3 Oil Marketing PSUs for last twelve quarters

				1	2	3	4
				30.09.2009	11.75	5.72	6.08
Quarter ending on	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	31.12.2009	11.75	4.84	4.86
	Interest Rate (%)	Interest Rate (%)	Interest Rate (%)	31.03.2010	11.75	4.34	4.14
				30.06.2010	11.75	4.52	5.07
				30.09.2010	12.25	5.74	5.88
				31.12.2010	11.85	7.68	5.68
31.12.2008	13.00	12.22	12.17	31.03.2011	12.40	8.44	6.41
31.03.2009	12.25	9.54	9.63	30.06.2011	13.40	8.96	6.18
30.06.2009	11.75	7.36	6.75	30.09.2011	14.15	9.12	8.06

Statement-III

Details of the Cash Reserves of major oil PSUs over the last twelve quarters

(Rs. in crore)

Quarter ending on	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation	Oil India Limited	*Indian Oil Corporation Limited	**Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	***Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Gas Authority of India Limited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.12.2008	—	6514.23	311.47	—	667	3512
31.03.2009	12140.50	6070.01	798.02	608.64	442	1972

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.06.2009	—	6568.55	934.27	—	449	2661
30.09.2009	—	8988.86	1434.43	—	353	2228
31.12.2009	—	7721.62	789.52	—	234	2022
31.03.2010	11509.60	8542.91	1315.11	243.17	342	1599
30.06.2010	—	9085.27	562.29	—	515	1774
30.09.2010	—	9812.58	1069.24	—	332	882
31.12.2010	—	11386.56	2773.43	—	334	1084
31.03.2011	14481.00	11769.28	1294.42	80.00	380	1378
30.06.2011	—	12616.79	239.12	—	185	1323
30.09.2011	19822.30	13589.71	1752.03	109.90	304	60

* Oil Corporation does not have cash reserves since Corporation has large amount of Borrowings to finance its working capital requirements. The Cash Reserves indicated in the Table includes the details of hand and bank balances at the end of 12 quarters.

** Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited does not have surplus funds other than Cash and Bank balances for working capital requirements as indicated above in the table.

*** Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited does not have surplus funds other than Cash and Bank balances for working capital requirements as indicated above in the table.

Ramnagar-Mohan Line

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

538. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

[Translation]

(a) whether the Railways propose to extend the railway line from Ramnagar to Mohan in Almora district of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

Identification of Seismic-Zones

539. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital Delhi falls in a seismic-zone;

(b) if so, the level of seismic-zone thereof, the area of the capital which falls in the higher seismic-zone, the area which falls in the lesser seismic-zone; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to minimize the damage in the higher seismic-zone area?

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) Bureau of Indian Standards [IS-1893 (Part-I): 2002] has grouped the country into four seismic zones viz. Zone-II, III, IV and V of these, Zone-V is the most seismically active region, while Zone-II is the least. As per the zoning, the entire Delhi region falls in seismic Zone-IV and as per this classification, the Delhi region is classified as "Severe intensity zone" and is broadly considered to be associated with maximum earthquake effects, as per intensity VIII on Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale as detailed below:—

"Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary but substantial buildings with partial collapse; very heavy in poorly built structures; panel walls thrown out of framed structures; falling of chimney, factory stacks, columns, monuments, and walls; heavy furniture overturned, sand and mud ejected in small amounts; changes in well water; and disturbs persons driving motor cars."

(c) Guidelines have also been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures to minimize the loss of life and damage to property caused by earthquakes. The Government has completed the 1st level seismic microzonation study of NCT of Delhi on 1:5000 scale. The seismic microzonation maps are useful in land use planning, formulation of site specific design and construction criteria for the building and structures, towards minimizing the damage to property and loss of life caused by earthquakes. The Government has implemented various programmes to educate and raise awareness amongst school children and general public

on various aspects of earthquakes, their impacts and measures to mitigate losses.

[English]

Revival of HCL Units

540. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of three units of Hindustan Cables Limited has been stopped since 2002;

(b) if so, whether the Government has decided to revive these units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The production of three units of Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL) has been stopped since January, 2003.

(b) and (c) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Defence/Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for take over of all the units of HCL by the OFB and with the Ministry of Steel/Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) for take over of Hyderabad unit of HCL by RINL.

Stake Sales in PSUs

541. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose disinvestment in its profit-making PSUs, like RITES, IRCON International Ltd. and Container Corporation of India Ltd.; and

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

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

(b) Do not arise.

Menace of Touts

542. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passengers travelling to Bihar on the occasion of Chhat Puja every year have to struggle hard due to unavailability to seats in the unreserved compartment, black marketing of railway tickets by to its in collusion with railway officials;

(b) if so, the details of the concrete steps to ensure easy rail travel to the passengers on Chhat Puja henceforth;

(c) whether the Railways spent enquire the connivance of railway officials and touts by independent agencies like CBI so that common man could have access to ticket and corruption can be rooted out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) In order to ensure that passengers do not face hardship and to facilitate travel during festival rush, the Railways take various measures for providing additional accommodation during peak rush period including the Chhat Puja period, such as, augmentation of train services; running of special trains, frequent checks and monitoring of booking and reservation counters.

(b) The following steps are taken to ensure easy travel to the passengers during festive seasons including Chhat Puja:

(i) For clearance of extra passenger traffic during peak seasons and festival period including Chhat Puja, special trains are run and extra coaches are attached keeping in view the pattern of traffic, operational feasibility and availability of resources.

(ii) In order to curb the activities of touts and others

anti-social elements in collusion with railway officials, regular and preventive checks are conducted in and around railway reservation/booking offices. Touts so apprehended are taken up as per provisions of law.

(iii) Surveillance and monitoring at booking offices is stepped up during the peak rush periods.

(c) and (d) Regular joint drives by Commercial, Vigilance and Railway Protection Force are being conducted against touts indulging in unauthorized buying and selling of railway reservation tickets. The touts apprehended during such drives are prosecuted under the provision of Section 143 the Railways Act.

Consumption of LPG

543. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the current use of LPG in the country, State-wise, in terms of numbers and also in terms of percentage of the total population;

(b) whether in many States, not even fifty per cent population is covered under LPG;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to achieve the goal of providing LPG to seventy per cent of households in the country by 2015;

(d) whether after withdrawal of subsidy on LPG and after issuing a fixed number of cylinders to a household in a year is it possible to achieve and sustain the set target; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) As on 01.10.2011, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are serving 1312.11 lakh LPG customers in the country, covering approximately 56.5% of the households as on 01.10.2011. The State-wise details are at Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) In some States, less than 50% population is covered under LPG. However, in accordance with Vision 2015, it is proposed to raise the country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015 especially in rural areas and uncovered areas.

In order to spread LPG distribution network in rural areas and uncovered areas, a new scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies, has been launched on 16.10.2009. Advertisements inviting applications for distributorships under the scheme have been released by OMCs in 26 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Puducherry covering 3637 locations. Letters of Intent (LoI) have been issued for 1236 locations out of which 715 distributors have already been commissioned.

(d) and (e) As regards the proposal to restrict number of cylinders to be supplied at subsidized rate to registered domestic LPG customers, the Government has not yet taken a decision in the matter.

Statement

State-wise details of percentages customers population in the country as on 01.10.2011

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of LPG customers (in lakh)	%age of household covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150.08	88.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.71	79.12
3.	Assam	23.53	47.88

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	35.72	25.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.79	33.70
6.	Delhi	47.92	175.31
7.	Goa	4.77	161.74
8.	Gujarat	66.36	68.48
9.	Haryana	40.13	108.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14.59	119.40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.19	103.20
12.	Jharkhand	14.08	29.35
13.	Karnataka	76.09	73.15
14.	Kerala	68.68	102.11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	53.24	48.79
16.	Maharashtra	166.08	84.84
17.	Manipur	2.64	70.40
18.	Meghalaya	1.42	33.82
19.	Mizoram	2.33	132.42
20.	Nagaland	1.72	52.37
21.	Odisha	19.20	24.81
22.	Punjab	56.55	130.04
23.	Rajasthan	60.02	64.41
24.	Sikkim	1.82	159.50
25.	Tamil Nadu	137.35	93.66
26.	Tripura	3.05	45.95
27.	Uttar Pradesh	135.85	52.74
28.	Uttarakhand	18.05	112.58

1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	70.30	44.29
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.62	79.05
31.	Chandigarh	3.74	180.92
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.52	113.16
33.	Daman and Diu	0.54	151.73
34.	Lakshadweep	0.03	31.29
35.	Puducherry	3.40	157.86

Gauge Conversion

544. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose gauge conversion between Changrabandha and Mal Junction Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Gauge conversion of Changrabandha — New Mal Junction (62.214) is a part of New Mainaguri — Jogighopa new line project. On this section, earthwork, major and minor bridges works, ballast supply, track linking, etc. are in different stages of progress. The work is likely to be completed shortly.

[Translation]

Survey in Uttarakhand

545. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to conduct a survey for connecting places of pilgrimages Kedarnath and Badrinath with Haridwar-Rishikesh railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal has so far been received in this regard.

Termination of LPG Dealership

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

(a) the number of distributors of LPG distributing agencies changed or removed in Maharashtra during the last three years and the current financial year alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaint against the distributor of any gas agency of Maharashtra during above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have terminated 29 LPG distributors in the State of Maharashtra, out of which 12 have been terminated under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/ Distributorship Agreement, 6 LPG distributors for resignation and 11 pursuant to the decision of the Two Judge Committee appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to examine political patronage in allotment of LPG distribu-

tors, during the last three years and the period April to September, 2011.

(b) to (d) During the aforesaid period, based on the established complaints of various irregularities, action has been taken in 418 cases against the erring LPG distributors in the State of Maharashtra under the provisions of MDG/Distributorship Agreement.

[English]

Jan Ahaar Cafeterias

547. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jan Ahaar Cafeterias have been commissioned at various railway stations;

(b) if so, the name of stations commissioned with Jan Ahaar Cafeteria, zone-wise;

(c) the mechanism adopted by the Railways to check them from time to time to avoid the irregularities; and

(d) the success achieved as a result thereof?

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

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Supervision and monitoring is an on going process. A New Catering Policy 2010 has been introduced with effect from 21.07.2010 which emphasizes on provision of good quality, hygienic, and affordable food to the passengers.

(d) Overall complaints in respect of catering services have reduced by 49.9% during October, 2010 to

September, 2011, in comparison to the corresponding period of last year.

Statement

Zone-wise position of Jan Ahaar Cafeterias

Sl.No.	Station	Zonal Railway
1	2	3
1.	Bhusawal	CR
2.	Miraj	CR
3.	Mumbai CST	CR
4.	Nagpur	CR
5.	Pune	CR
6.	Sainagar Shirdi	CR
7.	Solapur	CR
8.	Bhubaneswar	ECOR
9.	Mughal Sarai	ECR
10.	Patna	ECR
11.	Asansol	ER
12.	Howrah	ER
13.	Howrah	ER
14.	Sealdah	ER
15.	Gorakhpur	NER
16.	Lucknow Jn.	NER
17.	Guwahati	NFR
18.	New Jalpaiguri	NFR
19.	New Tinsukia	NFR

1	2	3
20.	Chakki bank	NR
21.	New Delhi	NR
22.	Varanasi	NR
23.	Ajmer	NWR
24.	Jaipur	NWR
25.	Begumpet	SCR
26.	Guntur	SCR
27.	Hitech City	SCR
28.	Kazipet	SCR
29.	Lingampalli	SCR
30.	Rajahmundry	SCR
31.	Secunderabad	SCR
32.	Secunderabad	SCR
33.	Secunderabad	SCR
34.	Vijayawada	SCR
35.	Warangal	SCR
36.	Annuppur	SECR
37.	Bilaspur	SECR
38.	Kharagpur	SER
39.	Tatanagar	SER
40.	Arrakonam	SR
41.	Kanyakumari	SR
42.	Chennai	SR
43.	Ernakulam	SR

1	2	3
44.	Erode	SR
45.	Bengaluru	SWR
46.	Hubli	SWR
47.	Yeswantpur	SWR
48.	Ahmedabad	WR
49.	Mumbai Central	WR
50.	Ratlam	WR
51.	Vadodara	WR

[Translation]

Profits earned by GAIL

548. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has earned approximately fifteen per cent more profit in the first two quarters of the financial year 2011-2012 in comparison to the same period last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of profit earned;

(c) whether GAIL is primarily engaged in natural gas and LPG related activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of profit earned from LPG?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Profit After Tax (PAT) of GAIL has increased from Rs. 180 crore in H1FY

2010-11 to Rs. 2079 crore in H1FY 2011-12, which is an increase of 15% on year to year basis.

(c) GAIL is mainly in the business of transmission and marketing of natural gas. It also transports LPG from its pipeline. GAIL also produces Polymers LPG and other Liquid hydrocarbons.

(d) The estimated PBT earned from LPG is Rs. 177 crore during H1 of FY 2011-12.

Transportation of Cattle

549. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of animals transported by the Railways across the country and abroad after a policy decision was made for such transportation.

(b) whether such a decision by the Railways has led to an increase in the smuggling of animals in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Railways has not moved any rakes loaded with animals either across the country or abroad during the current financial year. Only 33 number of VPU's/VPHs loaded with horses/cattle have been moved across the country. No such loading/movement has taken place for destinations abroad.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Change in Tatkal Reservation

550. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have recently brought certain changes regarding the booking of Tatkal tickets;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind such move;

(c) whether these changes will be applicable for online booking of Tatkal tickets as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) With a view of reduce the chances of misuse of Tatkal scheme, instructions have been issued to make the following modifications in Tatkal scheme:—

(i) Advance Reservation Period of Tatkal scheme shall be reduced from two days to one day.

(ii) Refunds shall not be granted on confirmed Tatkal tickets except in case of special circumstances like late running of train by more than three hours, cancellation of trains, etc.

(iii) Duplicate Tatkal ticket shall not be issued under normal circumstances. In exceptional cases Duplicate Tatkal tickets to be issued on payment of full fare including Tatkal charges.

(iv) Tatkal tickets shall be issued only on production/indication of one of the 8 prescribed proofs of Identity mentioned in the scheme. The passenger is required to carry the same proof of Identity during the journey.

(v) Authorized agents have been denied access to Tatkal booking both through internet as well as across the computerized PRS counters between 08:00 hrs. and 10:00 hrs.

(vi) A restriction of booking of a maximum of four passengers per PNR on Tatkal ticket has been placed.

(vii) Web service agents have been permitted to book only one Tatkal ticket per train per day on internet after 10:30 a.m.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Changes mentioned above are applicable to the tickets issued through computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) as well as those booked through internet. The only difference is that in case of tickets booked through PRS, photocopy of the Identity Card has to be enclosed alongwith requisition from whereas in case of the tickets booked through internet, the passenger has to indicate the number of proof of Identity at the time of booking on the internet.

Train Collision at Sitheri Station

551. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the cause of collision between two trains on Sitheri Railway Station near Chennai in September, 2011;

(b) the total number of persons killed in the said accident;

(c) the efforts being made by the Railways to check train accidents;

(d) whether the Railways propose to install anti-collision devices in each train which can prevent accidents on large scale; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 13.09.2011 at 21.25 hrs., while the train No. 56007 Dn (Arakkonam-Katpadi) Passenger was waiting at Down Home Signal at Chitteri station of Arakkonam — Katpadi section of Chennai Division of Southern Railway, train No. 66017 Dn (Chennai Beach — Vellore) Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit (MEMU) collided in the rear of train No. 56007 Dn (Arakkonam-Katpadi) Passenger resulting

into derailment of two coaches of 56007 Dn Passenger and five coaches of train No. 66017 Dn MEMU blocking through communications. 11 persons lost their lives (three railway staff and eight passengers), 23 passengers sustained grievous injuries and 66 passengers suffered simple injuries in this accident.

Statutory inquiry into the above train accident has been conducted by Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. As per the Preliminary Report of Commissioner of Railway Safety, the accident was caused due to signal passing at danger by the Motorman of train No. 66017 Dn (Chennai Beach — Vellore) MEMU without stopping and then proceedings at more than prescribed speed.

(c) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing 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 stocks, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections of regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observances of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Anti-Collision Device (ACD)/Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), etc.

(d) and (e) A Proven and dependable On Board Train Protection System will only be adopted on Indian Railways. Based on the experience of the NFR, to improve reliability and dependability of ACDs and to test its functioning on multiple lines as well as electrified routes, the revised design of the system as evolved was tried on Southern Railway in 2010-2011. After correcting the operational and technical problems noticed in the trials and successful validation and certification, the ACD Version-II is likely to be deployed on NFR. To expedite implementation of ACD/

TCAS after successful validation and certification and deployment of improved ACD Version-II on NFR, works have been sanctioned on Eastern, East Central, East Coast, South Eastern, Southern, South Central and South Western Railways covering 6750 Route Kms.

Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) is a safety system based on International safety standards, prevents accidents caused by human error like Signal Passing at Danger and over speeding. Two pilot projects of Train Protection and Warning system (TPWS) were sanctioned on Southern and Northern/North Central Railway. The pilot project on Suburban section of Southern Railway, i.e. between Chennai Central and Gummidipundi (50 Route Kms.) has been commissioned on 02.05.2008 and is operational. The service trials of a pilot project to TPWS on non-suburban section are in progress on Delhi-Agra section (200 Route Kms.) of North Central Railway with 14 locomotives since July, 2010. Five works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 599.47 crores covering 895 Route Kms. A low cost Train Protection system is being explored by RITES.

[English]

Water Policy

552. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been provided to various State Governments to frame "State Water Policy" in sync with the "National Water Policy"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Government provides technical support to State Government on framing of "State Water Policy" in keeping with the "National Water Policy." There is no provision of giving financial assistance to the States for this purpose.

Funding of Self-Help Groups

553. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch Aajeevika Development and Financial Corporation to fund Self-Help Groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of each State including Goa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Government proposes to create a "Women SHG Development Fund" to empower women and promote their Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

(c) All the States have emphasised the need for adequate credit facility at affordable rate of interest for women Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

[Translation]

Railway overbridges in Rajasthan

554. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing/pending railway overbridges/underbridges and manned/unmanned railway crossings in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) whether these works are being carried out as per scheduled time;

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

(d) the number of overbridges/underbridges sanctioned between Bandikui and Alwar and their present status alongwith the details thereof?

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

73 Road Over Bridge (ROB) and 41 Road Under Bridge (RUB) works sanctioned on cost sharing basis in the Railway Works Programme in the State of Rajasthan. 1445 manned and 1296 unmanned Level Crossings (LC) exist in the State of Rajasthan as on 1.04.2011.

(b) and (c) Sanctioned ROB/RUB/Manning works are progressing as per schedule.

(d) One ROB on cost sharing and 8 RUBs on Railway's cost have been sanctioned between Bandikui and Alwar section. Works are at various stages of planning, design, approval of General Arrangement Drawing and execution.

[English]

Computerisation of Wakf Properties

555. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that computerisation of wakf properties is going on at a very slow pace;

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

(c) the time by which all the wakf properties are likely to be digitized in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Wakf in its Ninth Report submitted to the Parliament on 23.10.2008, the scheme for Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards (SWBs) was launched in December, 2009 with central financial assistance. The scheme envisages the development of a web-based software named "Wakf Management System of India (WAMSI)" to host a centralized data base of Wakf properties for all the SWBs in four modules which have been developed and launched.

The scheme envisages release of funds to SWBs on receipt of complete proposals. Since complete proposals from all the State/Wakf Boards were received on different dates, the release of funds got delayed. Till date, funds have been released to 26 out of 30 SWBs (11 SWBs in 2009-10, 14 SWBs in 2010-11 and 1 SWB in 2011-12).

As on date, 14 SWBs have completed setting up of Central Computing Facility (CCF) under the scheme and the data entry has started. In some of the SWBs, CCFs are being set up. A Statement showing the status of the scheme in all the State Wakf Boards is enclosed.

Statement

State Wakf Boards where CCF has been completed and data entry started

Sl. No.	State/UT Wakf Board	No. of Wakf Properties	Date of Fund release to Wakf Board	Records Entered in WAMSI Regn. Module	Pre-Digitization work (Documents arranged with Metadata)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam Board of Wakfs	178	March, 2010	178	178
2.	Haryana Wakf Board	12493	May, 2010	7173	1369

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf	27548	March, 2010	12733	
4.	Kerala State Wakf Board	7947	May, 2010	3309	1610
5.	Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board	14672	July, 2010	14696	14672
6.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs	5025	March, 2010	1788	4716
7.	Wakf Board Manipur	692	May, 2010	319	40
8.	Punjab Wakf Board	24000	March, 2010	21440	2000
9.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board	6730	March, 2010	2701	2771
10.	Tripura Board of Wakf	1869	March, 2010	438	440
11.	Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Wakf Board	123115	March, 2010	2475	2633
12.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	227	May, 2010	2	Started
13.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal	8114	March, 2010	Technical manpower being deployed	Not Started
14.	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	340	Aug., 2010	334	Started

State Wakf Boards where CCF has not been completed

Sl. No.	State/UT Wakf Board	No. of Wakf Properties	Fund Released	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhattisgarh State Wakf Board	1811	March, 2010	Technical Manpower list awaited from Chhattisgarh Wakf Board for deployment.
2.	Odisha Board of Wakf	3729	March, 2010	Civil and Electrical Work completed. Hardware purchased except DG Set.
3.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	1099	March, 2010	Civil/electrical work going on. Rest installed/purchased.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	2529	May, 2010	LAN Cabling not put in place thus Internet connectivity is not available in all PCs.
5.	Puducherry State Wakf Board	607	May, 2010	Awaited candidate list of Prospective Technical Manpower from Puducherry WB.
6.	Delhi Wakf Board	1154	July, 2010	Civil work is under progress. Hardware to be purchased.
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	73	Oct., 2010	Recently shifted to the new building. Renovation work given to PWD.
8.	Uttarakhand Wakf Board	2054	Nov., 2010	Civil and Electrical work not completed. Hardware not Procured.
9.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs	19543	Dec., 2010	Few items pending to be procured.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	214	Jan., 2011	Civil and Electrical work is almost complete. Order placed for procurement of hardware.
11.	Meghalaya Board of Wakfs	31	Jan., 2011	Civil and Electrical work is under progress. Order placed for procurement of hardware.
12.	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	35,703	June, 2011	Fund released in June, 2011.

State Wakf Boards where funds have not been released

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT Wakf Boards	Status
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Wakf Board	Complete proposal has not been received till date.
2.	Chandigarh Wakf Board	Full time CEO has not been appointed which is a prerequisite for release of funds under the Scheme.
3.	Gujarat State Wakf Board	Complete proposal has not been received till date.
4.	Uttar Pradesh Shia Central Wakf Board	Full time CEO has not been appointed which is a prerequisite for release of funds under the Scheme.

Sardar Sarovar Project

556. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the potential benefits of the Sardar Sarovar project;
- (b) whether there are delays in the implementation of the project;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of the cost escalation; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government for its speedy implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Sardar Sarovar Project is an inter-State multi-purpose project on the river. Narmada in Gujarat. It is a joint venture among the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The benefits from the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project are as under:—

- (i) Annual irrigation benefits to 17.92 lac ha. In Gujarat and 2.46 lakh ha. In Rajasthan.
 - (ii) The total installed capacity of the hydropower project is 1450 MW.
 - (iii) To provide safe drinking water to 9,633 villages and 131 towns in Gujarat covering a population of 29 million persons.
- (b) Yes, Madam.
- (c) The reasons for delays in the implementation of the Project are as under:—
- Stay from the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for nearly 3 Years from (1995-1998) in construction of Narmada Dam.

- Delay in Land Acquisition and related issues.
- Implementation delays in Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the project affected families (PAF's).
- Writ petition filed by Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Court Jabalpur on Sardar Sarovar Project.

(d) The Sardar Sarovar Project estimates were approved by the Planning Commission of India, in October, 1988, amounting to Rs. 6406.04 crore at the price level of 1986-87.

The revised investment clearance accorded by the Planning Commission on dated 20.05.2010 is for an amount of Rs. 39240.45 crore at the 2008-09 price level.

(e) The project is monitored for implementation by two very high level bodies constituted by Ministry of Water Resources as per the provision of the NWDT Award i.e. Narmada Control Authority and Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee.

Narmada Control Authority has taken up the issue related to raising of dam height in its various meetings and through its R&R and Environment Sub-Groups for speedy implementation of the Sardar Sarovar Project.

Lootings of Fertilizers Godowns

557. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

- (a) whether incidents of lootings of fertilizer godowns in various States have taken place due to steep rise in the prices of fertilizers in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to give

compensation to farmers for harassment being faced by the farmers due to unprecedented price rise and black marketing of fertilizers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There are no reports of looting of fertilizer godowns from the States.

(c) and (d) Under clause 21 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, it is mandatory to print the maximum retail price on each bag of fertilizers whether under statutory price control or out of the purview of the statutory price control. No person shall charge higher than the price printed on the bag. Any person violating this mandatory provision of FCO is held liable under the provisions of FCO and Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offenders who indulge in any kind of malpractices.

[English]

FDI in Pharmaceutical Sector

558. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether there is a need for tightening the Foreign Direct investment norms to limit the foreign firms buying out the domestic units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any meeting was held on FDI in Pharmaceutical sector at the higher level;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ensure while permitting FDI in pharmaceutical sector that foreign companies bring new technology for drug production and Research and Development;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any emphasis is made in the agreement that Multi-national Companies should help the public health programmes of the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has intimated that a High Level Committee, Chaired by the Planning Commission, was constituted to examine the issues relating to acquisition of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies by Foreign Companies. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 10.10.2011. Following decisions were taken in the said meeting:—

(i) FDI upto 100%, under the automatic route, would continue to be permitted for greenfield investments in the Pharmaceuticals sector.

(ii) FDI upto 100%, would be permitted for brownfield investment (i.e. investments in existing companies), in the pharmaceuticals sector, under the Government approval route.

(e) to (h) The Department of Pharmaceuticals have requested the Department of Commerce to conduct a study on the recent takeovers of Indian companies by the MNCs. Thereafter, the recommendation could be placed before the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and/or the Competent Authority. The report from Ernst and Young has since been received. With a view

to examine the issues involved in a broader perspectives, Planning Commission has with the approval of the Hon'ble Prime Minister constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairpersonship of Shri Arun Maira, Member (Industry), Planning Commission to consider all the relevant aspects. This High Level Committee has since submitted its report to the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

[Translation]

RCF, Kapurthala

559. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of spare parts, machinery and other equipments purchased by the Rail Coach Factory (RCF),

Kapurthala during the last three years;

(b) whether the said RCF has the in-house capacity to manufacturing such spare parts;

(c) if so, the reasons for purchasing such materials from the market; and

(d) the details of differential cost involved in purchasing of such spare parts vis-a-vis in-house manufacturing thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of spare parts, machinery and other equipments purchased by Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala during the last three years are tabulated below:—

Year	No. of spare parts purchased	Value in crores (Rs.)	No. of machines and equipments purchased	Value in crores (Rs.)	No. of coach components purchased	Value in crores (Rs.)
2008-09	2252	6.24	122	68.64	2214	876
2009-10	1874	5.52	57	64.28	2211	850
2010-11	2076	5.10	47	15.65	2443	1126

(b) to (d) Keeping in view the capacity and capability constraints of Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala, certain items are procured from outside through judicious *mix of make or buy* decisions.

Selling price of Petroleum Products

560. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) procure petrol, diesel, LPG and Kerosene from oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the formula adopted to fix the selling price of the said products;

(c) whether there is a uniform formula to fix selling price of all the products; and

(d) if not, the formula adopted for fixation of price of each product separately?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) procure Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from refineries at the Refinery Gate Price (RGP).

The RGP for Petrol/Diesel is determined based on

Trade Parity Price (TPP) and for PDS Kerosene/Domestic LPG is determined based on Import Parity Price (IPP). The TPP/IPP are determined based on prices of petroleum products prevailing in the international market. Further, the desired Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of the three sensitive petroleum products (Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG) for the consumers are calculated by adding elements such as the inland freight, marketing margins and duties and taxes to the price paid to refinery. The prices at which are sold to the consumer are modulated by the Government in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions.

The price of Petrol has been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Since then, the OMCs take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

[English]

Bogus Job Cards

561. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of bogus job cards under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to check this practice;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The Ministry has so far received 272 job cards related

complaints under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The details of such complaints related to job cards received in the Ministry as on 10.11.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement. As Implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action as per law.

Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card to be eligible to apply for work. It is the duty of the Gram Panchayat to register households after making such enquiry as it deems fit and issue job cards. The registration/job card shall be valid for such period as may be laid in the scheme, but in any case not less than five years and may be renewed from time to time, as per para 3 of Schedule II. Steps taken by the Government to check irregularities related to job cards and to improve transparency and efficiency in implementation of MGNREGA include the following:—

- (i) All States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit mechanism as outlined in the MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011.
- (ii) Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- (iii) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.

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

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Job cards not Provided	Manipulation of job cards	Job cards kept by Sarpanch
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7	1	0
4.	Bihar	9	10	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	4	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	2	0
12.	Karnataka	0	1	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4	21	8
16.	Maharashtra	3	0	0
17.	Manipur	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	3	1	0
22.	Punjab	2	2	1
23.	Rajasthan	10	32	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21	88	17
27.	Uttarakhand	1	2	0
28.	West Bengal	1	2	0
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0
Total		71	172	29

Looting in UP bound Trains

562. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the fact that three trains were looted within 35 minutes between Moradabad and Rampur junctions in Uttar Pradesh (UP);

(b) if so, the details of the losses suffered by passengers and the steps taken by the Railways to nab the culprits;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the looted passengers; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Railways to ensure the safety and security of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 07.09.2011, miscreants looted the passengers travelling in trains no. 14674 (Amritsar – Jaynagar) Saheed Express, 12230 (New Delhi – Lucknow) Lucknow Mail and 14512 (Saharanpur – Allahabad) Nauchandi Express in Mundapandey – Dalpatpur section between 03.25 hours and 05.35 hours over Moradabad Division of Northern Railway in Uttar Pradesh.

Seven lady passengers lost their ear-rings, cash Rs. 3,600/-, one mobile phone and one payal in the above three incidents.

Government Railway Police/Rampur has registered case crime no. 199/2011 and 200/2011 under section 395 and 201/2011 under section 392 Indian Penal Code and arrested one accused in case crime no. 199/2011.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Prevention and registration of crime and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. However, Railway Protection Force supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and for access control duties at important Railway stations.

The following measures are being taken for the security of passengers:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.
2. An integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV Camera Networks, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway Stations.

3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
4. An amendment is under examination in the RPF Act to enable RPF to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively.
5. Close monitoring of the cases are being done.

[Translation]

Prices of Medicines

563. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big difference between the factory price and the market price of the medicines in the country;

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

(c) the steps being taken up the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is in attached office under the Government, fixes the prices of scheduled medicines containing any of 74 bulk drugs listed in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95). As per the provisions of the DPCO, 95, NPPA allows the MAPE (Maximum Allowable Post Manufacturing Expenses) upto 100% on the ex-factory cost of indigenously produced scheduled medicines and margin upto 50% is allowed in case of scheduled medicines imported in the finished form. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Government.

Therefore, there cannot be price variation in cases of scheduled drugs.

In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO, 95 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers are at liberty to fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. NPPA has not carried out any specific study regarding difference between the ex-factory price and market price of non-scheduled formulations the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum (20% before 01.04.2007) 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 not reduced as a result of the intervention of NPPA.

[English]

Supply of Fertilizers

564. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are distribution hitches in some regions of the country regarding supply of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government had received any proposal in this regard;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to

remove the distribution hitches of fertilizers to ensure proper and timely supply of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Urea is the only fertilizer under partial movement, distribution and statutory price control and it is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. All other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/de-canalized since 1992 and are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). The availability of these P&K fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for further distribution within the State. The availability of urea, phosphatic fertilizers (DAP/NPK) and MOP in the country during current year 2011-12 (April'11 to October'11) are as under:—

(Figures in lakh MT)

2011-12 (April'11 to October'11)

Fertilizer Grade	Requirement	Stock pre-positioned	Supplies	Availability
Urea	167.89	—	—	164.58
Phosphate (DAP+NPK)	154.34	17.54	130.23	*147.77
MOP	28.01	—	—	10.01

*Including stock pre-positioned.

As can be seen, the availability of urea is adequate. Similarly, the availability of phosphatic fertilizers i.e. DAP/ NPK during the year 2011-12 (April'11 to October'11) has been adequate throughout the country. There is tightness in availability of MOP during current year. There is no

viable source of Potash in the country as such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports. During the current year upto the month of July, contracting for import of MOP could not be materialized due to substantial increase of prices and cartelization/MOP producers in the International market. The contracting of MOP took place only in the month of August. As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers is comfortable in Rabi' 11-12.

(e) Further, the following steps are being taken to make adequate availability of fertilizers in the country:—

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports;
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iv) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of States;
- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;
- (vi) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with

applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act;

- (vii) Department of Fertilizers is having constant interaction with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GAIL and other prospective suppliers of NG/LNG so that gas requirement of the fertilizers industry is met;
- (viii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor and ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector; and
- (ix) All possible steps are taken by the Department of Fertilizers to match the availability of fertilizers with the assessed requirement.

Ganga Kaveri Project

565. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ganga Kaveri link project is under consideration of the Union Government;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

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

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

(c) A proposal of Ganga Kaveri link conceptualized by National Waterway Project headed by Prof. A. C. Kamraj has been examined by NWDA and was not found technoeconomically viable.

[Translation]

Halts between Mughalsarai and Patna

566. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of halts between Mughalsarai and Patna under the East-Central Railway;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether there are lack of passenger amenities at the said halts; and
 (d) if so, the various steps taken for providing adequate passenger amenities at the said halts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There are twenty one halt stations between Mughalsarai and Patna railway stations. The names of these halt stations are as under:—

Bahora Chandil, Darauli, Usiakhas, Karahiya, Barakalan, Pawani Kamarpur, Nadaon, V.V. Giri, Veer Kunwar Singh Dharauli, Sikaria, Amar Saheed Jagdeo Prasad, Ramanand Tiwary, Sarvodaya, Kauriya, Mahatbania, Jamira, Pali, Patel, Gandhi and Sanchiwalaya.

(c) and (d) Four halt stations namely, Mahatbania, Nadaon, V.V. Giri and Pali are lacking Passenger Amenities as per norms. Action for sanction of necessary proposals has been initiated.

[English]

NAC Suggestion on Transfer of Land

567. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Advisory Council (NAC) has recently suggested that all 'land transfers for public purpose' ought to come under the purview of the proposed Land Acquisition Bill;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether the Union Government has examined the suggestions made by NAC on land transfers for public purpose;
 (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 (e) the time by which a revised bill in this regard is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (b) The National Advisory Council (NAC) in its letter dated 6th June, 2011 has suggested the following definitions of "public purpose":—

- (i) the provision of land for strategic purposes relating to naval, military, air force and armed forces of the Union or any work vital to national security or defence of India or State police, safety of the people;
 (ii) the provision of land for infrastructure projects of the appropriate Government, including irrigation and power, where the benefits largely accrue to the general public.

(iii) the provision of village sites, acquisition of land for the project affected people, planned development for improvement of village sites, provision of land for residential purpose to the poor, educational and health schemes, and

(iv) the provision of land for any other purpose useful to the general public including land for companies, for which at least 70 per cent of the project affected people have given their written consent.

(c) Yes, Madam. The suggestion given by the NAC regarding "public purpose" has been examined in the Department.

(d) and (e) The "Land Acquisition, Rehabilitations and Resettlement Bill, 2011" has been prepared by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development on the basis of suggestion received from various stakeholders, i.e., Ministries/Departments, States/UTs including the National Advisory Council (NAC). The Bill was put in the public domain for inviting suggestions/comments from all the stake-holders and public at large on 29th July, 2011. The aforesaid Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011 after seeking approval of the Cabinet. The Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha for Examination and Report to the Parliament. The Bill is available on web-site of the Department, i.e., www.dolr.nic.in.

Implementation of Schemes in Naxal affected districts

568. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is a need for more flexibility in the implementation of rural development schemes, particularly in Naxal-affected districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(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) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Rural Development has provided more additional financial resources and advised for implementation of Integrated Action Plan in Tribal and backward districts which are most affected by naxal violence. In order to accelerate the implementation in LWE affected areas, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) programme guidelines have been relaxed including following:—

(i) All habitations in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, whether in schedule-V areas or not, with a population of 250 and above (in 2001 census) will be eligible for coverage under PMGSY as against the population of 500 in other areas.

(ii) Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, cost of bridges up to 75 meters under PMGSY will be borne by the Government of India as against 50 meters for other areas.

(iii) In case of LWE/IAP districts, the minimum tender package amount is reduced to 50.00 lakhs.

(iv) The time limit up to 24 calendar month would be allowed for completion of work. However, no extra liability, if any, on account of cost escalation shall be met from the programme fund provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

In case of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), following modification and relaxation have been made in naxal affected districts:—

(i) 60 identified IAP districts are now treated as difficult areas and are eligible for higher rate of

unit assistance of Rs. 48,500/- provided in hilly/difficult areas.

- (ii) In the 60 IAP districts, the district administration has been allowed to construct houses for the old aged, widowed and physically handicapped persons if they so desire.
- (iii) Cluster approach has been requested to be adopted in the 60 IAP districts so facilities better convergence of amenities and for accelerated development in these areas.

[Translation]

Socio-Economic Census

569. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the time by which the result of socio-economic census in the country is likely to be declared;
- (b) whether the Government is likely to change the policy regarding provision of foodgrains to the poor and other families in the rural and urban areas at concessional rates, as the basis of the above said census report;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is likely to determine new standards for poverty line on the basis of this census; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Result of Socio-Economic Census (SECC 2011) is likely to be available in mid 2012.

(b) and (c) In a Joint Statement issued on 3rd October, 2011 by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development it is stated that the eligibility and entitlements of rural households in the

country for various Programmes and schemes of Ministry of Rural Development will be determined after the Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) results are available and have been analyzed and it is also proposed to appoint an Expert Committee to ensure that methodology for determining eligibility is consistent with the provisions of the Food Security Bill as it finally emerges.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for estimating poverty in the country, which is based on the methodology suggested by the experts in the field and the results obtained from the household consumption expenditure surveys carried out by the NSSO.

[English]

ROB at SORO

570. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a request for the proposed Rail Over Bridge (ROB) at Soro of South Eastern Railway has been received with the Railways;
- (b) if so, the total cost estimated to be spent both from the Railways as well as the State Government for its construction and completion;
- (c) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed;
- (d) whether there have been persistent demands for allotting stoppages of various trains at the said stations; and
- (e) if so, the action taken thereon by the Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of level crossing No. 105 near Soro station between Soro-Marcorna stations on Kharagpur-Bhadrak line has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis in the Railway Works Programme 2011-12.

(b) The total cost of work is Rs. 21.63 crore with Railway and State Government share of Rs. 10.45 crore of Rs. 11.18 crore respectively.

(c) Expected date of commissioning of the Railway portion of the ROB is June, 2013. Commissioning of entire ROB would depend on progress of the approach portion, for which the State Government is the executing agency.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The matter has been examined but additional stoppage of trains at Soro has not been found commercially justified at present.

[Translation]

Railway Tracks/High Speed Tracks

571. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay exclusive tracks for high speed trains like mail/express, Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Trains like Shatabdi and Rajdhani Expresses do not come under the standard, internationally accepted definition of High Speed trains, and therefore laying of exclusive tracks is not required for such trains.

Adulteration of Diesel and Petrol

572. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints relating to pilferage and adulteration of diesel

and petrol in the oil depots of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and retail outlets in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases regarding pilferage and adulteration of oil brought to the notice of the Union Government till date and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has reported 6 cases of attempted pilferage of petroleum products from their Oil Depots during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, and action was taken against offenders in all the cases. Further, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have terminated 200 retail outlets against the established cases of adulteration during the last three years and the current year (upto September, 2011) which includes 54 cases of termination of retail outlets of HPCL.

[English]

Employment in Khadi and Village Industries

573. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people employed in the Khadi and Village Industries, Institutions and Units, State-wise;

(b) the total turnover and the profit of these industries during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount spent on development of such industries by the Government during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) State-wise/ UT-wise details of cumulative employment in the khadi and village industries sector are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) The turn over in terms of production and retail sales of institutions and units under khadi and village industries for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) is given in the Statement-II. As regards the profit of these industries, it may be stated that khadi institutions run on no profit no loss basis. The surplus, if any, generated from operation of these institutions is ploughed back for further development of the khadi industry. In case of village industries, there are more than one thousand village industries institutions and 4.22 lakh individual village industries units which are working throughout the country and there is no mechanism available in KVIC to collect and compile the data pertaining to the profit of these institutions/units every year.

(c) The funds provided to KVIC for the promotion and development of khadi and village industries sector during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Funds provided to KVIC (in ₹ crore)
2008-09	1118.39
2009-10	836.06
2010-11	1452.46

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of estimated cumulative employment opportunities created in KVI sector till March, 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cumulative employment opportunities created (estimated) (in lakh persons)
1	2	3
1.	UT Chandigarh	0.20
2.	Delhi	0.33

1	2	3
3.	Haryana	3.32
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2.21
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.55
6.	Punjab	3.56
7.	Rajasthan	8.99
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.23
9.	Bihar	3.98
10.	Jharkhand	0.56
11.	Odisha	3.37
12.	West Bengal	8.99
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12
14.	Assam	3.94
15.	Manipur	0.73
16.	Meghalaya	0.46
17.	Mizoram	0.91
18.	Nagaland	0.59
19.	Sikkim	0.25
20.	Tripura	0.68
21.	Andhra Pradesh	8.00
22.	Karnataka	5.00
23.	Kerala	4.63
24.	Lakshadweep	0.01
25.	Puducherry	0.10
26.	Tamil Nadu	15.51

1	2	3	1	2	3
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	32.	Chhattisgarh	1.32
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	33.	Madhya Pradesh	3.93
29.	Goa	0.18	34.	Uttarakhand	1.32
30.	Gujarat	2.40	35.	Uttar Pradesh	17.59
31.	Maharashtra	7.84	Total		113.80

Statement-II*State/UT-wise production and sales of KVI products*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Production	Sales	Production	Sales	Production	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	UT Chandigarh	1851.07	3347.95	1934.87	3540.61	2121.61	3778.12
2.	Delhi	6075.25	8807.47	6347.75	9342.11	6948.25	9882.06
3.	Haryana	69825.31	90114.61	73240.75	98867.85	79873.75	106081.12
4.	Himachal Pradesh	43954.52	59509.40	45975.65	63028.44	50369.37	67447.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	41673.30	52914.79	43382.14	55767.10	47463.53	59218.68
6.	Punjab	78476.48	90583.17	81868.31	95629.52	89761.73	102022.78
7.	Rajasthan	151422.91	199041.50	157264.96	211656.78	172904.51	226179.62
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1800.45	2688.26	1881.55	2848.21	2063.26	3046.77
9.	Bihar	34116.23	43263.48	35958.84	46073.46	39367.59	49250.43
10.	Jharkhand	9589.57	13782.01	10096.98	14552.16	11088.68	17492.85
11.	Odisha	35742.11	44489.23	37399.99	47120.59	41082.56	50510.40
12.	West Bengal	95022.43	128053.31	100334.96	136217.79	110239.55	146729.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	3050.76	5328.53	3902.68	5927.51	4283.26	6337.97
14.	Assam	42393.98	70192.32	48505.20	70422.53	53146.74	75321.57
15.	Manipur	8003.21	8550.33	8401.77	12785.55	9211.10	13673.13
16.	Meghalaya	9457.77	13038.80	9928.76	14013.29	10887.69	14990.37
17.	Mizoram	18057.98	29107.31	18957.27	29965.62	20787.89	32054.23
18.	Nagaland	9933.46	13889.13	10428.15	14446.41	11428.85	15446.87
19.	Sikkim	3251.17	6973.70	3413.07	4856.62	3742.69	5194.48
20.	Tripura	8278.47	11908.62	8961.42	12578.12	9826.82	13450.87
21.	Andhra Pradesh	124471.34	154771.24	129150.87	164558.41	141697.78	176064.39
22.	Karnataka	128063.01	155942.95	133729.72	165653.70	146301.84	175697.33
23.	Kerala	82526.21	98978.92	86438.99	104746.95	95151.61	113554.27
24.	Lakshadweep	173.09	232.60	180.89	246.44	198.36	263.62
25.	Puducherry	1317.03	2717.27	1369.39	2837.89	1501.31	3032.42
26.	Tamil Nadu	118126.56	155316.89	121370.87	164724.80	133683.77	175994.73
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	95.80	92.36	100.12	97.86	109.79	104.68
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Goa	4557.02	7275.81	4762.31	7653.31	5222.23	8186.86
30.	Gujarat	68422.86	97756.06	71450.53	103720.12	78058.99	110790.08
31.	Maharashtra	174945.57	209186.91	181829.95	222856.05	199420.72	238213.16
32.	Chhattisgarh	35483.73	48545.72	37789.98	51569.10	40996.41	55149.14
33.	Madhya Pradesh	88864.92	124227.88	92863.17	130873.10	101646.40	139966.73
34.	Uttarakhand	20816.45	27369.04	22033.47	29155.02	23857.04	31329.12
35.	Uttar Pradesh	214047.15	296822.47	222442.64	313821.65	242740.88	332844.04
Total		1733887.17	2274820.04	1813697.97	2412154.67	1987186.56	2579299.47

[Translation]

Categories of Freight for Iron Ore

574. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have different categories of freight for transportation of iron ore in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such categorization has led to frauds worth thousands of crores of rupees in the country;
- (d) if so, the number of cases of such frauds which came to light so far; and
- (e) the action taken thereon alongwith the steps being taken to prevent such cases of frauds?

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

(b) While iron ore meant for domestic use is being charged at the Class rate of 180, iron ore meant for other than domestic use is being charged at Class 180 plus the following distance based surcharge:—

Distance in kms.	Distance Based Charge
0-200	125% of Base Freight Rate plus ₹ 1600
201-300	90% of Base Freight Rate plus ₹ 1600
301-400	75% of Base Freight Rate plus ₹ 1600
401-500	45% of Base Freight Rate plus ₹ 1600
501-600	25% of Base Freight Rate plus ₹ 1600
601-700	10% of Base Freight Rate plus ₹ 1600
Above 700	₹ 1600

(c) The categorization based on end use served the interests of domestic industry well and also yielded the desired dividends.

(d) A case of misleading declaration by one company has been detected by South Eastern Railway.

(e) The case has been handed over to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for further investigation by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). Existing provisions are considered adequate for dealing with cases of misleading declaration by delinquent firms.

[English]

Performance of PMGSY

575. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the performance of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is not satisfactory in tribal areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any assessment has been made in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the special provisions made or proposed to be made to make the scheme a success in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide connectivity by way of an All-weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas. The programme envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the Left Wing

Extremism affected/Integrated Action Plan districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission. The Scheme is monitored by taking into account the State as a unit including tribal (Schedule V) areas, through monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual progress reports from the States, Regional Review meetings and Performance Review Committee Meetings.

Activities under MGNREGS

576. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to widen the scope of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to provide for appointment of Panchayat Development Officer and Junior Engineer in Panchayats having a population of more than 5000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. States/Union Territories have been advised

to provide dedicated manpower for select Gram Panchayats (GPs) under administrative expenditure head of MGNREGA and to begin with fill posts of Panchayat Development Officer (PDO) and Junior Engineer (JE) for select Panchayats for a period of 8 years. GPs having population over 5000 are also covered in phase I of this staffing scheme along with other categories of GPs specified. This proposal was based on feedback received from the States and finalized in consultation with the State Governments. National consultation with State Ministers and Secretaries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Departments for discussion on this issue was held on 22.9.2010.

National Rural Livelihood Mission

577. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of National Rural Livelihood Mission;

(b) the regions that are proposed to be covered under this mission;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the scheme launched to control poverty in the rural sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the targets achieved;

(e) whether under the new system, the States have been empowered to work-out their own strategy to control poverty in their region;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other farmer-friendly measures proposed to be worked out by the Government to help farmers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has

been formally launched on 3rd June, 2011 at Banswara, Rajasthan. The NRLM will be implemented in all the States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh. The Implementation Framework of NRLM has been prepared and shared with all the States/UTs. The State/UTs are in the process of formation of State Rural Livelihoods Mission and their State action plans for poverty reduction under NRLM.

(c) and (d) No State/UT has yet started implementing NRLM so the question of review of the scheme or targets achieved does not arise.

(e) and (f) Under NRLM all the States/UTs are required to prepare their own perspective plan for poverty reduction, which would include an enunciation of the State's proposed strategy of poverty reduction and the budget requirement for the same.

(g) The other farmer-friendly measures already included to help farmers under MGNREGA are laid down in the list of activities indicated in schedule 1 of NREGA Act, as given below:—

- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) Drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by household belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the India Awas Yojana of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 or that of Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers.
- (v) Renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks;

(vi) Land development;

(vii) Flood control and protection works, including drainage in water logged areas.

[Translation]

Quality of Material Used in Roads

578. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to check the quality of materials being used in the construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and to conduct a survey of the roads constructed;

(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) As per the programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. A Three Tier Quality Mechanism has been put in place for ensuring the quality of road works under the programme. First tier is in-house quality control and second tier is independent monitoring at State level. These two tiers are the responsibility of the States implementing the programme. The third tier is envisaged as an independent monitoring mechanism at the Central level. Under this tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of roads, selected at random in the States. The observations of the NQMs are share with the respective State Government for corrective action.

Drinking Water Facilities

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

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

(a) the total plan layout provided by the Planning Commission for drinking water programme under the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and the actual utilization thereof;

(b) the number of villages/habitations provided with the safe drinking water facility during the first four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan with the financial assistance provided by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay for drinking water supply provided by the Planning Commission was Rs. 39,490 crore. Against this Rs. 40,150 crore was actually allocated. The amount utilized as on 22.11.2011 is Rs. 32,615.56 crore.

(b) From 2007-08 to 2010-11, 5,26,685 habitations in rural areas have been provided with adequate potable drinking water.

Nariyar as Halt Station

580. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nariyar has been granted merely a status of halt in East Central Railway;

(b) if so whether Nariyar fulfills all the criteria of getting the status of fullfledged station between Muzaffarpur-Motihari railway line;

(c) if so, the time by which Nariyar is likely to get the status of permanent railway stations; and

(d) various other amenities likely to be provided to the passengers in this regard?

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

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise. However, required passenger amenities viz. booking counter, waiting hall, platform shelter, hand pump, sitting arrangements, rail level platform, shady trees and clock are already available at the halt station.

[English]

Trains from Chennai

581. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train services have resumed in the Chennai-Thanjavur broad gauge line, *via* Mayavaram and Kumbakonam;

(b) if so, the number of trains running is this route;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of trains running in this route;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to restore the Rockfort Express to its original route (*i.e.* Trichy-Chennai-Trichy) after resumption of Chennai-Thanjavur broad gauge line; 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) At present, 8 pairs of Mail/Express trains are running between Chennai and Thanjavur *via* Mayiladuturai (Mayavaram) and Kumbakonam.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. At present, introduction of

additional train between Chennai and Thanjavur via Mayiladuturai (Mayavaram) and Kumbakonam is not feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

(e) and (f) 16177/16178 Rockfort Express is presently running between Chennai and Kumbakonam via Tiruchirappalli. Running the service between Chennai and Tiruchirappalli is not desirable as it would deprive the existing users of the service between Tiruchirappalli and Kumbakonam.

Demand for New Trains

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a new train between Tiruchirappalli-Bengaluru and a daily train between Pudukkottai-Chennai; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Tiruchchirappalli is connected to Bengaluru by 2 pairs of trains while Pudukkottai is connected to Chennai by 4 pairs of trains respectively. At present, there is no proposal for introduction of additional trains from Tiruchchirappalli to Bengaluru and from Pudukkottai to Chennai.

[Translation]

Stake of ONGC in Nuclear Plants

583. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) proposes to purchase 49 per cent holding in one of the five proposed nuclear energy plants of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work of ONGC for exploration of oil and gas is likely to get affected due to diversion of its resources towards nuclear plants; and

(d) if so, the reason for entry of ONGC into nuclear sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is in preliminary discussion with Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) for evaluating investment opportunity in nuclear power segment through a joint venture. At this stage, no decision regarding level of equity participation has been taken.

(b) Presently, the matter is under discussion between ONGC and NPCIL and as of now no formal agreement has been entered into.

(c) and (d) As per ONGC's charter as an integrated energy company. ONGC explores various possibilities to maximize availability of energy resources to the nation. Subject initiatives are normally through Joint Venture/Special purpose Vehicle route where the investments are of marginal nature and this in no way shifts ONGC's focus or diverts funds from the core activities of oil and gas exploration.

Oil and Gas Reserves in Rajasthan

584. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil and gas reserves have been found in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the quantity of oil and gas being excavated from these reserves since the year 2010;

(c) the percentage of oil and gas likely to be produced in Rajasthan during the year 2011 as compared to the total production in the country; and

(d) the areas in which most of the oil and gas reserves have been found in Rajasthan alongwith the quantity of production and cost of production therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, total 15 discoveries have been made (12 oil and 3 gas) in the block RJ-ON-90/1, operated by M/s Cairn Energy India Limited, in Barmer and Jalor districts of Rajasthan. Recoverable reserve of amount 369 Million Barrel of oil and 43 Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) of gas has been established so far in this block as per approved Field Development Plan.

Further, 2 gas discoveries have been made in the block RJ-ON/6, operated by M/s FOCUS Energy, in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan. Recoverable gas reserve of about 238 BCF has been established so far in the block as per approved Field Development plan.

The oil and gas production from the above two blocks during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till October, 11) are as under:—

Block	2010-11		2011-12	
	Oil and Condensate (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil and Condensate (MMT)	Gas (BCM)
RJ-ON-90/1	5.148	0.243	3.738	0.160
RJ-ON/6	0.0002	0.021	0.0003	0.039

Seven gas discoveries made by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in Rajasthan State are Manhera Tibba, Ghotaru, Kharatar, Bakhri Tibba, Bankia, Sadewala and Chinnewala Tibba, Six of these are marginal fields.

Of the above seven discoveries, Manhera Tibba has been put on production and a total of 10.6 MMm³ of gas was produced from this field during the year 2010-11.

Oil India Limited (OIL) discovered reserves of heavy oil and bitumen in Baghewala oilfield in Bikaner-Nagaur Basin and natural gas in Jaisalmer basin in Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan. OIL produced a total of 157.37 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre (MMSCM) of natural gas during 2010-11 and 114.74 (April to September, 2011). OIL has not commenced production of heavy oil/bitumen in Rajasthan, which is difficult to be produced by conventional method and presently, experiments are on to produce the same.

(c) During 2011-12, the estimated production of oil and gas in Rajasthan is likely to be 6.224 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and 0.735 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) respectively which is 16.3% of the country's total estimated production of oil i.e. 38.18 MMT and 1.42% of total gas production i.e. 51.67 BCM.

(d) Under the PSC regime, most of the oil reserves have been found in Mangala, Bhagyam and Aishwariya (MBA) fields of RJ-ON-90/1 block. Gas reserves have been found in Deep Raageshwari Gas field in this block and also in RJ-ON/6 block.

The current oil and gas production from RJ-ON-90/1 block is about 125,250 barrels of oil per day and 0.76 MMSCMD respectively. As per Audited Accounts for the year 2010-11 submitted by the operator, the calculated unit cost of production (excluding statutory levies) in RJ-ON-90/1 block works out to be about US\$ 13.19/bbl.

The current gas production from RJ-ON/6 block is about 125,250 barrels of oil per day and 0.76 MMSCMD respectively. Are per Audited Accounts for the year 2010-11 submitted by the operator, the calculated unit cost of production (excluding statutory levies) in RJ-ON-90/1 block works out to be about US\$ 13.19/bbl.

The current gas production from RJ-ON/6 block is about 0.20 MMSCMD and condensate production is about 14 bbl/day and the calculated unit cost of production is about 1.82 US\$/MMbtu (excluding statutory levies), calculated based on the data provided by the operator.

*[English]***Wheat Genome Project**

585. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

- (a) whether India is the part of wheat genome project alongwith other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated for this project;
- (d) the expected period for the completion of the project; and
- (e) the benefits expected from the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, India has joined wheat genome sequencing consortium along with 15 other nations namely- the US, UK, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Czech Republic, Norway, Israel, Turkey, Russia, China, Japan, Australia and Argentina. The consortium was established with the ultimate objective of sequencing the hexaploid wheat genome to enhance our understanding of its structure, function and evolution. India has been given the responsibility for sequencing one chromosome designated as 2A.

(c) The project was sanctioned in January 2011 at a total cost of Rs 34.56 crore for a period of 4 years.

(d) The complete sequence shall be available by middle of 2015; it may get completed earlier too depending upon the developments in new sequencing techniques

(e) Immediately after sequencing, India will have a large number of DNA markers which can be used for

tagging genes of agronomical importance. Also, sequence information will help our scientists in cloning desired gene from wheat plant and manipulating it according to our needs.

Upgradation of Roads under PMGSY

586. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for upgradation of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) after the guarantee period is over;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of funds released by the Government for upgradation of such roads to each State including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and the expenditure incurred during the last three years;

(d) the number of the proposal of the State Government for upgradation of rural roads under PMGSY pending with the Union Government as on date, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no plan for Upgradation of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) after the guarantee period is over. Once a road is constructed under PMGSY, it is the responsibility of the State to maintain and improve the road whenever required.

(d) and (e) There are no pending proposals of roads constructed under PMGSY for Upgradation, in the Ministry.

RUB/ROB in Kerala

587. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Rail Overbridges (ROB) and Road Underbridges (RUB) which have been sanctioned for construction in the State of Kerala, Division-wise;

(b) the status of the construction of these ROB's and RUB's; and

(c) the time by which the aforesaid ROB's and RUB's are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) There are 52 ROB's/RUB's sanctioned on cost sharing basis in the State of Kerala. These are at various stages of planning, approval of General Arrangement Drawing, design, tendering and execution. Works are not progressing satisfactorily mainly on account of non-availability of land. Two ROB's are expected to be completed by March, 2012.

[Translation]

Railway Projects Abroad

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

(a) the details of the projects launched by the Indian Railways abroad;

(b) the details of financial implications involved therein; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the Railways therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Indian Railways do not launch projects abroad. However, Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways execute projects in foreign countries, on a commercial basis.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Unused Tracks

589. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the country where railway tracks are not in use alongwith their length; and

(b) whether the railways propose to lay new railway line in lieu thereof or any other alternative options being contemplated in this regard?

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

[English]

Drainage Projects

590. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for drainage projects lying pending with the Union Government, State-wise;

(b) whether non-release of sanctioned funds for these projects is coming in way of their implementation; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) State-wise details of drainage project proposals under appraisal in Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) These proposals are under appraisal. No proposal is pending for release of funds under Flood Management Programme.

(c) Does not arise in view of para (b) above.

Statement

State-wise details of Drainage Project under appraisal in Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Title of Scheme	Estimated Cost	Status
1. West Bengal			
(i)	Drainage scheme for Ghatal Area	1740.00	The scheme is under examination in GFCC.
(ii)	Improvement of embankment and ancillary works in Kandi and other adjoining areas of district of Murshidabad	559.45	The observations of GFCC on scheme have been communicated to State Government for compliance.
2. Uttar Pradesh			
(i)	Remodeling of Quila Mohammadi Nagar Drain in Lucknow district	142.75	The observations of GFCC on scheme have been communicated to State Government for compliance.

[Translation]

New Lines in Odisha

591. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing/pending new railway lines in Odisha alongwith the present status of work

thereon, project-wise; and

(b) the time frame set for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The details of ongoing/pending new railway line projects falling fully/partly in Odisha with status and targets, wherever fixed, are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Expected Target date of completion	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Daitari-Bansapani (155 km.)	Not fixed for Jakhapura-Haridaspur	Daitari-Bansapani completed and commissioned. Jakhapura-Haridaspur 3rd line (25 km.) sanctioned as material modification to Daitari-Bansapani new broad gauge line is in progress.

1	2	3	4
2.	Lanjigarh road – Junagarh (56 km.)	Lanjigarh to Bhawanipatna (31.70 km.) completed and Commissioned. Bhawanipatna- Junagarh: December, 2011.	
3.	Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 km.)	Khurda Road-Begunia (32 km.) is targeted for December, 2011.	In Phase-II (36 km.-112 km.), land acquisition is in progress and tender awarded for three major bridges.
4.	Angul-Sukhinda Road (98.76 km.)	June, 2013	Land acquisition is in progress.
5.	Haridaspur-Paradeep (82 km.)	Not fixed.	Earthwork and bridges taken up. Overall physical progress 17.5%.
6.	Talcher-Bimalgarh (154 km.)	Not fixed.	Land acquisition is in progress.
7.	Digha-Jaleswar (41 km.)	Not fixed.	Land acquisition is in progress.

PNG Supply

592. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the time by which Piped Natural Gas (PNG) supply is likely to be made operational in Muzaffarnagar area of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Currently, there is no infrastructure of natural gas pipeline is available in Muzaffarnagar area. Further, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) authorized for City Gas Distribution Network has informed that it has not received any application/EOI till date for development of City Gas Network in Muzaffarnagar area.

[English]

Employment in MSME Sector

593. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister

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

(a) the details of the promotional/welfare schemes launched by the Government for providing employment through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the people living in rural, tribal and backward areas including women in the country;

(b) the total number of small scale industries set up for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total funds granted and utilised and the annual target fixed and achieved for providing employment to such persons during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any other proposal to create new job opportunities for such persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been promoting self employment ventures through setting up of Micro Enterprises. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a Credit linked subsidy programme, was launched in 2008-09 and is being implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry. PMEGP is particularly aimed at generating self employment opportunities through establishment of Micro Enterprises. Under PMEGP, beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, Backward Classes, Women etc. are entitled to a higher rate of margin money assistance at the rate of 35 per cent in rural areas whereas beneficiaries belonging to General categories are entitled to margin money assistance at the rate of 25 per cent in rural areas for project costing upto Rs. 25 lakh each in the manufacturing sector and upto Rs. 10 lakh each in the service sector through the implementing agencies and loan from banks, etc.

(b) State-wise number of units assisted under PMEGP during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The margin money target and achievement, employment target and achievement under PMEGP during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various schemes for creation of new job opportunities through development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country. Some of the major schemes includes Credit Guarantee Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Marketing Development Assistance Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries, Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development,

Mahila Coir Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Skill Development Programme.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of number of units assisted under PMEGP

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	16	50	30	8
2.	Delhi	1	85	149	55
3.	Haryana	484	550	915	592
4.	Himachal Pradesh	309	485	961	398
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	680	1782	2128	1114
6.	Punjab	266	986	823	503
7.	Rajasthan	540	1257	2096	1199
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	96	125	131
9.	Bihar	5873	884	1429	1153
10.	Jharkhand	498	353	1545	830
11.	Odisha	1654	1935	2581	948
12.	West Bengal	4002	7197	5679	4340
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	114	138	232	132
14.	Assam	1226	2430	4756	514
15.	Manipur	0	195	204	177
16.	Meghalaya	0	399	305	201
17.	Mizoram	0	156	380	112

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Nagaland	5	17	242	261	28.	Gujarat	268	841	1843	640
19.	Tripura	25	325	650	190	29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
20.	Sikkim	10	60	78	10	30.	Daman and Diu				
21.	Andhra Pradesh	865	2995	2743	1493	31.	Maharashtra	1692	3281	4845	964
22.	Karnataka	1220	1509	1871	1294	32.	Chhattisgarh	584	464	1576	820
23.	Kerala	365	1597	1737	1015	33.	Madhya Pradesh	416	1138	1880	1175
24.	Lakshadweep	0	11	25	0	34.	Uttarakhand	384	816	974	397
25.	Puducherry	48	73	216	30	35.	Uttar Pradesh	2724	4161	4421	3005
26.	Tamil Nadu	1197	3142	2247	1553	Total		25507	39502	49819	25309
27.	Goa	1	94	133	55	*upto 21.11.2011					

Statement-II

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of estimated employment target and achievement under PMEGP

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated employment opportunities created under PMEGP							
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Tag.	Ach.	Tag.	Ach.	Tag.	Ach.	Tag.	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	500	160	380	500	1140	302	1110	32
2.	Delhi	2370	10	660	348	3100	605	3040	550
3.	Haryana	11927	4840	9020	4283	9910	10508	9000	4252
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3763	3090	5350	1963	6940	4781	6640	2057
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	10830	6800	13050	17820	9770	15986	9740	9890
6.	Punjab	15000	2660	10130	8764	9400	8239	9090	4779

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Daman and Diu								
31.	Maharashtra	55242	16920	16060	21961	34250	33285	33790	5546
32.	Chhattisgarh	14473	5840	10940	7410	21310	18213	19830	4482
33.	Madhya Pradesh	30800	4160	12440	12294	38860	17467	36950	11750
34.	Uttarakhand	9680	3840	4040	8345	8000	8766	8010	2292
35.	Uttar Pradesh	98072	27240	72470	41536	83200	45685	80850	30150
	Total	612245	255070	464110	419997	597140	482024	571410	237315

*Upto 21.11.2011.

Statement-III

State/UTs-wise target and achievement of margin money subsidy under PMEGP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Tag.	Ach.	Tag.	Ach.	Tag.	Ach.	Tag.	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	59.94	9.74	45.32	40.63	159.98	28.96	155.51	6.32
2.	Delhi	285.51	0.70	679.72	60.00	433.66	103.71	426.04	131.60
3.	Haryana	1431.16	1190.28	1081.97	1344.07	1387.82	1889.64	1261.25	1131.66
4.	Himachal Pradesh	452.14	392.77	341.82	615.20	971.78	1339.70	929.28	575.35
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300.00	898.00	565.60	1803.94	1367.81	2941.29	1362.57	1609.78
6.	Punjab	1800.00	951.00	1215.68	2106.77	1317.28	1773.04	1272.61	1151.30
7.	Rajasthan	2793.42	1503.58	3032.77	2867.87	3807.83	3904.93	3684.1	2147.89
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.25	29.53	15.11	50.48	171.83	78.22	166.44	66.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Bihar	5152.18	4201.22	4868.88	1123.50	8760.64	3207.20	7417.30	2469.71
10.	Jharkhand	2366.52	958.00	1789.12	779.36	3907.36	2306.05	3620.64	1242.26
11.	Odisha	2946.68	2419.53	2227.71	3881.64	4449.26	4925.75	4220.87	2001.74
12.	West Bengal	6500.00	5135.37	4168.45	9055.84	5343.17	6719.06	5309.67	5213.90
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.72	88.45	77.76	97.02 [^]	431.09	249.40	349.26	263.00
14.	Assam	2050.54	890.20	1550.23	1895.36	4469.66	4808.10	4044.27	542.54
15.	Manipur	470.64	0.00	177.90	181.15	604.59	304.55	630.41	461.00
16.	Meghalaya	483.96	0.00	182.94	645.03	856.94	571.50	833.42	580.00
17.	Mizoram	238.28	0.00	90.07	265.17	451.52	578.67	508.00	215.00
18.	Nagaland	430.68	9.62	162.80	33.95	714.16 [^]	548.41	695.46	527.00
19.	Tripura	472.12	22.45	178.46	120.81	536.5	969.78	618.06	296.62
20.	Sikkim	125.80	32.02	47.55	417.25	295.54	153.86	321.12	16.55
21.	Andhra Pradesh	5319.86	2582.54	4021.87	8956.39	4898.73	7310.95	5203.3	4661.82
22.	Karnataka	3571.24	2510.48	2699.90	3000.78	2896.01	3725.38	2693.96	2667.21
23.	Kerala	2123.80	671.33	1605.62	3007.44	2686.19	3141.21	2544.66	1903.56
24.	Lakshadweep	6.66	0.00	5.04	6.48	155.39	21.84	150.26	0.00
25.	Puducherry	59.94	19.40	45.32	28.33	171.27	103.24	164.32	24.81
26.	Tamil Nadu	4220.23	2328.54	3190.54	5677.29	3390.02	4476.99	3323.44	3285.02
27.	Goa	86.59	2.10	65.46	168.90	435.71	294.78	430.44	104.22
28.	Gujarat	3487.62	659.33	2636.67	1866.06	2542.53	4157.65	2541.96	2580.73
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
30.	Daman and Diu								
31.	Maharashtra	6628.91	2455.61	5011.54	4755.29	4793.80	6193.48	4730.15	1412.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Chhattisgarh	1736.78	1318.62	1313.02	1582.05	2983.57	3643.69	2775.96	1903.17
33.	Madhya Pradesh	3695.85	1143.48	3492.63	3295.87	5440.13	5195.12	5173.08	3003.48
34.	Uttarakhand	1162.25	456.52	485.05	1017.49	1120.18	1189.89	1123.74	500.55
35.	Uttar Pradesh	11768.96	7984.31	8897.48	13529.03	11648.05	10650.82	11318.45	10109.58
Total		73480.23	40864.72	14188.18	74276.44	83600.00	90541.01	80000.00	52806.99

*Upto 21.11.2011.

Ban on Gas Supply

594. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to ban gas supply to merchant power plants;

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

(c) the impact of such decision on the market and the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) There is no proposal before Government to ban gas supply to merchant power plants. However, there is a proposal in which domestic gas will be available only to those power plants that supply electricity to the State power utilities under Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) at regulated rates.

TAPI Pipeline

595. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether price and security measures could

derail hope of Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve such problem and also to meet the rising demand in our country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) On the issue of price of gas, various bilateral and multilateral meetings have been held among the four countries/their gas companies participating in the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline project. Regarding security and safety of the pipeline, suitable provisions have been made in the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) and Gas Pipeline Framework Agreement (GPFA) signed by the Governments of Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India in December 2010. The talks relating to the TAPI Project, particularly the finalization of the Gas Sale Purchase Agreement (GPFA) are progressing well.

Funding for Research and Development

596. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funding for research and development has grown increasingly scarce during the last three

years in the country for a majority of firms in the global biotechnology sector;

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

(c) the steps being taken to fund and spent more for R&D in the biotechnology sector?

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. Growth in R&D expenditure at global level in general and life sciences and biotechnology in particular has resumed following recession — induced reductions in advanced economies, while growth R&D in emerging nations such as India and China continued to increase according to a global analysis published in R&D journal 2010 printed by Battelle Memorial Institute, USA (www.rdmag.com).

(b) In life sciences and biotechnology, the total industrial R&D expenditure at global level in the years 2009 and 2010 was US \$ 123.5 billion and US \$ 133.05 billion respectively. During the current year 2011, it is estimated that to be at the level of US \$ 138.74 billion. In India, Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology is the nodal agency of the Government of India to promote and support R&D in biotechnology. Including the contribution of other S&T departments, Indian Council of Agriculture Research and Indian Council of Medical Research, the R&D expenditure during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 has been of the order of Rs. 1131.00 crores, Rs. 1146.00 crores and Rs. 1457.00 crores respectively.

(c) Several steps have been taken in promoting industrial R&D through various public private partnerships schemes. The Small Business Innovative Research Initiative (SBIRI) scheme of Department of Biotechnology to fund early stage research has benefited more than 89 small and medium biotech enterprises at the total cost of Rs. 316 crores which includes 48% of industry contribution. Similarly, the Biotechnology Industry Partner-

ship Programme (BIPP) launched in 2008-09 has so far benefited so far 51 companies undertaking research in futuristic high risk technologies at a total cost of Rs. 116 crores including 60% of industry contribution. The Technology Department Board of Department of Science and Technology and New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) Scheme of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) also contribute to growth of biotech industrial R&D through public private partnerships.

Restructuring of Brahmaputra Board

597. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan to restructure the Brahmaputra Board has been implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manpower and institutional break up finalized as well as additional power or autonomy granted to upgrade the Board to an effective functional entity; and

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

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The proposal for restructuring of Brahmaputra Board is under process and will be finalized in consultation with the concerned Central Government Ministries/ Department and the State Governments. After finalization of the proposal, a bill seeking amendment of the Act will be brought up before the Parliament. Subsequently, the amended Act will be notified in the official Gazette and

the Board will be restructured accordingly. Moreover, the restructuring of Brahmaputra Board will depend on passing of the bill by the parliament.

Setting Aside of Domestic Gas

598. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-ministerial panel has submitted a report suggesting setting aside of a large chunk of domestic gas to City Gas Distribution (CGD) customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The Report of the inter-ministerial Committee on Policy for Pooling of Natural Gas Prices and Pool Operating Guidelines have been received in the Ministry in which one of the recommendations is to set aside a portion of domestic gas for CGD/CNG customers. The Government has not taken a decision in the matter.

PMSGY and SGSY

599. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Government for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), State-wise;

(b) the target set under SGSY and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to train and place youth

living below poverty line (BPL) during the 12th Five Year Plan;

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

(d) whether the World Bank has also agreed to provide funds to the aforesaid training programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The funds released since inception i.e. December, 2000 upto September, 2011 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is given in the enclosed Statement-I and funds released under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Targets under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) are based on the fund allocations made for the programme. For the 12th Plan period, outlay for NRLM has not been finalized. Therefore, the targets for NRLM have also not been finalized for the 12th Plan period.

(d) and (e) Under NRLM, the World Bank is providing funds for Institutional and Human Capacity Development, State Livelihood Support, Innovation and Partnership Support and Project Implementation Support.

Statement-I

Fund Released to the States under PMGSY

Sl. No.	States	*Amount Released in cr. (since inception upto 30.09.2011)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3548.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1175.95

1	2	3
3.	Assam	6307.28
4.	Bihar	9337.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	4857.49
6.	Goa	10.00
7.	Gujarat	1332.53
8.	Haryana	1317.97
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1804.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1643.91
11.	Jharkhand	2327.78
12.	Karnataka	3140.63
13.	Kerala	488.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11155.20
15.	Maharashtra	5191.06
16.	Manipur	554.33
17.	Meghalaya	223.14
18.	Mizoram	570.68
19.	Nagaland	359.93
20.	Odisha	8218.59
21.	Punjab	1493.42
22.	Rajasthan	8057.38
23.	Sikkim	599.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	1706.12
25.	Tripura	1243.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9535.37

1	2	3
27.	Uttarakhand	1084.66
28.	West Bengal	3941.23
Grand Total		91226.19

Statement-II

Funds released under SGSY

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central allocation for 2011-12 (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11472
2.	Bihar	27291
3.	Chhattisgarh	6062
4.	Goa	176
5.	Gujarat	4318
6.	Haryana	2541
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1070
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1324
9.	Jharkhand	10290
10.	Karnataka	8663
11.	Kerala	3887
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12986
13.	Maharashtra	17125
14.	Odisha	13122
15.	Punjab	1235

1	2	3
16.	Rajasthan	6578
17.	Tamil Nadu	10144
18.	Uttar Pradesh	39290
19.	Uttarakhand	2069
20.	West Bengal	14582
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25
22.	Daman and Diu	25
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25
24.	Lakshadweep	25
25.	Puducherry	275
Total Non-NE		194600

North Eastern States

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	678
2.	Assam	17628
3.	Manipur	1182
4.	Meghalaya	1324
5.	Mizoram	306
6.	Nagaland	908
7.	Sikkim	340
8.	Tripura	2134
Total NE		24500
Grand Total		219100

Research on the Brahmaputra

600. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether researchers from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) have shared the studies with Indian researchers regarding the sources of Brahmaputra and Indus rivers using satellite images;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As informed by Ministry Affairs, no information is available on sharing of studies by researchers from Chinese Academy of Science (CAS) with Indian Researchers regarding the sources of Brahmaputra and Indus rivers.

(c) Question does not arise.

Development of Chemical Fertilizers

601. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making some more modification in chemical fertilizers so that a new chemical composition may be obtained which could produce high agriculture yield with use of lesser quantity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government for this purpose and the names of the institutions involved in this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) In

order to make easy availability of good quality of fertilizers from time to time, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is incorporating new fertilizer grades in the Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985. These fertilizer grades are considered for inclusion in FCO on the basis of their agronomic efficiency. With the objective of encouraging the balanced use of fertilizers in the Country and to make up the wide spread deficiency of the micro nutrients in the soil, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has so far incorporated ten fortified fertilizers in the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985. In furtherance of the concept of balanced use of fertilizers, Clause 20 B has been introduced in the FCO with the main objective to promote site specific nutrient management so as to achieve maximum fertilizer use efficiency of applied nutrient in a cost effective manner. These fertilizers are multi nutrient carriers designed to contain macro and micro nutrients. These fertilizers are soil specific and crop specific and are formulated on the basis of soil testing results. So far 36 grades of these fertilizers have been notified.

[Translation]

Garhchiroli Rail Link

602. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have accorded sanction to link the Garhchiroli district headquarters of the tribal dominated and extremely backward area with the Vadasa-Garhchiroli railway network;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of construction work on Vadasa-Garhchiroli line;

(c) the details of the funds likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) the time frame set for the completion of work thereon?

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

(b) The work of "Wadsa-Gadchiroli (49.5 km.)" new line had been sanctioned and included in Budget 2011-12 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 232.40 crore. Government of Maharashtra had agreed to share 50% of the cost of the project. They have been further requested to make the land available free of cost besides sharing 50% of the remaining cost of the project. Preliminary activities including tender for Final Location Survey have been taken up.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1 crore has been made available in Budget 2011-12 for preliminary works.

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

[English]

Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme

603. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has opposed the Finance Ministry's fertilizer subsidy proposal of Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry feels that the proposed scheme would affect the small and marginal farmers; 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) No, Madam. The Ministry had certain apprehensions about implementation of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy and was of view that the decision on NBS Policy be postponed to prepare for its effective implementation.

(b) and (c) The amount of subsidy on each grade of fertilizer is fixed by the Government for a particular year based on the subsidy announced on each nutrient

of Nitrogen 'N', Phosphate 'P', Potash 'K' and Sulphur 'S' contained in the fertilizers. The Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) of the P&K fertilizers have been left open to be fixed by the manufacturers/importers at reasonable level. 90% of the requirement of Phosphatic and 100% of Potassic fertilizers of the Country is met through imports. Since, the subsidy amount has been fixed and the MRPs have been left open under Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, any increase in the international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials has a direct bearing on the MRPs of the P&K fertilizers. The recent increase in the international prices of finished fertilizers/intermediates/raw materials of P&K fertilizers and depreciation of the Indian Rupee against USD has resulted in increase in the MRPs of P&K fertilizers. This has affected all farmers including small and marginal farmers.

Siwani Canal Command Project

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for sanction of Siwani Canal Command Project under the Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The Inter Ministerial Sanctioning Committee (IMSC) of Ministry of Water Resources approved Siwani Canal Command Project for inclusion subject to confirmation by the Planning Commission of the fact that the project accrues benefits in drought prone areas of Haryana. Planning Commission has informed that Haryana has no district which has been classified as drought prone. The

Siwani Canal Command Project can, therefore, be considered for inclusion against completion of an on-going project only.

Exploration of Shale Gas

605. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to find out the deposits and exploration of shale gas to compensate the increasing demand of petroleum products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas which are identified in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the shale gas is likely to be explored and the steps taken to meet the challenges from environmental point of view on its exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has initiated steps for the assessment of shale gas resources in selected onland basins as well as to formulate a Shale Gas Policy. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Department of State (DOS), United States of America was signed in November, 2010 for co-operation in the field of Shale Gas development. As per the MoU, United States Geological Survey (USGS) has been carrying out resource assessment for Cambay, KG, Cauvery and Damodar Basins for which relevant data was handed over to USGS by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) in January, 2011.

(c) The exploration of shale gas in India will depend on the completion of resource assessment, framing of Shale Gas Policy including addressing environmental issues and award of blocks through bidding.

Implementing Agencies under NRLM

606. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection for implementing agencies under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM);

(b) the role of the Local Self Government Institutions in the selection and implementation of schemes under NRLM;

(c) whether the Union Government intends to award contracts for implementation of the schemes under NRLM and transfer funds to the implementing agencies directly without involving the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) will be implemented in accordance with the 'Framework for Implementation' of NRLM by all States/UTs, except Chandigarh and Delhi, through setting up dedicated sensitive support units at the State, district and sub-district levels.

(b) As per the 'Framework for Implementation' of NRLM the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions under NRLM will be as follows:—

'PRIs would be actively involved in various activities of NRLM. Indicative activities of their involvement/engagement include:—

(i) Identifying and mobilizing BPL households into SHGs, with initial priority for poorest and most vulnerable amongst them;

(ii) Facilitating SHG federation(s) at various levels and providing accommodation and other basic facilities for their effective functioning;

(iii) Incorporating and making suitable financial allocations to the priority demands of the SHGs and their federations in the annual plans/activities of the PRIs; and

(iv) Coordinating with different departments and agencies on behalf of the SHG network.'

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Under NRLM, the flow of funds from the centre to the States would be through the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLM). SRLM would devolve funds to the districts in accordance with district-wise allotments indicated in their Annual Action Plans. However, under the Skills and Placement Projects and the Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojana, funds will be transferred directly to the Project Implementing Agencies, on the recommendation of the State/UT Governments.

Contribution of MSME Sector

607. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector to gross domestic product is declining continuously for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to introduce priority based procurement from MSMEs for boosting their growth and contribution to GDP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of other measures have been taken by the Government for boosting growth of MSMEs?

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

(c) and (d) Government has recently announced Public Procurement Policy which envisages that 20% of the total procurement to be made by Central Ministries/ Departments/PSUs would be from Micro, and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

(e) The Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for boosting growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

ROB Over Railway Crossings

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

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct Rail Overbridges (ROB) at all manned and unmanned crossing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such overbridges being constructed in the country, State-wise alongwith their locations;

(c) the time by which these works of construction overbridges is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Railways are aware that railway crossings are kept closed unnecessarily which cause loss of diesel worth crores of rupees; and

(e) if so, the rules regulating the time period for which the railway crossings are closed and re-opened before and after the passing of the trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Road Over Bridge (ROB) is constructed on level crossings which quality for provision of ROB as per norms.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) The works of Road Over Bridges on cost sharing are normally executed jointly by the Road authority and the Railway. Approaches are constructed by the Road Authority and the Railway portion is executed by Railways. The target date of completion is dependant on several factors like land acquisition, fund availability with the State Government etc. As per fund availability and progress, yearly targets for completion of ROBs are fixed.

(d) and (e) Train has a right of way on the Railway track and adequate precaution is taken to ensure that when a train is expected on the track, the level crossing is closed for road traffic. However, on multiple lines section and where train traffic in high instructions exist to open the level crossing gates regularly to avoid long wait for road traffic even at the cost of train operation.

Statement

Road Over Bridges under Construction

Sl. No.	State	Road Over Bridge (ROB)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	64
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	15
6.	Delhi	2
7.	Gujarat	25
8.	Goa	0
9.	Haryana	35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0

1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
12.	Jharkhand	23
13.	Karnataka	54
14.	Kerala	49
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17
16.	Maharashtra	25
17.	Odisha	21
18.	Puducherry	3
19.	Punjab	20
20.	Rajasthan	48
21.	Tamil Nadu	147
22.	Uttar Pradesh	138
23.	Uttarakhand	1
24.	West Bengal	60
Total		854

Trains from Nagpur

609. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made to start new trains from Nagpur (Maharashtra) to all other places of the country particularly from North East region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. At present, 15611/15612 Lokmanya Tilak (T)-

Kamakhaya Express (weekly) is available from Nagpur. However, following trains have been introduced serving Nagpur station during 2011-2012:—

1. 12949/12950 Porbandar-Santragachi Kavi Guru Express (weekly)
2. 11403/11404 Nagpur-Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (T) Express (bi-weekly)
3. 17005/17006 Hyderabad-Darbhanga Express (weekly)
4. 22845/22846 Hatia-Pune Express (bi-weekly)
5. 15023/15024 Gorakhpur-Yesvantpur Express (weekly)
6. 62211/22112 Nagpur-Bhusaval Express (tri-weekly)
7. 12993/12994 Puri-Gandhidham Express (weekly)
8. 22815/22816 Bilaspur-Ernakulam Express (weekly)
9. 22403/22404 New Delhi-Puducherry Express (weekly)

Further, it is also proposed to introduce 12767/12768 Santragachi-Hazur Sahib Nanded Express (weekly) serving Nagpur during 2011-2012.

PSUs in Rajasthan

610. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings presently functioning in Rajasthan;

(b) the total amount invested in each PSUs during the last three years; and

(c) the PSU-wise details of profit and loss made by each undertakings during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2009-10 that was laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2011, there were 6 Central Public Enterprises (CPSEs) functioning in the State of Rajasthan as on 31.3.2010. The total investment (in terms of Equity

plus Long-term loans) during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 was Rs. 615.57 crore, Rs. 289.60 crore and Rs. 302.52 crore respectively. The CPSE-wise details of investment and profit/loss during the last three years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Enterprises-wise details of Investment of Profit/loss during the last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Investment	Profit/loss	Investment	Profit/loss	Investment	Profit/loss
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	29.47	0.03	35.26	0.64	43.20	0.03
2.	Rajasthan Electronic and Instrumentation Ltd.	8.51	2.68	9.52	1.11	8.55	1.83
3.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	15.16	0.75	16.87	1.57	19.07	0.02
4.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	4.92	2.60	7.56	0.04	6.62	0.99
5.	Instrumentation Ltd.	550.18	-33.37	213.06	282.59	217.75	333.62
6.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Mineral (India) Ltd.	7.33	7.54	7.33	9.04	7.33	8.67

[English]

Stoppage at Chiplun and Kankavli

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

(a) whether the Railways have received any representation regarding stoppage at Chiplun and Kankavli of Ernakulam Pune Express;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Representations including from Hon'ble Member of Parliament have been received for stoppage of 12519/12520 Pune-Ernakulam Express (bi-weekly) at Chiplun and Kankavali stations. Experimental stoppage of 12519/12520 Pune-Ernakulam Express at Chiplun and Kankavali is being provided w.e.f. 06.12.2011.

New Trains in Odisha

612. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that no Superfast, Express and Rajdhani Train is available from the Tribal Districts of Koraput and Rayagada to the State capital of Odisha, Bhubaneswar directly except one; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) 18447/18448 Jagdalpur-Bhubaneswar Hirakhand Express (daily) via Koraput, Rayagada is available for the Bhubaneswar bound passengers of Koraput and Rayagada. This is considered adequate for the existing level of traffic offering from Koraput and Rayagada to Bhubaneswar. Introduction of additional trains from Koraput and Rayagada to Bhubaneswar is not feasible at present due to operational and resource constraints.

Reduction in Sale of Vehicles

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

(a) whether sale of car and commercial vehicles in the country have been drastically reduced in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether higher rate of interest and steep increase in the prices of petroleum products resulted in decline in car sales;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any step to boost the production, sale and export of the same in the coming months;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

per the information received from the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), the sales of cars and commercial vehicles have been showing growth over the last few years. However, in recent months, the sales of cars are showing a decline.

(b) The domestic sales of cars and commercial vehicles during the last two years and current year are as under:—

Category	2009-10	2010-11	(In number)
			2011-12 (April-Oct.)
Passenger cars	15,28,337	19,82,702	10,47,804
Growth rate	25.22%	29.73%	(-) 5.05%
Commercial vehicles	5,32,721	6,76,408	4,33,701
Growth rate	38.66%	26.97%	17.95%

(c) The rising interest rates and increase in fuel prices have been two of the probable reasons responsible for this decline.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The new Foreign Trade Policy provides additional incentives which will boost the production and export of cars.

(f) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Rail Connectivity

614. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to connect the District Headquarters of Bulandshahar with Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have received requests from the public representatives in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Bulandshahar is already connected with Delhi through rail. At present, daily passenger train 54021/54022 Bulandshahar-Tilak Bridge passenger is connecting Bulandshahar with Delhi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Request, including that from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament has been received for introduction of additional train between Bulandshahar and Delhi. The same has been examined but not found feasible for implementation.

[English]

Losses due to Fire

615. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Companies are incurring huge losses due to fire at petrol pumps;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to stop such fire accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) During the last three years, there were 118 fire incidents at Retail Outlets (ROs) of public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) resulting in a financial loss of approximately ₹ 270 lakh. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Whenever, there is an incident of fire at the ROs, the same is investigated by a team of officers and cause of the accident is established. Remedial steps for preventing occurrence of such accidents are drawn and these are circulated to all concerned. Random inspections of ROs are carried out by senior officers on safety aspects including fire prevention measures. Internal guidelines on safe engineering and operational practices to be observed at ROs are circulated. Continuous education is imparted to RO dealers and Pump Attendants on observance of safe practices at ROs.

Statement

Number of fires at Retail Outlets of IOC/BPC/HPC during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (till September, 2011)

State	No. of fires
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	0
Bihar	3
Chhattisgarh	0
Delhi	13
Goa	0
Gujarat	5
Haryana	9
Himachal Pradesh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	1
Karnataka	7

1	2
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	6
Maharashtra	13
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	4
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	18
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	7
Tripura	0
Uttarakhand	0
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Chandigarh	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	1
Grand Total	118

[Translation]

**Approval to proposals/Projects
by NMDFC**

616. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation has received some proposal/projects from the various State Governments during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of the proposals/projects approved out of them, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for delay in approving the pending proposals/projects; and

(e) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to the pending proposals/projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) finance its schemes through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the State/UT Governments. As per the lending policy of the NMDFC, the SCAs are required to furnish their proposals in the form of Annual Action Plans (AAPs) at the beginning of each financial year. The AAPs contain the total requirement of funds under term-loan and micro-finance of the SCAs. NMDFC decides the AAPs in consultation with the SCAs and issues Letters of Intent (LoI). The detailed schemes State-wise are finalized by the respective SCAs. The details of requests for allocations received from the SCAs year-wise and approvals accorded by NMDFC are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) There are proposals of SCAs pending with NMDFC.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	SCA	Year – 2008-09			Year – 2009-10			Year – 2010-11			Year – 2011-12			Total Allocation
			Proposed by SCAs	Approved by NMDFC	Allocation	Proposed by SCAs	Approved by NMDFC	Allocation	Proposed by SCAs	Approved by NMDFC	Allocation	Proposed by SCAs	Approved by NMDFC	Allocation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	APSMFC	0.00	600.00	670.00	180.00	2,000.00	1,416.00	0.00	1,350.00	2,670.00	3,546.00			
2.	Assam	AMDFC	0.00	325.00	572.00	420.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100	1,100.00	2,775.00	2,945.00			
3.	Bihar	BSMFC	2,450.00	1,150.00	2,030.00	770.00	2,420.90	1,584.00	1,930.90	1,619.00	8,831.80	5,123.00			
4.	Chandigarh	CHCFDCL	0.00	30.00	0.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	0.00	47.00	26.00	128.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	CHACDFC	475.25	175.00	326.25	150.00	235.00	203.00	221.60	155.00	1,258.10	683.00			
6.	Delhi	DSCSTFDC	0.00	525.00	94.00	180.00	42.50	46.00	42.50	42.50	179.00	793.50			
7.	Gujarat	GMFDC	425.00	765.00	157.50	680.00	530.00	530.00	540.00	540.00	1,652.50	2,515.00			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	HPMFDC	155.00	225.00	120.00	230.00	139.50	139.00	161.50	56.00	576.00	650.00			
9.	Haryana	HBCKN	780.00	815.00	0.00	550.00	900.00	209.00	900.00	114.00	2,580.00	1,688.00			
		MDA	0.00	775.00	1,461.00	1,225.00	950.00	111.00	311.00	114.00	2,722.00	2,225.00			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKSCSTDC	55.00	100.00	180.00	105.00	350.12	350.00	317.00	223.00	902.12	778.00			
		JKWDC	483.00	520.00	653.00	560.00	633.00	633.00	755.00	488.00	2,524.00	2,201.00			
		JKEDI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	2,000.00	418.00	2,025.00	443.00			
11.	Jharkhand	JSCSTDC	0.00	230.00	0.00	230.00	1,100.00	650.00	300.00	300.00	1,400.00	1,410.00			
12.	Kerala	KBCDC	4,000.00	4,850.00	4,950.00	2,260.00	2,250.00	1,048.00	5,000.00	1,999.00	16,200.00	10,157.00			
		KSCFFDC	2,372.00	1,415.00	2,410.00	2,660.00	4,130.00	1,130.00	3,500.00	1,999.00	12,412.00	7,204.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		KSWDC	1,050.00	1,075.00	2,050.00	2,260.00	990.00	454.00	1,700.00	1,142.00	5,790.00	4,931.00
13.	Karnataka	KMDC	1,050.00	1,700.00	0.00	1,080.00	2,710.00	1,214.00	1,355.00	739.00	5,115.00	4,733.00
14.	Maharashtra	MAMFDC	4,400.00	2,220.00	0.00	2,280.00	1,700.00	1,131.00	4,000.00	2,851.00	10,100.00	8,482.00
15.	Manipur	MOBEDS	0.00	75.00	0.00	60.00	5,377.50	2,517.00	0.00	183.00	5,377.50	2,835.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	MPBCMFD	175.00	300.00	0.00	270.00	0.00	80.00	342.50	154.00	518.00	804.00
		MPHDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	307.50	300.00	5.40	358.00	321.90	708.00
17.	Mizoram	MCAB	0.00	440.00	440.00	470.00	140.00	15.00	150.00	150.00	730.00	1,075.00
		ZIDCO	0.00	110.00	735.00	100.00	200.00	132.00	635.00	635.00	1,570.00	977.00
18.	Nagaland	NIDC	0.00	880.00	800.00	660.00	595.00	55.00	400.00	400.00	1,795.00	1,995.00
		NHDC	0.00	480.00	500.00	840.00	725.00	362.00	500.00	500.00	1,725.00	2,182.00
		HFL	0.00	660.00	800.00	750.00	1,100.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	1,900.00	1,620.00
		NNSWB	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	150.00
19.	Odisha	OBCFDC	0.00	515.00	240.00	294.00	324.00	155.00	482.05	158.00	1,046.05	1,122.00
20.	Puducherry	PDBCMD	118.00	275.00	430.00	185.00	95.00	33.00	200.00	36.00	843.00	529.00
21.	Punjab	BACKFINCO	683.00	990.00	683.00	885.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.30	1,793.00	4,866.30	5,168.00
22.	Rajasthan	RMFDCC	0.00	475.00	610.00	320.00	355.00	355.00	1,255.00	1,255.00	2,220.00	2,405.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	TAMCO	4,400.00	3,450.00	825.00	3,320.00	10,000.00	1,250.00	6,000.00	2,087.00	21,225.00	10,107.00
24.	Tripura	TMDCG	260.00	125.00	96.00	96.00	157.00	113.00	219.04	219.00	732.04	553.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	UPMFD	0.00	2,250.00	0.00	1,530.00	6,600.00	3,662.00	0.00	2,993.00	6,600.00	10,435.00
26.	Uttarakhand	UMFDC	315.00	425.00	339.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	954.00	875.00
27.	West Bengal	WBMDFC	500.00	5,330.00	0.00	6,480.00	8,550.00	5,435.00	15,440.00	4,319.00	29,490.00	21,564.00
		Total	29,146.75	34,275.00	22,174.75	32,355.00	58,408.02	28,323.00	52,013.79	30,786.50	161,743.31	125,739.50

[English]

Utilisation of Funds for Forecasting

617. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount of funds meant for modernisation of weather forecasts, ocean movement and prediction of natural disasters have remained unutilized;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for the purposeful utilisation of funds allocated for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the role of the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting in this project?

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) Phase-I of the IMDs modernisation programme is currently under implementation. As of now a sum of Rs. 377.35 crores have been utilized out of allocated grants of Rs. 920.00 crores during the XI plan.

(b) Procurement of all observing systems except Wind Profilers, Airport Instruments, upgradation of upper air sounding systems, Lightning Detectors have been completed. Non-procurement of the above observing systems so far was due to unavoidable retendering process. Due to certain unforeseen reasons related to the land acquisition/civil works in some States, the commissioning of the procured observing systems is getting delayed.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Due additional care is taken in the retendering

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

(e) Commissioning of the high performance computing (HPC) system at the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting has provided opportunity to assimilate satellite radiance data in to the global/regional forecast systems and to enhance the spatial resolution of the global forecast systems from about 50 km. grid scale to about 22 km. grid scale. The performance evaluation of the new global forecast system has demonstrated enhanced forecast skill quantitatively.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Stations in Delhi

618. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the modernisation works on Old Delhi Railway Station, New Delhi Railway Station and Nizamuddin Railway Station;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways for timely completion of the said works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Modernisation/improvement at Railway stations is a continuous process.

The works of modernisation at New Delhi, Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin stations executed in recent times are as under:—

New Delhi stations: Improvement of facade, main concourse hall, cloak rooms, Platform surfaces, Road work, Circulating area, Foot Over Bridges, seating arrangements, name boards, snack bar, inward parcel office; Provision of stainless steel cladding on columns of Platforms No. 1 and 16; Provision of Pathway from platform No. 1 to 16 etc.

Delhi stations: Improvement to surface of Platforms 10-18, main concourse hall; Beautification of main circulating area; provisions of stainless steel cladding on columns and construction of Boundary wall.

Hazrat Nizamuddin station: Improvement to Platform surfaces, circulating area, Foot Over Bridge, concourse, retiring room; Provision of new waiting room, new toilet block and commissioning of Ranney well.

Further, following works have been taken up/sanctioned:—

New Delhi station: Improvements of Food Over Bridge, snack bar, coach filling facilities, water supply system; Decongestion of platform by shifting parcel location, Provision of washable apron at platform No. 1-A, repairs to Platform shelter and service building.

Delhi station: Improvements to main concourse hall, circulating area, coach filling facilities, water supply system, drainage system; Repair to pathway, outward parcel area, washable apron on platform No. 3, 8, 16, 17 and 18; Provision of wall on platform No. 18 and 1-A and Extension of platform No. 14.

Hazrat Nizamuddin station: Improvement to parcel handling area, water supply line for coaches, flooring on platform No. 2 and 3 and provision of washable apron on platform No. 2.

(b) Station-wise details of funds allocated/spent are not maintained. The expenditure on such works is funded from Plan Head-'Passenger Amenities'. Allocation and expenditure made to Northern Railway under this Plan Head, in which these railway stations fall, are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2008-09	79.09	93.89
2009-10	87.25	80.46
2010-11	128.45	121.52
2011-12	85.24	45.12

(upto September, 11)

(c) Upgradation of Passenger Amenities at Railway stations are monitored at various levels and progressed based on relative priorities within overall availability of resources.

Employment by KVIC

619. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has launched any scheme for providing self-employment of the persons belonging to the General Category, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and the people living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the number of units assisted and estimated employment created during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which this scheme has achieved its target; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

to assist the aforesaid classes for generating self-employment?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises has been supplementing the efforts of the State Government by promoting self-employment ventures through setting up of new micro-enterprises in non-farm sector. In particular, a credit-linked subsidy programme named the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was launched in 2008-09 and is being implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry. PMEGP is particularly aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth, including persons belonging to the General Category, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. At the State/Union Territories level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with the involvement of Banks. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can establish micro-enterprises of availing of margin money subsidy of 25 per cent of project cost in rural areas and in case of beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women, this is 35 per cent. In urban areas, the quantum of margin money subsidy is 15% and 25% for beneficiaries belonging to general and special categories respectively. The maximum cost of projects financed by banks is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

(b) The State-wise number of units setup and estimated number of employment opportunities created under PMEGP during the last three years and the current year (upto 21.11.2011) are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) PMEGP is gaining popularity, especially amongst the unemployed youth. There is increasing trend in the

year-wise number of projects assisted under PMEGP since its inception, as indicated in the following table:—

Year	Number of units assisted under PMEGP	Estimated employment opportunities created under PMEGP
2008-09	25507	255070
2009-10	39502	419997
2010-11	49819	482024
2011-12 (upto 21.11.2011)	25309	237315

(d) The steps taken by the Government through KVIC to ensure that targets in respect of self-employment under PMEGP including that in the stated categories are met include (i) organizing awareness programmes/workshops (ii) monitoring by KVIC, Ministry of respective State Governments (iii) accreditation of more than 500 Training Centres across the country to provide entrepreneurship training to the beneficiaries and (iv) making available more than 300 model project profiles on the KVIC website.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of number of units assisted under PMEGP

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	16	50	30	8
2.	Delhi	1	85	149	55
3.	Haryana	484	550	915	592
4.	Himachal Pradesh	309	485	961	398

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	680	1782	2128	1114
6.	Punjab	266	986	823	503
7.	Rajasthan	540	1257	2096	1199
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	96	125	131
9.	Bihar	5873	884	1429	1153
10.	Jharkhand	498	353	1545	830
11.	Odisha	1654	1935	2581	948
12.	West Bengal	4002	7197	5679	4340
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	114	138	232	132
14.	Assam	1226	2430	4756	514
15.	Manipur	0	195	204	177
16.	Meghalaya	0	399	305	201
17.	Mizoram	0	156	380	112
18.	Nagaland	5	17	242	261
19.	Tripura	25	325	650	190
20.	Sikkim	10	60	78	10
21.	Andhra Pradesh	865	2995	2743	1493
22.	Karnataka	1220	1509	1871	1294
23.	Kerala	365	1597	1737	1015
24.	Lakshadweep	0	11	25	0
25.	Puducherry	48	73	216	30
26.	Tamil Nadu	1197	3142	2247	1553

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Goa	1	94	133	55
28.	Gujarat**	268	841	1843	640
29.	Maharashtra***	1692	3281	4845	964
30.	Chhattisgarh	584	464	1576	820
31.	Madhya Pradesh	416	1138	1880	1175
32.	Uttarakhand	384	816	974	397
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2724	4161	4421	3005
Total		25507	39502	49819	25309

*upto 21.11.2011.

**including Daman and Diu.

***including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement-II

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

(No. of persons)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated employment opportunities created under PMEGP			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	160	500	302	32
2.	Delhi	10	348	605	550
3.	Haryana	4840	4283	10508	4252
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3090	1963	4781	2057
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6800	17820	15986	9890

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Punjab	2660	8764	8239	4779
7.	Rajasthan	5400	13299	24085	7921
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	264	321	357
9.	Bihar	58730	5112	8316	4884
10.	Jharkhand	4980	3250	15450	6235
11.	Odisha	16540	17812	25842	9480
12.	West Bengal	40020	69203	56794	38949
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1140	1380	2320	1320
14.	Assam	12260	15280	38473	4045
15.	Manipur	0	1166	1626	1352
16.	Meghalaya	0	2167	1609	611
17.	Mizoram	0	1705	3658	1120
18.	Nagaland	50	286	1396	2760
19.	Tripura	250	1710	2290	712
20.	Sikkim	100	266	284	52
21.	Andhra Pradesh	8650	73414	53808	31762
22.	Karnataka	12200	17198	14000	12780
23.	Kerala	3650	15970	11375	9760
24.	Lakshadweep	0	120	200	0
25.	Puducherry	480	396	757	140
26.	Tamil Nadu	11970	45511	31895	20048
27.	Goa	10	1409	2456	868
28.	Gujarat**	2680	7892	21232	6379

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Maharashtra**	16920	21961	33285	5546
30.	Chhattisgarh	5840	7410	18213	4482
31.	Madhya Pradesh	4160	12294	17467	11750
32.	Uttarakhand	3840	8345	8766	2292
33.	Uttar Pradesh	27240	41536	45685	30150
Total		255070	419997	482024	237315

*upto 21.11.2011.

**including Daman and Diu.

***including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[English]

Patan-Bhiladi Link

620. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on Patan- Bhiladi section;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon so far; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for timely completion of work on the said section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The construction of new line from Patan-Bhiladi (51.03 km) has been taken up as a part of Bhiladi-Viramgam gauge conversion project. On this project, land acquisition is in advanced stage of completion. 5 major, 13 minor bridges, and 1.78 lack cum earthwork have been completed.

(b) An expenditure of ₹ 141.20 crore has been incurred upto March, 2011 and an outlay of ₹ 30.00 crore has been provided for the project for the year 2011-12.

(c) The project is progressing as per the availability of resources.

**Dynamic Pricing Policy for
Passenger Fares**

621. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are planning to introduce dynamic pricing policy for passenger fares;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its likely impact on the common man and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the dynamic pricing may increase the price of train ticket in the busy routes affecting the people;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to check the rise in railway fares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the fare and freight structures is an on-going process. Such exercises are yet exploratory in nature and do not constitute a dynamic pricing policy for passenger fare at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

**Railway Infrastructure Along the
Borders**

622. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to develop rail infrastructure along Indian borders in view of rapid development of similar infrastructures from across the borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith time frame set for its implementation;

(e) whether the Railways are also engaged in the development of rail infrastructure in some of the foreign countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b): Yes, Madam. Considering the poor connectivity to border areas and strategic importance, new line projects have been taken up in North East Region, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand. Following new line/gauge conversion projects have already been taken up to provide connectivity to border areas:—

Sl. No.	Name of project	State	Length (in Km.)	Latest cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Tentative target
Jammu and Kashmir					
1.	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla (1994-95)	Jammu and Kashmir	290	19565 (Tentative)	December' 17
Uttarakhand					
2.	Rishikesh-Karnprayag (2010-11)	Uttarakhand	125.1	4295.3	—
North East Region					
3.	Jiribam-Tupul-Imphal (2003-04)	Manipur	98/125	4444.00	March' 14/ March' 16
4.	Rail-cum-Road Bridge over river Brahmaputra near Bogibeel with linked lines on North and South Bandh (1997-98)	Assam	73	3230.01	December' 15
5.	Tetelia to Byrnihat (21.5 km) (alternative new alignment originally Azra-Byrnihat (2006-07)	Meghalaya, Assam	21.50	390.00	March' 14
6.	Bhairabi to Sairang (2008-09)	Mizoram	51.00	2429.41	March' 15
7.	Dimapur to Kohima (2006-07)	Nagaland	88.00	850.00	March' 15
8.	Agartala to Sabroom (2008-09)	Tripura	110.00	1141.75	March' 12 (Agartala-Udaipura) and March' 14 (Udaipura-Sabroom)
9.	Kumarghat-Agartala (1996-97)	Tripura	110.00	984.97	Commissioned
10.	Sivok to Rangpo (2008-09)	Sikkim, West Bengal	50.87	3380.57	March' 15
11.	Byrnihat to Shillong ((2010-11)	Meghalaya	108.00	4083.02	March' 17
12.	Lumding to Silchar to Jiribam to Badapur-Kumarghat (1996-97)	Assam, Tripura, Manipur	408.24	4091.33	December' 13
13.	Rangia-Murkongselek along with linked fingers (2003-04)	Assam	510.33	1717.29	Mar' 14

(c) and (d) On the request of Ministry of Defence, surveys for following sections have been taken up:—

Sl. No.	Railway	Description	Length (in Km)	Cost of survey (in Rs.)
New Lines				
1.	North Western	Jodhpur-Agolai-Shergarh-Phalsund	120	46,80,000
2.	Northeast Frontier	Pasighat-Tezu-Parsuramkund	110	42,90,000
3.	Northeast Frontier	Missamari-Tawang	140	54,60,000
4.	Northern	Karanprayag-Chamoli	35	13,65,000
5.	Northern	Dehradun-Uttarkashi	90	35,10,000
6.	Northern	Pathankot-Leh	400	1,56,00,000
Doubling				
7.	North Western	Jodhpur-Jaisalmer	290	1,13,10,000

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Construction of new line from Jogbani to Biratnagar (18 Km.) and Gauge Conversion of Jaynagar-Bijalpura (51 Km.) and its extension to Bardibas (17 Km.) have been taken up to provide connectivity to Nepal.

[Translation]

ROB in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Railways have any plan for construction of Rail Overbridges (ROB) in Uttar Pradesh under the East Central Railways;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken for the said purpose including the details of the funds released as on date; and

(d) the time by which the constructed is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received so far from State Government of Uttar Pradesh for the construction of Road Over Bridges on cost sharing basis on the railway lines under jurisdiction of East Central Railway.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Profit Earned by ONGC

624. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is earning huge profits despite selling crude oil to State refiners at a discount to help compensate them for fuels sold below costs to curb inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ONGC also benefited from a decline in the rupee because sale of oil and gas are priced in dollars;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of times the State owned Oil Marketing Companies increased the price of petrol, diesel, LPG, CNG and Kerosene in the current year;

(f) the actual cost of these products and per unit taxes levied by the Union and State Governments thereon; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the prices of petroleum products alongwith the directions, if any, to the State Governments to cut duty on petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Since 2003-04, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has been sharing Companies (OMC). The under-recoveries are shared by way of extending discounts on crude oil LPG (Domestic and PDS SKO supplied by ONGC to OMCs/refineries. Although, international price of crude oil over the years have increased manifold, due to sharing of under-recoveries, ONGC is not able to retain such price advantage.

As a result of sharing of under-recoveries, the net realized price of ONGC crude price works out to much below the international price.

The share of under-recoveries and actual Profit After Tax (PAT) of ONGC during last three years is as below:—

(₹ in Crore)

FY	Share of Under-recoveries	PAT
2008-09*	28,226	16,126
2009-10	11,554	16,678
2010-11	24,892	18,924

(*) Includes additional compensation for import cost of Rupees 943 crore.

ONGC Board has approved Plan Expenditure of ₹ 31,316 crore for RE 2011-12 and ₹ 33,065 crore for BE 2012-13. The fund requirement of this Plan Expenditure will be met through internal resources generated to extent of ₹ 26,779 crore in RE 2011-12 and ₹ 27,971 crore in BE 2012-13 and balance deficit of ₹ 4,537 crore in RE 2011-12 and ₹ 5,094 crore in BE 2012-13 will be met out of funds drawn from the existing investments or short term borrowings.

In view of this, profits earned by ONGC are not huge and are just sufficient to support its activities and future investment programmes.

(c) and (d) Though, ONGC as a producer is expected to benefit from decline in the rupee as salt-oil and gas are priced in dollars, but in view of existing mechanism for sharing of under-recoveries of OMCs, ONGC is not able to retain such price advantage, further, ONGC is also making payment for certain oil fields services in dollars.

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

Railway Schools

625. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools being run by the Railways in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of sanctioned/actual strength of teaching and non-teaching staff in these schools as on date; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to fill up the vacant posts and to improve the quality of education being imparted in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Vacancies in teaching/non-teaching cadres in Railway schools are filled either through direct recruitment or promotions or through inter-Railway transfers etc. as prescribed in Recruitment Rules and as per administrative exigencies. To improve the quality of education in Railway schools, trainings are organized for Railway school teachers from time to time, emphasis is laid to improve infrastructure in Railway schools besides engagement of contract teachers pending regular filling up of vacancies.

Statement

(a) State-wise list of schools run by the Railways:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Railway Schools
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	11
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	07

1	2	3
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	11
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	23
12.	Kerala	01
13.	Karnataka	03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	09
15.	Maharashtra	18
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	01
20.	Odisha	08
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	07
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	08
25.	Tripura	01
26.	Uttarakhand	01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17
28.	West Bengal	61
Total		221

(b) The present strength of teaching/non-teaching staff working in Railway schools is as under:

Sanctioned teaching staff	—	3707
Actual teaching staff	—	3097
Vacancies of teaching staff	—	610
Sanctioned non-teaching staff	—	911
Actual non-teaching staff	—	825
Vacancies of non-teaching staff	—	86

Scams in Iron Ore Transportation

626. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive scam causing a huge revenue loss to the Railways by underpaying freight charges on iron-ore has been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof and inquiry/investigation, if any, being conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof;

(d) the details of action taken against the guilty officials so far by the Railways; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of such scams in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) A case of misleading declaration by a company has recently been detected by South Eastern Railway. The case has been handed over by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for further investigation.

(e) Existing provisions are considered adequate for dealing with cases of misleading declaration by delinquent firms. However, instructions are reiterated from time to time.

Setting up of Heavy Industries/PSEs

627. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) the details of Heavy Industries/Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up any Heavy Industry/Public Sector Enterprise in the country especially in rural and backward areas;

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

(d) whether the Government has received proposals in this regard from various States during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As on 31.3.2010, there were 249 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) comprising 217 operating CPSEs and 32 CPSEs under construction. State-wise details of these CPSEs is given in Appendix-III (from page no. S-163 to S-168) of Volume I of Public Enterprises Survey 2009-10 that was laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2011.

(b) to (e) Setting up of CPSEs in different sectors/ different locations in the country are based on techno-economic considerations. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments take the initiative for setting up of CPSEs on these considerations. As many as 25 CPSEs have been set up by the Government during the last three years (Statement).

Statement

List of CPSEs, set up during the last three years.

Sl. No.	CPSE	States (Registered office)
1	2	3

During 2009-10

1.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	Manipur
2.	Raichur Sholapur Transmission Co. Ltd.	Delhi
3.	IRCON Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	Delhi
4.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	Delhi
5.	MNH Shakti Ltd.	Odisha
6.	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd.	Delhi
8.	Bhopal Dhule Transmission Co. Ltd.	Delhi
9.	Jabalpur Transmission Company Ltd.	Delhi
10.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	Bihar
11.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	West Bengal
12.	Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd.	West Bengal
13.	Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	West Bengal

During 2008-09

14.	CREDA-HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
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1	2	3
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15.	GAIL Gas Ltd.	Delhi
16.	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Company Ltd.	Delhi
17.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
18.	NLC Tamil Nadu Ltd.	Tamil Nadu

During 2007-08

19.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd.	Delhi
20.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Ltd.	Delhi
21.	Central Railside Warehousing Company Ltd.	Delhi
22.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd.	Delhi
23.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	Delhi
24.	REC Power Distribution Company Ltd.	Delhi
25.	Talcher-II Transmission Company Ltd.	Delhi

National Small Industries Corporation

628. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATIL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the role assigned to the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) for promoting the growth of Small Scale Industries (SSIs);

(b) the details of the various schemes and Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) entered into by

NSIC during each of the last three years and the current year for SSI sector;

(c) whether an agreement for setting up of vocational training centre for construction sector at Jakarta has been signed by NSIC;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the project;

(e) whether the said training centre has become operational; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC), a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) was established in 1955. NSIC has been engaged in promoting, aiding and fostering the growth and development of MSMEs in the country. To enhance the competitiveness of MSMEs, integrated support through marketing, technology, credit and support services is provided by NSIC under its various schemes. The schemes and activities undertaken by NSIC for development and growth of MSME sector in the country are enclosed as Statement.

In order to extend the benefits of the various schemes and increasing its reach, NSIC has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various industry associations so that information about the schemes and their benefits can be extended to larger number of MSMEs through them. MoUs have been entered into with 57 Industry Associations out of which 4 have been signed during 2010-11.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. An agreement between NSIC and Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) was signed on 10th July, 2003 for setting up of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) for the construction sector at Jakarta, Indonesia. The project was set up during 2004-05 by NSIC on turnkey

basis which included supply of plant and machinery, installation and commissioning at site and providing training to counterpart (local) trainers. After establishment and becoming functional in 2004, the centre was run by NSIC experts for a period of six months. Training to local trainers was also imparted during the above period. Subsequently, this Vocational Training Centre was handed over to Government of Indonesia.

Statement

A note on the various schemes and activities of NSIC

- (i) **Tender Marketing Scheme:** The Corporation participates in bulk global tender enquiries and local tenders of Central and State Government and Public Sector Enterprises on behalf of small scale units. It is aimed to assist MSMEs with ability to manufacture quality products but which lack brand equity and credibility or have limited financial capabilities. Under this scheme, the Corporation has identified large number of items for which it actively participates in tenders of these Departments and Enterprises. On receipt of the orders, Corporation farms out these orders to the units on whose behalf it has quoted.
- (ii) **Consortia Marketing Scheme:** MSMEs in its individual capacity faces problem very often to procure and execute large orders, which inhibits and restricts the growth of MSMEs. NSIC, accordingly adopted Consortia Approach and built groups/consortia of units manufacturing same products, thereby easing out marketing problem of MSMEs. The Corporation explores market and secures orders for bulk quantities. These orders are then farmed out to small units in tune with their production capacity.
- (iii) **Government Store Purchase Programme:** The Government is the single largest buyer of a variety of goods. With a view to increase the share of purchases from the small scale sector, the

Government Stores Purchase Programme was launched in 1955-56. NSIC registers Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) under Single Point Registration scheme for participation Government Purchases.

- (iv) **Raw Material Assistance Scheme:** The Scheme aims at helping Small Scale Industries/Enterprises by way of financing the purchase of Raw Material (both indigenous and imported). This gives an opportunity to MSMEs to focus better on manufacturing quality products.
- (v) **Credit Facilitation to MSMEs through Tie-up arrangements with Commercial Banks:** One of the major challenges faced by micro, small and medium enterprises is inadequate access to finance due to lack of financial information and non-formal business practices. In this regard, NSIC facilitates MSMEs in preparing their loan proposals and sanction of loans from commercial banks. NSIC has entered into tie-up arrangements with several banks for sanction of term loan and working capital facilities.
- (vi) **Technological Facilitation to MSMEs through NSIC Technical Service Centres (NTSCs) :** NTSCs provide common facility and support services through its various branches and Extension Centres in the area of material testing, machining, EDM, CNC facility, energy and environment services, classroom, practical training for skill upgradation, etc.
- (vii) **Informediary Services:** NSIC is providing information services with respect to tender and trade information, technological resources in India and abroad, national and international leads, joint ventures opportunities, Government schemes/programmes, large data base with respect to MSMEs etc. These are on-line facilities provided by NSIC to its members. In addition, NSIC has launched its web portal which is available at www.nsicindia.com and www.nsicpartners.com which contain information about 2,50,000 Indian MSMEs and also information

about its counterpart organizations in 28 countries for B2B facilitation.

- (viii) **Training-cum-Incubators:** Incubation i.e. providing hand holding support to MSMEs in selection and operation of selected enterprises is one of the best ways to nurture entrepreneurship. NSIC has set up three such Training-cum-Incubator Centres (TIC) at New Delhi, Howrah and Guwahati for providing hands on training to small enterprises. In addition to its own TIC, NSIC has started leveraging the resources available in the private sector by setting up NSIC — Training-cum-Incubation Centre (NSIC-TIC) in the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to provide hands on training to MSMEs throughout the country. 43 such NSIC-TIC have been set up under PPP Mode.

The following Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are also implemented by NSIC:—

- (i) **Marketing Assistance Scheme:** NSIC is implementing the scheme on behalf of M/o MSME. NSIC acts as a facilitator to promote marketing efforts and enhance the competency of the small enterprises for capturing the new market opportunities by way of organizing/participating in various domestic and international exhibitions/trade fairs, buyers-seller meets, intensive campaigns/seminars and consortia formation.
- (ii) **Performance and Credit Rating Scheme:** NSIC is implementing the scheme on behalf of M/o MSME. The Scheme aims to create awareness amongst micro and small enterprises (MSEs) about the strengths and weakness of their existing operations and to provide them an opportunity to enhance their organizational strengths and credit worthiness. The rating under the scheme serves as a trusted third party opinion on the capabilities

and creditworthiness of the small enterprises. An independent rating by an accredited rating agency has a good acceptance from the Banks/Financial Institutions, Customers/Buyers and Vendors.

Shortage of Fertilizers

629. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the demand of chemical fertilizers in the country for the current year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the shortage of chemical fertilizers in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Zonal Conferences each for Kharif and Rabi season are held every year, wherein the requirement of fertilizers is assessed for all the States/UTs jointly by the State Governments, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Fertilizers. The assessed demand of fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the year 2011-12 is as under:—

(Figures in lakh metric tonnes)

Product	Quantity
1	2
UREA	304.96

1	2
DAP	126.17
MOP	48.12
COMPLEX	107.15

Urea is the only fertilizer under partial movement, distribution and statutory price control and it is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. All other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/de-canalized since 1992 and are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). The availability of these P&K fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for further distribution within the State. The availability of urea, phosphatic fertilizers (DAP/NPK) and MOP in the country during current year 2011-12 (April'11 to October'11) are as under:—

(Figures in Lakh MT)

2011-12 (April'11 to October'11)

Fertilizer Grade	Requirement	Stock pre-positioned	Supplies	Availability
Urea	167.89	—	—	164.58
Phosphate (DAP+NPK)	154.34	17.54	130.23	*147.77
MOP	28.01	—	—	10.01

*including stock pre-positioned.

As can be seen, the availability of urea is adequate. Similarly, the availability of phosphatic fertilizers i.e. DAP/ NPK during the year 2011-12 (April'11 to October'11) has been adequate throughout the country. There is tightness

in availability of MOP during current year. There is no viable source of Potash in the country as such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports. During the current year upto the month of July, contracting for import of MOP could not be materialized due to substantial increase of prices and cartelization by MOP producers in the International market. The contracting of MOP took place only in the month of August. As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers is comfortable in Rabi' 11-12.

(d) Further, the following steps are being taken to make adequate availability of fertilizers in the country:—

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports;
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iv) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of States;
- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;

- (vi) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act;
- (vii) Department of Fertilizers is having constant interaction with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GAIL and other prospective suppliers of NG/LNG so that gas requirement of the fertilizers industry is met; and
- (viii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on Import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor and ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector.

Rail Network in Seismic Zones

630. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether railway network in some of the areas falls under highly seismic zones;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to protect the Railway network in the country from the seismic calamities?

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

(b) and (c) For the purpose of determining design seismic forces, the country is classified into four seismic zones (seismic zone-II, III, IV and V) with zone-V being severe most seismic zone. All Railway Bridges and Structures in railway network are designed as per seismic provisions prescribed in relevant codes/rules.

Elections in Legislative Assemblies

631. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schedule for holding Elections to the five Legislative Assemblies next year has been finalised;

(b) if so, the dates by which the Election process is required to be completed in each State;

(c) whether the elections to all the five Assemblies are to be held together; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The term of Legislative Assembly of the following States is to expire on the date as indicated against each State:—

Manipur	—	15.03.2012
Uttarakhand	—	12.03.2012
Punjab	—	14.03.2012
Uttar Pradesh	—	20.05.2012
Goa	—	14.06.2012

Under section 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the notification for holding elections to constitute new Legislative Assemblies for these States can be issued anytime within the period of six months before the date of expiry of the term of the Assembly. The Election Commission has intimated that it will finalise and announce the schedule of general elections to the Legislative Assemblies of the above-mentioned States at the appropriate time, so as to constitute the new Legislative Assemblies before the expiry of the particular term of the existing Legislative Assembly of the concerned State as per the dates mentioned above.

Amritsar-Anandpur Sahib Link

632. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work undertaken to connect Amritsar to Anandpur Sahib *via* Chamkaur Sahib and Ropar alongwith rail link between Garh Shankar and Anandpur Sahib has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to complete the said projects within a stipulated time frame; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No such Railway project has been sanctioned.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Flood in West Bengal

633. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that floods took place in various rivers in West Bengal due to release of water from Chandil Dam in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No, Madam. Chandil Dam is not covered under the inflow forecast network of Central Water Commission (CWC), no information on release of water from Chandil Dam in Jharkhand and consequent flooding in West Bengal is available.

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

(c) Reservoir Management is within the purview of State Government. Central Water Commission issues inflow forecast for selected reservoirs on the request of State Governments.

Flood Prone Areas in the Country

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

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any initiative to map the flood prone areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Water Resources has taken the assistance of Department of Space in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the mapping would help in the prevention of floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam. Recently, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) has undertaken preparation of Flood Hazard Zonation maps in consultation with National Disaster Management Authority (NOMA).

(b) the NRSC has prepared flood zonation maps of Assam.

(c) No, Madam. The work has been undertaken by NDMA.

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

(e) The mapping would help local administration in automatic monitoring of flood hazards and plan suitable long-term and short term measures for mitigation of impacts of flood.

Allocation of Kerosene

635. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has restrictively reduced allocation of Kerosene Oil to Gujarat;

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

(c) whether State Government of Gujarat has requested for restoration of monthly quota of Kerosene; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Government of India provides subsidy for cooking fuels i.e. Kerosene and Domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

During 2011-12, PDS Kerosene quota for the States/UTs, including Gujarat, was rationalized on account of (i) increase in domestic LPG coverage (during January to December, 2010) in respect of all the States/UTs barring States in the North East, island territories and Jammu and Kashmir and States having coverage of Domestic LPG

below national average; (ii) PDS Kerosene quota lapsed (during first three quarters of 2010-11) on account of non-liftment by States/UTs; (iii) adjustments in the quota keeping in view higher per capita allocation of PDS kerosene to certain States/UTs during the previous year. Accordingly, the allocation of PDS Kerosene to several States, including Gujarat was rationalized.

On the basis of provisional population figures of census 2011, the per capita allocation of PDS Kerosene for Gujarat is 11.2 litres per annum against the national average of 8.6 litres per annum. 55.20% of the population in Gujarat is covered under domestic LPG network as against the national average of 55.05%. In addition, there are 6.61 lakh Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections (March, 2011) in the State of Gujarat; however, these were not considered while making adjustment in the Kerosene quota. For the non-LPG population of Gujarat, the per capita allocation of PDS Kerosene is 24.9 litres per annum against the national average of 19 litres per annum.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Gujarat has requested this Ministry for restoration of PDS Kerosene quota. Similar requests for enhancement/restoration of PDS Kerosene have also been received from other States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. However, this Ministry has regretted its inability to restore the earlier quota/enhance allocation as the action taken has been uniformly applied with a view to rationalizing the distribution of subsidized Kerosene in the country.

Allocation of Funds for Judiciary

636. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) the details of allocation of funds for the judiciary in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme to provide speedy and affordable justice in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Central Assistance provided to the States and UTs since the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans are as under:—

Ninth Five Year Plan	—	Rs. 376 crore
Tenth Five year Plan	—	Rs. 700 crore
Eleventh Plan	—	Rs. 1470 crore

(b) to (d) The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 23.06.2011 has approved the setting up of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The Mission spanning 5 years from 2011-2016 would focus on increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears in the system.

The National Mission will focus on improvement in administration of justice and justice delivery and legal reforms addressing diverse needs of all sections of stakeholders. An illustrative and tentative Action Plan indicating nodal responsibility, resource requirements, time lines etc., has been formulated by the Department of Justice. The Action Plan, inter-alia covers five strategic initiatives viz. Policy and Legislative changes, Re-engineering of procedures, Human Resource Development, leveraging of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery and improving infrastructure. The tentative Action Plan will be discussed and revised as advised by the governing bodies of the Mission and finalised for implementation.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary will be a major programme under the National Mission. In order to augment the resources of the State Governments for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) had been in operation since 1993-94. Under the National Mission, the existing CSS has been modified by increasing the ratio of Central/State assistance from 50:50 to 75:25 focusing on court buildings and residential quarters for subordinate judiciary. In case of North-Eastern State, the ratio would be 90:10. The modified CSS is to be implemented in a mission mode approach over the years 2011-2016.

The National Mission comprises of an Advisory Council, Governing Council, National Mission Leader and the Mission Directorate. Advisory and Governing Council has been constituted. The Secretary, Department of Justice will be the National Mission Leader.

2. With the objective of improving justice delivery, Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to be utilized over a period of five years upto 2010-2015. This grant is aimed at providing support to improve judicial outcomes, and is allocated for the initiatives such as (i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; (iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each State to facilitate such training; (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district and High Courts to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings.

3. The Government is implementing a central sector scheme for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) in the country and for upgradation of the ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, at a cost of Rs. 935 crore for the first phase which will connect 14,229 courts in the country including video conferencing facilities. In the subsequent phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to take place. The Project output would be beneficial to both improving court process and rendering citizen centric services. Automation of case flow would cover case scrutiny, registration, court proceedings and electronic monitoring of all court-wise case pendency and performance assessment of Judges. In terms of citizen centric services, online availability of case status, copies of orders and judgments, cause list and eventually e-filing of cases will be available. This project will also achieve one of the important goals of the Vision Document 2009, namely, the creation of National Arrears Grid, with the last mile connectivity up to Taluqa courts. The complete coverage of the 14,249 courts in terms of hardware and software will be achieved by March 2014 and the largest number of courts (12,000) will be covered by March, 2012.

4. Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 which provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to common man. Under the scheme, the Government provides non-recurring grant for creation of infrastructure and also recurring grant on annual basis. Rs. 21.80 crore have been provided to the States till 2010-11 under this scheme.

Losses due to Agitations and Floods

637. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether operation of a large number of trains

have been affected due to agitations from various sections of the societies, floods and other reasons during the year 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of loss suffered by the Indian Railways due to the aforesaid reasons during the said period particularly in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Railways have taken any step to check recurrence of losses due to such disruptions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During April-October 2011, 522 Mail/Express trains lost punctuality on account of various agitations. As per available data no Mail/Express train has lost punctuality on account of floods during April-October 2011, but 2274 Mail/Express trains lost punctuality on account of bad weather during this period.

(c) The data of financial losses due to late running of trains or their cancellation is not maintained train-wise or zone-wise or region-wise.

(d) and (e) Enforcement of law and order is a State subject and Railway closely coordinates with the States and other law enforcing agencies to check disruption to railways due to law and order problem and its consequences on train operation.

[Translation]

Funds for Infrastructure in Judiciary

638. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which judiciary is still functioning in old infrastructure without modern amenities like computers and lack of civic amenities also as on date; and

(b) the funds allocated by the Union Government for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary to various States during the last three years alongwith the details of the funds utilized by those States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary is the primary responsibility of the State Government. The Supreme Court of India in Interlocutory Application and Ors. Vs Union of India and Ors. has directed the State Governments to submit detailed information in prescribed format regarding the infrastructure facilities of subordinate judiciary. The matter is pending in the Supreme Court. However, The Department of Justice is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary since 1993-94 to augment the resources of the State Governments/UTs in this regard. Earlier, the scheme covering construction of court buildings and residential accommodation of judicial officers/judges of the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts. The Government has approved setting up of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in June, 2011 under which the Infrastructure development for the judiciary is a thrust area. Centrally Sponsored Scheme funds now supporting infrastructure for subordinate judiciary only will be implemented by the Mission.

Under the modified scheme, the ratio of central assistance has been increased from 50:50 basis to 75:25 basis, except in the case of the States in North Eastern Region, where the Centre/State share ratio is on 90:10 basis. The releases to States/UTs are made based on their demand, the resources available with the centre and the receipt of utilization certificate (including State's share) for the past releases.

The Government is implementing a central sector scheme for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) in the country and for upgradation of the ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, at a cost of Rs. 935 crore for the first phase which will connect 14,229 courts in the country including video conferencing facilities. In the subsequent phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to take place. The Project output would be beneficial to both improving court process and rendering citizen centric services. Automation of case flow would cover case scrutiny, registration, court proceedings and electronic monitoring of all court-wise case pendency and performance assessment of Judges. In terms of citizen centric services, online availability of case status, copies of orders

and judgments, cause list and eventually e-filing of cases will be available. This project will also achieve one of the important goals of the Vision Document, 2009, namely, the creation of National Arrears Grid, with the last mile connectivity up to Taluqa courts. The complete coverage of the 14,249 courts in terms of hardware and software will be achieved by March, 2014 and the largest number of courts (12,000) will be covered by March, 2012.

(b) A Statement indicating the funds allocated by the Union Government for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary, Gram Nyayalayas and Computerization to various States during the last three years is enclosed. The funds to the States are released only after they submit utilization certificate of the funds released to them in the past year.

Statement

Allocation of Funds for Judiciary

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	BE	Release	BE	Release	BE	Release	BE	Release
Development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary	1330.00	128.27	125.60	175.70**	110.00	142.74**	542.90	224.19
Computerization of district and subordinate courts	26.40	25.90	115.00	62.36	120.00	120.00	297.00	97.00
Assistance to the State Governments for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas	0	0	10.90	13.47	40.00	7.45	150.00	0.88
Total	159.4	154.70	251.50	251.53	270.00	263.485	1000	315.07

*As on 21.11.2011.

**Includes re-appropriation.

Length of Road Constructed under PMGSY

639. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of road constructed in terms of

kilometers in the country including Himachal Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages which got linked with cities or towns as a result of the said road construction works so far, State-wise;

(c) the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be linked;

(d) whether the roads are being constructed according to the targets set under the scheme;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government for upkeep and maintenance of the roads constructed under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) the length of road and the number of eligible habitations connected in the States including Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Execution of PMGSY scheme is an ongoing

process. Execution of PMGSY is entrusted with the State Governments. The pace of implementation depends on the implementation capacity of the States, fulfillment of conditions of guidelines etc.

(d) and (e) Under PMGSY, the targets and completion of roads during the last year and the current year are as under:—

Year	Length (km.)	
	Targets	Completed
2010-11	34090	45109
2011-12 (upto September, 11)	33000	12515

(f) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads constructed under PMGSY are stipulated to be maintained by the respective State Governments through a composite construction-cum-maintenance contract for each road for 5 years from the completion of construction. Beyond this period also, maintenance should be carried out by the States.

Statement

Length completed and Habitations connected during 2008-09 to 2011-12 upto September, 2011 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Sl. No.	State	Length completed (in km.)				Habitations (In Nos.)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto September, 2011	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto September, 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1885.00	3092.00	2121.48	348.55	1	80	291	103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	317.43	622.55	366.87	142.26	29	19	38	22
3.	Assam	1985.11	2095.88	2057.11	808.13	1642	1046	696	168
4.	Bihar	2532.20	2843.27	2515.13	1971.94	968	902	1551	487
5.	Chhattisgarh	2427.08	4020.44	1570.66	566.81	1037	1200	335	167
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1262.07	1511.02	605.97	380.11	315	243	242	155
8.	Haryana	969.87	785.35	389.24	73.81	0	1	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1360.10	1505.61	661.82	270.51	330	66	35	23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	469.80	661.54	474.00	705.53	220	366	108	58
11.	Jharkhand	214.97	1530.90	1599.25	522.03	173	408	1059	206
12.	Karnataka	2099.13	3019.75	1848.93	981.21	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	240.22	264.10	245.87	114.49	63	35	7	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7893.72	10398.01	9163.26	824.68	2414	1027	618	398
15.	Maharashtra	4138.65	3111.50	3718.27	1333.62	82	30	0	27
16.	Manipur	78.95	879.68	487.42	229.28	54	29	35	35
17.	Meghalaya	30.80	97.92	83.31	18.90	10	23	8	7
18.	Mizoram	195.18	202.71	252.13	53.47	9	16	35	0
19.	Nagaland	298.53	273.66	86.00	14.69	24	15	9	3
20.	Odisha	2641.00	3838.43	4941.90	1379.18	1644	367	971	104
21.	Punjab	751.62	710.00	622.72	52.58	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	10349.93	4350.11	3019.47	254.68	1400	79	35	13
23.	Sikkim	308.57	98.82	85.72	29.70	32	27	18	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	609.59	1940.49	2290.01	560.40	96	6	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	361.24	519.93	432.11	10.85	301	383	260	13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6461.02	9526.81	3593.79	266.43	2002	436	228	11
27.	Uttarakhand	645.60	764.49	551.88	205.87	132	159	120	24
28.	West Bengal	1877.11	1452.04	1385.20	395.53	1497	914	883	87
Grand Total		52404.51	60116.99	45108.53	12515.24	14475	7877	7584	2138

Take Overs of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies

640. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the number of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies taken over by the Multi National Companies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to put a cap or regulate the entry of Multi National Companies in the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry with a view to protect and strengthen the pharmaceutical industry particularly the Indian small and medium enterprises;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA):
(a) Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) has informed that the Department does not maintain any database in this regard.

(b) to (d) A High Level Committee, Chaired by the Planning Commission, was constituted to examine the issues relating to acquisition of Indian Pharmaceutical Companies by Foreign Companies. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 10.10.2011. Following decisions were taken in the said meeting:-

- (i) FDI upto 100%, under the automatic route, would continue to be permitted for greenfield investments in the Pharmaceuticals sector.
- (ii) FDI upto 100%, would be permitted for brownfield investment (i.e. investments in existing companies), in the pharmaceuticals sector, under the Government approval route.

[Translation]

Recommendations of M.B. Lal Committee

641. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

SHRI UDAY PRATAP

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.B. Lal Committee constituted to enquire into the Jaipur fire incident has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features and the recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the Government is implementing the said recommendations;

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty oil companies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. An Independent Inquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M.B. Lal, Technical Member (P&NG), Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and Ex-Chairman and Managing Director of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, constituted by this Ministry to probe the incident of fire at IOC's POL Terminal at Jaipur has determined that the immediate cause of the fire accident was non-observance of the normal safety procedures, which involve a sequence of valve operation in the lineup activity.

The Committee has pointed out lapses at Operator, supervisory and management levels. The Committee has also recommended numerous short-term as well as long-term measures for preventing such incidents in future. This Ministry has accepted the recommendations made by the Committee for improvement and ensuring safety and emergency preparedness at POL installations and terminals and advised OMCs to implement the recommendations within a time frame. Joint Implementations within a time frame. Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) is closely monitoring the implementation of recommendations made by M.B. Lal Committee.

In connection with the incident of fire at Jaipur Terminal during October, 2009, IOC has initiated disciplinary action against Shri K.N. Agrawal, Foreman (F) and Shri Ashok Gupta who was Shift In-charge on that day. Rajasthan State Police is also investigating the incident. Eight officers and one workman including the then General Manager, Rajasthan State Office of IOC were arrested on 2.07.2010.

[English]

Poor Performance Shown by Rural Development Schemes

642. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite of monitoring mechanism the rural development schemes especially PMGSY and MGNREGA are showing poor performance in many States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of the schemes;

(d) whether the Government proposed to conduct audit of rural development schemes by Comptroller and Auditor General of India; 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 has developed a comprehensive monitoring system for all the rural development programmes which include Management Information system (MIS) and Online Reporting. The State Governments have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels to improve the implementation process. The performance of the schemes in the States are reviewed regularly by the Ministry to address any constraint or shortfalls in its implementation.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with CAG has decided for performance audit of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira

Awaz Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

To begin with, the Ministry has requested to conduct performance audit in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The check list for the performance audit of above mentioned schemes have been finalized with the office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India. No time frame has yet been indicated for conducting the audit and submission of report.

[Translation]

Rail Link to Ambaji

643. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of work in connecting Ambaji in Gujarat with rail network; and
- (b) the time by which said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) There is no sanctioned work at present connecting Ambaji with rail network.

Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA)

4359. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of progress made so far by Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) since its inception;
- (b) the details of the responsibility entrusted upon the RLDA;
- (c) whether the objectives for which RLDA was set up are being achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The primary objective for constitution of Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) was for development of vacant Railway Land/Air space for commercial use to generate revenue through non-tariff measures. RLDA started functioning in 2007. So far, developers have been fixed for five sites and in pursuance, thereof a lease premium of Rs. 385 crores have been realized. Since 2009-10, RLDA has been assigned the responsibility for development of Multi-functional Complexes (MFCs) to provide passenger amenities through Railway PSUs and private developers. Construction of MFCs has been completed at 13 sites. Construction and planning of MFCs at other identified locations has been also undertaken.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Station Authority of India

645. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways propose to set up Station Authority of India;
- (b) if so, the details and objectives thereof; and
- (c) the time frame set for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) It has been proposed to set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with the participation of Ircon International Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Railways and Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), a statutory Authority under

Ministry of Railways with the primary objective of modernizing the railway stations. No time frame for implementation has been set as yet.

[Translation]

ROB at Belisa

646. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether common man have to face difficulties in traffic and in reaching Azamgarh station due to closing of overbridge construction work at Belisa alongwith Azamgarh Railway stations;

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

(c) whether non-availability of overbridge at Azamgarh railway station and also non-elevation of platform No. 2 at the said station, the passengers boarding and deboarding on this platform have to face a lot of difficulties particularly old people and women; and

(d) if so, the total fund released by the Railways during current financial year to complete the construction of overbridge of Belisa to construct foot overbridge and to elevate platform No. 2, and the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Construction work of Road Over Bridge (ROB) at level crossing (LC) No. 29A between Azamgarh-Sarairani station (Belisa) has not been stopped. State Government has completed about 30% of the approaches. Railway has also awarded contract for Bridge proper and the work is about to commence.

(c) and (d) A work of raising of platform No. 2 to high level and provision of Foot Over Bridge (FOB) at Azamgarh station has been taken up and an amount of Rs. 8.7 lakhs has been spent so far. The work is targeted

for completion by 31.12.2012 subject to availability of funds.

[English]

Frequency of Train in Jharkhand

647. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the people of Palamau division in Jharkhand are agitating for increasing the frequency of Rajdhani Express 12453/12454 and Garib Rath Express 12877/12878 via Daltonganj from once to twice and from two to four in a week respectively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Demands have been received for increasing the frequency of 12453/12454 New Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani Express (Weekly) and 12877/12878 New Delhi-Ranchi Garib Rath Express (Bi-weekly) via Daltonganj from once to twice and from two to four days in a week respectively. These have been examined but not found feasible at present for implementation due to operational and resource constraints. Besides, 2 pairs of train services viz. 18101/18102 New Delhi-Ranchi Muri Express (Daily) and 12873/12874 New Delhi-Ranchi Jharkhand Superfast Express (Tri-weekly) are serving Delhi-Ranchi sector via Daltonganj.

Development of Model Villages

648. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to chalk out a programme to develop the model villages for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the villages identified for the purpose, particularly in Mehsana, Rajkot,

Surat, Amreli in Gujarat and Bharuch, Baitul, Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the salient features of the programme and funds allocated for the same during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include more villages in the said programme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) and (b) Madam, Department of Science and Technology has been implementing a multi-location Coordinated Programme on Resource Management and Development for the Empowerment of Scheduled Castes in different parts of the country through the input of Science and Technology (S&T) since 2007. This programme of demonstrative nature is being implemented at pilot scale which is essentially for skill upgradation and capacity building of Scheduled Caste community in traditional as well as new emerging areas leading towards improved quality of life and for better livelihoods options through appropriate S&T interventions. As such programme is restricted to S&T intervention needs which may contribute to develop model villages in holistic way which require also other support services in terms of infrastructure development like transport and communication etc. The villages covered under this coordinated programme, so far, are Chhamroli, Sinota, Dharamchuk, Bagath, Chakarpur, Matela and Rajpura in Uttarkhand; Majhas and Kalol in Himachal Pradesh; Tal in Jammu and Kashmir; Kadinamkulam, Kottukal, Veliyathu Nadu, Chittadi, Cherichil, Paruthikkad, Mundur and Puthupariyaram in Kerala; Illayanainarkulam and Edumalai in Tamil Nadu and Tummalapalli and Miyalavaripalem in Andhra Pradesh; Bhadra, At. Jehangirpura, Gopal Pura, Vadod in Gujarat;

Bedla and Digod in Rajasthan; Dhyarigaon, Nalwadi, Wardha, Dharni, in Maharashtra; and Morena, Bagh Mugalia, Sohagpu, Machla in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The salient features of the programme is to develop/adapt appropriate locally available resource based technologies for employment and improvement of the quality of life of scheduled castes in rural areas for transformation and economic development. No specific budget has been allocated for this programme. On an average every year around one hundred and fifty lakh rupees are sanctioned under this programme.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The department has already initiated the programme for those villages which are predominately inhabited by Scheduled Caste community in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha.

(f) Does not arise.

Diesel Consumption

649. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the details of diesel consumption in the country during the last three years compared to that of petrol, year-wise;

(b) the amount of diesel consumed by telecom companies during the said period;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the consumption of subsidised diesel;

(d) the details of diesel imported by various oil

companies during the said period alongwith the expenditure incurred in this regard, company-wise; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand of diesel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The detail of Diesel consumption in the country during the last three years and current year (April-September, 2011) is given below:—

(Figure in TMT)

Year	Diesel	Petrol
1	2	3
2008-09	51,710	11,258
2009-10	56,242	12,818
2010-11 (Prov.)	59,990	14,193

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Quantity in TMT	Rs. in crore	Quantity in TMT	Rs. in crore	Quantity in TMT	Rs. in crore
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	373	1419	459	1157	1299	4643
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	1057	3682	1587	4132	581	2004
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	1250	4515	313	756	0	0
Essar Oil Ltd. (EOL)	25	79	0	0	0	0

(e) The country's refining capacity to produce petroleum products has been continuously augmented, and

1	2	3
2011-12 (April-September, 2011) provisional	30,977	7,432

(b) Customers from telecom industries purchase Diesel for their requirements directly from Retail Outlets of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and as such, separate records of Diesel lifted by them are not maintained by the OMCs.

(c) This Ministry has announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy effective from 01.01.2006. Under this policy, Public Sector OMCs would purchase Bio-diesel for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the extent of 5% through 20 purchase centres across the country.

(d) The details of Diesel imported by the OMCs during the last three years are given below:—

currently stands at 193.4 MMT, thus assuring adequate production of Diesel to meet the domestic demand.

Loopholes in Security Systems

650. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Delhi Police have found several loopholes in the security system at railway stations in the National Capital;

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

(c) whether the Railways have taken cognizance to the report brought out by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) regarding the security management in Railways; and

(d) if so, the necessary steps taken in response to that as well beefing up security at major railway stations of the country in coordination with State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A joint survey was conducted by Delhi Police, RPF and Railway authorities for strengthening of security at railway stations in National Capital Region. During the joint survey, several points for improvement in the security set up at railway stations have been noted.

Special emphasis has been laid with regard to improvement of the existing security arrangements at railway stations in Delhi area. The number of entry and exit points have been rationalized and their entries regularized for proper access control. The perimeter boundary wall in the station area have been strengthened including fixing of concerting type barbed wires for prevention of unauthorized entry. With the available equipment and deployment of additional RPF/RPSF

staff, effort has been made to ensure proper access control.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of Law and Order in station premises and trains is the responsibility of respective State Governments which they discharge through Government Railway Police. To supplement efforts of State Governments, various steps have been taken for beefing up of security at major railway stations which include escorting of trains nomination of stations for installation of Integrated Security System, Procurement of modern security related equipment, creation of additional posts, establishment of new RPSF battalions, setting up of commando training centers, Networking of security control rooms and setting up of all India Security Help Line etc.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance

651. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have submitted any proposal seeking financial assistance to Ministry of Finance recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the reaction of the Ministry of Finance thereto?

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

(b) A proposal for grant of a temporary loan of Rs. 2100 crore had been submitted to the Ministry of Finance, but has not been agreed to. However, the matter is being taken by with the Ministry of Finance again.

Reduction in ATF Price

652. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel was reduced in the country in view of decline in the prices of crude oil in the international market in the month of October, 2011;

(b) if so, the amount reduced per kilo litre in this regard; and

(c) the criteria fixed for deciding the prices of ATF?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) was decontrolled effective 1.4.2001. Accordingly, the price of ATF is reviewed and fixed by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) every fortnight on the basis of the international product price. The details of ATF price revisions at four metropolitan Aviation Fuelling Stations (AFSs) made by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited in the month of October, 2011 are given below:—

(₹ per kilolitre)

Date	ATF Prices*			
	Delhi (T3)	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
01.10.2011	48815.04	53269.16	47487.05	48855.56
15.10.2011	48829.31#	—	—	—
Increase/Decrease	14.57	—	—	—
16.10.2011	48559.01	52966.08	47216.45	48563.31
Increase/Decrease	(-)270.60	(-)303.08	(-)270.60	(-)292.25

*The above prices are inclusive of Excise Duty but exclusive of Sales Tax.

#The revision in price on 15th October, 2011 at Delhi (T3) is due to an increase in Railway Freight.

Special Recruitment Drive

653. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the progress made in filling up backlog of the reserved vacancies in the Railways for various categories under special recruitment drive during the last three years and the current year, Category-

wise, Group-wise and Zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): The present status of vacancies of the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is as under:—

Indian Railways

Identified as on 01.11.2008

Group 'C'			Group 'D'		
SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC
1762	1864	2679	2241	2279	4043

Indian Railways

Filled upto 30.09.2011

Group 'C'			Group 'D'		
SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC
1214	983	1784	1040	737	1927

Import of Crude Oil

654. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imported crude oil is exported after refining;

(b) if so, the quantum of exports made by the private and public sector oil companies during the last three years; and

(c) the amount of profit earned by these companies therefrom alongwith the details of profit earned by each company?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) After processing imported crude oil by refineries, products are sold in domestic market and surplus products are exported.

(b) The quantity of petroleum products exported by the public and private sector oil companies during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Thousand Metric Tonnes		Total
	PSU*	Private	
2008-09	11804	27097	38901
2009-10	14303	36671	50974
2010-11	15244	43797	59041

*Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) The Profit After Tax (PAT) in respect of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL), Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemical Ltd. (MRPL) and Essar Oil Limited (EOL) and Profit Before Interest and Tax (PBIT) in respect of Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL)'s Refinery and Marketing segment during the last three years is as under:—

(crores)

Companies	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
PSU			
IOCL	2950	10221	7445
BPCL	736	1538	1547
HPCL	575	1301	1539
MRPL	1193	1112	1177
Private Sector			
EOL	(-)513.51	29.46	653.88
RIL	9770	6056	9182

(-) Loss.

[English]

Subsidy on Petroleum Products

655. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the plan to withdraw the subsidy for Diesel, Kerosene and Liquidated Petroleum Gas (LPG); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal before the Government to withdraw the subsidy/compensation for under-recovery on PDS Kerosene, Domestic LPG and Diesel.

[Translation]

Narmada-Shipra Link

656. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has proposed Narmada-Shipra Link Scheme for linking Narmada river and Shipra river in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Dharwad-Belgaum-Bailhongal Line

657. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for new line between Dharwad-Belgaum via Bailhongal as announced in Rail Budget 2009-10 has been completed;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A survey for Dharwad-Belgaum via Bailhongal new line has already been completed. As per its survey report, cost of construction of 91 Km. long line has been assessed as Rs. 545.56 crore. This proposal has been entrusted to Rail Vikas Nigam Limited to conduct Bankability study and their report is awaited.

(c) This new line work is not sanctioned and thus, no time frame for its starting/completion can be indicated.

Task Force on SME

658. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top 10 States which witnessed rapid industrialization through Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs);

(b) the details of the recommendation made by PM's Task Force on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs); and

(c) the action taken on these recommendations and the achievements made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per the latest census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with reference year 2006-07, for which data was collected till the year 2009 and results published in the year 2011, the top 10 States which witnessed rapid industrialisation through Small and Medium Enterprises

(SMEs) in terms of number of working enterprises is given below:—

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Working Enterprises	
		Number	%
1.	Gujarat	32,936	40.56
2.	Maharashtra	12,650	15.68
3.	Tamil Nadu	7596	9.35
4.	Haryana	4409	5.43
5.	Uttar Pradesh	3239	3.99
6.	Andhra Pradesh	2984	3.67
7.	Punjab	2765	3.40
8.	Karnataka	2662	3.28
9.	Rajasthan	2644	3.26
10.	West Bengal	1839	2.26

(b) PM's Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to look into the issues of the sector and its report containing recommendations is placed on the website www.dcmsme.gov.in.

(c) The recommendations of the PM's Task force was circulated to the departments/agencies concerned and all the State/UT Governments for time-bound action as laid down in the report. Majority of the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented and the remaining are under implementation. A Steering Group under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister is monitoring the progress of implementation of recommendations of the Task Force.

Schemes for Rural Poor

659. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented for rural poor in the country, with a particular reference to Tripura;

(b) the details of physical targets and achievement of each of the above schemes in the last three years in the country, year-wise, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether there is time and cost overrun in some of the schemes;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments/Union Territories the schemes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for rural poor in all the States, including Tripura.

(b) State-wise physical target and achievement of these schemes during the last three years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(c) to (e) The schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development are implemented as per the programme guidelines where time frame and cost guidelines are also laid down. The Ministry regularly monitor the progress in terms of their financial and physical progress of programmes and address shortfall, if any, in the implementation of programmes.

Statement

State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	No. of Swarogaries		(No. of Swarogaries)		(No. of Swarogaries)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	93601	23001	98391	295568	116974	165205
Arunachal Pradesh	4883	553	4277	1496	5375	1036
Assam	126875	36333	111087	164752	139636	143941
Bihar	222669	43755	234063	157801	278264	162009
Chhattisgarh	49449	12528	51982	50311	61814	53564
Goa	1102	161	1426	1489	1881	768
Gujarat	35233	9176	37036	46131	44034	46820
Haryana	20728	5349	21792	24392	25902	30199
Himachal Pradesh	8729	2315	9171	12284	10903	11615
Jammu and Kashmir	10804	1964	11360	5644	13497	4271
Jharkhand	83957	19349	88258	116670	104932	113903
Karnataka	70682	18418	74295	96470	88327	107283
Kerala	31715	8318	33342	47426	39633	47046
Madhya Pradesh	105972	28877	111385	106481	132407	97761
Maharashtra	139730	37301	146869	159026	174609	159855
Manipur	8506	616	7449	3362	9365	603
Meghalaya	9529	495	8344	5211	10491	20552
Mizoram	2205	623	1932	8159	2429	3565
Nagaland	6537	934	5721	3884	7194	4993
Odisha	107051	26950	112544	131334	133803	138595

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	10074	2239	10594	14504	12581	15657
Rajasthan	53671	13637	56421	62094	67072	74853
Sikkim	2441	663	2135	1463	2688	1294
Tamil Nadu	82764	21443	87004	107486	103430	138916
Tripura	15357	4370	13448	30959	16400	23890
Uttar Pradesh	320567	76757	33697 5	345408	400612	391700
Uttarakhand	16877	4219	17738	18590	21090	20789
West Bengal	118976	26802	125070	63092	148696	66942
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	165	8	170	587	176	448
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	165	0	170	0	176	0
Daman and Diu	165	2	170	0	176	0
Lakshadweep	165	13	170	0	176	0
Puducherry	1323	331	1695	3103	2100	1913
Total	1762667	427500	1822482	2085177	2177343	2049986

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	IAY					
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Physical (No. of Houses)		No. of House completed		No. of House completed	
		Target	achievement	Target	achievement	Target	achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192132	266654	371982	434733	257104	121559
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6770	7236	10873	6026	7726	2813
3.	Assam	149699	112706	240446	181162	170849	84015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	567125	484197	1098001	653214	758904	280313
5.	Chhattisgarh	29712	30023	57520	58449	39759	36909
6.	Goa	1183	586	2291	1864	1584	279
7.	Gujarat	94226	122412	182429	166760	126090	57628
8.	Haryana	13229	13302	25611	24138	17703	5821
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4242	4501	8212	9295	5793	2214
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13176	13211	25508	18594	17995	3507
11.	Jharkhand	50585	56180	97926	87524	167691	110431
12.	Karnataka	74023	87051	143311	158417	99055	27336
13.	Kerala	41164	53133	79695	51590	55084	30625
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59091	74651	114396	96877	79073	35762
15.	Maharashtra	115869	118611	224323	207695	155052	32117
16.	Manipur	5877	514	9439	3296	6707	91 1
17.	Meghalaya	10235	5619	16440	9875	11681	7063
18.	Mizoram	2181	5179	3504	4851	2489	1278
19.	Nagaland	6773	24717	10878	1 1645	7730	9485
20.	Odisha	111422	62447	215715	170766	149100	80688
21.	Punjab	16361	11700	31674	27108	21893	9701
22.	Rajasthan	47350	52654	91670	86992	63362	19901
23.	Sikkim	1295	1774	2080	1819	1478	350
24.	Tamil Nadu	76925	94160	148929	169753	102939	610
25.	Tripura	13187	26389	21182	8322	15050	3951
26.	Uttar Pradesh	254729	267543	493156	483949	340868	113794
27.	Uttarakhand	11610	12696	22476	20373	15856	6754
28.	West Bengal	153697	123808	297564	230155	205671	115245

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1828	124	2750	242	2446	190
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	305	41	458	0	407	0
31.	Daman and Diu	136	0	205	0	182	0
32.	Lakshadweep	118	190	229	88	158	0
33.	Puducherry	910	52	1370	47	1218	0
Total		2127165	2134061	4052243	3385619	2908697	1201250

Statement-III

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10				2010-11			
		Number of beneficiaries		Number of beneficiaries reported				Number of beneficiaries reported			
		IGNOAPS	NFBS	IGNOAPS	NFBS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	IGNOAPS	NFBS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	919230	15067	919230	7500	303945	64595	1011153	771	303945	64595
2.	Bihar	2133678	22421	2310066	22415	119909	4146	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Chhattisgarh	490120	10343	513829	10816	79912	18654	526956	665	84074	19794
4.	Goa	2687	406	2734	461	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Gujarat	79661	7554	238550	10898	0	553	247700	1051	NR	1252
6.	Haryana	130306	4481	137666	4500	6875	2916	NR	NR	NR	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	85637	2000	91440	2100	7957	191	NR	NR	NR	NR
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	123557	2689	129000	5955	4620	4008	NR	NR	NR	NR
9.	Jharkhand	643003	19810	643003	16075	182707	45398	676003	20000	182707	45398

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Karnataka	821969	19054	817753	22286	325000	90000	NR	NR	NR	NR
11.	Kerala	141956	26360	176064	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	931434	44924	1149063	40445	193406	107199	NR	NR	NR	NR
13.	Maharashtra	1001636	47484	1086027	11000	160400	125364	NR	NR	NR	NR
14.	Odisha	643400	33384	643400	28671	306923	125634	NR	NR	NR	NR
15.	Punjab	166689	2466	159292	4823	NR	NR	159292	4596	13672	3375
16.	Rajasthan	494179		529148	NR	15302	11351	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Tamil Nadu	988761	17913	917093	14350	11875	8112	NR	NR	NR	NR
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2941120	87118	3300260	59661	1121500	56300	NR	NR	NR	NR
19.	Uttarakhand	148687	5124	172012	4004	9464	1932	NR	NR	NR	NR
20.	West Bengal	1039041	35261	1252795	44061	197762	8768	NR	NR	NR	NR
NE States											
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	14500	100	14500	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
22.	Assam	628949	5894	628949	15000	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
23.	Manipur	72514	1670	72514		4676	1341	44586	NR	NR	NR
24.	Meghalaya	32952	981	44586	1493	NR	NR	44975	757	NR	NR
25.	Mizoram	23747	614	23747	614	1192	587	23747	614	1192	587
26.	Nagaland	28053	533	40462	600	2551	1386	NR	NR	NR	NR
27.	Sikkim	18879	200	18916	114	333	241	NR	NR	NR	NR
28.	Tripura	136592	8438	136592	2370	26559	2164	136592	NR	26559	2164
Sub Total		14882937	422289	16168691	330212	3082868	680840	2871004	28454	612149	137165
UTs											
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	702	4	861	NR	4568	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Chandigarh	4049	708	4357	500	3024	98	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6956	NR	944	80	NR	NR	944	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	630	NR	125	NR	36	10	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	NCT Delhi	121974	400	121974	400	NR	2011	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	36	20	36	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Puducherry	3356	NR	20757		16945	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Sub Total	137703	1132	149054	980	24573	2119	944	0	0	0
	Grand Total	15020640	423421	16317745	331192	3107441	682959	2871948	28454	612149	137165

[Translation]

Complaints Regarding LPG Distribution

660. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from the public in regard to the distribution of gas cylinders by gas agencies operating in Bihar and inconvenience faced by the consumers during the year 2010 till date alongwith the details thereof;

(b) whether some gas agencies of the State do not distribute gas cylinders to the consumers in time;

(c) if so, the guidelines issued by the Government for ensuring timely delivery of cylinders to consumers; and

(d) the number of centres likely to be set up in the States to redress such complaints in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Based on the established complaints of various irregularities, action has been taken in 135 cases against the erring LPG distributors in the State of Bihar during 2010-11 and the

period April, 2011 to September, 2011 under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Based on the established complaints of delay in refill supplies, action has been taken in 5 cases against the erring LPG distributors in the State of Bihar during 2010-11 and the period April, 2011 to September, 2011 under the provisions of MDG.

(c) OMCs have instructed all their LPG distributors in the country, including in the State of Bihar, to effect the supply of LPG cylinder to genuine, registered domestic customers within 48 hours of refill booking, under normal circumstances. Whenever there is increase in demand in the markets, additional loads are released to the concerned LPG distributors to clear the pending calls.

In addition to this, the officials of OMCs carry out regular and surprise inspection, refill audits, surprise checks at customers' premises, en-route surprise checking of delivery vehicles etc. as steps for streamlining the supplies of domestic LPG.

(d) In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customers to register their complaints for redressal, OMCs have started and service

of using Unique Toll Free telephone number 155233 for registering the complaints/grievances throughout the country since 2nd October, 2008. The call centers are being operated region-wise, to facilitate the customers to lodge complaints in local language. Nationwide advertisement in leading print media has been published. The same is also displayed in respective corporate website as well as by all LPG distributors. Customers can also register their complaints through the website of the OMCs.

Corruption in Judiciary

661. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

- (a) whether rampant corruption is prevailing in judiciary due to which people are not getting justice;
- (b) the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to check corruption prevailing on a large scale in the third pillar of democracy the judiciary; and
- (d) the extent of success achieved from the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Allegations of corruption in the judiciary have come to the notice of the Government and have been reported in the press also from time to time.

Accountability in the higher judiciary is, at present, being enforced and maintained through an 'in-house' system of the judiciary. As per this procedure, the Chief Justice of the High Court has the competence to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of his Court. The Chief Justice of India acts in a similar manner in regard to complaints relating to conduct of Judges of the Supreme Court and Chief Justices of the High Courts.

Removal of Judges by impeachment is governed by Article 124 (4) read with proviso (b) to Article 124 (2) and proviso (b) to Article 217 (1) of the Constitution. The

Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 lays down the procedure for the removal of Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court for proved misbehaviour or incapacity, by way of address of the Houses of Parliament to President.

To ensure greater accountability and transparency in the higher judiciary, a Bill titled, "The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010" was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 01.12.2010. The Bill provides a statutory mechanism for enquiring into individual complaints against the Judges of the High Court and Supreme Court, enabling declaration of assets and liabilities by the Judges and lays down judicial standards.

[English]

Launch of Weather Satellite Mission

662. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched weather satellite mission to study monsoon and climate changes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the information so received will benefit India and other countries in the Indian ocean region;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the above is one of the early satellites for climate research; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government has recently launched a Megha-Tropiques weather satellite mission on 12th October 2011 for improved understanding of weather and climate processes through obtaining reliable statistics of the water and energy budget in the

tropical atmosphere so as to describe the evolution of its systems (monsoons and cyclones) at appropriate time scales. Thus, this mission provides opportunity to critically study water cycle of the tropical atmosphere in the context of climate variability and change.

(b) The Megha-Tropiques consists of three radio-metric instruments allowing to observe simultaneously three interrelated components of the atmospheric engine -water vapour, condensed water (clouds and precipitations), and radiative fluxes that has a privilege sampling the atmosphere all through day and night with all-weather viewing capabilities. It will pass over India almost a dozen times every day, thus giving opportunity for an almost real-time assessment of the evolution of clouds. Multi-frequency Microwave Scanning Radiometer would complement other global research efforts of the Global Precipitation Measurement mission of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The satellite mission will benefit India and other countries in tropical Indian Ocean region as the availability of above mentioned parameters will help the countries to study monitor and forewarn the evolution of weather systems.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

663. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDER DAS:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the different phases of works completed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise;

(b) the details of the projects which are lagging behind the schedule under the said scheme, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of funds allocated, released and the expenditure incurred on each of the project under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(d) the number of new proposals received from various State Governments under the scheme, State-wise and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets under PMGSY on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The number of road works completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) State-wise and Phase-wise are at Statement-I.

(b) to (e) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is an ongoing scheme. The responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the State Governments. The Scheme is being monitored through monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual progress reports from the States, Regional Review meetings and Performance Review Committee Meetings. Statement-II showing the physical and financial progress made under the scheme State-wise is enclosed. Funds under PMGSY are released to the State Rural Roads Development Agencies taking the State as a Unit. Statement-II showing the funds release and expenditure incurred on road works during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

Statement-I

Road Works Completed under PMGSY till September, 2011

Sl. No.	State	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Phase-V	Phase-VI	Phase-VII	Phase-VIII	Phase-IX	Phase-X	WB	ADB	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh\$	1479	1569	583	592	308	365	810	334	0				6040
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	202	137		64	41	42	55	12	0				553
3.	Assam	211	290	106	192	268	439	387	153				268	2314
4.	Bihar	269	563	298	102	338	602	564	462					3198
5.	Chhattisgarh	112	252	279	332	418	288	889	518				1128	4216
6.	Goa x	70	2											72
7.	Gujarat	165	562	293	140	370	424	380	442	208				2984
8.	Haryana	21	32	14	18	26	65	108	62	42				388
9.	Himachal Pradesh	127	244	341	81	80	385	42	3	6	177			1486
10.	Jammu and Kashmir**	36	51	41	83	37	199	25						472
11.	Jharkhand \$\$	167	198	123	86	253	370	20	10		26			1253
12.	Karnataka	406	887	349	88	177	240	285	620					3052
13.	Kerala	33	173	44	60	46	198	99						653
14.	Madhya Pradesh !	386	793	566	727	558	1168	994	1111	2645			1291	10239
15.	Maharashtra	800	690	295	216	1513	512	70	671	70				4737

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16.	Maharashtra	466	127	0	59	61	4							717
17.	Manipur	208	95	27	21	5								356
18.	Meghalaya	19	26	21	14	27	18	19						144
19.	Nagaland	127	28	22	9	22	22	8						238
20.	Odisha #	519	566	604	398	420	335	1150	637			908		5537
21.	Punjab	86	229	103	58	17	102	63	59					717
22.	Rajasthan	524	662	1504	577	863	3290	2190	222	188	1434			11454
23.	Sikkim	30	31	21	30	51	33	13						209
24.	Tamil Nadu	862	444	491	393	365	801	1495						4851
25.	Tripura ~	193	42	34	34	188	226	5						722
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5046	1332	1555	2099	2130	745	1209	11		819			14946
27.	Uttarakhand +	68	94	43	75	78	42	24	0					424
28.	West Bengal	170	212	363	149	220	261	248	21			268		1912
Grand Total		12802	10331	8120	6638	8878	11133	11156	5348	3159	0	2456	3863	83884

× No report after March' 09.

\$ includes 298 LSB,

** includes 24 LSB,

~ includes 44 LSB,

* includes 51 LSB,

\$\$ includes 4 LSB,

+ includes 29 LSB

includes 134 LSB,

! includes 44 LSB,

16.11.2011

Statement-II

Statement showing Physical and Financial progress under PMGSY

(Rs. in crore, Length in km.)

Sl. No.	States	Value of proposals cleared	Amount Released (upto 30.09.2011)	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works completed (upto Sep.'11)	Length of road works completed (upto Sep.'11)	Exp. (Sep.'11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh \$	4529.84	3548.19	6681	21135.88	6040	19524.12	3467.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	2075.27	1175.95	782	4362.63	553	3068.20	1127.45
3.	Assam	8801.80	6307.28	4645	15909.42	2314	10915.39	5933.89
4.	Bihar	16945.56	9337.41	9216	37885.22	3198	14208.30	8381.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	6465.95	4857.49	5320	25508.58	4216	18975.33	4716.64
6.	Goa ×	9.72	10.00	90	178.16	72	158.70	5.32
7.	Gujarat	1475.57	1332.53	3128	8045.46	2984	7536.51	1362.01
8.	Haryana	1517.96	1317.97	420	4589.33	388	4369.88	1234.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2419.93	1804.68	2100	12166.15	1486	9534.88	1578.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3706.18	1643.91	1379	7011.14	472	2589.68	1271.02
11.	Jharkhand \$\$	2987.72	2327.78	2589	11446.08	1253	6684.27	1904.82
12.	Karnataka	3231.79	3140.63	3228	16243.73	3052	14663.36	3198.66
13.	Kerala	975.01	488.32	1173	2710.49	653	1388.28	529.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh !	13407.06	11155.20	12334	55296.31	10239	47342.88	10488.21
15.	Maharashtra	5387.93	5191.06	5310	23216.67	4737	20089.05	4603.95
16.	Manipur	873.00	554.33	1023	3160.78	717	2818.22	595.72
17.	Meghalaya	408.69	223.14	427	1206.44	356	983.66	218.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Mizoram	708.27	570.68	191	2487.16	144	2025.65	500.69
19.	Nagaland	376.96	359.93	249	2674.87	238	2654.67	351.85
20.	Odisha #	10446.48	8218.59	7746	29879.00	5537	21292.78	7857.61
21.	Punjab	1793.33	1493.42	766	4961.56	717	4415.18	1366.56
22.	Rajasthan	8917.44	8057.38	11714	50872.66	11454	48421.26	7827.47
23.	Sikkim	970.89	599.75	476	3245.87	209	2356.18	486.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	2035.70	1706.12	4970	10053.99	4851	9656.06	1674.06
25.	Tripura ~	1557.77	1243.21	945	3017.31	722	1996.34	1159.66
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10238.59	9535.37	15932	41944.82	14946	39580.69	9340.18
27.	Uttarakhand +	1554.78	1084.66	745	5662.38	424	3617.88	897.58
28.	West Bengal	5384.23	3941.23	2683	15064.78	1912	11086.28	3662.37
	West Bengal	119203.42	91226.19	106262	419936.87	83884	331953.68	85740.39

Figures upto September'11 (In Bold letter)

× No report after March'09.

\$ includes 298 LSB,

* includes 51 LSB,

includes 134 LSB,

** includes 24 LSB,

\$\$ includes 4 LSB,

! includes 44 LSB,

~ includes 44 LSB,

+ includes 29 LSB

Statement-III

Statement showing Fund Release and Expenditure under PMGSY during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Release 08-09	Release 09-10	Release 10-11	Release 11-12 upto Oct., 11	Expendi- ture 08-09	Expendi- ture 09-10	Expendi- ture 10-11	Expendi- ture 11-12 upto (Sept.'11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	470.60	877.46	672.15	136.57	494.47	886.37	473.94	103.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	107.98	282.52	371.87	83.27	152.01	247.61	348.85	55.88
3.	Assam	982.12	1179.00	1900.67	547.75	1007.05	1412.91	1300.79	560.1
4.	Bihar	1065.20	1750.73	3477.06	1897.04	1067.54	1874.51	2694.91	1243.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	976.12	540.03	678.58	444.33	863.34	805.06	304.16	129.43
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	229.67	193.80	322.43	40.00	255.26	190.46	243.84	135.55
8.	Haryana	272.02	255.49	157.75	60.00	313.09	277.16	108.03	19.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	268.90	124.95	199.30	275.30	240.51	220.1	142.67	52.47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	191.74	372.60	366.09	762.10	190.71	359.42	297.4	223.45
11.	Jharkhand	210.67	417.74	843.81	728.08	211.47	457.79	538.44	171.24
12.	Karnataka	640.46	764.87	927.68	0.00	550.37	883.97	634.8	248.25
13.	Kerala	84.02	100.11	146.27	0.00	84.41	113.77	146.14	22.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1895.10	2135.65	1966.12	825.07	2198.06	2234.83	1409.49	367.26
15.	Maharashtra	1030.00	949.18	1242.55	788.01	929.98	994.6	1012.48	324.87
16.	Manipur	20.00	149.16	144.98	59.69	37.97	145.13	122.34	118.37
17.	Meghalaya	35.95	0.00	64.55	0.00	12.64	20.38	36.39	22.86
18.	Mizoram	65.00	44.58	95.59	93.63	54.55	66.86	82.24	38.04
19.	Nagaland	85.71	65.02	25.13	10.00	87.31	71.61	29.67	8.84
20.	Odisha	1251.38	1594.35	2477.36	1085.58	1163.009	1895.251	1924.25	561.38
21.	Punjab	243.42	348.42	196.43	90.00	269.02	322.64	155.34	17.46
22.	Rajasthan	1771.32	603.41	886.22	282.76	1695.537	795.033	686.39	172.13
23.	Sikkim	55.00	71.80	79.38	80.00	103.99	80.17	85.53	1.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	88.68	525.00	469.54	45.00	127.87	560.2	304.81	140.87
25.	Tripura	379.99	168.49	285.76	180.00	315.77	253.74	237.51	90.61
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1675.78	2844.51	1308.83	17.70	2000.07	2914.96	868.54	102.91
27.	Uttarakhand	116.66	165.95	240.26	265.00	152.79	172.57	191.74	67.82
28.	West Bengal	635.48	375.00	819.68	320.73	583.18	575.82	530.29	202.9
Grand Total		14848.97	16899.82	20366.04	9117.60	15161.98	18832.92	14910.98	5203.78

Price of PNG

664. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is cheaper than Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of PNG customers are less than those of LPG customers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reason thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for laying the pipelines and increase PNG connectivity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) PNG is currently being sold to households in Delhi at a rate of Rs. 22 per scm (upto consumption of 30 scm in two months) and at Rs. 34 per scm (beyond consumption of 30 scms in two months). The price of domestic LPG (at Delhi) is Rs. 399 for a 14.2 kg. cylinder. The corresponding

energy equivalent price of PNG is Rs. 391 (at Rs. 22/scm) and Rs. 605 (at Rs. 34/scm) as compared to Rs. 399 for a 14.2 kg. LPG cylinder.

(c) and (d) Against a total of 1328 lakh LPG customers, there are only 15.88 lakh PNG customers in the country. Domestic LPG cylinders are being sold to the customers for several decades whereas development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) project is only starting, and depends, inter-alia, upon pipeline connectivity, availability of gas and commercial viability of the project.

(e) Government of India has enacted the "Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006", wherein PNGRB is entrusted with the responsibility of, inter-alia, authorization of entities to operate CGD networks. PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan of CGD Network Development over the next five years in more than 300 Geographical Areas (GAs) in the country.

[English]

Disbursement of Fertilizer Subsidy

665. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the total demand and supply of different types of fertilizers in different States during each of the last three Rabi seasons, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has been unable to disburse fertilizer subsidy payments to the importers of fertilizers, resulting in hardships to them;

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

(d) whether the inability to import fertilizers in time is likely to hit the winter crop operations and may impact food inflation in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure sufficient availability of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The State-wise requirement (demand) and availability of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during Rabi 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is enclosed as Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(b) and (c) Till now, there is no delay in disbursing fertilizer subsidy to the importers of fertilizer except to those where the claims are incomplete in respect of supportive documents or where the claim does not comply with the procedure laid down by Department of Fertilizers.

(d) No, Madam. The details of quantum of fertilizer requirement, estimated indigenous production and estimated imports of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the winter season i.e. Rabi 2011-12 are as under:

(Figures in lakh metric tonnes)

FG	Requirement	Estimated Indigenous Production	Estimated imports
1	2	3	4
UREA	162.99	112.00	56.00

1	2	3	4
DAP	54.78	20.91	38.12
MOP	25.73	–	26.00
COMPLEX	55.30	49.04	21.78

(e) Further, the following steps are being taken to make adequate availability of fertilizers in the country:

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (ii) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports;
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iv) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of States;
- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;
- (vi) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly.

Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act.;

- (vii) Department of Fertilizers is having constant interaction with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GAIL and other prospective suppliers of NG/LNG so that gas requirement of the fertilizers industry is met;
- (viii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor and ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The country is almost fully

dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector; and

- (ix) All possible steps are taken by the Department of Fertilizers to match the availability of fertilizers with the assessed requirement.

Statement-I

*Cumulative requirement and availability of fertilizers during Rabi 2008-09
(October, 2008 to March, 2009)*

RABI 2008-09

Qty. in ('000) MTs

Oct., 08 - March, 09

State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1400.00	1419.70	425.00	462.92	335.00	313.20	900.00	766.77
Karnataka	550.00	549.81	225.00	382.99	225.00	222.69	550.00	391.20
Kerala	73.50	71.66	10.50	11.75	63.00	63.21	74.00	95.81
Tamil Nadu	602.24	679.00	221.40	193.28	283.83	325.95	187.00	226.70
Gujarat	940.00	989.88	375.00	428.66	100.00	120.01	175.00	262.14
Madhya Pradesh	950.00	799.38	425.00	295.54	50.00	50.12	135.00	76.13
Chhattisgarh	90.00	141.57	40.00	90.93	16.80	32.25	31.50	40.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	900.00	884.25	385.00	486.93	200.00	255.62	600.00	427.91
Rajasthan	950.00	797.01	300.00	253.04	18.00	22.82	60.00	22.24
Haryana	1115.00	1003.37	400.00	261.36	25.00	20.73	42.50	16.76
Punjab	1250.00	1416.87	550.00	435.99	35.00	40.31	70.00	28.32
Uttar Pradesh	3000.00	3232.77	1050.00	804.12	150.00	144.29	650.00	455.87
Uttarakhand	105.00	106.94	20.00	18.42	10.00	3.46	25.00	24.07
Himachal Pradesh	27.50	28.41	0.00	0.00	6.00	5.77	30.00	29.03
Jammu and Kashmir	66.00	69.73	40.00	36.91	16.00	9.95	0.00	0.62
Bihar	1175.00	1002.18	275.00	225.08	140.00	121.30	195.00	146.03
Jharkhand	70.00	46.57	35.00	22.38	5.00	4.55	20.00	16.69
Odisha	175.00	136.24	80.00	72.33	55.00	60.86	100.00	104.88
West Bengal	800.00	745.97	286.00	192.64	265.00	264.10	450.00	443.25
Assam	120.00	139.46	45.00	8.17	50.00	81.03	15.00	4.49
All India	14422.23	14295.76	5207.15	4690.32	2066.21	2172.01	4334.07	3594.62

Statement-II

*Cumulative requirement and availability of fertilizers during Rabi 2009-10
(October, 2009 to March, 2010)*

RABI 2009-10

Qty. in ('000) MTs

Oct., 09 - March, 10

State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
8.4.2010	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1400.00	1432.28	475.00	319.55	335.00	379.26	900.00	1015.04
Karnataka	575.00	592.84	375.00	263.90	225.00	333.28	550.00	608.76
Kerala	68.00	71.98	15.00	12.11	65.00	78.97	90.00	105.75
Tamil Nadu	700.00	622.48	225.00	127.28	315.00	325.77	225.00	350.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	950.00	949.18	375.00	308.19	120.00	177.53	239.00	234.49
Madhya Pradesh	900.00	1029.25	400.00	360.44	50.00	99.50	135.00	167.09
Chhattisgarh	98.00	122.74	42.00	86.20	19.00	39.54	42.10	45.95
Maharashtra	1050.00	885.71	700.00	388.54	300.00	376.49	500.00	611.12
Rajasthan	950.00	848.10	300.00	271.37	20.00	31.37	55.00	44.49
Haryana	1115.00	1097.08	400.00	291.83	25.00	57.97	20.00	36.04
Punjab	1300.00	1328.79	550.00	325.19	35.00	52.59	25.00	38.00
Uttar Pradesh	3000.00	3119.27	1150.00	903.91	150.00	255.17	450.00	740.95
Uttarakhand	100.00	129.66	25.00	13.42	5.00	3.51	15.00	30.86
Himachal Pradesh	29.00	23.15	0.00	0.00	6.00	5.24	32.00	28.28
Jammu and Kashmir	70.00	70.82	40.00	24.67	16.00	17.62	0.00	0.00
Bihar	1000.00	944.53	275.00	244.55	130.00	169.49	160.00	161.86
Jharkhand	70.00	60.15	40.00	35.52	5.00	10.90	20.00	42.66
Odisha	175.00	115.60	90.00	66.79	50.00	56.70	100.00	74.64
West Bengal	800.00	693.09	260.00	222.35	265.00	370.62	440.00	502.65
Assam	140.00	135.30	20.00	8.62	70.00	60.48	0.00	1.58
All India	14553.35	14272.00	5776.90	4274.22	2224.02	2908.10	4021.14	4856.87

Statement-III

*Cumulative requirement and availability of fertilizers during Rabi 2010-11
(October, 2010 to March, 2011)*

RABI 2010-11

Qty. in ('000) MTs

Oct., 10 - March, 11

State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1500.00	1606.82	500.00	307.91	335.00	294.70	900.00	1104.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	600.00	643.91	260.00	237.06	275.00	169.45	550.00	719.98
Kerala	100.00	70.02	15.00	16.53	65.00	72.15	125.00	113.90
Tamil Nadu	700.00	671.16	225.00	168.67	315.00	270.69	225.00	388.19:
Gujarat	1025.00	1133.17	360.00	392.49	120.00	104.25	250.00	319.35
Madhya Pradesh	1050.00	1099.78	400.00	483.46	75.00	52.28	200.00	192.89
Chhattisgarh	120.00	162.42	59.00	77.88	21.00	32.27	40.00	55.83
Maharashtra	1100.00	1222.70	670.00	527.16	350.00	315.64	680.00	933.52
Rajasthan	1000.00	1035.65	350.00	342.39	25.00	17.28	55.00	57.18
Haryana	1115.00	1144.03	400.00	289.60	40.00	26.98	30.00	25.43
Punjab	1350.00	1505.75	325.00	414.10	50.00	45.77	40.00	45.53
Uttar Pradesh	3250.00	3198.83	875.00	912.09	200.00	138.78	350.00	557.61
Uttarakhand	100.00	106.03	15.00	14.48	5.00	3.61	35.00	27.47
Himachal Pradesh	29.00	29.72	0.00	0.00	6.00	3.94	32.50	33.98
Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	82.98	40.00	52.81	21.00	17.68	0.00	0.00
Bihar	1050.00	1028.60	275.00	234.43	150.00	143.62	175.00	185.05
Jharkhand	70.00	50.28	40.00	20.90	5.00	3.43	45.00	14.47
Odisha	175.00	159.55	90.00	61.59	82.00	42.45	100.00	67.21
West Bengal	800.00	739.80	260.00	224.61	250.00	202.08	475.00	504.05
Assam	140.00	128.84	40.00	10.41	70.00	60.65	0.00	3.25
All India	15414.13	15858.50	5217.01	4788.57	2482.01	2020.05	4331.19	5354.90

[Translation]

State Funding for Polls

666. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoMs) constituted to tackle corruption has urged the Government to formulate concrete proposals in regard to State funding of elections; and

(b) if so, the present status of the aforesaid proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) A Group of Ministers constituted by the Central Government is considering measures that can be taken by the Government is considering measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption which *inter alia* include the introduction of State funding of elections. The Group of Ministers has discussed certain formulations those could be adopted to address this issue but no final decision has yet been taken.

Train Accident Near Arakkonam

667. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an EMU (Electric Multiple Unit) train rammed a stationery passenger train near Arakkonam junction in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of passengers died/injured;

(c) whether the Railways have announced ex-gratia to kin of the deceased;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of compensation paid so far;

(e) whether any enquiry has been conducted for the said mishap; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the findings of the said enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 13.09.2011 at 21.25 hrs., while the train No. 56007 Dn (Arakkonam – Katpadi) Passenger was waiting at Down Home Signal at Chitteri station of Arakkonam – Katpadi section of Chennai Division of Southern Railway, train No. 66017 Dn (Chennai Beach – Vellore) Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) collided in the rear of train No. 56007 Dn (Arakkonam – Katpadi) Passenger, resulting into derailment of two coaches of 56007 Dn Passenger and five coaches of train No. 66017 Dn MEMU, blocking through communication. 11 persons lost their lives (three railway staff and eight passengers), 23 passengers sustained grievous injuries and 66 passengers suffered simple injuries in this accident.

(c) and (d) Considering the human sufferings, Ministry of Railways has announced enhanced ex-gratia amount of Rs. 5 lakhs to the next of kin of each deceased, Rs. 1 lakh of each grievously injured and Rs. 25,000/- to each simple injured. Ex-gratia amount totalling to Rs. 87.50 lakhs has since been released to the next of kin of deceased and 81 injured passengers. Compensation shall be additionally payable to the victims on the basis of claims to be filed by them in the Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) and decrees awarded by the Tribunal.

(e) and (f) Statutory Inquiry into the above train accident has been conducted by Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. As per the Preliminary Report of Commissioner of Railway Safety, the accident was caused due to signal passing at danger by the Motorman of train No. 66017 Dn (Chennai Beach – Vellore) MEMU without stopping and then proceeding at more than prescribed speed.

[English]

Wages under MGNREGS

668. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADIBA MANDLIK:
 SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:
 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka High Court has ruled that the Minimum Wages Act enjoys supremacy over the wages paid under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) whether the wages being paid under MGNREGS in some of the States are less than the minimum agricultural wages paid under Minimum Wages Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard so as to bring parity between the wages under MGNREGS and wages paid under the Minimum Wages Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) In a Writ Petition No. 30619/2009 filed in the High Court of Karnataka challenging constitutional validity of Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Act (MGNREGA) 2005, the High Court has accepted the plea that wage rates notified under MGNREGA can not be less than the minimum wage rate for unskilled agricultural labourers under the Minimum Wages Act. In another Writ Petition in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh on the same issue the High Court has reserved its judgment. The matter is thus *sub-judice*.

(b) to (d) The primary objective of MGNREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Sections 6(1) and 28 of MGNREG Act give the Central Government power to determine wage rates for MGNREGA workers independent of other existing laws including the Minimum Wages Act 1948. The MGNREG Act also provides for a host of other benefits to the workers which are otherwise not available to agricultural labour under the Minimum Wages Act. These benefits are in the nature of providing employment within radius of 5 Km, in case distance is more than 5 Km, payment of additional 10% of wage rate as extra wages for meeting transportation and living expenses, free medical treatment for injury, expenses of hospitalization if required and payment of daily allowance, payment of ex-gratia in cases of death or permanent disability, provisions for safe drinking water, sheds/creche for children etc., free medical treatment on injury to any child accompanying workers and ex-gratia payment. In the States of Kerala, Mizoram, Goa, Daman and Diu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan, the wage rate under MGNREGA is less than the minimum agricultural wage rate for unskilled workers under the Minimum Wages Act. Till such time a separate and satisfactory index and mechanism for updation of MGNREGA wages is developed, wage rates under Section 6 (1) of MGNREGA has been indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture labourers (CPIAL). The revised wage rates were made applicable w.e.f 01.01.2011 or the date of actual payment of the revised wage rates, whichever was later.

**Performance Audit of Rural Development
Schemes**

669. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct performance audit of all the schemes sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated by the Government on the aforesaid schemes during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the performance of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with CAG has decided for performance audit of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

To begin with, the Ministry has requested to conduct performance audit in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The check list for the performance audit of above mentioned schemes have been finalized with the office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India. No time frame has yet been indicated for conducting the audit and submission of report.

(c) Central allocation under rural development schemes namely Mahatama Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given at the Statement enclosed.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels.

Statement

*Central funds allocated during 2008-09,
2009-10 and 2010-11*

		(Rs. in crore)		
Sl. No.	Schemes	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011
1.	MGNREGA	16000.00	39100.00	40000.00
2.	SGSY	2150.00	2350.00	2984.00
3.	IAY	5400.00	8800.00	10000.00
4.	PMGSY	7530.00	12000.00	12000.00

[Translation]

FOBs in West Central Railway

670. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Foot Overbridges (FOBs) in the Bhopal and Jabalpur division of West Central Railway which are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether the Railways have any plans for the renovation of the said FOBs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There is no Foot Over Bridge (FOB) in dilapidated condition in Bhopal and Jabalpur Division of West Central Railway. However, the repair the maintenance of infrastructure is a continuous process.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Land Acquisition Bill

671. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has finalized Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2001;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has decided to implement it retrospectively and return land to the farmers if a proposed project fails to come up within five years of acquisition.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which farmers are likely to be compensated for their land acquired by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) To address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement, the Union Government has finalized the "Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011". 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 to the Parliament. The Bill is available on web-site of the Department, i.e. www.dolr.nic.in.

(c) and (d) Clause 24 of the Bill provides that if before the commencement of this Act, in any case award under section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act has not been made or possession has not been taken, the proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government shall initiate the process for acquisition of land afresh as per the new Act. Clause 95 of the Bill provides that if any land or part thereof, acquired under this Act remains unutilised for a period of ten years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall return to the Land Bank of appropriate Government by reversion.

(e) The LARR Bill has comprehensive provisions outlined in first schedule for the compensation of land being acquired by the Government.

[English]

Under-Realisation by IOC

672. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) the under-recoveries of each public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of sensitive petroleum products during the last three years;

(b) the budgetary support provided by the Govern-

ment under the burden sharing mechanism towards under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs during the said period;

(c) whether it is true that the under recoveries were despite higher refining margins;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the budgetary support from the Government as well as the fuel subsidy by the upstream oil companies would compensate the OMCs for the accumulated under-recoveries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a), (b) and (e) In order to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of rising international oil prices, the Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of sensitive petroleum products namely, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. Prior to 26.6.2010, the price of Petrol was also modulated by the Government. As a result, the three Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) incurred under-recoveries on the sale of these petroleum products. Under the burden sharing mechanism being followed, these under-recoveries are shared by all the stakeholders; namely the Government, the Public Sector Oil Companies. The details of under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs and the sharing thereof during the last three years and current year are given below:—

(₹ crore)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April- Sept., 2011)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Under-recoveries				
IOCL	58446	25879	43109	35560

1	2	3	4	5
BPCL	23535	10132	17962	15153
HPCL	21311	10040	17118	14183
Total	103292	46051	78190	64900

B. Budgetary support by Government

Oil Bonds/ Cash assistance	71292	26000	41000	30000*
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C. Upstream Discount

Discount on Crude and product	32000	14430	30297	21633
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*Support announced so far.

(c) and (d) Refinery margins of three OMCs during the last three years are as under:—

(\$ per barrel)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
IOCL	3.69	4.47	5.95
BPCL	5.17	2.97	4.47
HPCL	3.97	2.68	5.30

[Translation]

LPG Distributors

673. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the norms for setting up of LPG distribution agency;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal in regard to opening of LPG agencies in various districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) follow a transparent and uniform procedure for allotment of LPG distributorship. The selection guidelines for appointment of LPG distributors prescribe common eligibility criteria for various parameters like age, educational qualification, land for construction of godown and showroom, financial capability of the candidate etc. and selection is done through draw of lots from among the eligible candidates.

(b) and (c) Proposals received from time to time for setting up of LPG distributorships in the country, including the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, are processed for conducting a feasibility study. All locations found feasible are included in the OMCs' marketing plan for setting up of regular LPG distributorships or under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana.

Video Conferencing in Courts

674. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to inter-connect all the courts in the country through internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation of funds during the last three years;

(c) whether all the courts are connected/proposed to be connected through video conferencing facilities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of high courts in the country which have a completed information and communication technology system in place?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing a central sector scheme for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) in the country and for upgradation of the ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, at a cost of Rs. 935 crore for the first phase. Under the Project 14249 courts will be connected through SWAN/NICNET/broadband.

Allocation of funds for the last three years on computerization is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Allocation of funds			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Computerization of District and Subordinate courts	26.40	115.00	120.0	297.00

(c) and (d) Under the E-courts Project, Video conference facility has been provided at the High Courts

– Shimla, Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Srinagar), Guwahati and its 6 Benches. The installation of video

conference facility for Rajasthan High Court (Jaipur and Jodhpur) and Kolkata High Court including Andaman is under process. Video Conferencing facility will be provided at 500 District Courts also.

(e) The Supreme Court of India and all 21 High Courts have been made ICT enabled. They are also connected through internet.

[English]

Pricing of Petroleum Products

675. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) the details of the norms prescribed for fixing and increasing the price of petroleum and petroleum products;

(b) the role assigned to Oil Marketing Companies in these matters;

(c) whether any methodology has been evolved so as to ensure that the end consumers do not suffer much as result of frequent price rise of petroleum products; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG to the refineries. The IPP/TPP are determined based on the prices of petroleum products prevailing in the international market.

However, in order to insulate the common man from

the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and in view of the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and the present RSPs of these petroleum products are below the required market price. As a result, at present, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of ₹ 10.17 per litre on the sale of Diesel, ₹ 25.66 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 260.50 per cylinder of Domestic LPG.

The retail selling prices of other petroleum products except Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are revised in line with the international oil prices and market conditions by the Public Sector OMCs.

To insulate the end consumers from the high and volatile international oil prices, the Central Government has recently eliminated 5% Customs Duty on crude oil with corresponding reduction in Customs Duty on Petrol and Diesel. Excise Duty on Diesel has been reduced by ₹ 2.60 per litre effective 25.06.2011.

Recently, effective 16.6.2011, OMCs have reduced Petrol price by ₹ 1.85 (excluding State VAT) due to reduction in the prices in the international market.

[Translation]

Projects under PURA

676. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of projects executed under the Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme in the last two years;

(b) the funds which were utilized under PURA scheme during the last three financial years and will be utilized in the current financial year 2011-2012;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment for implementation of project under PURA;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend PURA scheme to more areas;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the said scheme more result oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The restructured PURA scheme was launched with effect from 21st January, 2010. No Projects were executed under the scheme during the last two years.

(b) No funds were utilized under the scheme during the financial year 2009-2010 and 2010-11. During the current financial year 2011-2012, till 31st October, 2011, an amount of Rs. 66 crore has been utilized through placing the funds with respective DRDAs where PURA projects are proposed.

(c) and (d) The Government had commissioned a Study carried out by National Institute of Rural Development which assessed the old PURA scheme. On the basis of the study and other Stakeholder consultations, the PURA scheme has been redesigned.

(e) and (f) There is a proposal to upscale PURA and extend it to more number of areas during the 12th Five Year Plan. A Working Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission to examine and make recommendations thereof.

(g) The Scheme has provisions for Service Level Standards and Quality Assurance in delivery of rural

infrastructure services. There is also a provision for an Independent Engineer to monitor the progress and quality standards. These provisions have been made with the objective to have greater result orientation.

[English]

Sanitation Facilities

677. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) the number of villages/habitations in the country having access to proper sanitation facilities, State-wise;

(b) whether large number of villages/habitations are still deprived of the proper sanitation facilities;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide sanitation facilities to all the villages/habitations of the country in order to ward off diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is project based programme taking district as a unit operated in demand driven mode. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country. A district project comprises of Gram Panchayat-wise details of households and other components of TSC requiring improvement in sanitation facilities. Gram Panchayat is basic unit identified for monitoring community outcomes. The number of Gram Panchayats wherein all households are reported to have

sanitation facilities as per the progress reported by the States through on line data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry, is at the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) TSC at present is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country. Each Gram Panchayat of the district is covered under the campaign for having access to sanitation by all households. The sanitation coverage in rural areas was 21.9% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas has increased to approximately 74% as of October, 2011.

Statement

The number of Gram Panchayats wherein all households are reported to have sanitation facilities

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Gram Panchayats having toilet in all households
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5231
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	215
3.	Assam	107
4.	Bihar	665
5.	Chhattisgarh	2524
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
7.	Goa	27
8.	Gujarat	8460
9.	Haryana	4046
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2763
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	39
12.	Jharkhand	856

1	2	3
13.	Karnataka	2799
14.	Kerala	998
15.	Madhya pradesh	9133
16.	Maharashtra	16626
17.	Manipur	13
18.	Meghalaya	1650
19.	Mizoram	327
20.	Nagaland	160
21.	Odisha	904
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	2440
24.	Rajasthan	1344
25.	Sikkim	163
26.	Tamil nadu	5702
27.	Tripura	701
28.	Uttar pradesh	5339
29.	Uttarakhand	1910
30.	West Bengal	1361

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds under IAY

678. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel set up to formulate concrete bankable schemes for rural housing has recommended substantial rise in allocation of funds for beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the said panel;

(c) whether the Government has since examined the recommendation of the panel and proposes to increase allocation of funds under the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of the recommendations of the Committee are as follows:—

(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 to extended to 15 years;

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

- Upto Rs. 2 lakhs of construction of a new house and Rs. 1 lakh for addition/upgradation/repair of old house at 5% interest subsidy or
- Upto Rs. 3 lakhs for construction of new house and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for addition/upgradation/repair of old houses with 4% interest subsidy.

(iii) Both BPL and APL households may be given loan 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	House	Income Generating Activities
New Construction	90,000	10,000	2,70,000	30,000
Upgradation	25,000	10,000	50,000	30,000

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

(c) and (d) The recommendations have been examined and sent to the Planning Commission.

Committee on Modernization of Railways

679. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have appointed any Committees to suggest ways and means for the all-round modernization of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the committees are likely to submit their reports;

(d) whether any mechanism has been evolved to trace the bad track/track fractures in advance to avert rail accidents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Railways has constituted an Expert Committee for Modernization of Indian Railways under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda to, inter-alia, recommend ways and means to modernize Indian Railways to meet the challenges of economic growth, the aspirations of the common man, the needs of changing technology and the expanding market, while at the same time ensuring adequate focus on addressing social and strategic requirements of the country in consonance with Indian Railways' national aspirations.

The Terms of the Reference of the Committee also includes recommendations on strategies for modernization of Railways with a focus on track, signalling, rolling stock, stations and terminals; using ICT for improving efficiency and safety; augmenting existing capacities of Railways through indigenous development and review of projects and PPP issues.

(c) The committee has been given time of two months to submit its interim report and upto 31.03.2012 to submit a final report.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Track recording cars and oscillograph cars are run on the entries Indian Railway System to assess the defects in the track with periodicity depending upon the classification of routes. Ultra Sound Flaw Detection (USFD) equipments are deployed to detect the flaws in the rail over entire Indian Railway network with the periodicity depending upon the traffic carried by the rails. As a long-term measure, rails, sleepers and track

fittings are renewed on the basis of the stipulated life and condition.

Measures to improve Railways Finances

680. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have increased the freight charges for all commodities recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the impact thereof on the prices of all the essential commodities;

(c) the extent to which such a hike is likely to improve the financial condition of the Railways;

(d) whether the Railways also propose to hike the passenger fares to address their financial problems;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways to improve their financial condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Busy Season and Development Charge at marginally enhanced rates have come into effect from 15.10.2011.

(b) The assessed impact of the increased rates on the prices of essential commodities is expected to be negligible; for example, the increase per kg. per 1000 km. is 05 paise in the case of Foodgrains and Fertilizers, 04 paise in the case of Salt and Sugar, 03 paise in the case of Onions and 06 paise in the case of Edible oils.

(c) It is estimated that Railways would earn about Rs. 1914 crores during the remaining part of the current Financial Year from the levy of these surcharges.

(d) At present, there is no proposal for increasing passenger fares.

(e) Does not arise.

(d) At present, there is no proposal for increasing passenger fares.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the fare and freight structures is an on-going process. Such exercises are yet exploratory in nature.

Fertilizer Manufacturing Factories

681. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of chemicals fertilizer manufacturing factories in the country;

(b) the number of factories which are functioning out of the above;

(c) the incentives provided by the Union Government for producing fertilizers in larger quantity;

(d) whether the Government is considering to open more factories in States for producing more chemical fertilizers; and

(e) if so, the reaction for 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) and (b) There are 55 major fertilizer factories producing Urea, DAP and Complex Fertilizers in the country, out of these, 45 factories are functioning. The State-wise details on number of Chemical Fertilizer manufacturing factories are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per NPS-III policy, if the production level of Urea is beyond reassessed capacity and upto 110% of reassessed capacity the incentive payable which is variable

cost plus 35% of gain with respect to Import Parity Price (IPP) with the ceiling of their own concession rate, is paid to the units. Where the production is beyond 100% of reassessed capacity and upto cut off level, the incentive payable is lower of concession rate or IPP and for production beyond cut off level, the incentive payable is 85% of IPP.

(d) and (e) Recently CCEA has approved proposal for revival of eight closed Urea units of FCIL and HFCL with the stipulation that BIFR proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters be placed before the Committee for a final decision. In order to facilitate investments in Urea sector, Government is considering amendments to the investment policy of 2008. In Potassic sector India is entirely dependent on imports. In phosphatic sector few SSP units are being contemplated by PSUs/Cooperatives/Private Sector.

Statement

State-wise no. of major Fertilizer units producing Urea, DAP and NPK in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of Factories	No. of Functioning Factories	No. of Non-functioning Factories
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	4	1
2.	Assam	2	2	
3.	Bihar	1		1
4.	Chhattisgarh			
5.	Goa	1	1	
6.	Gujarat	8	8	
7.	Haryana	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	1		1
9.	Karnataka	1	1	
10.	Kerala	3	2	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	
12.	Maharashtra	6	5	1
13.	Odisha	3	2	1
14.	Punjab	2	2	
15.	Rajasthan	3	3	
16.	Tamil Nadu	5	4	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	8	7	1
18.	West Bengal	3	1	2
Total		55	45	10

Medicines under Price Control

682. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether out of the medicines sold in the country presently only 20% to 30% medicines are covered under the price-control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the domestic market prices of the medicines covered under the price-control constitutes a very less portion of the market price of the total medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a need to control the prices of medicines in the country;

(f) if so, the reasons for delay in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Presently, around 20% of the medicines sold in the country are under the price control. As per the First Schedule of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95), there are 74 scheduled bulk drugs. In the case of scheduled drugs, the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled under the provisions of the DPCO, 95. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 95. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Government.

In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO, 95 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. 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 to 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) of DPCO, 95 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.

(e) to (g) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The draft NPPP-2011 has been circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders. The draft Policy envisages bringing medicines mentioned in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) – 2011 and associated medicines under price control.

Incidents of throwing out Passengers

683. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of throwing out passengers from running trains by railway staff have taken place during the last three years;

(b) if so, the location-wise details of such incidents during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons found responsible for such incidents; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Details of the cases reported during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (Upto September) are as under:—

Year	No. of incidents reported
2008	2
2009	3
2010	2
2011 (Upto Sept.)	1

Details of Location:

Year	Location
2008	(i) Near Dildarnagar Railway station in Danapur Division of E.C. Railway (Bihar State)
	(ii) Near Rourkela Railway station in Chakradharpur Division of S.E. Railway (Odisha State)
2009	(i) Between Sahibganj and Sakrigali Railway stations in Malda Division of Eastern Railway (Bihar State)
	(ii) Near Kudhani Railway station in Sonpur Division of E.C. Railway (Bihar State)
	(iii) Between Jajpur Keonjhar and Jakhpura Railway stations in Khurda Road Division of East Coast Railway (Odisha State).
2010	(i) Between Mandi Bamora and Bina Railway stations in Bhopal Division of W.C. Railway (Madhya Pradesh State).
	(ii) Between Sahibganj and Sakrigali Railway stations in Malda Division of Eastern Railway (Bihar State).
2011	(i) At Palliyadi Halt Railway station in Trivandrum Division of Southern Railway (Tamil Nadu State).

(c) Six Ticket Checking staff, two Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF) personnel and on Railway Protection Force (RPF) personnel are facing trial in the courts of law in criminal cases registered against them. Besides, criminal case has been registered against two unidentified RPF personnel.

(d) Following steps are being taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of such incidents:—

- (i) Ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force/ Railway Protection Special Force/Government Railway Police personnel are sensitized to behave politely with the travelling public and act with restraint even when provoked.
- (ii) Stern departmental action is taken against the erring railway staff/RPF/GRP personnel, besides being prosecuted in the courts of law.
- (iii) Visible policing by escorting of trains by RPF/ GRP is ensured to create moral fear amongst the mischief-mongers and anti-social elements.
- (iv) Frequent joint combing operations and checking by officers of RPF, GRP and Commercial staff are conducted in trains in order to ensure general security orderliness.

[English]

Cairn-Vedanta Deal

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

- (a) whether the Government has put any pre-conditions to the sanction of the Cairn India-Vedanta deal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Vedanta Resources and Twin Star Holdings Limited can claim protection under India-UK/Mauritian BIPA-claiming failure to provide favourable conditions to make investment;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is a fact that Cairn Energy may bring a claim of denial of justice, which is well-protected by India-UK BIPA; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government of India (GOI) has approved the proposal of

Cairn Energy Plc for transfer of 40% of equity shares of Cairn India Limited (CIL) to Vedanta Resources Plc by stipulating following conditions:—

- (i) Parent financial and Performance Guarantees furnished by Cairn Energy Plc in pursuance to relevant applicable Article(s) of above mentioned 7 NELP PSCs and 3 Pre-NELP PSCs, shall be substituted by Parent Financial and Performance Guarantees to be furnished by Vedanta Resources Plc, which needs to be acceptable to the Government and should be in the form and substance set out in the PSC.
- (ii) Vedanta Resources Plc to guarantee that the technical capability of Cairn India Limited is and shall be kept undisturbed and ensure continued production of oil and gas as per approved Field Development Plan (FDPs) from time to time. In case Vedanta Resources Plc fail to perform as guaranteed then GOI shall be entitled to stipulate additional conditions, as deemed fit, including change in operatorship of blocks.
- (iii) Vedanta Resources Plc also shall give an undertaking that they shall ensure adherence to the approved field development plans and work programs.
- (iv) Cairn India Limited and its affiliates shall provide the No Objection Certificate (NOC) obtained from their consortium partner(s) for each above mentioned blocks (except for Rawa (PKMG-1) and CB-OS/2 blocks) for the proposed transaction under the respective PSCs.
- (v) Necessary approvals from other Regulatory Bodies such as SEBI, on the proposed transaction to be obtained and submitted by Vedanta Resources Plc.
- (vi) Necessary security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs in favour of the assignee, i.e. Vedanta Resources Plc to acquire the

shareholding shall be obtained and submitted by the said assignee.

(vii) In respect to RJ-ON-90/1 block, the parties, i.e. Cairn India Limited, Cairn Energy India Private Limited (CEIL), Cairn Energy Hydrocarbon Limited (CEHL) and any other affiliate company of CIL; and Vedanta Resources Plc and any other affiliate company of Vedanta Resources Plc, shall agree and give an undertaking that the royalty paid by ONGC is cost recoverable by ONGC as contract costs, as per the provisions of the PSC.

(viii) In respect to RJ-ON-90/1 block, Cairn Energy India Private Ltd., and Cairn Energy Hydrocarbon Limited shall withdraw the arbitration case relating to the dispute raised by them on payment of Cess under the PSC.

(c) to (f) The objective of Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPA) is to promote and protect the interests of investors of either country in the territory of the other country. It is open to any eligible investor to seek recourse under the provisions of BIPA in case the investor feels that any of the provisions of BIPA have been violated. However, Government of India would not take any step that it considers to be violative of its commitment under BIPA.

[Translation]

Construction of Toilets

685. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the number of individual household and public toilets constructed and functioning under Total Sanitation Programme (TSP) in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides assistance for maintenance of damaged toilets/non-functioning toilets;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the assistance provided in this regard during each of the last three years and current year;

(e) whether Government proposes to increase the allocation under various developmental schemes of the Ministry including TSC; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programmes started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The main components under the programme are incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex (CSC), Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The number of IHHL and SCS reported to be constructed under TSC during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise as per the progress reported by the States through on line data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry is at enclosed Statement.

(b) TSC is operated in a demand driven mode wherein the beneficiaries are expected to construct sanitation facility for themselves against incentives provided post construction and usage of sanitation facilities created. No assistance is therefore provided for maintenance of damaged toilets/non-functional toilets.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) There is no order on increase of allocation under various developmental schemes of the Ministry including TSC, as of now.

Statement

State-wise construction of IHHL and CSC under TSC during last three years and current year as of 31.10.2011

Sl. No.	State Name	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		IHHL	Sanitary Comp.	IHHL	Sanitary Comp.	IHHL	Sanitary Comp.	IHHL	Sanitary Comp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	292697	17	606277	13	1049704	27	301686	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3399	1	16682	21	19799	29	18242	26
3.	Assam	206256	0	489334	16	498849	8	196832	9
4.	Bihar	756465	52	640359	17	717792	63	322487	26
5.	Chhattisgarh	305456	63	460320	38	236164	41	30730	1
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	18753	0	0	0	800	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	284200	215	607078	106	515224	62	151928	6
9.	Haryana	367097	115	191242	83	132137	107	68023	50
10.	Himachal Pradesh	313872	35	239576	63	216571	310	28069	73
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	39415	159	55390	143	125228	130	20263	46
12.	Jharkhand	362573	23	335592	41	296678	57	32045	25
13.	Karnataka	409816	97	1087674	112	810104	126	263803	38
14.	Kerala	81865	89	68302	153	20241	58	0	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1105250	132	1354632	117	1166016	164	451936	69
16.	Maharashtra	854563	361	934879	854	562183	1424	207565	279
17.	Manipur	4590	43	15941	58	49576	142	12709	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Meghalaya	30004	20	47256	18	65417	55	22377	10
19.	Mizoram	8973	39	7639	103	1611	135	2109	13
20.	Nagaland	5543	2	25993	5	18224	8	40527	31
21.	Odisha	323802	5	539077	30	853303	18	228576	12
22.	Puducherry	227	9	208	0	77	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	262194	1	158060	0	118415	3	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	889762	51	665660	42	750948	48	283176	21
25.	Sikkim	3712	155	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	421967	54	533108	3	473647	2	164111	2
27.	Tripura	62971	2	27346	0	30392	46	20150	28
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2415154	1448	2669547	51	2915407	28	849236	0
29.	Uttarakhand	98884	6	115071	8	132913	16	65483	6
30.	West Bengal	636422	51	515535	135	466311	270	359566	64

[English]

Growth of MSME Sector

686. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the North-Eastern Region of the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure the linkage of these industries to the markets outside the State;

(c) if so, the details thereto;

(d) whether there is any Government programme to

understand the nature and problems related to the entrepreneurial growth in these areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The growth rate achieved in the North Eastern States in respect of the number of units, employment and production in registered MSME sector is 5.96%, 20.69% and 48.76%, respectively from 2001-02 (the Third Census) to the fourth census (with reference year 2006-07) for which the data was collected till 2009 and the results published in 2011.

(b) and (c) Micro and Small Enterprises of North Eastern Region (NER) are encouraged to showcase their

products by participating in exhibitions organized anywhere in the country.

(d) and (e) The Government programme to understand the nature and problems related to the entrepreneurial growth include all States. However, to promote the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the North Eastern Region of the country, the Government of India has stipulated that 10% of the outlay would be earmarked for that region. In addition, there is special dispensation for NER States in schemes such as Credit Guarantee Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises — Cluster Development Programme, Scheme for National Exhibition and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

Setting up of Pharma National Institutions

687. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Pharma National Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof alongwith the parameters adopted to set up such institutes; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose 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) to (c) No, Madam. At present Government does not propose to set up new National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) in the country. In 1998, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research was set up at Mohali (Punjab). Union Government approved establishment of Six New NIPERs one each at Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Hajipur (Bihar), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh),

Kolkata (West Bengal), Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh) and Guwahati (Assam). In these New NIPERs courses were started in 2007 and 2008.

[Translation]

Criteria under PMGSY

688. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria regarding thickness and width of roads being constructed in rural areas under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the criteria under which funds are allocated to the States;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modify this criterion;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any complaints alongwith the detailed project reports submitted by State Government under the said scheme;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken or to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) As per PMGSY Guidelines, the Rural Roads constructed under the scheme must meet the technical specifications prescribed in the Rural Roads Manual IRC: SP20:2002 and other related IRC Codes.

Roadway width for rural roads for different terrains is given below:—

Terrain Classification	Roadway Width (m)
Plain and Rolling	7.5
Mountain and Steep	6.0

For Rural Roads, where the traffic intensity is less than 100 motor vehicles per day, and where the traffic is not likely to increase due to situation like dead end, low habitation and difficult terrain conditions, the roadway width may be reduced to 6.0 m in case of plain and rolling terrain.

The standard width of carriageway for both plain and rolling terrain as well as mountainous and steep terrain shall be 3.75 m.

For rural roads, the carriageway width may be restricted to 3.0 m, where the traffic intensity is less than 100 motorised vehicles per day, and where the traffic is not likely to increase due to situation like, dead end, low habitation and difficult terrain conditions.

The thickness of road constructed under PMGSY is determined using the design traffic parameter and the Subgrade strength parameter, as per the Guidelines for the design of flexible pavements for low volume rural roads (IRC: SP: 72-2007), design and construction of cement concrete roads (IRC: SP: 62-224).

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

(d) to (f) Complaints received are addressed by referring to State Governments wherever required. Suggestions in this regard from States are also addressed.

[English]

Vision 2020

689. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the progress made so far on the Vision-2020 Document;

(b) whether there have been delays in achieving the targets set therein;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Railways for achieving the targets in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Vision 2020 for Indian Railways presented to Parliament in December, 2009 broadly aimed at providing customer and citizen -centric services of high quality at efficient cost and attaining a State of zero shortage, zero accident and reliability in services. Some of the major goals set for 2020 are:—

- (i) 25,000 kms of new lines;
- (ii) Quadrupling of 6000 kms with segregation of passenger and freight lines;
- (iii) Electrification of 14000 kms;
- (iv) Completions of gauge conversion;
- (v) Upgradation of speed to 160-200 kmph for passenger trains; and
- (vi) Construction 2000 kms of high-speed rail lines.

As provisionally estimated by the Ministry, the achievement in respect of various Parameters in the year 2010-11 has been as under:—

Originating Traffic (estimated)	921.51 Million tonnes (growth of 3.77% over 2009-10)
Originating Passengers (estimated)	7831 Million (growth of 6.08% over 2009-10)

No. of Consequential accidents	141 (decrease of 14.55% over 2009-10)
New Lines	709 kms
Doubling	769 kms
Railway Electrification	975 kms
Gauge Conversion	837 kms
Rolling Stock (Numbers produced/acquired)	
(i) Diesel Locomotives	267
(ii) Electric Locomotives	250
(iii) Coaches	3660
(iv) Wagons	16638

(b) and (c) Vision 2020 had clearly indicated the need for high level of upfront investment by Government in capacity creation/augmentation and modernisation of Railways. The progress has to be judged in the context of overall availability/paucity of resources.

(d) Infrastructure development and improvement in performance is a continuous and ongoing exercise and it is the constant endeavour of Railways to maximise revenue, optimise costs, improve safety and deliver customer-focussed services.

[Translation]

Recharge of Ground Water

690. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra

has sent any proposal for the artificial recharge of ground water project, under the Central Sector Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether the Union Government has received complaints regarding the delay in release of funds for the said project; and

(e) if so, the efforts made by the Government to redress the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Proposals for artificial recharge to ground water under the Central Sector Scheme are submitted by the State implementing agencies to the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) through the State Level Technical Advisory Committees (STAC) headed by the Secretary incharge of concerned departments in States. Various organisations of Government of Maharashtra have submitted 17 project proposals to the STAC.

(b) The details are annexed as Statement.

(c) Out of 17 proposals, one proposal duly approved by the STAC has been received by CGWB and the same has been sanctioned for implementation. Out of the remaining 16 proposals, two proposals have been returned to the concerned agencies after scrutiny by the STAC due to non-feasibility and 14 proposals are under consideration with the STAC.

(d) No complaints regarding the delay in release of funds for any project have been received.

(e) Question does not arise in view of (d) above.

Statement

Sl. No.	Proposal	Agency	Present status
1	2	3	4
1.	Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Water conservation Measures in Rajbhawan Premises, Nagpur.	Taluka Agriculture Officer, Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Nagpur	Proposals costing Rs. 15.15 lakh has been sanctioned. Out of 49 structures, 44 completed and 5 are in progress.
2.	Artificial Recharge through recharge shafts and Existing dugwells in parts of Yaval block of Jalgaon district, Maharashtra.	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Proposals are under various stages of consideration with the State Level Technical Advisory Committee.
3.	Artificial Recharge Project for WGC 6, WG 11 watershed, Pawani and Lakhandur talukas, Bhandara district.	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency	
4.	Artificial Recharge Project for SA29 (3/4) watershed, Mohol taluka, Solapur district.	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency	
5.	Artificial Recharge Project for WRJ 1 (1, 4 and 5/5) watershed, Narkhed taluka, Nagpur district.	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency	
6.	Artificial Recharge Project for KR 35 watershed, Tasgaon taluka, Sangli district.	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency	
7.	Artificial Recharge Project for GV 39 (6/9) watershed, Kannad taluka, Aurangabad district.	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency	
8.	Augmenting the ground water table by construction of recharge wells and water detention structures along river, nalas at D/S of Suki Medium Project. Raver taluka, Jalgaon district.	Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation, Jalgaon	

1	2	3	4
9.	Augmenting the ground water table by construction of recharge wells and water detention structures along river, nalas at D/s of Mangrul Medium Project. Raver taluka, Jalgaon district.	Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation, Jalgaon	
10.	Augmenting the ground water table by construction of recharge wells and water detention structures along river, nalas at D/S of Vadri Minor Project. Yaval taluka, Jalgaon district.	Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation, Jalgaon	
11.	Augmenting the ground water table by construction of recharge wells and water detention structures along river, nalas at D/S of Haripura Kinor Project. Yaval taluka, Jalgaon district.	Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation, Jalgaon	
12.	Artificial recharge to wells in command of Titur Bandhara at Vadgaon (kh), taluka Pachora, district Jalgaon, Maharashtra.	Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation, Jalgaon	
13.	Two project proposals in artificial recharge.	Marathwada Agriculture University, Parbhani and College of Agriculture Engineering and Technology, Parbhani	
14.	Artificial Recharge Projects on rainwater harvesting.	Civil Engineering Department, IIT, Mumbai	
15.	Artificial Recharge Project for BM 104 and KR 9 watershed, Khatav taluka, Satara district.	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency	Proposals returned to the concerned agency, as they were not found feasible.
16.	Artificial Recharge to wells in command M.I. tank Borkheda Sangvi at Borkheda Sangvi, Yaval taluka, Jalgaon district, Maharashtra.	Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation, Jalgaon	

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 noon.

11.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notices of motion for adjournment

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Sarvashri Shailendra Kumar, K.D. Deshmukh, Dr. Raghuvans Prasad Singh, Dr. Ramachandra Dome and Shri Nama Nageswara Rao regarding unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities.

1201 hrs.

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

As per rule 58(vi) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter

anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: A discussion under Rule 193 on the same subject, i.e. regarding the inflation situation in India is listed in today's Order Paper at Sl. No. 9 in the name of Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

I have, therefore, disallowed the notices of Adjournment Motion.

The discussion under Rule 193 will be taken up at 2.00 p.m. today.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House would now take up Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Karnataka) Amendment Order, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2295(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5294/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): Madam, I, on behalf of Shri R.P.N. Singh, beg to lay on the Table:—

[Shri Pratik Patil]

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:—

- (i) Notification No. 1-CA(5)/62/2011 published in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2011, containing Audited Accounts and Report of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for the year ended 31st March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5295/15/11]

- (ii) G.S.R. 684(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 38(E) dated 19th January, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5296/15/11]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:—

- (i) Notification No. G/18-CWA/9/2011 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2011, containing Audited Accounts and Report of the Council of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India for the year ended 31st March, 2011.

- (ii) Notification No. F.No. EL-2011/28 published in Gazette of India dated 28th July, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification Nos. EL 2011/26 and EL-2011/27 dated 14th June, 2011 pertaining to Election to the Council and regional Councils of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5297/15/11]

- (4) A copy of the Company Secretaries Procedures of Meetings of Quality Review Board, and Terms and Conditions of Service and Allowances of the Chairperson and Members of the Board (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 649(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2011, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5298/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): Madam, I beg to lay:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the WAPCOS Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the WAPCOS Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5299/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Vincent H. Pala]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(iii) A copy of the Action Taken Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Minorities, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5300/15/11]

12.02¼ hrs.

...(Interruptions)

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

16th and 17th Reports

[English]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions:-

(1) Sixteenth Report on the Action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Petitions (15th Lok Sabha) in their Tenth Report on the representation received from Dr. Laxmikant Vajpayee regarding: Ill effects of water and air pollution caused due to slaughter of animals in Slaughter House (Kamela) run by the Meerut Nagar Nigam and related issues.

(2) Seventeenth Report on the representation from Shri R.Y. Bankar, Mumbai regarding Uniform caste Verification Policy in Air India and related issues.

...(Interruptions)

12.02½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

30th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up 'Zero Hour' matters.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. We are going to start Zero hour. Shri Dharmendra Yadav, please speak. Nothing will go on record except Shri Dharmendra Yadav's speech.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Madam Speaker, today farmers are agitated because the rates of fertilizers are sky rocketing. Today, the rates of fertilizer have increased by two-and-a-half times. The rate of DAP has increased from Rs. 9350 per metric tonne in March, 2010 to Rs. 18,200 per metric tonne today. Similarly, the rate of MPA has increased from Rs. 9350

*Treated as laid on the Table.

per metric tonne of Rs. 18200 per metric tonne. The rate of TSP has increased from Rs. 9350 per metric tonne to Rs. 18200 per metric tonne. The rate of TSP has increased from Rs. 7460 to Rs. 8057 per metric tonnes. The rate of MAP fertilizer has increased from Rs. 4445 to Rs. 11300. Whereas the Minimum Support Price given to farmers has not increased, and the farmers are not even getting the declared Support Price.

International traders fertilizer manufacturers are talking full advantage of nutrition based subsidy due to which the farmers are falling prey to them and farmers are not getting any benefit of the subsidy. Today, crores of farmers are distressed in the entire country including Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to immediately intervene in this matter and control the price of fertilizers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.T. Thomas and Shri A. Sampath associate themselves with this matter.

12.05 hrs.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and some other hon. Members then left the House

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this? [English] It is very wrong.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You put the papers back.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please get up from here and go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. ...(Interruptions) Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to provide adequate quantity of fertilizers to farmers in Warangal Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the problems being faced by the farmers in getting fertilizers in time and at an affordable price not only in Andhra Pradesh but all over the country especially in Telangana areas like Warangal.

Many farmers are facing lot of problems in getting the

[Shri Rajaiah Siricilla]

fertilizers for various crops in the kharif and the ongoing rabi season at the minimum rates fixed by the Government. Sometimes, fertilizers are out of stock or the farmers have to stand in queue for many hours due to lack of adequate fertilizers or they have to spend more amount to procure the fertilizer through other sources. Some people and companies are creating shortage fertilizers in the market. Many farmers were duped recent years due to lack of awareness in the supply of fertilizers. There is no proper system to monitor the sale of fertilizers in the market at MRP rates particularly in the remote areas in Warangal and its adjacent areas in Andhra Pradesh. This is really a issue of concern to the farmers and it affects the overall development of our country to realize the dream of achieving 4 per cent growth in agriculture and also to contribute the GDP growth of our country. Now, this is the right time for the Government to ensure the proper supply of fertilizers to farmers to achieve the goal "Food for All" and to ensure food security also.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, through the Chair, to kindly intervene in the matter to ensure that farmers get their fertilizers in time and at MRP rates in all seasons by strictly monitoring the market so that the interests of the farmers will be protected to get the genuine returns for their hard work in improving our economy and growth.

(ii) Need to accord approval to the proposal of Government of Kerala to widen the Wayanad pass and undertake construction of alternate roads from Wayanad to rest of Kerala

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Wayanad pass is a British engineered pass, located in the vital Calicut-Bengaluru NH 212, and its structural rigidity is at stake owing to impact of repeated natural calamities, including a massive landslide in the year 2009, severely affecting its structural integrity. Several State agencies, including Kerala State Remote Sensing Agency, and Centre for Water

Resources and management have studied in depth about the Wayanad pass and found that it is becoming weak. Due to the night ban on traffic in the NH 212, numerous large haulers and heavy duty container carriers weighing more than 36,000 kilos are plying through the Wayanad pass, multiplying the chances of the pass collapsing, which if happens, would cut off the people of Wayanad from the Kerala. There are several alternate routes proposed by the Government of Kerala with funds allocated for the purpose, but the clearance from Union Ministry of Environment and Forests is yet to be granted, thereby making the realization of proposed alternate roads difficult to achieve. Therefore, I would request the Government to hasten the procedures to widen the Wayanad pass and interlock the turns in the hairpin bends. I would also urge the Government to mitigate all administrative delays in granting necessary sanctions and expedite all essential clearances from the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests for the existing alternate roads to be operational as early as possible to facilitate the people of Wayanad not be disconnected from the rest of Kerala.

(iii) Need to take measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): As per the recommendations of Task Force on the Planning Commission the Union Government should immediately purchase land for distributing it among the land less Schedule Castes and the Union Government should increase the subsidy under scheduled Caste sub-plan head in the budget and should provide more financial support to the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation set up with the objective to fight poverty. The present corpus of this financial institute is of Rs. 1000 crore. Necessary changes should be brought by reviewing the schemes related to this organisation. It is very important that the Union Government should set up two Special Fund one of them should be used to deposit the balance amount

out of funds allocated for schemes related to the Scheduled Castes and the second should be used to deposit the balance amount out of funds allocated for schemes related to Scheduled Tribes.

The funds allocated for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes schemes should neither be spent under any other head and if the fund allocated is not spent in the set period this fund should not be considered lapsable. The Task Force of Planning Commission has also recommended the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs to allocate these funds for the schemes related to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Government should implement the said suggestion without any delay.

(iv) Need to allocate adequate funds for cleaning the Thamirabarani River in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Thamirabarani is one of the perennial rivers in Tamil Nadu which originates from Pothigai hills on the Eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. It passes about 124 kms. through Tirunelveli and Tuticorin Districts and drains its water into the Bay of Bengal at Punnakayal of Gulf of Mannar. Its water is used for drinking, irrigation, fishing and electricity generation. This river is having a number of canals, dams and reservoirs. Besides fulfilling the drinking water requirements of three districts of southern Tamil Nadu, this river facilitates 82,000 acres of land of irrigation.

Of late, Thamirabarani River is greatly polluted due to rapid industrialization on its banks including pulp, paper, textile, various workshops, photographic industries, various small scale industries leading to the discharge untreated effluents as also human and animal wastes, etc. The waste consists of dye stuff, sulphates, sulphide, copper, zinc, lead, phenolics, chlorides, lingo cellulosic wastes, mercaptans, mercury, etc. The survey conducted at various canals of Thamirabarani river reveals that the arsenic, chemical and

pollution levels are extremely high than the permissible limits. Further the presence of amala plants in the canal greatly absorbs the oxygen level leading to the death of living things. Besides, the increased presence of microbes spreads foul smell in the canals. There are shocking reports that one litre of river water contains more than 1,300 microbes. The presence of high-level of toxic substances in the river water and its consumption causes irritation and other skin related diseases. There is huge apprehension among the scientists and farmers that if the present situation is allowed to continue, the crops will be greatly affected.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to allocate adequate funds for cleaning the Thamirabarani River on war-footing and direct the State Government to enforce the pollution norms strictly.

(v) Need to undertake developmental work in Godda Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): There is an urgent need to formulate a comprehensive scheme for all round development of neglected areas of Santhal Pragana in Jharkhand.

So, it is my humble request to you to consider following important points:

1. Introduction of rail link between Hansdiha and Godda.
2. Declaration of new national highways in Jharkhand like: (a) Dumri to Rampurhat via Deoghar. (b) Deoghar to Sahebganj via Godda. The State Government had already submitted their proposal to the concerned Ministry.
3. As per annual plan discussion for the year 2011-12, a hospital having 500 beds at Hansdiha has also been proposed by the State Government. Financial assistance for the project may be provided to the State.

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

4. As per recommendation of 13th Finance Commission, the State has identified Poriyahat, Jarmundi, Karmatand for setting up a for new ITI. Necessary assistance should be given starting the same immediately.
5. Inclusive growth of Santhal Pargana, where more than 75% people are of BPL category, should be considered by the Government.
6. There is a need to Include all the six districts of Santhal Pargana-Godda, Deoghar, Dumka, Jamtara, Sahebganj and Pakur into Integrated Action Plan (IAP).
7. To set up model colleges in all the districts of Santhal Pargana.
8. There is a need to set up a High Court bench at Dumka.

I urge the Central Government to take immediate action on the above matters

(vi) Need to give No Objection Certificate for construction of airport building in Bikaner, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Nal Airport of Indian Air force is located at the distance of 13 kilometre from any Parliamentary Constituency, Bikaner. The demand to link Bikaner with air route has been pending for long and the Airport Authority of Indian is constructing Terminal building, Apparel and car parking at Nal Airport in Bikaner. The Airport Authority of India received a letter from Air Force Bikaner before beginning of Airport work in which the beginning of construction work of airport building has been mentioned, but no mention of height was made in that letter and the Airport Authority of India began the construction work of Prefabricator structure and as per

drawing, the 6.5 metre structure was constructed. But, subsequently the height of truss was mentioned as 5 metre in the NOC issued by the Air Force. It would be relevant to mention here that at other places in the country, which airports are under construction. Air force has issued NOC for construction of airport building 6.5 metre or more. But this has not happened with Bikaner. After my meeting with the Minister of Defence on 28 July, 2011 in which I requested him to intervene in this matter and direct Air Force of issue NOC for 6.5 metre high airport building, Air Force accepted to issue NOC for 6.5 metre high building in principle, but till now no NOC has been issued and the construction work of building is left in limbo. I would like to let Air Force issued NOC for 6.5 metre high airport building in Bikaner so that the construction work of Bikaner airport may get completed and the citizens of Hanumangarh, Shriganganagar, Nagaur and Churu may get benefit of this facility to travel by air.

(vii) Need to take steps to protect crops from damage by wild animals in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): My Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha is a very backward area mostly surrounded by forest and hills. My Parliamentary constituency is suffering from the terror of wild animals. Many wild animals such as nilgai, wild pigs etc. enter into the field in herds and damage the crops. The farmers have to watch their crops day and night as a result of which the other works pertaining to their livelihood are affected. When the crop get spoiled by the said wild animals the helpless farmers have nothing put to migrate to cities for their livelihood. Sometimes these wild animals suddenly come on roads and become the cause of accidents. It is necessary to protect farmers and agriculture in the interest of the country.

Hence, I would like to request the Government to cover the forest areas with barbed wires and make drinking water facility available for wild animals in forest only so that they may not come out of the forest in search of water. The Government should raise the percentage of financial aid

upto 80 per cent which is provided to farmers for constructing fencing with barbed wires for the protection of their fields.

(viii) Need to open a post office in Tariyani Block of Sheohar district in Bihar.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Tariyani Block which consist of 16 panchayats is the biggest Block of my Parliamentary Constituency Sheohar district. Despite all this, no post office has been set up in Tariyani Block. As a result of which 87 panchayats of Tariyani Block are unable to get post office saving account and other postal facilities. Whereas, as per rules the population in this Block fulfills the conditions for opening a post office. The people of 8 panchayats of this Block have to go to neighbouring post office in district Mazaffarpur which is 8 km. away from the said villages. Not only this, the BPL families of the 8 panchayats of the said Block have to go to the same Meenapur post office in order to get their accounts opened to get the benefit of centrally sponsored schemes. In addition to this I may please be apprised as to why post office is not opened in Tariyani Block so far.

I would like to request the Government to set up a post office in Tariyani Block headquarters so that 8 panchayats of the said Block may got the facilities of post office.

(ix) Need to introduce Bullet Trains on Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune route

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): The existing rail facility between Ahmedabad and Mumbai is not commensurate with the demand as existing track capacity is already exhausted. Even the fastest trains takes 8-9 hours to cover a distance of 500 kms. This travel time can be curtailed by introduction of bullet train connecting Ahmedabad with Mumbai which has been the request of Government of Gujarat from long time.

A study undertaken by railways for connecting

Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune with bullet train has been completed in April, 2010.

Railway should take up the project in right earnest with a definite time frame for completion of project. Further, all pre-construction activities should be started immediately.

(x) Need to take up relief and rehabilitation measures in the flood ravaged districts in Tamil Nadu

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): Heavy down-pour of rains in the recent monsoon has caused a great havoc in several parts of Tamil Nadu. The worst affected among them is the city of Chennai along with coastal districts like Nagapattinam, Kanyakumari and also paddy cultivation areas in Thanjavur and adjoining districts. Considering the heavy loss accrued to the public and the infrastructure facilities like roads and tank bunds raised by both the Centre and the States, a huge amount may be required to rebuild and repair the same. Unfortunately, this is not covered under the national Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Mission. Hence, it is urged that the Union Government, on its own, must respond to the situation once such news emerge in the media in this era of information. A viable formula can be evolved and a mechanism be established as and when the rainfall in a particular regions crosses the normal average rainfall pertaining to that region during a particular period. Automatic flow of relief funds must be rushed in by the Centre.

I urge upon the Centre to send a Centre Team and evaluate the loss and give adequately compensation so that both the Central and State Agencies can take up relief and rehabilitation and repair works on a war footing in Tamil Nadu.

(xi) Need to sanction a special package for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures for the Endosulfan affected people in Kerala

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Endosulfan, the dangerous pesticide, endangered not only the environment

[Shri P. Karunakaran]

but also the human life. Considering these facts the Government has already decided to ban use of this pesticide.

In Kerala, particularly in Kasargod district about 500 people have already died and about 10,000 people are suffering due to this dreaded pesticide. Similarly, in Palakkad, Idukki and parts of Karnataka we have witnessed the adverse affects of Endosulfan on the human life. The conditions of the suffering people are very pathetic.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to sanction a special package for taking rehabilitation measures to Endosulfan affected victims especially in Kasargod District of Kerala.

(xii) Need to permit candidates to write various departmental competitive examinations conducted by Steel Authority of India Limited and its units in regional languages

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Departmental examinations (both technical and nontechnical) in the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) Organizations including Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu are being conducted only in Hindi and English. This puts the candidates from Non-Hindi speaking areas in a relatively disadvantageous position resulting into regional imbalance in employment opportunities. In order to ensure equality, parity and nondiscrimination, the Centre has to take suitable and immediate steps to permit candidates sitting for competitive examinations for recruitment to various posts to write the examinations in their regional languages of their choice along with Hindi and English. This method is to be adopted in Salem Steel Plant also. Department of Railways permits candidates to write competitive examinations in the language of their choice i.e. in regional language also. Likewise, SAIL should also permit the candidates to write competitive qualifying examinations for recruitment to various posts in their mother tongue i.e. regional language. The Ministry of Steel, Government of

India should come forward to take suitable modification in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion under Rule 193.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Take your seats please. Discussion is taking place on price rise, and this issues is related to everyone.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing except the speech of Sushma ji will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): I support Telangana. ...(Interruptions) I am in favour of Jai Telangana. ...(Interruptions) I support you. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sushma ji, you speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, BJP supports Telangana and I myself have raised this issue many a times

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

in the House. ...(Interruptions) I would like to request my colleagues who are the supporter of Telangana that the debate with regard to price rise could not be taken up for discussion for the last three days. ...(Interruptions) The entire country is crying to save it. ...(Interruptions) Therefore, we have decided that today the discussion will take place on price-rise. ...(Interruptions) I would like to request them. ...(Interruptions) I am with them. ...(Interruptions) We will discuss Telangana. ...(Interruptions) The Government should introduce the Bill in the House, we will support it but today let the discussion take place on price-rise. ...(Interruptions) I request you to let the discussion take place on price-rise. ...(Interruptions) I will stand by you and make demand for the formation of Telangana. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It was agreed to have a discussion on the price rise under Rule 193. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is to start the discussion. ...(Interruptions) I would request them to go back to their seats. ...(Interruptions) It is a very important debate on the price situation. ...(Interruptions) Several Members wanted this discussion and let that

be taken up for discussion. ...(Interruptions) Kindly go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Gurudas Dasgupta Ji you speak now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, first of all you please bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions) You bring the House in order and then he will express his views. ...(Interruptions) The House is disturbed. ...(Interruptions) Please bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. This is a major issue, price-rise is to be discussed. Everyone is suffering from price-rise and this is the problem for everyone, the entire public of the country. Therefore, all of you please your seats and let the discussion on price-rise to continue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, November 25, 2011, at 11 a.m.

14.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 25, 2011/ Agrahayana 4, 1933 (Saka).

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