

Thursday, May 3, 2012
Vaisakha 13,1934 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

CONTENTS

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

No. 21, Thursday, May 3, 2012/Vaisakha 13,1934 (Saka)

SUBJECT	PAGES
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER	
Moving of Cut Motions to outstanding Demands for Grants.....	1-2
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question No. 381 to 384	2-30
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 385 to 400.....	30-64
Unstarred Question Nos. 4371 to 4600.....	64-454
OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER	
Question of privilege.....	453
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	453-457
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY	
26th to 28th Reports.....	458
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION	
17th and 18th Reports.....	458
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR	
28th to 30th Reports.....	458-459
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES	
13th and 14th Reports.....	459
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
29th and 30th Reports.....	459-460
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	
243rd to 245th Reports.....	460
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
37th Report.....	460-461

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

SUBJECT	PAGES
GOVERNMENT BILLS - INTRODUCED	
(i) Bureau of Indian Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2012.....	1
(ii) Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012.....	1
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to name Varanasi-Jammu Tawi Super Fast Train No. 12237/12238 as Begumpura Super Fast Train Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary.....	484
(ii) Need to provide timely and adequate loan to entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Shri P.L. Punia.....	484-485
(iii) Need to provide adequate Guar (cluster bean) seeds at concessional rates to farmers in Rajasthan Shri Gopal Singh Shekhawat.....	485
(iv) Need to protect the interests of retail dairy businessmen in the proposed Food Security Bill 2011 Shri Premchand Guddu.....	485-486
(v) Need to take steps to reconstruct the National Highway No. 744 at Ezhukon, Kerala to avoid serious road accidents due to its high elevation Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh.....	486-487
(vi) Need to undertake development of areas under Karauli-Dholpur Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa.....	487-488
(vii) Need to construct overbridges on level crossings and repair National Highway Nos. 26 and 86 passing through Sagar in Madhya Pradesh Shri Bhoopendra Singh.....	488
(viii) Need to institute an enquiry into the irregularities in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Mangaldoi Parliamentary Constituency, Assam Shri Ramen Deka.....	488-489
(ix) Need to set up a Trauma Centre on N.H. No. 15 at Sanchore in Jalore district, Rajasthan Shri Devji M. Patel.....	489
(x) Need to prevent erosion of agricultural land caused by Chambal river in Bhind, Morena and Sheopur in Madhya Pradesh Shri Ashok Argal.....	489-490

SUBJECT	PAGES
(xi) Need to provide stoppage of North East Express (Train No. 12505/12506), Seemanchal Express (Train No. 12487/12488) and Dadar Express (Train No. 15646/15647) at Karagola Station under East Central Railway in Bihar Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary.....	490
(xii) Need to revive the unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited at Durgapur, West Bengal Sk. Saidul Haque.....	490
(xiii) Need to release full entitlement of Backward Regions Grant Fund to Boudh district in Odisha Shri Rudramadhab Ray.....	490-491
(xiv) Need to provide four attempts to SC, ST and OBC students in the proposed Indian Science Engineering Eligibility Test to be conducted from 2013 Dr. P. Venugopal.....	491
(xv) Need to start operation of flights from Cooch Behar Airport in West Bengal Shri Nripendra Nath Roy.....	491-492
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-2013	
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	
Sk. Saidul Haque.....	493-503
Dr. Shashi Tharoor.....	503-517
Shri Nishikant Dubey.....	517-529
Shri Sanjay Dina Patil.....	529-530
Shri Jose K. Mani.....	530-532
Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya.....	532-535
Shrimati Sudarshan Bhagat.....	535-536
Shri Ratan Singh.....	536-538
Shri C. Sivasami.....	538-541
Shri P. Kumar.....	541-544
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	544-545
Shri K. Jayaprakash Hegde.....	545-552
Shri O.S. Manian.....	552-554

SUBJECT

PAGES

Dr. Thokchom Meinya.....	554-556
Shri Shivarama Gouda.....	556-559
Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar.....	559-561
Dr. Monazir Hassan.....	561-563
Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar.....	564-567
Shri N. Peethambara Kurup.....	567-569
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan.....	569-572
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	572-576
Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.....	576
Shri Chandrakant Khaire.....	576-578
Shri P. Karunakaran.....	578-581
Shri Harish Choudhary.....	581-582
Shri P. Sugumar.....	582-584
Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan.....	584-586
Dr. Tarun Mandal.....	586-588
Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia.....	588
Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.....	588-590
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu.....	590-592
Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala.....	592-595
Shrimati Darshana Jardosh.....	595-596
Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.....	596-597
Shri Adhir Choudhary.....	597-602
Shri Bhibhu Prasad Tarai.....	602-604
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.....	604
Shri Jagdambika Pal.....	604-608
Shri Premdas Rai.....	608-609
Dr. Ratna De.....	609-612
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	612-615

SUBJECT	PAGES
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	615-616
Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa.....	616-622
Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh.....	622-625
Shri Raju Shetti.....	625-627
Shri Nilesh Narayan Rane.....	627-629
Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey.....	629-630
Shri P.L. Punia.....	630
Shri Satpal Maharaj.....	630-632
Shri Anand Sharma.....	632-639
SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING DEMANDS TO VOTE OF THE HOUSE (GULLOTINE).....	639-645
APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2012	
Motion to Consider.....	646
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	646-647
Motion to Pass.....	647
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	649-650
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	650-658
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	659-660
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	659-662

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 3, 2012/Vaisakha 13, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Moving of Cut Motions to Outstanding Demands for Grants

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be taken up for discussion and voting by the House today and the guillotine in respect of outstanding demands will take place at 6 p.m. To facilitate smooth disposal of cut motions to the outstanding demands, I would request the hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the outstanding demands have been circulated to send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move at the time of guillotine. It may please be noted that only those Members who send slips to the Table within 15 minutes of this announcement would be permitted to move cut motions at the time of guillotine, and they will be permitted to move only those cut motions the serial numbers of which have been indicated by them in their slips.

A list showing the serial numbers of the cut motions which the Members intend to move at the time of guillotine will be put on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officers at the Table immediately.

Hon. Members are requested not to mention in their slips to be sent to the Table now the cut motions in respect of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which is scheduled for discussion later in the day. A separate announcement regarding moving of cut

motions to that demand will be made when the discussion on that demand is taken up today.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No.381, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

Augmentation of Water Resources

*381. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/projects undertaken by the Government to increase/ expand/revive water resources in various parts of the country including Rajasthan;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose during the Tenth and Eleventh plan periods and utilisation thereof, plan-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Rajasthan for grant of special package for drinking water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Schemes/Projects on water resources are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources

through various schemes and programme. Assistance is provided to the States by Ministry of Water Resources under various schemes/programme namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" (AIBP), "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme" (CADWM), "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" (RRR), demonstration scheme for "Ground Water Management and Regulation", and scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug Wells".

(b) The details of fund allocated and utilized during the 10th and 11th Plan on the above schemes are given in the enclosed Annexure I and II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has received a request only from Rajasthan for granting a special package for drinking water of Rs. 37000 cr to solve the drinking water problem in 34000 quality affected habitations in Rajasthan. However, there is no provision for grant of such a special package under National Rural Drinking Water Project (NRDWP).

Annexure-I

Details of funds allocated during X and XI Plan for AIBP, RRR of Water Bodies & CADWM and the Central Assistance (CA) released

Name of the Plan	Name of the Scheme	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crore)	CA Released (Rs. in crore)
X Plan	AIBP	22548	13260.0
XI Plan	AIBP	39850	32610.6
X Plan	RRR	300	197.30
XI Plan	RRR	1250	811.85
X Plan	CADWM	1208	818.57
XI Plan	CADWM	2133	1946.44

Annexure-II

Details of funds allocated & utilized during X and XI Plan for "Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects under the scheme Groundwater Survey, Exploration and Investigation (the scheme renamed as Ground Water Management & Regulation during XI Plan)

Name of the Plan	Funds Allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds Utilized / released (Rs. in lakhs)
X Plan	594.67	416.257
XI Plan	10000	7507.41

*Balance Funds i.e. Rs.144.45 lakhs was released as spillover in XI Plan

Details of funds allocated & utilized during X and XI Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater through Dugwells (2007-10)

Name of the Plan	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crore)	Funds Utilized / released (Rs. in crore)
XI Plan	1798.71	280.4025

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, I represent Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency which is a desert area and being the desert area it is confronted with water scarcity problem which envelops entire western Rajasthan area including my area Bikaner. Women folk are constrained to fetch water from distant places. The water resources which we had prior to independence such as wells, step wells have now been rendered useless. Now, we have projects under PHED, but they are inadequate. Now with the onset of summer, not only my constituency, but the entire western Rajasthan is reeling under water shortages. Even Jaipur is no exception, it is also facing the water crisis. Now, the situation is that India represents over 17 per cent part of the total population of the world, whereas it has water resources to the extent of 4 per cent. So, clearly there is a gap. Yes gap is there. India is also facing this gap but when we look to the Rajasthan, this gap is comparatively more. Rajasthan constitute 10.41 part of the country is total area of land. While the size of the state is very large but the water resources are only 1.5 per cent. So in order to tide over this gap different Governments of Rajasthan have sent proposals regarding this from time to time. However, the reply which was given to me by the Central Government, states the schemes and projects relating to water resources are prepared, planned and implemented by the concerned State Government. All right, we agree. They further state:

"However, with a view to secure constant development of various schemes and programme, and to promote their effective management, they provide technical and financial assistance to the State Governments." I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether Government propose to sanction any special package aimed at enhancing water resources of backward States like Rajasthan in addition to the on going projects. Further, what is the reaction of the Government on the package proposed for Rupees 37,000 crore already submitted by the Rajasthan Government.

[English]

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Madam, for the State of Rajasthan, the Central Government has released Rs. 2,133.215 crore under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). Under Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies scheme, we have released Rs. 5.02 crore up to March 2012. Under Command Area Development (CAD) we have released Rs. 22 crore. So, a total of Rs.663.76 crore has been released to the Government of Rajasthan.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask second supplementary.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Relevant answer to the first question is yet to come. ...*(Interruptions)* this not the answer. I have the figures to support.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I did give the answer, yet if you want to have further details, I will oblige you. You have addressed the question to Ministry of Water Resources and the details (figures) pertaining to that have been explained to you. In addition to that one more thing I would like to tell hon. Member that in respect of the demand from Rajasthan, which is persisting from a longtime, about drought affected areas, are the areas which are receiving funding by the centre to the extent of 90 per cent. This should also apply to desert areas because they are facing the drinking water problem to the same extent as is being faced by them in respect of water for irrigation purposes. Therefore, I would be pleased to state that Task Force of Planning Commission has made its recommendation on the subject saying that

desert areas should also be taken along. We hope that the action that will follow on this matter in 12th Five Year Plan, will also include this.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Mr. Minister kindly enlighten us of its time schedule, because there are assurance galore in this regard.

My second question related to the sufferings caused to people of the country on account of famine or drought. This is perennial feature. Likewise, several areas of the country face the crisis caused by floods. We have to face drought. Madam Speaker, the area that you represent is a flood prone area. India experience 4000 arab cubic metre rain while we are able to utilize only 1123 arab cubic metre water. I would like to know through you about what the minister has stated in his reply that Government want to secure recharge through dug wells. The amount allotted for the purpose falls short of the requirement. A sum of Rs. 400 crore has been utilised and the amount allotted is almost equal to this. This gap has to be bridged because ground water source is also drying up and stands polluted. I would like to know through you as to what is his stand about the water management courses/or water is life and there is no life without water. If they are not capable to handle water management, the water crises will not be eliminated.

I come from Rajasthan. We had scarcity of water. However, over ancestors saw to it that even a drop of water does not go waste and for this purpose they resorted to water management through constructing tanks and step walls. We drink water using a Lota which ensures that not even a single drop is wasted. We do not drink water by forming a bowl by using our hands, we use Lota for drink up water which makes the process smooth. ...*(Interruptions)* We have a different way of drinking water. Through you I would like to know that on the one hand while the country is facing drought, desert is thirsty on the other hand we have floods. During NDA-rule a campaign was started to link rivers with a view to get rid of drought and floods and to develop the water resources for the entire country uniformly. Whether Government propose to take-up the river linking project again?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, one question contained reference to many questions. Hon. Members expressed the desire to have the reply to many

questions. You yourself know that Centre take-up dug well work by way of demonstrative schemes but planning, implementation and financing is the job of State Governments. In spite of this sincere efforts have been made to see that whatever funds we can provide, we provide for each scheme. My hon. Friend has presented the figures from AIVP, I would only say that work relating to capacity building to is to be done by both continuously.

In his last question the hon. Member has asked about interlinking of rivers. As far as inter-linking of rivers is concerned, we are of the view that in the event of completion of schemes the ultimate irrigation potential can increase by 25 million hectare. People have different views about interlinking of rivers. However, if we all agree that this should be done then along with 25 million hectare, another 10 million hectare of consumption use which will 90 down as result there of will also be available. But today, if we calculate on the basis of prevailing prices, it requires 7 lakh crore rupees that is to say so the likely expenses that are to be incurred today, it will require 7 lakh crore rupees in addition to that. You very well know that immediately this is somewhat an impossible feat. *...(Interruptions)* We have identified five projects in the country on priority basis, and this we are trying to take up this thing in a phased manner. We are trying to do it at the earliest. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you saying?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would be able to reply when the hon. Members get them selves seated. *...(Interruptions)* The interlinking river project pertaining to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh proposes to interlink Parvati, Kalisingh and Chamal. Hon. Member from Madhya Pradesh is here, and as you know that so far there is no agreement reached in Madhya Pradesh about this. As long as the disagreement remains in the concerned State about it, we are not empowered to complete it. *...(Interruptions)* I can only reply when you kindly take your seat. Lend me you ear. *...(Interruptions)* In this way nothing will be audible to me. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Harish Choudhary.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It will not go in record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Madam as stated by Sh. Arjun Meghwal, desert areas are facing acute water crisis. To illustrate it, the method of drinking water was told. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You kindly listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: There are 2100 villages in Banner Parliamentary Constituency and water in 90 per cent villages is not potable. The standard of fluoride is 1.5 and here it is about 3 on TPM in 90 per cent. Similarly, the standard of TPS in 1500 TPM, but it is more than 1500 in 90 per cent and TPM is upto 9000.

I would like to bring the attention of the Minister through you, Madam, that he had done so much, the Central Government and State Governments has done so much work. There was no scheme for our areas for 60 years and today, 5 schemes are being implemented there whereas earlier not a piece of pipe was there. I convey my thanks to the Minister. The requirement of water is fix as 8 LPCD in the context of drinking water. Out of 70 LPCD, 40 for human requirement and 30 for cattle requirement. There is no river or nalla not only in my Parliamentary Constituency of Banner, but in the entire desert area. We do not have any alternative source of water. The requirement of water is fixed for that area. 8 LPCD is for drinking water and 32 LPCD for other sources, including cooking and other household work. When water is not available even for drinking, than from where water will be brought for other work. The requirement of 70 LPCD fixed by NDA Government has now been reduced. I request the hon. Minister that it should be increased to 70 LPCD under the schemes being implemented in desert area.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, seven schemes have been completed in Rajasthan State under rapid irrigation profit scheme (Twarit Sichhai Laabha Yojna). The water availability will certainly be increased in the State. There are four schemes and seven small irrigation schemes are there under one scheme and all are being implemented which can be financed accordingly. As the hon. Member know out of the funds allocated here 62 per cent can be used for quality control. You will have to discuss this matter with the State Government and the

*Not recorded.

Ministry of Drinking Water. But funds have been allocated for that also. As I have mentioned earlier and my friend told 2133 crores of rupees had already been released for the schemes of Rajasthan. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Hon. Speaker, Madam, the ground water level is decreasing. The sources are getting dried. The rivers are dying. We used to bathe in the rivers and ponds and drink these water in childhood. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This question is not relevant. But Rajasthan can design it as to 70 litre per day per capita.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam, the biggest problem today is the decreasing ground water level. The problem of drinking water as well as irrigation and farming is increasing day by day. We come from villages, we used to bathe in rivers and ponds in childhood. Drink that water, but today the ground water level is going down and getting polluted. I represent the Bhadohi Lok Sabha Constituency of Poorvanchal. The ground water level is going down there and getting polluted. The villages are facing the problem of drinking water and hand pumps. Thousands of people come to see us and they all make a demand of drinking water and hand pumps. The hon. Minister has replied that there is no provision of such special package under National Rural Drinking Water Project. I would like to know that if we cannot provide pure water to our country, our villagers and children than where the future of the country will go. Why don't we make ourselves a developed nation. I would like to know from the Minister that whether neither you are preparing any special scheme for providing special package for hand pumps and drinking water for Bhadohi in Poorvanchal and other districts, so that we can give a relief to the people in the matter of drinking water. This is the point I want to make to the hon. Minister.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, the basic question is to enrich the water resources. As you know that the Government of India have allotted different subjects

relating to water to different Ministries. But I would like to say that provision of ground water recharge and rain water harvesting have been made by the Water Resources Ministry so that ground water level is increased in large quantity and avoid water pollution. Whatever you have read and told that there is no provision. I want to say that please read the answer with me again. It says-

[*English*]

"The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has received a request only from Rajasthan for granting a special package for drinking water of Rs. 37,000 crore to solve the drinking water problem in 34,000 quality-affected habitations in Rajasthan. However, there is no provision for grant of such a special package under National Rural Drinking Water Project (NRDWP)."

[*Translation*]

It is correct on the basis of facts. Secondly, you have demand, your DPR's will reach to the concerned Ministries there and they will be processed and it can be done further. It is not possible to reply at once that this much funds are demanded for drinking water and Water Resources Ministry can release it.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, it is a grave and serious problem. The Minister have limited powers and there are conflicts in this regard in the entire country. We could not added the resources of the country. I would like to say to the Minister through you, Madam, that you are there in Government for eight years and I am glad that the Prime Minister first time had expressed his concern on the question of water. It is also the concern of the entire country. They have created different Department regarding water. Drinking water is separate and sanitation is separate. There are so many schemes of Government of India that a lot of people do not know about them.

I would like to know from the Minister through you, Madam, that how much area of land has been brought under irrigation? All the things are linked with that. Each and every question is linked with it and the ground water level is directly linked with it. I would like to request you for introspection that how much area of land had been brought under irrigation? What is the problem for not increasing the area, reply it later on, but it would be better if you tell us about the area of land brought under irrigation

*Not recorded.

during the last eight years. It is a very serious matter. There is only one way for its solution that how much area of land have you brought under irrigation? It would be better to reply this question.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, hon. Sharad ji knows it better than me that the irrigation potential is measured with the area of irrigated land increased. It may be that physical area is less but the intensity of irrigation is greater, so measure it with the intensity. The five years of 11th Plan and three years earlier to that, as you have wanted to know, there has been increase of one million hectare per annum on average. This was done at that time under Bharat Nirman programme and decided to cover ten million hectare. It was covered upto seven point something million hectare. Further, a target of 1.35 was fixed for the next two years. If you see it plan wise, as I said earlier, what is the ultimate irrigation potential, which is our target, it will be 140 million hectare out of 320 million hectare. At present, we have achieved the target of 110 million hectare, which is with increased pace as compared to last few years. Today our irrigation potential is 110 million hectares. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Madam, we want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Anuragiji, sit down and you also sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have a long list of members who want to ask questions on this matter. All are concerned on this matter and we are also concerned.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down, do not interrupt. If you give the notice, we will get the matter discussed.

Funds for Railway Projects

*382. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achieved by the Railways for Internal and Extra Budgetary Resource (IEBR) generation during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the lack of funds are hampering on-going and survey related projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard;

(d) whether the Railways are short of funds for undertaking infrastructural expansion; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to increase revenue generation?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) The targets of Internal Resources and Extra Budgetary resource mobilization set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the achievements are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

	Target Outlay	Anticipated Outlay
Internal Resources	90,000	66,704
Extra Budgetary Resources	79,654	48,504
Total	1,69,654	1,15,208

(b) and (c) There is a large shelf of ongoing sanctioned projects. However, resources are limited. As on 1.4.2011, there are 340 ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects requiring about Rs. 1,25,000 Crores for their completion. As a result the available funds get thinly spread over large number of projects resulting in slow progress as per availability of resources. Besides seeking higher Gross Budgetary Support from Planning Commission, efforts are being made to generate Extra Budgetary Resources through State Government participation, Public-Private Partnership etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. It is planned to increase revenue generation by carrying higher freight and passenger volumes, rationalisation of revenue stream, commercial exploitation of land and control over expenditure.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Madam, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to ask questions on an important subject like railway. Madam, you know that railway is the heritage of development and from wherever the train passes, development take place there. The development of an area is not possible without rail development. Railway has made movement easy by connecting remote and inaccessible areas. I thank the railway department for this.

Madam, in spite of this, there are many places in the country even today where railway has not properly developed. Even today a big population in the country is deprived of the facility of rail journey. My Parliamentary Constituency, Sabarkantha is also among them which is a backward and separated area even today.

Madam, many projects announced by railway are lying suspended for years due to lack of funds. Announcements are made but the work do not start for years due non-availability of funds.

Madam, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Rail Minister that how many sanctioned projects are lying pending and by when these will be completed?

[*English*]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam, we have planned the Prime Minister's Rail Vikas Yojana for the socially desirable projects in the districts which are not yet connected till today. In reply to this question, 340 projects are pending because of the fund constraints. The hon. Members of Parliament are very eager to urge upon us to include more projects every year. The throw forward of 340 projects is going to be Rs. 1,25,000 crore. The funds constraint is because we have not increased the fare right from the time of the UPA-I to the UPA-II. It is not a commercial purpose that we are serving. We are serving the common people. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Minister, he is asking about ongoing projects and you are telling about fare.

[*English*]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: I am talking about the

projects. For the Twelfth Plan, we are requesting for the union budgetary support. We have demanded about it from the Finance Minister. As soon as we receive this, we are going to complete the remaining projects.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask the second questions.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Hon'ble Madam, the Railway Department has closed such several old unmanned level crossings which were more useful for villagers, farmers and women for going to their fields and cities. You have not followed the rules while closing these level crossings. Farmers have not been given alternative and they have not been taken into confidence. Farmers are facing difficulty and doing mass agitation. This shows your anti farmer policy. When we demand for re-opening the closed level crossings, the officers there demand money from MP fund to build R.U.B. and this puts us in difficulty.

Madam, through you I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister, whether the railways has gone so bankrupt that they talk about MP fund. By when the steps will be taken to open level crossings for the use of the farmers?

[*English*]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: This question does not pertain to the main question. With your kind permission, I would explain about this. We have made a plan for this. By the end of 2015, we are going to eliminate/man remaining 13530 unmanned level crossings (as on 01.4.12) because the life of the people is very precious. We have to construct the ROB, RUBs and under-passes. Wherever it is not required, we are going to close it with the consent of the District Collector and the public. We cannot allow a single casualty on the level crossings. By the end of 2015, we will address the issue of unmanned level crossings.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Khagan Das – not present.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam, I come from Uttarakhand and my parliamentary constituency is Pauri Garhwal. Railway has been expended in Pauri Garhwal and I express my thanks for it to the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Satpal Maharaj is saying.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down. Let him ask question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: I would like to thank the Union Government for approving the Rishikesh Karanprayag railway line. The citizens of all over the country will be benefitted from it specially those common man who wants to visit Kedarnath, Badrinath and Hemkund Sahab.

Through you I would like to know how much funds the Government or the Ministry of Railway has earmarked for the tender for the construction of the railway line and the line by which the said work is likely to start?

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam, this does not relate to the main question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. Hon. Members, please ask the supplementary which is related to the original question.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Hon'ble Madam, Speaker, Railway is the life line of the country and do the work of connecting the country. The original question of hon'ble member is that due to shortage of resources, the work of gauge changing, doubling of lines, terminal or whatever the work relating to new lines is, all projects are affected due to lack of resources. I want to say to the hon'ble Minister that hon'ble Finance Minister is sitting before you and let he should also shower his kindness upon you as well as on your Ministry. After not increasing passenger fare and seeing the position of freight charges, the income from parcels has also decreased. Now, you are saying that you will increase the freight charges and also increase the number of passengers. We would like to say to you that there are so many such projects, so many such areas from where number of passengers can increase.

*Not recorded.

Have you conducted any survey there. Our Poorvanchal, Mau, Ghosi are parliamentary constituencies. I have said several times that it is the biggest centre of Poorvanchal where terminal is announced, from where the number of passengers can increase, railway can have income from there. Among new trains, the passenger trains are no profit no loss trains, express trains are there from where you can earn income. All the hon'ble members and I have the planning of the Ministry to increase its earnings by way of increasing passengers through express trains and providing terminals.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam, I think the issue was raised by Shri Dara Singh Chauhan on the last occasion also. We had decided to delay the Mau terminal.

[Translation]

DR. SANJIV GANESH NAIK: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to state to the hon'ble Minister that he has written in his reply that you want development through public private partnership. Thane railway station is the first railway station of Mumbai. First rail was started in 1853. Mamta didi had declared two years back that this station will become world class station with public-private partnership. I want to know from the hon'ble Minister that will this station start at the earliest in public private partnership?

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam, regarding the world-class stations, we have decided to develop 50 stations as world-class stations. The policy is ready. The only technical issue is that the Government of India had taken a decision that land can be used with the permission of the Cabinet, and the Cabinet has not taken a decision yet. Even our Railway land we cannot use until the Cabinet decides. We are expecting the Cabinet to take an early decision, after which we will take this up. The policy is ready. We have to take up the world-class stations.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, Speaker, all the officers sitting here through hon'ble Minister are answerable for it. First, it was stated in the Budget that after army, it is railway which is having vacant land more than all and there is

shortage of money to make this land usable. Apart from the existing rail lines, we have given all rail lines whichever they have demanded.

[English]

There is a huge a congestion on the existing line. Dedicated freight corridor Ludhiana to Howrah covering all parts of the Haldia included. This third line was to constructed. 80 per cent goods is going through roads. Until you take in goods head, how can you manage by begging from Finance Minister? You do not have the money. Ludhiana to Howrah and Western corridor from Delhi to Mumbai is next phase, Mumbai to Chennai and Chennai to Howrah, goods train from dedicated freight corridor, which is our earning horse. We used to call railway a Jersey Cow. We throw goods train on loop line. Pass the passenger train, receive this train, remove that train, Rajdhani is coming, that is going. Today, 80 per cent goods are going through roads. There is run over taking place, police is doing extortion, there is hue and cry. You should shift goods on rail in the interest of rail because every businessman wants to take his goods safe and secure through railway. I want to know that what are you doing for this? Your rail lines are lying abandoned. You had to bring goods through rail after making warehouses. Unless you do this work, there is no use of beating about the bush. They did not give the money, they did not give this, they did not give that. I want to know the status of dedicated freight corridor? Japan had stated that they will give loan on cheap rates for western corridor and an industrial hub was to come up on eastern, what happened to that? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question, Mr. Minister.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, I am concluding. We have to increase our earnings and bring railway out of mud. If you see reservation, everywhere it is booked, booked. That is a different thing, we do not want to go into it. From where you have to earn and shift road goods to railway, there goods is transported by ten-ten, twenty-twenty chakka trains via Uttar Pradesh, Mughalsarai where beating, looting and incidents of arson are taking place. What action is being taken to check it? Explain clearly to the country that what are you going to do to increase the earnings?

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam Speaker, it is not related to the main Question. But whatever Shri Lalu Ji has done, we are following it. Whatever he has done for the country, we are following.

I just want to explain something about the dedicated corridor project which Shri Lalu Ji has explained. It is under progress. 65 per cent of the land has been acquired. Both the Eastern and the Western Corridors are under progress. JICA, the Japan International Cooperation Agency is investing the money. The Memorandum of Understanding is going on. It is all progressing; and there is no problem with regard to its progress. It is not slow. Due to the dedicated freight corridor, the movement of freight will become more and it will be easier to get additional money for the developmental activities. It is going to be completed by 2017. It is under progress. There is no problem and whatever Shri Lalu Ji said, we will take his guidance and will follow. Whatever he has started, we are completing.

[Translation]

New National Water Policy

+
*383. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has begun consultations with various stakeholders on the proposed new National Water Policy, which envisages *inter-alia* privatisation of water delivery services, regulation of subsidies/incentives and judicious usage of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policies formulated earlier by the Government have been implemented in letter and spirit by the State Governments and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of water bodies in the country at present along with the annual capacity of such water resources; and

(e) whether any assessment of water resources available and required in the urban as well as rural areas has been made and if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Draft National Water Policy (2012) was prepared taking into account the feedback received during the different Consultation Meetings with various stakeholders. This was hosted on the website of Ministry of Water Resources and circulated amongst related Ministries and all States/UTs for comments. Thereafter the Drafting Committee had considered the comments received and prepared the revised Draft National Water Policy (2012). The salient features of the revised Draft National Water Policy (2012) are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) Several States have formulated their State Water Policies, by and large as per the provisions of National Water Policy.

(d) The third Minor Irrigation Census has counted 5.56 lakh tanks and storages in India. The storage capacity of these tanks and storages was not surveyed.

(e) Yes, Madam. The average annual water availability for the country has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, had assessed that the annual water requirement by the year 2025 and 2050 will be about 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

Annexure

Salient Features of Revised Draft National Water Policy (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys, amendment of Irrigation Acts, Indian Easements Act, 1882, etc.
2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.
3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.
5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient & economic use of water.
6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.
7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.
9. The water related services should be managed with community participation or brought under appropriate 'public private partnership' model under close superintendence of the Regulatory Authority including the Stakeholders.
10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management

practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, as it is a well known fact that all the civilizations of the world were developed on the banks of rivers and this question today is on National Water Policy. I want to ask about the river Ganga, the Ganga Action Plan cover half the India, I want to know its break-up, how much amount has been spent out of it and the details thereof?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, the question pertains to New Water Policy and the questions asked by the Hon'ble Member does not relate to it. This question I think is for the Ministry of Environment and Forests and he can ask them the projects undertaken to check the pollution under National Ganga River Basin Authority, the places and the works thereunder and the projects that have been discontinued and the amount spent thereon. The Ministry of Environment and Forests can reply to it. This is not related to the question of water policy.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask another question. But it should be within the ambit of original question.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, the reply of the question prepared by the Ministry of Hon'ble Minister in both Hindi and English language, I tried to understand that answer but could not make it out. But I accept one thing if the question is not related to rivers, if the information is not about the rivers, then wherefrom the water will come? I want to know that due to polluted water thousands of people are suffering from cancer in our towns. It has been identified that the water emitted from the factories is mixing with the drinking water, I want to know number of such units against which the action has been taken?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I am sorry, this question is also not related to this Ministry but the second point which he raised, I agree to that, the work of rivers is an important task and for it if you see the silent features of our answer to the question, it has been mentioned in it that we have to make a National Water Framework Law, under which action has to be taken for

inter-state rivers and river valleys. I have further mentioned therein that to check the pollution there should be ecological flow in the river, and to maintain it, we will have to keep the ecological flow by converting with minimum flow and alongwith it we will have to insensitivise for reuse and recycle. It, is a very big issue and as you know that the pollution is only due to this reason that the entire industrial effluents are drained in the rivers. It is a big challenge before us. We therefore, have drawn an outline for its solution by framing a policy. All the States and Ministries will have to work separately for it and what further action can be taken on it. The shortcoming which we had earlier, as we made legislations, those were not proved meaningful, what we have to do for it is a matter of consideration. There is difference in the availability of water between villages and the cities, set aside the question of good water, they are not getting water to drink, as has been mentioned in another question, that equity and equality is necessary for it and I believe that these provisions will necessarily be there in the New Water Policy and deliberations on it are going on. A large part of our exercise has been uploaded on the website. The present draft has been prepared after consultation with the present consultative committee and standing committee, water forum, discussions with experts, NGOs and the Panchayati Raj Institutions all over the country. But even then we are busy in finalizing it. If there is any suggestion on it even today I will welcome it.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam, My question was, which I want to read

[English]

whether the policies formulated earlier by the Government have been implemented in letter and spirit the total number of water bodies in the country at present and what is the status?

[Translation]

Madam, you read most complicated to complicate question of law, but the reply given here even the ABC of it is not clear. I had to file a PIL in the Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Minister knows its decision came in March. In it, it has been mentioned that if an embankment is constructed between the Betwa River and Ken river in Bundelkhand the five districts of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and five districts of Madhya Pradesh will permanently get water.

The Supreme Court ordered to get it constructed. In this reply even a whisper to construct it has not been mentioned. It is like the same

[English]

Operation was successful but the patient died.

[Translation]

what is their Easement Act?

[English]

Irrigation Act of Easement Act, 1882.

[Translation]

This is the act of mutiny period.

In Bundelkhand the water last year had gone deep more than 31 ft underground. This year it had gone to 27ft. and 70% handpumps have failed. It is a small river. We are not telling about the sinking of Ganga-Yamuna. We had a talk with the vice-chairman of Planning Commission about its embankment.*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask the question.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: My question is the decision of Supreme Court that a planning be worked out for Ken-Betwa at Panna and Chhatarpur. Seven to eight thousand crores of rupees are required for it.

When and how it will be constructed? In his reply of two pages it is not clear what he wants to say?

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member you sit down. You have asked the question.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, the Hon'ble Member is aware that the work of interlinking Ken-Betwa river is our first priority. Out of the five projects identified, if the work on anyone has started that is on Ken-Betwa project. You know that

(English) "time line" depends upon concerned states.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

I have nothing to say much and so far the Water Policy is concerned, the New Water Policy which we endeavour to frame, it is provided in that:

[English]

"Inter-basin transfers are not merely for increasing production but also for meeting basic human need and achieving equity and social justice. Inter-basin transfers of flood waters to recharge depleting ground waters in water stressed areas should also be encouraged. If the transfer is from an open basin to a closed basin, increased water use is achieved. Such transfers need to be encouraged."

[Translation]

You will agree that we are referring the Policy here. Your question is on Water Policy. We are making a provision for it in this manner and we hope it will be so. So far inter-linking of rivers are concerned as I had told earlier the States have differences in it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Both U.P and Madhya Pradesh States are ready on Ken-Betwa Project.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, you sit down. You have asked your question.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I want to move a bit forward from your question. If you do not want to move me forward it is another thing. I had said that Ken-Betwa Project is our first priority. But furthermore the states have their inland rivers. Bihar has sent many projects to us. It is our effort to work further on those. The mandate of the NWDA has been increased to the extent that it is not the matter of interstates only but the intra-state rivers should also be included in it.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Thank you, Madam Speaker. It is a very important question that I am going to ask.

Irrigation is very important for the development of agriculture and drinking water facilities. So, our country needs a good Water Policy. Water should be managed and distributed among all the States in an equitable manner. Then, only the water problem can be solved.

There are many disputes arising among the various States. But, at the same time, national integration is essential for the water problem. If you see the highways, the roads and the Railways, they are also linking the people. It is also creating the national integration. There is surplus water in the form of floods in Northern areas and sometimes in Southern areas also, this water should be managed in such a good way. This surplus water should be brought to a general river.

By doing so, we can establish a separate river and it can be called a national river. The surplus water can be channelised in this river and its water can be utilised for various purposes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such a water policy can be formulated and implemented in our country.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I value the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member but they remain sentiments only given the constitutional provisions and the other provisions of law.

I would just like to mention to the House again that water is a State subject under the Constitution. About the inter-State rivers, the only jurisdiction that we have is that if a concerned State raises a dispute, the Centre has to form an Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal and refer the matter to the Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal and that is where our jurisdiction ends. But nevertheless, this is a very important point. I would, in fact, say – as you were pleased to say in the other Question – that there is a need for all of us to transcend our boundaries – mental as also geographical – to work for national consensus on a matter of that importance as this.

Much of our water, as you all know, is going waste. The utilisable water is 1123 BCM and we can make use of it provided we all sit together and work out a system whereby water can be transferred from the surplus basin to the deficit basin. But for that, as I just mentioned, the present provisions of the Constitution come in our way and more than that I have found the States are not willing to do it. We have identified as many as 30 links of various

rivers which could be connected to each other. As I said, five of those are on our top most priority and even there we are encountering a lot of difficulties from the concerned States. It depends upon the States but the position of the Government of India is that it has to be a win-win situation for everybody. The concerned States have to be on board because the most important question that arises is the sharing of the inter-State waters. As long as that is not solved, no further progress can be made in that direction.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to say: "Rahiman Pani Chahiye, Bin Pani Sab Soon. Pani Gae Na Ubre, Moti Manush Joon." This saying was used by our elders. I want to know whether such things were not taken into consideration while formulating water policy that water of small rainy rivers may be preserved in small dams in our Bihar, Assam and Bengal with a view to raise ground water level. Preserve rain water so that agriculture production increases. Government of Gujarat has cited an example in this field. More than two lakh small or big dams have been constructed there as a result of which agriculture production has increases manifold. Government of India should construct dams on small-big rivers, despite the ponds and the dried up rivers and use the sand in the road construction. It will give double benefit. Roads will be constructed and rivers and ponds would be desilted. Why your planning commission do not pay attention towards these things. Bring money from the World Bank and formulate plans * Farmers of Hindustan.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, through you, I want to tell the Hon'ble Member that we have a scheme under which repairs, modernization and revival of water resources is done. All our old tanks, lakes with any name in different parts of the country are covered under this scheme and to revive those is an important task. It has two components. Whatever you want to say about anyone, one domestic *...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Member, you can not go on like this. Please take your seat. This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: If it is alleged about everything in the country that central government do not provide funds then I may not be able to reply. We can play a role of facilitator or a supporter. We had formulated pilot schemes, demonstrative schemes to increase capacity. States who want to know may be told that this work would be done in this manner. Results and progress have been very good. Our country old water structures have gone idle. Many of those have been encroached upon and many have not been used and more silt have collected there. Overcoming all these problems a systematic work is going on. But at the same time, I had mentioned it earlier also that if we use the water which is being wasted and which goes run-off and further if we conserve the rain water, as per an estimate 111 lakh structures can be made in the country. Dams can be constructed on nullahs and on other places where there is water logging so as to raise ground water level and provide good water to the people and check pollution. Work is going on in this field under various schemes. Keeping in view the sentiments of the persons about which Mr. Yadav has mentioned in the beginning, it is being done.

[English]

Road Connectivity under Bharat Nirman

+
*384. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the villages with a population less than 500 and the tribal villages with a population less than 250 are not provided with road connectivity in accordance with the Bharat Nirman Scheme (BNS);

(b) if so, the details and the justification thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide road connectivity to the villages not covered under BNS;

*Not recorded.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The objective of the rural roads component of 'Bharat Nirman' is to connect all eligible unconnected habitations having population of 1,000 persons and above (500 persons and above in hill State and tribal areas) with an all-weather road as per core-network prepared for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) based on 2001 Census. The objective of PMGSY is to connect all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas and 250 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission. Accordingly, there is no provision to provide connectivity specifically to unconnected habitations having population less than 500 persons in plain areas and less than 250 persons in Tribal areas, though some such habitations may get incidentally connected while providing connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations as per PMGSY programme.

(c) to (e) As sufficient progress has been made by some of the States in achieving targets of Bharat Nirman, a Circular has been issued on 15th February, 2012 to the States informing them that States which have awarded works for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 1,000 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) under PMGSY in plain areas, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (as per 2001 Census) for consideration, to be followed by eligible habitations of lower population. Similarly, in respect of Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme), and Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the States which have awarded works for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) under

PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 Census) for consideration, to be followed by eligible habitations of lower population. For the 78 selected Tribal and Backward districts (under IAP) as identified by Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs, proposals for connecting eligible habitations having population of 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) can also be sent for consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Madam Speaker, we all know that India lives in villages. At least 60 per cent population lives in rural areas. While launching a project 'Bharat Nirman' it was alleged that about 1.86 lakh kilometer roads will be constructed in rural areas. In a study it was revealed that roads links were constructed in plain areas having a population of more than one thousand persons and in tribal and hilly areas having a population of 500 or more. Now, the problem is that states in which work has been done, for instance, I come from Gujarat, in Gujarat 100 per cent work has been accomplished. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There is shortage of time. Please ask the question immediately.

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: I am asking question only. A letter was written by the Government of Gujarat wherein it was asked if villages having population of less than 500 persons and population of less than 250 persons in the tribal villages have been included for the road projects under the 'Bharat Nirman' scheme. I am also asking this question from the Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, broadly the work pertaining to new connectivity in Gujarat has been accomplished. Up-gradation work is yet to be done in Gujarat. I want to give the information to the Hon'ble Member that the share of Gujarat, so far as up-gradation work is concerned, is about 5400 kilometer and we have sanctioned proposals for about 3500 kilometer. We have prepared to sanction proposals for the remaining two thousand kilometer as soon as we receive.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the second supplementary question immediately.

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: My

second question is not related to Gujarat only but is about the entire country that what scheme has been formulated for the tribal and hilly areas where population is less than 250?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, our government have formulated a scheme wherein clusters in schedule areas having a population above 250 will be covered under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. So far as the question regarding less than 250 in concerned, many government have started Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. For example in Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* I am going to refer to your state. For example in Madhya Pradesh such clusters have been covered. It is also being done in Maharashtra also. I feel that we will cover the clusters have more than 250 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and those less than 250 will be covered under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Disposal of Scrap by Railways

*385. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy/guidelines followed by the Railways for disposal of scrap through auction or tender;

(b) the details of proceeds earned from such sale during the last three years, zone-wise;

(c) whether 'Trial Run' for e-auctioning of scraps by the Railways has started; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):
(a) Scrap is normally sold by public auction or by advertised tender. The public auctions are conducted at different places after publishing the dates in various newspapers. Auction programme and auction catalogue is uploaded on Railway's public website to bring in greater competition and participation of purchasers.

(b) The details of proceeds earned from Scrap Sale during last three years, zone wise is as under:

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Railway	Scrap Sale		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Central	252.45	276.89	255.73
2.	Eastern	241.4	386.98	352.98
3.	Northern	342.4	423.29	461.28
4.	North Eastern	105.99	195.23	160.25
5.	Northeast Frontier	96.19	83.79	90.81
6.	Southern	340.57	347.4	342.24
7.	South Central	314.16	335.2	321.21
8.	South Eastern	182.16	325.88	289.53
9.	Western	311.81	330.28	346.15
10.	North Western	353.08	400.12	204.85
11.	East Coast	94.03	107.69	113.24
12.	North Central	207.88	218.07	243.21
13.	East Central	144.44	137.83	154.11
14.	South East Central	142.42	266.26	134.31
15.	South Western	100.1	156.82	104.25
16.	West Central	186.09	298.13	299.82
17.	Chittranjan Locomotive Works	16.85	16.07	16.63
18.	Diesel Loco Modernisation Works	42.39	44.35	41.94
19.	Diesel Locomotive Works	3.41	4.43	4.11
20.	Integral Coach Factory	19.04	21.19	26.68
21.	Metro	4.11	3.2	1.49
22.	Rail Coach Factory	15.36	15.01	16.81
23.	Rail Wheel Factory	12.76	14.71	20.39
TOTAL		3529.09	4408.83	4002.11

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. So far 6 such e-auctions have been conducted on Northern Railway and

Southern Railway.

Setting up of Fertilizer Projects

*386. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreements have been signed or are contemplated with foreign countries in the matter of setting up of projects for production and off take of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government and the Government of Qatar has signed an Agreement of Intention for exploring possibilities for an Ammonia-Urea project in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the same is likely to be completed?

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) Department of Fertilizers encourages the Indian fertilizer entities for acquiring fertilizer assets / resources and to set-up joint venture fertilizer projects abroad in the resource rich countries and also to enter in to long-term off-take agreements for supply of fertilizers / fertilizer inputs at some preferential prices from such countries. The Department of Fertilizers, during the recent past has signed the MOUs with some countries viz. Syria, Ghana, Indonesia, Belarus and Russia for co-operation in Fertilizer Sector. Details of these MOUs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Syria: The MOU has been signed between the GECOPHAM and the DOF in May'2009 for carrying out a Consultancy Study for assessing feasibility of upgradation in infrastructure and mining sector for production of rock phosphate and setting up of facilities for production of phosphate fertilizers in Syria. In pursuance of this MOU, a consortium of Indian entities viz. M/s MECON, RITES and PDIL have carried out the said consultancy studies and submitted the report to GECOPHAM.

Ghana: An MoU was signed on 6th July, 2010 between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Ghana for exploring the feasibility of setting up of Gas based Ammonia - Urea Fertilizer Project in Ghana. In pursuance of the MOU, the matter has been progressed a lot. The Ghanaian Government has approved formation of Ghana - India Joint Venture Fertilizer Company. The work of 'Site Related Studies' and Topographical Studies' has been awarded by Rashtriya Chemical & Fertilizer (Public Sector Company nominated by GOI) to the selected firm after completing due process.

Indonesia: MOU between India and Indonesia for setting up an Ammonia-Urea Plant in Indonesia and agreement for off-take of surplus urea produced in the plant, and the draft terms of agreement for off-take of surplus urea from Indonesia to India were signed between India and Indonesia on 25th January 2011. Department of Fertilizers has nominated Rashtriya Chemical & Fertilizer (RCF) to pursue with concerned entities / authorities of Indonesia in the matter.

Russia: During the visit of the Russian Prime Minister to India in March 2010, IFFCO and IPL signed a medium term (3 years, 2010-11 to 2012-13) contract for 3 million MT of DAP (one million each year) with PhosAgro of Russia and 1.1 million MT of NPK grade 10-26-26 for 2010-11. An MOU between the Department of Fertilizers, GOI and Trade and Industry Ministry of the Russian Federation was also signed on the subject of cooperation in mineral fertilizer sector. M/s IPL and IFFCO are off-taking the material to India as per agreement and the Department of Fertilizers is pursuing with the concerned authorities in Russia about exploration of a JV Fertilizer Project in Russia.

Belarus: On 27th August 2011, a protocol was signed between the India and Belarus envisaging, inter-alia, the following:

- (i) Exploring possibilities for entering into long term agreement for supply of potash from Belarus to India.
- (ii) Exploring possibilities of equity participation by the Indian Fertilizer entities in Belaruska.

In pursuance of the protocol, M/s IPL is taking up the

matter of long term supply of Potash from Belarus to India and M/s IFFCO is engaged for carrying out due diligence w.r.t. the possibilities of acquiring equity in Belaruskali.

[Translation]

Ethanol Blended Petrol

*387: SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) the details of assessment made regarding effect of use of Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) on the import of crude oil and the extent to which the import of crude oil is likely to be reduced as a result thereof;

(b) the extent to which the demand of crude oil in the international market is likely to be affected on account of reduction in import of crude oil by India;

(c) the comparative details of sale of petrol and EBP in the country during the year 2011-12;

(d) the estimated requirement of ethanol per annum for EBP programme in the country along with the details of Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) available in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of Ethanol to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for successful implementation of the EBP Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, 5% of Ethanol is aimed to be blended with petrol. At this level of blending in India and continuous growth in demand of petroleum products, it is not expected to have any impact on import and demand of crude oil in the International market.

(c) In the year 2011-12, against the overall sale of 2071.51 crore litres of petrol, 682.84 crore litres of Ethanol Blended Petrol was sold by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

(d) Ethanol requirements for 5% EBP Programme in the entire notified area in the country during last four years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 were 60.5 crore litres, 83.8 crore litres, 105.1 crore litres and 101.7 crore litres respectively.

As per the information received from Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, data regarding availability of Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) is not available.

(e) On 16.08.2010, the Government has decided that OMCs would purchase the entire quantity of Ethanol made available by domestic manufacturers of Ethanol at a price to be decided by the Government. In pursuance of this decision, OMCs are implementing the 5% EBP Programme by procuring the entire quantity of Ethanol made available by domestic suppliers at the adhoc ex-factory price of Rs. 27/litre, as decided by the Government.

In order to help OMCs achieve their targets under the EBP Programme, State Governments have been requested to simplify procedures and expedite clearances related to the roll out of the EBP Programme.

[English]

Separate Cadres of Loco Pilots

*388. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Safety Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar has in its report observed that many train accidents are caused due to availing of the services of loco pilots of diesel locomotives for electric locomotives and vice versa;

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

(c) the remedial measures being proposed/taken in this regard;

(d) whether the railways propose to set up separate cadre of loco pilots for diesel and electric locomotives respectively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) to (c) No, Madam. Instructions already exist for loco pilots to work on dual traction i.e diesel/electric locomotives and proper training is imparted to them before they are booked for working on either locomotive. No accidents have been attributed to diesel trained loco pilot working electric train or vice versa.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The existing system of combined cadre is as per the policy of Ministry of Railways which has been framed taking into consideration all the pros and cons of the system.

[Translation]

Level Crossings

*389. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for construction of level crossings;

(b) the zone-wise details of the number of level crossings which have not been constructed so far despite fulfillment of all norms; and

(c) the efforts made by the Railways to accord priority for construction of level crossings with a view to easing traffic jams in big cities and also to man all the unmanned level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) New Level Crossing (LC) is provided in consultation with the State Government at the time of laying a new line or within 10 years from the date of its commissioning to traffic. Thereafter, accommodation works, such as level crossings, can be provided at a technically suitable location on deposit terms, if such a proposal is sponsored by the State Govt. /Local bodies duly agreeing to bear the initial cost of construction of the level crossing and one time capitalized cost of recurring maintenance and operational charges.

(b) No such work of provision of new level crossing is pending except at two locations, one at Panipat-Gohana-Rohtak Railway line at Azad Nagar and Sanjay Colony at km. 68/14-15 of Northern Railway and the other one is LC No. 167A at km. 380/19-21 between Barithengarh-Byree stations of East Coast Railway.

(c) Construction of new unmanned or manned level crossing on running line is not being encouraged since level crossings are potential safety hazard both for rail & road users and more so to road users. In order to provide safe crossing, Railways have decided to progressively man vulnerable unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated, based on rail-road traffic volume, visibility conditions, etc. Railways have decided to eliminate the unmanned level crossings by (i) construction of RUB (Road Under Bridge)/subway in lieu of level crossing (ii) by construction of diversion road for merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned or unmanned gates or subway or RUB or ROB (Road Over Bridge) (iii) by closing unmanned level crossings having NIL Train Vehicle Unit where roads are non-existent on either side.

[English]

Electricity Driven Vehicles

*390. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the National Mission for Electric Mobiling (NMEM) for spurring the early adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles including development of alternate automotive technologies in view of the limited source of petrol and diesel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds likely to be allocated/earmarked for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to motivate and provide incentives/subsidies, tax concessions etc. to private sector to expedite this issue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved on 31.3.2011 the National Mission for Electric Mobility for hastening the early manufacture and adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles in the country. In view of the importance, the Government has decided to promote this initiative on a Mission Mode.

Given the enormity and complexity of the task, as a first step, an enabling empowered high level structure has been set up by the Government in the shape of National Council for Electric Mobility (NCEM) having Union Ministers of all stakeholder Ministries as its members. The National Board for Electric Mobility (NBEM) consisting of Secretary level officers of stakeholder Ministries has also been constituted. The National Council and National Board for Electric Mobility also have senior level representatives of industry and research institute as its members.

So far, two meetings of NBEM have been held and the broad in-principle recommendations for finalizing the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 have been agreed upon.

(c) The Government is yet to earmark specific funds for the mission.

(d) and (e) The likely level of fund requirement for different initiatives under National Mission for Electric Mobility (NMEM) including possible demand incentive for industry will depend upon the finalization and approval of the specific schemes, policies, intervention by the Government.

Utilisation of SGSY Funds

*391. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have utilised the allocation made under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor indicating the details of unutilised amount during the last three financial years, State-wise including Jharkhand; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to impress upon the States to utilise the allocation made for SGSY?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A Statement indicating the State-wise details of unutilized funds under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three financial years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12, including Jharkhand is enclosed. The reasons for non-utilization of allocated funds under SGSY may be attributed to the following factors:

- (i) Late submission of claim proposals by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) causing late release of funds because of which the DRDAs set less time to utilize the funds allocated to them.
- (ii) Multiple schemes being implemented by the Central Government as well as the State Government through DRDAs thus overburdening the staff of the DRDAs.
- (iii) Lack of timely disbursement of credit by the banks adversely affecting the disbursal of subsidy amongst the SGSY beneficiaries.

(c) The Ministry periodically monitors the utilization of funds by the DRDAs and issues necessary instructions for taking remedial steps for optimum utilization of allocated funds.

Taking into account various drawbacks under SGSY, including non-utilization of allocated funds by the DRDAs, the SGSY has now been restructured as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). NRLM would have dedicated structures at State, district and sub-district levels, manned with suitable professionals to implement NRLM in a Mission mode, with better absorption capacity for the funds released under the programme.

Statement

State-wise unutilized funds under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12					
		Total Allocation	Total Available Funds	Utilisation**	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Utilisation**	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Utilisation**	Unspent Balance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14516.00	17408.30	16221.54	1186.76	16743.00	18868.43	18460.59	407.84	15296.00	15966.21	8658.25	7307.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	631.00	681.34	247.83	433.51	768.89	723.79	135.87	587.92	753.33	489.21	86.09	403.12
3.	Assam	16389.00	26685.55	22522.07	4163.48	19986.67	26887.40	21924.00	4963.40	19586.67	19560.36	16917.99	2642.37
4.	Bihar	34532.00	50598.17	30504.10	20094.07	39829.00	55695.15	27334.28	28360.87	36388.00	54932.69	13811.05	41121.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	7669.00	8668.54	7979.52	689.02	8847.00	9522.02	7736.15	1785.87	8083.00	8365.78	5074.83	3290.96
6.	Goa	200.00	180.88	84.71	96.17	267.00	266.90	77.89	189.01	235.00	442.97	53.88	389.09
7.	Gujarat	5464.00	6797.14	6216.22	580.92	6303.00	7219.18	6949.44	269.74	5757.00	5991.39	3982.91	2008.48
8.	Haryana	3215.00	3733.95	3609.80	124.15	3708.00	4052.19	3907.13	145.06	3388.00	3531.70	2121.78	1409.91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1353.00	1796.26	1466.90	329.36	1561.00	2128.13	1460.85	667.29	1427.00	1676.08	1133.33	542.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1676.00	1311.05	698.59	612.46	1932.00	1534.47	734.12	800.35	1765.00	1122.46	408.90	713.56
11.	Jharkhand	13021.00	16511.62	12882.67	3628.95	15019.00	21570.35	12369.65	9200.70	13720.00	13940.08	8448.25	5491.83
12.	Karnataka	10961.00	13800.58	12027.24	1773.34	12643.00	14985.98	12646.39	2339.58	11551.00	12440.22	8516.58	3923.64
13.	Kerala	4919.00	5491.54	5087.97	403.57	5673.00	6021.92	5851.54	170.38	5183.00	5419.99	3393.67	2026.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16433.00	19507.55	15690.17	3817.39	18952.00	21332.51	17926.16	3406.36	17315.00	18272.47	11360.31	6912.16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15. Maharashtra	21668.00	24145.59	22659.18	1486.41	24992.00	25489.34	22067.39	3421.95	22833.00	23703.70	17777.73	5925.97		
16. Manipur	1099.00	688.64	252.17	436.47	1340.00	1310.11	360.69	949.41	1313.33	764.48	355.47	409.01		
17. Meghalaya	1231.00	1219.18	678.88	540.30	1501.10	1505.89	818.23	687.66	1471.11	969.15	544.99	424.16		
18. Mizoram	285.00	413.95	411.09	2.86	347.78	586.51	493.21	93.30	340.00	353.11	310.27	42.83		
19. Nagaland	844.00	687.03	405.40	281.63	1030.00	890.25	399.91	490.34	1008.89	850.47	271.04	579.43		
20. Odisha	16604.00	19485.49	18184.11	1301.38	19151.00	19833.93	17282.97	2550.97	17496.00	17292.83	12860.26	4432.57		
21. Punjab	1563.00	1708.27	1589.76	118.51	1801.00	1859.55	1748.22	111.34	1647.00	1428.72	731.32	697.40		
22. Rajasthan	8324.00	12015.75	9209.61	2806.13	9600.00	13349.61	9954.67	3394.95	8771.00	12045.28	7367.77	4677.52		
23. Sikkim	316.00	568.66	291.30	277.36	384.44	843.70	373.35	470.35	377.78	508.07	451.46	56.61		
24. Tamil Nadu	12836.00	14769.40	13889.17	880.23	14804.00	15981.76	14835.21	1146.55	13525.00	12310.39	7954.04	4356.36		
25. Tripura	1983.00	2271.68	1981.05	290.62	2418.89	3106.49	3080.41	26.08	2371.11	2378.83	1210.11	1168.72		
26. Uttar Pradesh	49715.00	72726.00	48871.72	23854.28	57341.00	73906.81	49220.95	24685.86	52387.00	59875.64	37107.16	22768.48		
27. Uttaranchal	2617.00	3309.66	2735.58	574.08	3019.00	3424.99	3182.68	242.31	2759.00	2962.47	2100.65	861.82		
28. West Bengal	18452.00	21762.51	21228.62	533.90	21283.00	21861.46	18897.82	2963.64	19443.00	21110.30	14862.57	6247.74		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	70.79	20.74	50.05	25.00	44.46	25.64	18.82	25.00	27.06	20.06	7.00		
30. Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00		
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	0.00	12.50	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00		
32. Lakshadweep	25.00	17.48	2.30	15.18	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	12.50	0.00	12.50		
33. Puducherry	250.00	519.86	269.09	250.77	300.00	367.26	148.52	218.74	275.00	252.83	220.30	32.53		
Total	268866.00	349564.89	277919.08	71645.81	311645.77	375220.54	280403.93	94816.62	286566.22	319022.42	188113.00	130909.42		

** - Utilisation of funds against Total Available Funds which includes Opening balance+Central Releases+State Releases+Misc. Receipts.

Railway Projects for NE Region

*392. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Railway projects sanctioned and made operational during the Tenth and Eleventh Plan periods, for North-East Region;

(b) the details of the projects proposed to be taken up during Twelfth Plan period, for the region;

(c) whether the funds for the purposes have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the trains running from Silchar to Agartala and back are running on odd schedule;

(f) whether the Railways are considering to review the running schedule of the said train; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) and (b) During 10th Plan i.e. 2002-07, 3 New Line, 1 Gauge Conversion and 1 doubling projects and during Eleventh Plan, 5 New Line and 1 Doubling projects in N.E. Region have been sanctioned. During Tenth Plan, 21 km. New Line, 732.57 km. Gauge Conversion in N.E. Region have been completed. During Eleventh Plan, 285.16 km. New Line, 652.26 km. Gauge Conversion and 31 km. Doubling projects in the Region have been completed. Details of sections completed are given in the enclosed Statement.

During 1st year of Twelfth Plan, i.e. 2012-13, Lumding-Hojai (44.92 km.) doubling is proposed for sanction. 8 proposals of new line have been sent to Planning Commission for 'In Principle' approval.

(c) and (d) Out of 18 ongoing projects of N.E. Region, 10 projects have been declared as National Projects and a dedicated North East Region Rail Development Fund (NERRDF) has been created for execution of these projects.

(e) The running of passenger trains have, sometimes, not been as per their schedules due to various reasons like agitation, bandhs, miscreant activities, alarm chain pulling, damage of track due to breaches, law and order problems, bad weather, cattle run over and equipment

failure etc.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement*Projects/Sections Completed during X Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Section	Length KM.
New Line		
1.	Kumarghat-Manu	21
Gauge Conversion		
2.	Makum-Dangri & Amguri-Tuli (a remaining part of Lumding-Dibrugarh GC Project)	45.57
3.	Samuktala Road to Jorai	18
4.	Jorai to Gosaigaon Halt	18
5.	Gosaigaon Halt to Fakiragram	23
6.	Lumding-Dibrugarh including branch lines	628
Total		732.57

Projects/Sections Completed during XI Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Section	Length KM.
1	2	3
New Line		
1.	Manu-Am bassa	20
2.	Ambassa-Agartala	69
3.	Moranhat-Dibrugarh	44
4.	Part of New Coochbehar-Golakganj	37
5.	New Changrabandha-Golakganj (Part)	26
6.	New Changrabandha- New Coochbehar (Part)	25
7.	New Changrabandha-New Coochbehar (Part)	20
8.	Harmuti-Naharlagun	21.66

1	2	3
9.	Agartala-Udaipur	10
10.	Jiribam-Dholakhal	12.5
Gauge Conversion		
11.	Senchoa-Silghat (part)	53
12.	Barsoi-Katihar-Jogbani	141
13.	New Coochbehar-Bamanhat	53
14.	Haibargaon-Marabari	44
15.	Fakiragram-Dhubri	66
16.	Katihar-Manihari	24
17.	Aluabari-Siliguri (76 km)	76
18.	Katihar-Tejnarayanpur (Part)	10
19.	Rangiya-Rangapara North	123.26
20.	New Mal-Changrabandha	62
Doubling		
21.	Part of New Guwahati-Digarua	21
22.	New Guwahati-Digarua (part)	10
Total		968.42

[Translation]

Employment under MGNREGS

*393. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the persons who actually received 100 days job and number of the job cards issued during the last one year and the current year under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) the amount of the wages paid to the beneficiaries in cash and through post offices/banks separately during the said period;

(c) the nature of complaints generally made by the job card holders under the Scheme; and

(d) the action/steps taken by the Government to address these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) 38,26,088 households completed 100 days of employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2011-12 as reported by States/UTs till 30.4.2012. The cumulative number of job card holders was 12.26 crore as reported on 30.04.2012 and 49.48 lakh job cards were reported as issued in 2011-12. As per the progress report from States/UTs an amount of Rs.20,762.80 crores was disbursed as wages through post offices/banks and an amount of Rs.3,974.81 crore disbursed in cash, in the year 2011-12. The data reported by States/UTs is provisional and data from some States is yet to be fully uploaded. Corresponding figures for current year, i.e. 2012-13 are yet to be reported in Management Information System (MIS).

(c) and (d) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. All complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law as implementation of MGNREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act. National Level Monitors (NLMs) are also deputed by the Ministry in complaints of serious nature and their reports are analyzed and findings are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking corrective measures. The Ministry has been reminding State Governments about their duty under the Act to have the serious complaints investigated and take necessary action and to ensure that in cases of mis-appropriation and embezzlement of Government funds not only disciplinary action should be taken against the guilty officials but simultaneously criminal prosecution should also be initiated under Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, besides recovering the amount involved from the persons concerned in accordance with law.

The measures taken to reduce such complaints include the following:

- (i) In consultation with the Comptroller & 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 these Rules.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (viii) The mechanism of State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees is available for monitoring of the scheme.

[English]

Activities under MGNREGS

*394. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain new works related with watershed, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, works in coastal areas etc. are proposed to be included in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details of each of the works proposed to be included in MGNREGS;

(c) whether Government also propose to include weaving and handloom sectors in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to include weaving/handloom sector under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. Para IB of Schedule-I of MGNREGA lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4(1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Based on the suggestions and feed back received from various Stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time and this is a continuous process. Addition of the following new activities/works in Schedule - I under MGNREGA have been made recently:

(i) Provision of horticulture, plantation, irrigation and land development facilities included in para IB (iv) of Schedule - I of the Act have been extended to land owned by small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 and to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006.

(ii) The following have been notified under para IB (ix) of Schedule 1

- (a) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level.
- (b) Construction of play grounds in districts as identified by the central Government for Integrated Action Plan.
- (c) Access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

A Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission for the Revision of MGNREGA Operational Guidelines has suggested inclusion of several new works related with watershed, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, works in coastal areas, rural sanitation and flood management. The suggested new works in these areas are construction of contour trench, contour bund, boulder check, farm bunding, gabion structures, underground dyke, earthen dam, dugout farm ponds, stop dam, springshed development, composting, liquid manures, bio-gas plant, system of rice intensification (for one-time transplantation and weeding after transplantation), poultry shelter, goat shelter, pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle and azolla as cattle-feed supplement, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land, fish drying yards, artificial reefs, belt vegetation, storm water drains for coastal protection, soak pits, recharge pits (for point recharge), individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets and solid and liquid waste management, repair of flood channels and chaur renovation.

(c) to (e) The primary objective of 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. Weaving and handloom involve skilled labour, whereas MGNREGA is specifically for carrying out unskilled works as per list of works included in Schedule I of the Act. Hence inclusion of weaving and handloom sector under MGNREGA has not been considered.

Deregulation of Non-Urea Fertilizers

*395. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of decontrolled non-urea fertilizers with particular emphasis on the change in the cost for such fertilizers under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NSB) Scheme;

(b) if so the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the current deregulation policy has any checks and balances to ensure that private companies do not exploit either the farmers or the fertilizer subsidy scheme;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up an independent regulator to monitor the prices of fertilizers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy has been in operation for last two years only and the policy is yet to stabilize. A formal study on its impact on decontrolled non-urea fertilizers has not been conducted so far.

(c) and (d) The manufacturers/importers of decontrolled non Urea fertilizers are required to enter the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of fertilizers on online web based Fertilizers Monitoring System each time whenever they make dispatches. The Department keeps a watch on MRPs of these fertilizers.

(e) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Review of IAY

*396. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what mechanism available at present to monitor the implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) on a regular basis;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed/proposes to review the working of IAY in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of IAY?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Indra Awaas Yojana is being continuously reviewed through Monthly and Annual Reports received from the States/UTs. Area Officers appointed by the Ministry visit the allotted States/UTs from time to time and inspect the actual implementation of the programme in the field. They also participate in the State Level Coordination Committee Meetings providing thereby an effective link between the policy makers, i.e., Government of India and the implementing agencies (States/UT Governments). Meetings of Coordinating Officers of IAY and Performance Review Committee (PRC) are held at regular intervals to ensure efficient and proper implementation of the scheme. The programme is also reviewed at the meetings with the State Secretaries of Rural Development and with the Project Directors of DRDAs in the workshops held every year. National Level Monitors (NLMs) are appointed and deputed for independent inquiry and monitoring of the scheme. The Ministry has also launched a web-based local language enabled MIS programme to capture beneficiary-wise data to monitor the progress and to impart total transparency about the functioning of the scheme as information therein is accessible to all stakeholders including citizens.

(d): Unit assistance under IAY has been enhanced *w.e.f.* 1/4/2010, from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and from Rs. 38,500/- to Rs. 48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas. Before this, unit assistance was enhanced *w.e.f.* 1/4/2008 from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 35,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 27,500/- to Rs. 38,500/- in hilly/difficult areas. In case of NE States, funding pattern has been revised to 90:10 since second instalment of 2008-09. From 2006-07, funds are being earmarked for minorities. Further, a scheme for Homestead plot was launched in 2008 to ensure that rural poor who don't have house-sites may be able to construct house and don't get relegated down the Permanent IAY Waitlists waiting for availability of house-sites. IAP Districts have been treated as difficult areas

since 2010-11 and unit assistance in these districts have been enhanced from Rs. 45,000/- to Rs.48,500/-. Also since 2011-12, the district administration has been allowed to construct houses for the old aged, widowed and physically handicapped persons if they so desire. Cluster approach has been requested in these districts to ensure availability of all amenities through convergence. IAP district can utilize Rs. 300 per house to maintain I AY-MIS, provide technical support and monitor the implementation of the scheme.

Violation of Norms of Private Placement

*397. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a crackdown on unlisted companies that have allegedly misused the private placement route to raise funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to make it mandatory for companies to file each placement individually with the Registrar of Companies (ROCs);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating an upper limit on the number of private placements which a company can undertake in a given period of time;

(f) if so, the details in this regard;

(g) whether the Government has urged ROC to inspect the books of accounts of certain companies for alleged violation of norms of private placements; and

(h) if so, the names of these companies and the finding of the ROC with respect to them?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has recently amended the Unlisted Public Companies (Preferential Allotment) Rules, 2003 to more effectively regulate raising of funds through Private Placement route by Unlisted Public Companies.

(c) and (d) In order to strengthen the provisions of Section 67 of the Companies Act, 1956, governing raising of funds through Private Placement route, the Rules, 2003 mentioned above now provide that no fresh offer or invitation shall be made unless the allotment with respect

to any offer or invitation made earlier have been completed in terms, of sub-section (9) of Section 60B of the Companies Act, 1956.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

(g) Yes, Madam.

(h) The Registrar of Companies have been instructed to carry out Scrutiny of the records under Section 234 of the Companies Act, 1956 in respect of companies with regard to complaints pertaining to raising of funds through private placement. A list of companies where scrutiny of records under Section 234 of the Act has been ordered is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	M/s Prayag Infotech Hirise Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
2.	M/s Weird Industries Ltd, Kolkata - Scrutiny of records	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
3.	M/s Ramel Industries Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
4.	M/s Rose Valley Real Estate & Construction Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
5.	M/s Waris Healthcare Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
6.	M/s Waris Industries Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
7.	M/s HUM Projects Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
8.	M/s Amrit Projects Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
9.	M/s Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
10.	M/s Jasoda Real Estate Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered

1	2	3
11.	M/s Kolkata Weir Industries Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
12.	M/s Rahul Hi-Rise Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered
13.	M/s MPS Greenery Developers Ltd, Kolkata	Scrutiny u/s 234 of the Act is ordered

A list of companies where inspection has been ordered under Section 209A of the Act is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Remarks
1.	M/s Global Bull Developers Ltd, Delhi	Inspection u/s 209A of the Act ordered.
2.	M/s Sahara Housing Investment Corporation Ltd, Mumbai	Inspection u/s 209A of the Act ordered.
3.	M/s Sahara India Real Estate Corporation Ltd, Lucknow	Inspection u/s 209A of the Act ordered.
4.	M/s Tower Infotech Ltd, Kolkata	The inspection report have been reported and is under process.
5.	M/s Vibgyor Allied Infrastructure Ltd, Kolkata	Inspection u/s 209A of the Act is ordered

Job Cards under MGNREGS

*398. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of job card holders in the country and number of new job cards issued during the year 2011-12 under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise;

(b) whether in certain cases, people have shown their reluctance to work on account of non-payment/late payment of wages and fake job card holders;

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

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government including increasing participation of labourers under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of cumulative number of job cards holders under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) as reported up to 30.4.2012 and number of job cards issued during 2011-12 as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. All complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law as implementation of MGNREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act.

Non payment/delayed payment of wages could also be one of the several factors affecting participation of workers under MGNREGA. In order to reduce payment related and other grievances and to increase participation of job card holders under MGNREGA, the following steps have been taken by the Ministry:

- (i) In consultation with the Comptroller & 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 these Rules.
- (ii) 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.

- (iii) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.
- (vi) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (vii) The mechanism of State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees is available for monitoring of the scheme.
- (viii) In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Act, the Gram Sabha recommends the projects to be taken up under the State Scheme. Thus participation of job card holders is facilitated.
- (ix) In accordance with the provisions in para 3(h) of Schedule I of the Act, when a work is in progress, the workers engaged in that work may select from among themselves not less than five workers on a weekly rotational basis to verify and certify all the bills/vouchers of their worksite at least once a week.

Statement

Job card holders under MGNREGA and number of job cards issued

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Number of Job cards issued as on 30th Apr, 2012	Number of Jobcards issued during 2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11886571	57305
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49414	8
3.	Assam	3913545	44949
4.	Bihar	12112159	149782
5.	Chhattisgarh	4385772	194231
6.	Gujarat	4074031	150512
7.	Haryana	671617	80333
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1102314	45265
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	706189	60188
10.	Jharkhand	4010638	40610
11.	Karnataka	5571990	204602
12.	Kerala	1853156	@
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11835776	179984
14.	Maharashtra	6563059	234456
15.	Manipur	425113	10025
16.	Meghalaya	448886	19982
17.	Mizoram	211078	7141
18.	Nagaland	375498	10238
19.	Odisha	6139091	89440
20.	Punjab	864170	30446
21.	Rajasthan	9728640	58468
22.	Sikkim	79148	2007

23.	Tamil Nadu	8177626	246094
24.	Tripura	601013	11524
25.	Uttar Pradesh	14526946	417734
26.	Uttarakhand	1022376	14377
27.	West Bengal	11113317	763498
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	58616	2512
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	374	0
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
31.	Goa	29549	4431
32.	Lakshadweep	7711	475
33.	Puducherry	66236	2001
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR
Total		122611619	4947563

@ On re-organization of Gram Panchayats in Kerala and resultant change in geographical boundaries 1824364 job cards were re-issued in 2011-12

NR=Not Reported

Revival of CPSEs

*399. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the revival of sick/closed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as recommended by the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE);

(b) the details of financial assistance provided and utilized by the CPSEs under the revival plan;

(c) whether the CPSEs have earned profit after the revival; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Based on the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of

Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), the Government approved revival of 43 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and closure of 2 CPSEs namely (i) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited. (BOGL) and (ii) Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. (BYNL).

(b) Out of the 43 CPSEs approved for revival, the Government had approved total assistance of Rs. 26,086.98 crores including cash assistance of Rs. 4,491.64 crores from the Government of India. As per the information available in respect of 42 CPSEs, an amount of Rs. 3,609.17 crores has been utilised by the CPSEs.

(c) and (d) Out of 43 CPSEs approved for revival, 22 CPSEs have posted Profit Before Tax during 2010-11 as given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*List of CPSEs posted profit after revival during
2010-11*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	CPSE Name	Profit Before Tax
1	2	3
1.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	37.29
2.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	5.55
3.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	1.03
4.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	19.03
5.	Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	3.79
6.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	7.65
7.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	87.09
8.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	27.09
9.	Central Electronics Ltd.	0.5
10.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	0.67
11.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	119.83
12.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	37.62
13.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	336.33
14.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	2.9

1	2	3
15.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	31.72
16.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	5.88
17.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	2.84
18.	Mecon Ltd.	141.09
19.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	17.05
20.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.06
21.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	30.33
22.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	44.75

Laying of Pipelines

*400. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of laying of gas pipelines for linking Krishna Godavari (KG) basin with the Southern States;

(b) whether there is any delay in laying of such gas pipelines and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure balanced supply of natural gas from this basin to various parts of the country;

(d) the actual annual production of natural gas from KG basin vis-a-vis the estimated production during the last three years; and

(e) the estimated life for exploration of natural gas from the KG basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Ltd. (RGTEL) has been authorized by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas to lay three pipelines, namely, Kakinada-Nellore-Chennai, Chennai-Tuticorin & Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore, which will connect Krishna Godavari basin with Southern States. As per authorization issued to RGTEL, the above pipelines are to be commissioned within three years of the publication of notification in Official Gazette under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline

Act, 1962 and are scheduled to be commissioned in 2012-13.

(c) Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized Gujarat State Petronet Ltd. (GSPL) to lay Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaypur- natural gas pipeline and Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has authorized RGTIL to lay Kakinada-Basudebpur gas pipeline which will connect KG Basin to other parts of the country.

(d) As per available information the actual annual production of natural gas from various fields in KG basin vis-a-vis the estimated production during the last three years are as under:

(Billion Cubic Meter (BCM))

Name of the Block	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
ONGC Onshore	1.4	1.479	1.356	1.384	1.27	1.364
ONGC offshore	-	-	-	-	0.423	0.025
Rawa	0.537	0.530	0.504	0.617	0.606	0.633
KG-DWN-98/3	12.347	15.106	22.666	20.40	25.688	15.611

(e) Under PSC regime, so far Field Development Plans (FDPs) have been approved by Management Committee (MC) for 11 gas discoveries in KG-Basin. As per the approved FDPs, following are the estimated life of gas production from the fields:

Discoveries	Block/Field	Field Life as per Approved FDP from the date of commencement of commercial production	Year in which gas production is estimated to end
1	2	3	4
D1 & D3	KG-DWN-98/3	13 Years	2021-22

1	2	3	4
MA (D-26)	KG-DWN-98/3	11 Years	2018-19
Four Satellite (D-2, 6, 19 & 22)	KG-DWN-98/3	8 Years	2023-24
DeenDyal West (KG-8, 15 & 17)	KG-OSN-2001/3	20 Years	2033-34
Rawa Satellite	Rawa	8 Years	2013-14

In addition to above, ONGC has till 31st March 2012, established in place gas volume of 515.91 BCM with an ultimate component of 145.79 BCM (69.43 BCM onland and 76.36 BCM offshore). The current rate of production is of the order of 3.62 MMSCMD from onland and 0.18 MMSCMD from offshore. With the current rate of gas production the established onland gas reserves are likely to last for another thirty years from now.

[Translation]

Foreign Funds to National Political Parties

4371. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the party-wise amount of foreign contribution received by various national political parties during each of the last three years; and

(b) the names of the countries from which such contribution was received?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Section 29B of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides that no political party shall be eligible to accept any contribution from any foreign source defined under clause (e) of section 2 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (49 of 1976).

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Court Managers

4372. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to appoint the Court Managers with a view to ensure early settlement of cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the appointment of Court Managers would benefit the common man and reduce the heavy backlog of pending cases in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam; an amount of Rs.5000 crores has been allocated on the recommendation of Thirteenth Finance Commission for five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15 for various initiatives to improve justice delivery system. Out of this, an amount of Rs.300 crores has been allocated for employment of professionally qualified Court Managers to assist the judges with a view to enhancing efficiency of court management, and resultant improvement in case disposal. The Court Managers will support the judges in performing administrative duties, thereby enabling the judges to devote more time to judicial functions. The post of Court Manager is proposed to be created in each judicial district to assist the Principal District and Sessions judges. Two posts of Court Manager are proposed to be created for each High Court, and one for each Bench of the High Court. In case the High Court is of the opinion that one Court Manager would be sufficient for more than one district, High Level Monitoring Committee of the State can take a decision accordingly. An amount of Rs.80.54 crores has already been released to States for this purpose.

Credit Limit for Airlines

4373. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the credit limit allowed by the various Oil Marketing Companies to each airline for Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF); and

(b) the names of the companies which defaulted in making payments on time during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The credit limit allowed by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) to each airline for Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is as under:

Name of the OMC	Name of Airline	Credit limit allowed As on 30.04.12 (Rs. in crore)
IOCL	Air India	2700.00
	Jet Airways	878.00
	King Fisher Airlines	0.00
	Go Airlines	57.00
	Spice jet	95.00
BPCL	Air India	745.00
	King Fisher Airlines	0.00
	Jet Airways	160.00
	Go Airlines	0.00
	HPCL	Air India
King Fisher Airlines		409.00
Jet Airways		0.02

(b) Air India, Kingfisher Airlines and Paramount Airways have defaulted in making payments on time during the last three years.

Water Projects Receiving External Aid

4374. SHRI C.M. CHANG: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water projects receiving external aid from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation;

(b) the exact amount of financial or other kind of assistance being provided by these organisations, project-wise;

(c) the State-wise distribution of these projects;

(d) whether any such initiatives are in the pipeline for the North-Eastern States of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The total number of water projects receiving external aid is 31, out of which 11 are aided by the World Bank, 4 are by Asian Development Bank aided and 16 are by Japan Bank for International Cooperation assistance. The details of financial assistance being provided by these organizations State-wise and project-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Two projects on Water for North-Eastern States are in the pipeline. North East Multi-States Water Resources Development and River Basin Institution Building Project was posed to World Bank on 9.12.2009 for financial assistance of Rs. 1740 crore. Augmentation of Water Supply for Imphal city by 45 mid. (10 MGD) with raw water from Thoubal Dam Project having project cost of Rs. 634.53 crore for Manipur State is in the rolling plan for JICA ODA loan.

Statement*World Bank Assisted On-going Projects*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance (IBRD/IDA) US \$ million
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project 4750-IN	30.11.2004/31.03.2012	387.40(IBRD)
2.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project 3603-IN	15.3.2002/31.3.2013	93.45(IDA) XDR
		Additional Financing Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project 4709-1N	21.5.2010/31.03.2013	12.40(IDA) XDR
3.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project 4796-IN	19.08.2005/28.03.2014	325.00(IBRD)
4.	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project 4872-IN	2.11.2007/31.01.2012	32.00(IBRD)
		Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project 3635-1-IN	02.11.2007/31.01.2012	21.00(IDA) XDR
		Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project 3635-IN	04.06.2002/31.01.2012	63.42(IDA) XDR

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project 4857-IN	08.06.2007/31.12.2012	94.50(IBRD)
		Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project 4291-IN	08.06.2007/31.12.2012	63.00(IDA) XDR
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project 7897-IN	14.08.2010/31.07.2016	450.60(IBRD)
7.	Odisha	Odisha Community Tanks Management Project 7576-IN	27.01.2009/31.12.2014	38.47(IBRD)
		Odisha Community Tanks Management Project 4499-IN	27.01.2009/31.08.2014	23.46(IDA) XDR
8.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project 4846-PN (IBRD)	12.2.2007/31.3.2013	335.00(IBRD)
		Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project 4255-IN (IDA)	12.2.2007/31.3.2013	99.80(IDA) XDR
9.	Multi-State*	Hydrology Project (Phase-II) 4749-IN	19.1.2006/31.05.2014	104.98(IBRD)
10.	West Bengal	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project Q6120	21.12.2011/31.12.2017	125.00(IBRD) 125.00(IDA)
11.	Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	29.6.2011/21.12.2011	175.00(IBRD) 175.00(IDA)

* Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Punjab, Puducherry and Himachal Pradesh.

Asian Development Bank Assisted On-going Projects

Sl. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance US \$ million
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhattisgarh	2159-IND Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project	20.03.2006/31.03.2013	46.11
2.	Odisha	2444-IND Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Project	25.02.2009/30.09.2013	16.50
3.	Maharashtra and Karnataka	2679-INDS sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program Project	17.08.2011/31.12.2014	51.56

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Program	10.5.2011/30.9.2014	56.90

JICA Assisted On-Going Projects

Sl. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/ Completion	Amount of Assistance (JPY million)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	IDP-155 Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernization Project-II	31.03.2004/18.06.2012	4773
2.	Andhra Pradesh	IDP-181 Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project	30.03.2007/11.07.2016	23974
3.	Odisha	Rengali Irrigation Project (IDP-210, IDP-210A)	31.03.2010/24.11.2015	3072
		Rengali Irrigation Project (IDP-154)	31.03.2004/31.05.2011	6273.57
4.	Rajasthan	IDP-161 Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	31.03.2005/28.07.2015	11555
5.	Rajasthan	Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply project	31.3.2004/19.10.2013	8881
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II)	31.3.2005/28.7.2016	41997
7.	Karnataka	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	31.3.2006/24.7.2016	28358
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project	31.3.2006/24.7.2016	7729
9.	Kerala	Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	30.3.2007/11.7.2012	32777
10.	Kerala	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	31.3.2009/28.7.2013	12727
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Water Supply Project	30.3.2007/11.7.2017	24822
12.	Goa	Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project	14.9.2007/28.11.2017	22806
13.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure	10.3.2008/25.3.2016	8551
14.	Assam	Guwahati Water Supply Project	31.3.2010/28.7.2019	29453
15.	Tamil Nadu	Hohenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	10.3.2008/25.3.2017	22387
16.	Tamil Nadu	Hohenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase 2	31.3..2009/28.7.2017	17095

Drinking Water Facilities

4375. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether there is a huge gap in demand and supply position of drinking water in India at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set any time-frame to provide safe drinking water facility to households/habitations in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard;

(f) whether the Government proposes to rope in private players under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for such activity;

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, a quantity of 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) of water for humans to meet requirements based on minimum basic need, has been identified. Out of this 3 lpcd is for drinking purpose. Water being a State subject, the State Governments may fix their own higher norms based on water availability, demand, capital cost, affordability etc. Water for drinking purposes is sourced both from ground (about 85 %) and surface sources (about 15%). As per the National Water policy, drinking water is given priority over other competing demands, like agriculture and Industry.

(c) to (e) To ensure availability of safe drinking water facility in all rural habitations within a timeframe, rural drinking water has been included as one of the components of Bharat Nirman. At the commencement of Bharat Nirman as on 1.4.2005, 55067 uncovered habitations, 3,31,604 slipped back habitations and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations existed in the country. Of these targeted habitations, at the end of Bharat Nirman Phase-I, i.e. on

31.3.2009, there were 627 uncovered and 1,79,999 quality affected habitations yet to be covered with provision of safe drinking water. As on 1.4.2012, there are no uncovered habitations remaining in the country. However as reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, as on 29.2.2012, 99,640 are quality affected and 2,92,562 partially covered habitations. To ensure that these remaining habitations are covered, State Governments have been requested to prepare their Annual Action Plans targeting to cover these habitations on priority basis. To achieve the target of providing safe drinking water to all habitations in the country, allocation of funds for rural drinking water has been increased substantially from Rs. 2,585 cr. in the year 2004-05 i.e. year preceding the launch of Bharat Nirman to Rs. 10,500 cr. in 2012-13. The Ministry has requested for an allocation of Rs. 1,22,570 cr. for rural water supply during the XII Five Year plan.

(f) and (g) Water is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers the centrally sponsored scheme, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), for providing technical and financial assistance to the States, to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water in rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement rural drinking water supply projects under NRDWP. As such it is for the State governments to decide on implementing rural drinking water supply projects under public private partnership (PPP) model.

ROB at Tanuku

4376. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Central Railways has met a delegation from Forum on Social & Human Rights to discuss hardships faced by lakhs of people due to ill-located Rail over-Bridges (RoB) at Tanuku, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the basic suggestions offered by Forum to help poor people;

(c) whether the Railways have assured to look into the matter earnestly;

(d) if so, whether the Railways have also offered to install electronic light at the railway gates; and

(e) if so, details of such costs and expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) South Central Railways has received representations from the President, Forum on Social & Human Rights, Polavaram, West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh regarding the construction of Road Over Bridge at Tanuku.

(b) The Forum has suggested as under:

(i) for partial temporary opening of the Level Crossing (which was closed) for few hours every day to give relief till a permanent solution is arrived and

(ii) Construction of an Under Pass near the existing closed LC.

(c) Railway has already completed the work of construction of Rail Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No.152 on cost sharing basis and as per policy, level crossing has been closed after commissioning of ROB. Further, the site was jointly inspected by officers of the Railway and State Government on 26.02.2011 in which Dr. P. Pulla Rao, President of Forum on Social & Human Rights was also present. The committee in their report mentioned that Road Under Bridge (RUB) is not technically feasible at the LC gate location.

However, R&B department (Government of Andhra Pradesh) has informed that the proposal for provision of stair case on either side of track is sanctioned. R&B department has taken up the construction of stair cases and the work is in progress. This will resolve the problem of inconvenience to the pedestrians.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Video Conferencing of AGM

4377. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the listed Companies are exempted from video conferencing of Annual General Meetings (AGM) of the Companies; and

(b) if so, the details/reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per Ministry's Circular No.72/2011 dated 27.12.2011, holding of shareholders meetings through video conferencing is optional for listed companies.

Non-Filling up Posts Reserved for SCs/STs in CPSEs

4378. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in Central Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts and creating a huge backlog;

(d) whether the Government is considering to issue instructions to all CPSEs to fill up all backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (f) The present policy provides 15% reservation in recruitment for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 7.5% for those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). As per the data available in Public Enterprises Survey, 2010-11, in respect of 207 CPSEs as on 1.1.2011, the overall representation of SCs in CPSEs is 18.05% and that of STs is 8.44%. Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) had issued instructions to the Ministries/Departments to launch Special Recruitment Drives (SRD) in the years 2004 and 2008 in their respective establishments, including the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to fill up all backlog vacancies for SC/ST in a time bound manner. Implementation of recruitment drive is monitored by administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with the CPSEs.

[*Translation*]

Gosikhurd Project

4379. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Gosikhurd Indira Sagar Irrigation Project—a national project, is being carried out in fits and starts;

(b) if so, whether this is causing cost overrun in the said project;

(c) if so, the details regarding its increased cost as on date; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

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) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution and operation of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments as per their own priorities. The Govt. of Maharashtra has taken up execution of Gosikhurd Irrigation Project as per their priority and work programme.

(c) The project was approved by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India in November 1995 for an estimated cost of Rs.461.19 crore at 1987-88 price level. The updated estimated cost of the project of Rs.7777.85 crore at 2007-08 price level was approved by the Planning Commission in May 2008.

Gosikhurd Project was declared as National Project by the Government of India in Feb, 2008. Under the Scheme of National Projects, Central assistance of Rs.2582.94 cr. has been released to this project.

(d) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution and operation of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments as per their own priorities. However, as per investment clearance accorded by Planning Commission in May 2008, the project is to be completed in the financial year 2012-13.

Supply from Groundwater

4380. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 per cent of the irrigation water requirement and 80 per cent of the drinking water requirement is met through the groundwater resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to develop other water resources as a sustainable source of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the report of Task Force on Irrigation (2009) brought out by Planning Commission, Ground water meets nearly 55% of irrigation requirements of the country besides meeting more than 85% of water requirement for domestic use in rural areas and over 50% for urban areas.

(c) Water being a State subject, several measures for development and improved management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

[*English*]

Water Use in Desert States

4381. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is focusing on better water use in desert States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction State-wise, in the XIth Five Year Plan?

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) With regard to desert states / drought prone

areas, the National Water Policy, 2002 stipulates that drought-prone areas should be made less vulnerable to drought-associated problems through soil moisture conservation measures, water harvesting practices, minimization of evaporation losses, development of the ground water potential including recharging and the transfer of surface water from surplus areas where feasible and appropriate. Pastures, forestry or other modes of development which are relatively less water demanding should be encouraged. In planning water resource development projects, the needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority.

(b) The Central Government does not maintain information in this regard.

Data Collection Error

4382. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a distorted figure has emerged with regard to the industrial growth in the country due to data collection error;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recurrence of such errors on data collection on frequent occasions;

(c) whether the Government has set up a Committee to examine the index of industrial production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Figure for Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for the month of January 2012 was not a distorted figure, rather it was a revised index figure. IIP for a particular calendar month is released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) as Quick Estimate (QE) with six weeks' time lag. As per usual practice, the QE then undergoes first revision after one month and final revision after three months of release of QE incorporating additional/ revised production data received from the source agencies during the intervening period. Accordingly, growth rate in the index as per QE for January 2012 was released as 6.8% on 12th March, 2012 and revised (first revision) to 1.1% on 12th April, 2012.

Final revision for IIP for January 2012 will be made on 12th June 2012.

(c) and (d) In order to capture the dynamics in the structure and composition of the industrial production, base year of IIP is revised at regular intervals. Accordingly, a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, is being set up for reviewing the existing methodology used in compilation of IIP and shifting to a new base year, finalizing the new weighting diagram, selection of appropriate item basket and method of data collection for the same and giving its recommendations in this regard.

Mega Kitchen

4383. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IRCTC has set up mega kitchen/base kitchen near Delhi to provide quality and affordable meals for the requirements of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to set up such units in major metropolitan cities in the country;

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

(e) the time by which they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has set up a mega kitchen in Noida (near Delhi) for providing quality meals at market price mainly to serve corporate and other institutions.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Supply of Power Equipment by BHEL

4384. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the power plants set up with Chinese gear have shown better performance than those using

equipments supplied by State - run Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof including any study being conducted in this regard;

(c) whether BHEL was given contract to maintain and supply equipments for the UP State-public sector power plants;

(d) if so, the details of the MoU signed in this regard;

(e) whether there have been delays on the part of BHEL in fulfilling the supply and maintenance commitments;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken to meet the commitments as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) No Madam. Power plants set up with Chinese equipment have not shown better performance than those using equipments supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) during the last three years.

In fact, Chinese supplied equipment have inferior heat rates (efficiencies) and the auxiliaries consume more power than that of BHEL. Secondary fuel oil consumption is also more. Average Plant Load Factor (PLF) for the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 of Chinese make units is as low as 68% as compared to BHEL's 79%. Operational Availability of Chinese make units has also been low as

compared to BHEL make units. A study has been undertaken by CEA to Analyze the performance of Chinese Equipment vis a vis Indian equipment (BHEL), by a committee constituted by CEA.

(c) BHEL has not been given contract to maintain power plants of Uttar Pradesh State-Public Sector. However, BHEL has received the following orders of Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (UPRVUNL):

I. Orders for supply of power plant equipment for:

- (i) Harduaganj Extension 2x250 MW Unit # 8 & 9;
- (ii) Parichha Extension 2x250 MW Unit # 5 & 6;
- (iii) Anpara 'D' Extension 2x500 MW Unit # 6 & 7.

II. Orders for Renovation a Modernisation (RaM) of thermal power plants for:

- (i) Obra TPS - R&M and Uprating of 5x200 MW Unit # 9 to 13;
- (ii) Harduaganj TPS - RaM and Uprating of 1x110 MW Unit # 7; and
- (iii) Obra TPS - R&M of 2x100 MW Unit # 7 & 8.

(d) to (g) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Reasons for delay in Fulfilling supply and maintenance commitment

Thermal Power Station (TPS)	BHEL Scope of work	Zero Date	Contractual Completion	Remarks/Reason for delay and steps being taken
1	2	3	4	5
I (i) Harduaganj Extension	Supply, E&C of BTG and associated civil work for 2x250 MW Unit #8 &9	07-09-2006	(a) Unit #8: 07-10-2009 (b) Unit #9: 07-02-2010	There was an initial delay of 7 months on account of the customer due to delay in appointment of consultant, finalisation of plot plan a release of project site for soil investigation work. Further intermediate delays upto 10-12 months took place in various activities i.e. provision of loading data

1	2	3	4	5
				for Power House Building columns, removal of underground hindrances in various areas etc. by UPRVUNL
				Unit #8: Unit was handed over to UPRVUNL on 30-01-2012. However, improper operation by the operating staff of UPRVUNL led to failure in a turbine component in March 2012. After carrying out necessary repairs, the Unit is running satisfactorily. Unit #9: was synchronised on 02-04-2012.
I (ii) Parichha Extension	Supply, E&C of BTG and associated civil work for 2x250 MW Unit # 5 & 6	04-08-2006	(a) Unit #5: 02-07-2009 (b) Unit # 6: 02-11-2009	There was an initial delay on account of the customer due to delay in appointment of consultant, finalisation of plot plan a BoP inputs for power house building civil design etc. by the Customer. The chimney (not in BHEL scope) collapsed on 24-05-2010 causing considerable damage to fans/ ducts and other boiler structures. BHEL had to carry out re-erection of all the damaged equipment. Unit #5: Unit was synchronised on 05.02.2012 with temporary chimney. For full load operation, availability of permanent chimney (under customer scope) is awaited. Unit #6: Based on the assurance of UPRVUNL to provide chimney access by end June'2012, BHEL has planned synchronization by end Aug.'2012.
I (iii) Anpara 'D' Extension	2x500 MW Unit # 6 & 7 on EPC basis	13-01-2008	(a) Unit #6: 12-04-2011 (b) Unit #7: 12-07-2011	Engineering work could commence only in Dec'08 (i.e after 11 months) after the receipt of feasibility report from UPRVUNL. Delay in approval of drawings and certain engineering factors took additional time. Subsequently, UPRVUNL completed the work of removal of transmission line/towers etc. in Oct'09 (after 22 months of the Zero date). The project site is a difficult and unsafe area as well as having law and order problem (trouble makers)/local issues. There were frequent strikes by local labourers and land losers from May'11 to Nov'11. In spite of the difficult conditions, work at site was started cautiously only in Nov'11. Despite the precarious law and order situation in the region/area which

1	2	3	4	5
II (i) Obra TPS	R&M and Uprating of 5x200 MW Unit # 9 to 13	20-06-2006	(a) Unit #9: 24-04-2008	<p>continues even today, BHEL is attempting to synchronise Unit#6 by June'13 and Unit#7 thereafter with a gap of 4-5 months.</p> <p>Unit#9 shutdown given by customer on 02-11-2008. There were initial delays in shutdown of Unit # 9 for R&M (13 months), and in dismantling / new foundation of Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) under customer scope.</p> <p>The scope of work at Obra R&M was to uprate the machine from 200 MW to 216 MW. The contract stipulates supply of Turbine & Auxiliaries from M/s Power Machines, Russia who had the technology of uprating of machine to 216 MW. BHEL's partner, M/s Power Machines of Russia left during the course of work execution by terminating the contract unilaterally (in Aug.'2009) without providing complete materials and necessary technical documents etc. In spite of this setback and delay resulting from it, BHEL went ahead on its own by reverse engineering and associating Siemens, Germany who are BHEL's collaborator for Turbine Generator and completed the R&M work. The Unit#9 was Synchronized on 15-09-2010 & reached 205 MW on 27-06-2011. The Unit is presently under operation.</p> <p>(b) Unit#10: 20-08-2008</p> <p>Unit#10 shut down given by customer only on 22-03-2012. Dismantling work is in progress. ESP foundation is in customer's scope. Partial R&M scope is envisaged at present by the customer. Work completion 7 months from handing over of ESP foundation.</p> <p>(c) Unit#11: 20-12-2008</p> <p>Unit#11 shutdown given by customer only on 13-07-2011. R&M work in progress. ESP foundation is in customer's scope. Work completion 7 months from handing over of ESP foundation.</p> <p>(d) Unit#12: 20-08-2008(e) Unit#13: 20-12-2008</p> <p>Unit#12 &13 shall be taken up progressively as and when the shutdown of these Units is provided by the customer.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
II (ii) Hard-uaganj TPS	R&M and Uprating of 1x110 MW Unit#7	12-06-2009	Unit#7: 12-07-2011	BHEL could start work after the Unit #7 was forced shut down on 05-03-2011. Civil foundation work under Customer scope is yet to be completed. R&M completion 8 months from handing over of foundation.
II (iii) Obra TPS	R&M of 2x100 MW Unit # 7 & 8	04-12-2009	Unit#7: 03-11-2011 and Unit# 8: 03-07-2012	Unit#7 remained under forced shutdown from 01-07-2010. BHEL could start work in March 2011. Major reasons for delay is slow decision process of the customer and also inter-alia include: 1. Major spares yet to be supplied by UPRVUNL. 2. Order of extra work yet to be finalized by UPRVUNL.R&M work for Unit#8 has been put on hold by UPRVUNL.

BHEL regularly reviews the implementation of R&M works internally. Moreover, review and monitoring of the functioning and performance of BHEL is undertaken by the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) with a view to make further improvements.

Rivers as National Assets

4385. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared some of the river projects as national assets for conservation of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes would be improved with these projects?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has a scheme of declaration of important river projects as national projects with a view to expedite completion of identified National Projects in a time bound manner for the benefit of the people. Under this scheme, 14 projects have been declared as National Projects. The list of these 14 projects is enclosed as Statement-I. As per the guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and

drinking water components of the project. The criteria for selection of National Projects is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) These projects are primarily irrigation and hydro power projects. The intended benefits in irrigation and power with storage capacity in these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Statement-I

List of Projects Declared as National Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	(1) Irrigation (ha.) (2) Power (MW) (3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal
2.	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW 3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab

1	2	3	4
3.	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K
4.	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K
6.	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal
8.	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal
9.	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	1) Indirect 2) 9500 MW 3) 17.50 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh

1	2	3	4
		4) Flood moderation	
13.	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14.	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh

Statement-II

The Criteria for Selection of National Project is as under:

- International projects where usage of water in India is required by a treaty or where planning and early completion of the project is necessary in the interest of the country.
- Inter-State projects which are dragging on due to non-resolution of Inter-State issues relating to sharing of costs, rehabilitation, aspects of power production etc., including river interlinking projects.
- Intra-State projects with additional potential of more than 2,00,000 hectare (ha) and with no dispute regarding sharing of water and where hydrology is established.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Small Stations

4386. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether the Railways propose to upgrade the railway stations particularly small railway stations in rural areas in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Railways propose to provide optimum passenger amenities by upgrading small stations at Kotmisunar, Kapan, Balpur, Jetha, Saragaon under South-East Central Railway Zone; and

(d) if so, the details of the facilities likely to be provided at these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Upgradation of railway stations including small railway stations of rural areas is a continuous process and is undertaken every year in accordance with the laid down norms based on need, inter-se priority of stations and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA) have been provided at Kotmisonar, Kapan, Balpur, Jetha and Saragaon railway stations as per norms. Augmentation of amenities and upgradation of stations is a continuous process.

Complaints Against IRCON

4387. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works / projects completed in the country by the IRCON International Limited (IRCON) during the last three years alongwith the cost thereof;

(b) whether the Railways have received any complaints against the IRCON regarding poor quality and sub-standard works in the projects / works undertaken by IRCON;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any investigation has been conducted in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Ircon International Limited has completed 18 no. of projects in different parts of the country in the various fields of constructions, during last three years, at a cost of Rs. 1958.31 crores. The details of projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Only one complaint against Ircon International Limited was received by Ministry of Railways in regard to construction of substandard roads in Dharbhanga. The locations indicated in the complaint were examined and no deficiency in the road condition was found. The material test records were also perused and all the test results were found to be within the prescribed limits indicating that the work was executed as per specifications and prescribed quality.

Statement

The Details of projects are as under:

Sl. No.	During 2011-12, four projects were completed in India	Total Cost (Rs. in cr.)
1	2	3
1.	Construction of ROBs for NHAI in Northern Region (J&K and Punjab)	116.25
2.	Construction of ROBs including approaches, culverts and underpass in Madurai Kanyakumari of NH-7, Tamilnadu.	158.21
3.	Construction of Vertical Expansion of Main Academic Building, Versova, Mumbai	38.29
4.	Delhi MRTS Project Phase-II Project (Contract BE-8) - Supply, installation, testing, commissioning of receiving cum traction cum auxiliary main substations at Jahangirpuri, Mundka, Ambedkar colony.	155.20
<i>During 2010-11, ten projects were completed in India</i>		
5.	Six laning of 66 km to 86 km of Panchi Gujran to Panipat section of NH-I, Haryana, for National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)	138.52
6.	Married Accommodation Projects at Jhansi for Ministry of Defence, Government of India.	160.44

1	2	3
7.	Gauge Conversion including electrical works on Rewari-Ajmer section of North Western Railways.	169.07
8.	Expansion of Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	81.09
9.	Setting up of wheel shop at Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	31.50
10.	Cargo road execution work at ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Limited, Mangalore, Karnataka	39.86
11.	Upgradation of Roads from Nagapattinam to Kattumavadi and New bypass at Nagapattinam, Tituhuraipundi and Muthupet (TNSRP-02) (in JV with SMJ, Indonesia) in Tamil Nadu.	139.98
12.	Supply, installation, testing and commissioning of track work of phase-II Corridor (Central Secretariat to Gurgaon) (Contract BT-2)	79.80
13.	Supply, erection, testing and commissioning of traction and auxiliary sub-stations in Tollygunj-Garia section.	49.13
14.	Four Laning of Pimpalgaon-Dhule section of NH-3 from 380km to 265 km in Maharashtra for National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).	345.75
<i>During 2009-10, four projects were completed in India</i>		
15.	Married Accommodation Project at Bhopal for Ministry of Defence, Government of India	113.92
16.	Married Accommodation Project at Allahabad for Ministry of Defence, Government of India	82.28

1	2	3
17.	Concrete Sleeper plant at Chak Sikander for East Central Railways.	18.07
18.	DMRC Phase-II Tunnel (through JV) Qutub Minar corridor for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (Contract BC-18).	40.95
Total		1958.31

Maintenance of Trains

4388. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trains undergoing regular maintenance/washing under the West Central Railway Zone at Jabalpur;

(b) whether it has proper arrangement for maintenance of single rake trains;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Railways have received complaints in regard to inferior quality of maintenance work in such trains; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A total number of 19 pairs of Mail/Express trains are given regular maintenance/washing at Jabalpur under the West Central Railway Zone.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. As per the existing work load, adequate number of properly designed pit lines and sick lines along with suitable machines and plants are available at Jabalpur for proper maintenance and washing of trains Including single rake trains. No complaints with respect to lack of proper arrangement for maintenance in such trains have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Petrol Pumps in MP

4389. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps in the country including Madhya Pradesh whose lease period had expired during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) whether there is a proposal to renew the lease of these petrol pumps; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The land lease of 461 retail outlets (ROs) in the country including 18 ROs in the State of Madhya Pradesh of public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have expired during the last three years and current financial year (upto April 2012).

(b) and (c) OMCs have been taking RO sites on lease throughout the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh, on an ongoing basis as a part of their normal business process for expansion and retaining of their retail network. Efforts are made by OMCs to renew the lease of the RO site upon expiry of the lease period on mutually negotiated terms.

[English]

National Water Commission

4390. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a National Water Commission for major, medium and minor irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and views of each State in this regard, including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Central Water Commission, an attached office of Ministry of Water Resources already exists inter-alia for techno-economic examination of major and medium irrigation projects.

Marketing of Drugs

4391. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to bring out guidelines for marketing of drugs and issue a code of conduct in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in finalizing the marketing rules; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to curtail the illegal drug marketing?

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) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has informed that the manufacture and sale of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. However, Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared a draft 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices' (UCPMP) which is to be adopted voluntarily in the first instance. The UCPMP was put up on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in for inviting the comments from all the stakeholders. The comments received were examined and draft UCPMP has been prepared and circulated to the pharma association for their comments.

(c) and (d) In view of reply to (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Employment to Physically Challenged Persons under MGNREGS

4392. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether physically challenged persons are provided gainful employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme beyond the stipulated 100 days in a year on demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to consider such proposals received from various States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, including households with physically challenged members, by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The objective of MGNREGA is to supplement the income of a rural household and it is not intended to be the sole means of earning livelihood for the rural population. The workers are free to avail any other employment opportunities available to them. Under Section 3 (4) of the MGNREG Act already provision has been made to the effect that Central Government or State Government may within limits of their economic capacity and development make provisions or securing work to every adult member of a household under a Scheme for any period beyond the period of 100 days guaranteed under Section 3 (1) as may be expedient. In Andhra Pradesh, employment beyond the guaranteed 100 days is provided to the disabled by the State Government under the above provisions and the additional expenditure on this is met out of the State's resources.

[Translation]

Crude Oil from Barmer Block

4393. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given its approval to refinery in Rajasthan to procure crude oil from Barmer Block and use Barmer-Salaya pipeline for import in case the crude oil production is less than 4.5 MMTPA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no refinery in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

[English]

Price Regulation Model

4394. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian pharmaceutical companies have endorsed price regulation model;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had proposed price control on many essential medicines; and

(d) 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 such specific endorsement has been received from Indian pharmaceutical companies on price regulation model.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above does not arise.

(c) and (d) Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011), in which it was proposed to control the prices of National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM)-2011 which is based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The views/inputs received on the draft NPPP-2011 have been examined and have been placed before the Group of Ministers.

[Translation]

Training Centres

4395. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khadi and Village Industries training centres running in the country including Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modernise the said training centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from State Governments including Rajasthan to set up new training centres;

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

(f) whether the Planning Commission has been consulted in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is imparting training in the country including Rajasthan through 22 departmental as well as 18 non-departmental training centres.

(b) and (c) Improvement and upgradation of training centres is a continuous process, through the grants received by KVIC for human resource development and marketing.

(d) and (e) KVIC has reported that it received one proposal during 2011-12 from Manipur State for establishment of a new training-cum-production centre for pottery on cost sharing basis between State Government and KVIC. The matter has not been referred to the Ministry by KVIC.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

IFRS

4396. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not implementing the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting system in the country by internationally committed deadline of April, 2011;

(b) if so, the implications of the delay in implementing IFRS;

(c) whether the implementation date has been decided by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) After extensive stakeholders'

consultation on IFRS Standard, the converged Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) have been placed on the website of the Ministry, for wide dissemination and familiarization with the new standards. Implementation of IND-AS would be considered once tax and other related issues are resolved.

Import of LNG and Crude Oil

4397. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held discussions with Persian Gulf nations for increase in supply of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and crude oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the sources identified by the Government for meeting the requirement of fuel and energy needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As part of the Government's oil diplomacy, close diplomatic contacts are maintained with Persian Gulf countries in order to secure India's energy security needs.

The refining capacity of the country has gone up from 187.33 MMTPA on 01.04.2011 to 213.06 MMTPA on 01.04.2012 making India emerge as one of the world's major refining hubs. This robust increase in the country's refining capacity requires incremental quantities of crude oil imports. Similarly, due to the significant growth in India's gas markets, larger quantities of LNG will need to be imported into the country. In this backdrop, India has been diplomatically pursuing Persian Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, U.A.E for larger quantities of crude oil, and Qatar for LNG supplies.

Change/Amendments in National Policy on Petrochemicals

4398. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change/make amendments in the 'National Policy on Petrochemicals' which was approved in April 2007;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reason therefor;
- (d) whether this Policy is achieving the desired target; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No change / amendment is envisaged because the policy formed after intensive stakeholder consultations is already under implementation.
- (d) and (e) In pursuance of National Policy on Petrochemicals, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has taken up implementation of the following 3 schemes.

(i) Scheme of National Awards for Technology Innovations in Petrochemicals and downstream Plastic Processing Industry - The

aim is to incentivize meritorious innovations and inventions in the field of Petrochemicals and downstream Plastic Processing Industry. The National Awards for the year 2010-11 were distributed on 28th Nov, 2011 and the National Award for the year 2011-12 were distributed on 26th April, 2012.

(ii) Setting up of Centres of Excellence - It aims at improving the existing petrochemical technology and research in the country. In the year 2010-11, CIPET, Chennai and National Chemical Laboratory, Pune have been identified for setting up of Centers of Excellence. These two Centres of Excellence have already started research activities in their respective fields.

(iii) Setting up of Plastic Parks - The scheme has been formulated in the year 2010-11 with the aim of setting up need based plastic parks with requisite state of the art infrastructure and enabling common facilities to assist the sector

to move up the value chain and contribute to the economy effectively. The Scheme Steering Committee in its first meeting held on 24.02.2012 granted "in principle" approval for setting up of four plastic parks in the states of Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Odisha.

The Policy is achieving the desired targets.

Fate of Licensed Porters

4399. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the problems faced by the licensed porters of Indian Railways due to the entrustment of private agencies for loading and unloading of booked goods and articles;

(b) if so, the necessary steps taken by the Railways to ensure that the licensed porters may earn sufficient money for their sustenance; and

(c) the details of welfare measures initiated/being initiated by the Railways for the benefit of these porters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Licensed porters are licensees who are granted licenses for carrying passengers' luggage & parcel. They are entitled to collect portage directly from the passengers for carrying the same. Hence, parcel/ booked goods handling does not affect the earnings of licensed porters.

(c) Licensed porters are not railway employees. However, the following measures have been taken for the welfare of licensed porters:

(i) Licensed porters are eligible for outdoor medical facilities in Railway hospitals for self, wife and dependent children.

(ii) One set of privilege pass for self only and one set of Privilege Ticket Order. (PTO) for self and spouse in second/ sleeper class are given to licensed porters once in a year to enable them travel from the station of working to any station on Indian railways and back.

(iii) Free educational facilities have been extended to the wards of licensed porters in the schools

run by the railways/railwaymen organization/ Manila Samities.

- (iv) Two red shirts are supplied every year as uniform and one woollen shirt is also given to them once in two years in lieu of one red shirt.
- (v) Rest rooms are provided at various Important stations where there are substantial numbers of licensed porters.

[Translation]

Revision in Prices of Medicines

4400. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the statistics of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, the prices of most commonly used medicines have been revised upward upto 10 per cent annually over the last ten years; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to safeguard the interests of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) As per IMS Health monthly SSA report for the month of October, 2011, the increase/ decrease in respect of prices of 61109 formulation packs are as follows:

Price changes during the month	No. of medicines (packs)	% of total
A. Price Declines	74	0.12%
B. Price Increases	115	0.19%
(a) Upto 5%	50	0.08%
(b) Above 5% and upto 10%	41	0.07%
(c) Above 10% and upto 20%	14	0.02%
(d) Above 20%	10	0.02%
C. No. change in Price	60920	99.69%
Total	61109	100.00%

The details of percentage number of packs, whose prices have increased, decreased and remained stable on the monthly basis in percentage terms as per Retail Audit Reports of IMS Health from 2003-04 till date are as follows:

1. Percentage number of packs whose prices increased:

Year	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2003-04	1.92	1.27	1.60	2.05	1.47	1.55	1.17	1.57	0.97	2.43	1.39	2.05
2004-05	1.28	1.55	1.15	0.78	2.24	1.34	2.34	3.48	1.91	1.13	3.10	1.18
2005-06	3.08	2.73	2.60	3.16	27.25	27.20	8.74	3.10	1.14	1.36	1.17	1.76
2006-07	0.15	0.55	0.31	0.66	0.27	0.34	0.66	-	0.37	0.89	0.68	0.14
2007-08	0.77	0.14	0.10	0.02	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.33	0.03	0.00
2008-09	0.07	0.12	0.30	0.05	0.11	15.89	1.73	2.44	0.10	0.07	0.02	8.74
2009-10	1.99	0.62	4.75	0.01	0.07	3.21	0.14	0.003	2.92	0.03	0.02	2.66
2010-11	0.09	0.02	1.98	0.22	0.09	2.28	0.08	0.03	2.46	0.30	0.01	1.89
2011-12	0.07	0.02	1.49	0.01	0.004	1.77	0.19					

2. Percentage number of packs whose prices decreased:

Year	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2003-04	1.17	1.01	1.13	1.06	0.88	1.13	1.09	0.95	0.65	1.70	0.75	0.84
2004-05	1.35	1.21	0.65	0.37	1.26	0.75	1.27	1.48	0.93	0.41	0.70	1.10
2005-06	1.54	0.80	0.78	0.78	21.59	23.63	9.06	3.81	0.96	0.42	0.97	0.60
2006-07	0.33	0.24	0.28	0.03	0.35	0.15	0.11	0.00	0.62	0.30	0.23	0.04
2007-08	0.22	0.20	0.42	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.12	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.03	0.01
2008-09	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.09	10.85	1.32	2.41	0.29	0.02	0.03	6.67
2009-10	1.32	0.48	5.15	0.02	0.02	2.96	0.02	0.01	1.31	0.02	0.03	0.87
2010-11	0.06	0.01	1.45	0.14	0.03	1.15	0.01	0.02	0.88	0.15	0.01	0.62
2011-12	0.01	0.04	0.89	0.03	0.008	0.67	0.12					

3. Percentage number of packs whose prices remained stable:

Year	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2003-04	96.91	97.72	97.27	96.89	97.65	97.32	97.74	97.47	98.38	95.87	97.87	97.11
2004-05	97.38	97.24	98.20	98.85	96.50	97.90	96.39	95.03	97.16	98.47	96.20	97.73
2005-06	95.38	96.46	96.62	96.05	51.16	49.17	82.21	93.09	97.90	98.22	97.85	97.64
2006-07	99.52	99.20	99.41	99.31	99.37	99.51	99.23	100.00	99.02	98.81	99.18	99.81
2007-08	98.99	99.65	99.48	99.96	99.78	99.85	99.87	99.99	99.61	99.55	99.93	99.99
2008-09	99.93	99.85	99.62	99.92	99.80	73.26	96.95	95.15	99.61	99.91	99.95	84.59
2009-10	96.69	98.90	90.10	99.96	99.92	93.83	99.84	99.99	95.76	99.95	99.96	96.47
2010-11	99.85	99.97	96.57	99.65	99.88	96.57	99.91	99.95	96.66	99.55	99.98	97.49
2011-12	99.92	99.94	97.62	99.96	99.99	97.56	99.69					

Source: IMS-Health

As can be seen from the above tables, in the case of a small number of packs prices have been increased while the prices of most of the packs remained stable.

As per the Wholesale Price Indices released by the Economic Adviser's office of the Ministry of Industry, Government of India, following position emerges:

Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 2004-05)

Year	All Commodities	% age increase	Drugs & medicines	%age increase
1	2	3	4	5
2006-2007	111.35	-	102.56	-
2007-2008	116.63	4.74	108.11	5.41

1	2	3	4	5
2008-2009	126.02	8.05	111.41	3.05
2009-2010	130.81	3.80	112.72	1.17
2010-2011	143.32	9.56	115.40	2.38
2011-2012 (Jan,11- Jan, 12)	157.70	6.55	121.30	3.94

Source: Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

It may be observed that the increase in prices of drugs & medicines has been generally lower than that for All Commodities during the years 2006-07 to 2011-2012.

Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices & Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO.95) the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA/Govt. 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/Govt.

In respect of drugs - not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. However, as a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS 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.

[English]

Funds under MGNREGS

4401. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been empowered to use funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for forest department to raise nurseries and seedlings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether specific permission has been sought by some State Governments to divert funds under the Scheme for forest department;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding diversion of funds by State Government under the Scheme for non-essential work like nurseries and other contractual works;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. Para IB of Schedule-I of MGNREGA lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4(1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Raising of nurseries and seedlings by the forest departments for taking up plantation work selected by the Gram Sabha and approved by the concerned Gram Panchayat is an essential activity for afforestation and tree plantation which is a permissible activity under Schedule - 1 of MGNREGA.

(e) No Madam.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]**Registered Companies**

4402. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of registered companies with Registrar of Companies in the country as on date;

(b) the State-wise number of companies amongst them which have been closed;

(c) the reasons for which registered companies have been closed; and

(d) the details of scheme formulated by the Government for revival of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The number of companies, registered under the Companies Act, 1956 as on 31.03.2012, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The State-wise and category-wise (struck off, dissolved and liquidated) number of closed companies is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No scheme has been formulated by the Government of India for revival of closed companies.

Statement-I

*State-wise Number of Registered Companies
as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78580
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	442
3.	Assam	8339

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	14145
5.	Chhattisgarh	6108
6.	Goa	6681
7.	Gujarat	68557
8.	Haryana	17076
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3950
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3220
11.	Jharkhand	6492
12.	Karnataka	63048
13.	Kerala	30903
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24065
15.	Maharashtra	253932
16.	Manipur	317
17.	Meghalaya	907
18.	Mizoram	84
19.	Nagaland	439
20.	Odisha	14828
21.	Punjab	23107
22.	Rajasthan	37184
23.	Tamil Nadu	97811
24.	Tripura	240
25.	Uttar Pradesh	45359
26.	Uttrakhand	3426
27.	West Bengal	160009
	All States	969249
	Union Territories	246057
	Grand Total	1215306

Statement-II*State-wise/Category-wise Details of Closed Companies as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	State	Struct Off (Defunct)	Dissolved	Liquidated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7096	1	19	7116
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	214	0	0	214
3.	Assam	2329	1	1	2331
4.	Bihar	2255	14	1	2270
5.	Chhattisgarh	961	0	0	961
6.	Goa	1060	4	4	1068
7.	Gujarat	11667	41	0	11708
8.	Haryana	1970	0	1	1971
9.	Himachal Pradesh	875	0	0	875
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	536	3	2	541
11.	Jharkhand	950	7	3	960
12.	Karnataka	12922	236	1	13159
13.	Kerala	7883	1421	0	9304
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6815	0	2	6817
15.	Maharashtra	43997	5718	518	50233
16.	Manipur	146	0	0	146
17.	Meghalaya	279	0	0	279
18.	Mizoram	36	0	0	36
19.	Nagaland	240	0	0	240
20.	Odisha	3638	50	1	3689
21.	Punjab	6628	1	1	6630
22.	Rajasthan	6005	9	79	6093
23.	Tamil Nadu	22315	657	494	23466
24.	Tripura	57	0	0	57
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10345	2	177	10524
26.	Uttrakhand	666	0	9	675

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. West Bengal		32354	603	27	32984
All States		184239	8768	1340	194347
Union Territories		40313	43	59	40415
Grand Total		224552	8811	1399	234762

[English]

Hospitals in Rural Areas

4403. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of the doctors and adequate health facilities at railway hospitals in the rural areas across the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Railways to address the problem;

(c) the number of posts of doctors lying vacant in railway hospitals in rural areas and steps taken to fill them expeditiously;

(d) whether there is any proposal to make it mandatory for doctors to serve in rural areas for a certain period of service and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken to provide adequate health facilities at the said railway hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) Vacancies of doctors in Railways, including in Railway Hospital in rural areas, are filled up by posting Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) selected doctors. Short term vacancies are being filled up by appointing Contract Medical Practitioners or by deputing doctors from near-by Railway Hospitals ensuring continuous availability of doctors in these Health Units. All Health Units have adequate availability of medicines. X-ray and Lab facilities are made available on basis of outsourcing. Instructions have been issued to provide 20 Medical Road Mobile Vans at different locations to provide easy access to medical facilities in remote & inaccessible areas. Presently there is no fixed tenure of rural posting for doctors as services are being

satisfactorily managed by need based transfer and posting of doctors.

[Translation]

Railway Network

4404. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the district headquarters of the country are covered by Railway network and connected with their State capital; and

(b) if not, the time by which all the district headquarters are likely to be covered by railway network joining them with State capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) District-wise rail connectivity data is not maintained.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Loss-making Companies

4405. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released any amount to the Pharmaceuticals companies which are running in losses during the Eleventh Year Plan Period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for such loss-making companies?

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) Government has released Rs. 45.46 crore to HAL and Rs. 96.29 crore to BCPL under their revival packages and Rs. 87.69 crore to HAL and Rs. 124.19 crore to BCPL respectively for other projects during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Government has also released Rs. 9.06 crore to IDPL for Schedule M/WHO-GMP Compliance.

(c) A sum of Rs. 20 crore has been allocated for Public Sector Undertakings under Project Based Support Scheme and Rs. 10 Crores has been allocated under Critical Assistance for WHO-GMP Compliance Scheme for Pharma CPSEs in the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Toilets in MEMU Trains

4406. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current guidelines for providing toilets in Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMUs) and Mainline Electric Multiple Units (MEMUs);

(b) whether most of the DEMUs and MEMUs running in the country do not have basic toilet facilities for the commuters;

(c) if so, the number of such trains which do not have toilets and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Railways plan to provide toilet facilities in these trains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) As per the present policy guidelines, toilet facilities are provided in DEMU/MEMU trains having journey time of more than 2 hours. Production of new DEMU and MEMU coaches with toilet facilities has already commenced.

(b) and (c) Only those DEMU and MEMU coaches have been provided with toilet facilities which have been manufactured after 2009-10. A total number of 563 Broad Gauge DEMU coaches and 924 MEMU trailer coaches do not have toilet facilities as these were manufactured before 2009-10.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Presently there is no plan for retrofitment of toilets in existing DEMU/MEMU coaches as the same involves major modification in the coach structure.

[Translation]

Petrol Pumps in Rajasthan

4407. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps set up in Kota and Bundi areas of Rajasthan during the last three years, the company-wise, category-wise and location-wise details thereof;

(b) whether allotment of dealership of petrol pumps to candidates interviewed during the last three years are yet to be finalised; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have commissioned 16 retail outlets (ROs) in Kota and Bundi areas of Rajasthan during the last three years. The company-wise, category-wise and location-wise details are as follows:

Sl. No	Location	Category
1	2	3
IOC		
1.	Gaindoli Khurd, Bundi	Open
2.	Nanta Yojna, Kota	Corpus Fund*
3.	Vivekanand Nagar, Kota	Corpus Fund*
4.	Bansi, Bundi	Open
5.	Jarkhoda, Bundi	Open
6.	Digod, Kota	Open
7.	Kodiza, Bundi	SC

1	2	3
BPC		
8.	Kota	Open
9.	Lakheri, Bundi	Open
10.	Dabi, Bundi	Open
11.	Polikalan, Kota	Open
HPC		
12.	Nainwa, Bundi	Open
13.	Mundla, Kota	Open
14.	Sultanpur, Kota	Open
15.	Dabi, Bundi	Paramilitary/ Police/ Government Personnel (PMP) (W)
16	Moikalan, Kota	Open

*Corpus Fund Scheme for SC/ST, widows and women above 40 years of age without earning parents.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Allotment / setting up of RO dealership involves various steps like advertisement, interviews / selection of dealers, field verification of credentials, issue of Letter of Intent, procurement of land, obtaining necessary Statutory approvals, construction, etc.

The allotment/ commissioning of the RO after advertisement can only materialise after completion of all these steps.

[English]

Flood in Maharashtra

4408. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some parts of various districts in Maharashtra are badly affected by flood every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of most affected parts of the districts alongwith the extent of loss suffered during last one year and the current year; and

(c) the details of proposals sent by Maharashtra for financial assistance for flood control and management end 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) Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources does not maintain data on affected parts of districts and extent of loss suffered due to floods.

(c) The details of flood control and management proposals sent by Maharashtra and their present status are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Flood Control and Management Proposals sent by Maharashtra and their Present Status

Sl. No.	Name of Proposal	Present Status
1	2	3
1	Construction of structures for protection from flood near Samadhi of late Dy. Prime Minister of India, Shri Yashvantrao Chavan on the bank of river Krishna at Karad Town in Satara/i District of Maharashtra (Estimated Cost: Rs. 14.65 Crore)	The proposal was received in CWC in July, 2008 which was examined and comments of CWC were sent to the State Government for compliance in August/September, 2008. Thereafter, a reminder was also issued in September, 2011. As no response has been received since long from the State Government, the proposal is treated as withdrawn by the State Government.

1	2	3
2	Flood Control Works for Lendi Nalla at Katol Town in Nagpur District of Maharashtra State (Estimated Cost: Rs. 21.11 Crore).	The proposal was received in CWC in November, 2010 and techno-economically appraised by CWC. Thereafter, the proposal was accepted in 112th meeting of Advisory Committee of MoWR held on 14.09.2011. Planning Commission has also accorded Investment Clearance to the proposal vide letter dated 04.11.2011. The proposal was considered for funding under Flood Management Programme (FMP) by the Empowered Committee on Flood Management in its 8th meeting held on 15.12.2011 but was not approved as the proposal was spilling over to XII Plan.

**Participation of Private Sector
in Railway Projects**

4409. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to encourage participation of private sector in Railways' infrastructure development and also simplify tendering process and other terms of conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith new policy proposed in this regard; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways to ensure timely execution of major projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A number of areas/projects have been identified/ earmarked for execution through Public Private Partnership. These include an elevated rail corridor (Churchgate-Virar), High speed Corridors, redevelopment of stations, Logistics Parks, Private freight terminals, leasing of wagons and other freight- marketing schemes, Port connectivity, Dedicated Freight Corridors and loco and coach manufacturing units, etc.

A draft policy for private participation in capacity augmentation and connectivity projects containing different models for different categories of such projects has been prepared. This covers:

- (i) Non-Government Railway lines;
- (ii) Special Purpose Vehicles through Joint Venture;
- (iii) BoT (Build Operate Transfer);
- (iv) BoT- annuity;
- (v) User funded lines to be used as multiple user lines; and
- (vi) Capacity augmentation funded by customers.

The draft policy also envisages greater participation of State Governments railway projects.

(c) A system of regular monitoring of projects exists at various tiers of the Railway Administration to avoid cost and time overruns. All efforts are made on a continuous basis to complete the projects in time depending upon availability of resources.

[Translation]

CNG and PNG Price

4410. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has fixed the prices of Piped

Natural Gas (PNG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and had asked the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) to reduce the rates of PNG and CNG from April, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the PNGRB has also asked the IGL to refund the amount charged in excess of the rates fixed by it to the consumers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the IGL to refund the amount and reduce the rates of PNG and CNG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has fixed the Network Tariff for City or Local Gas Distribution Network and Compression Charge for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in respect of Delhi CGD Network of Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) w.e.f. 1.04.2008 vide its order dated 09.04.2012. As per Order, IGL has been directed by PNGRB to refund the difference between the Network Tariff and Compression Charge for CNG submitted by IGL and that determined by the Board with effect from 1.4.2008 till the date of issuance of such order through appropriate reduction in selling price.

(d) IGL has moved the Delhi High Court against the above mentioned order of PNGRB.

Development of Minorities in New States

4411. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been made or being made for the development of minorities in newly created States such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs was created in January 2006 when the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand

and Uttarakhand were already in existence. The welfare schemes of this Ministry are formulated for implementation in all the States and Union Territories of the country for the development of the minority communities notified under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. In the case of the Multi-sectoral Development Programme, the same is being implemented in the 90 identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in 20 States/UTs including 6 MCDs in Jharkhand and 2 MCDs in Uttarakhand.

(b) The details of the Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for development of minorities are the following:-

- (i) Pre- matric Scholarship Scheme
 - (ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme
 - (iii) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme
 - (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students.
 - (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme
 - (vi) Multi-sectoral Development Programme
 - (vii) Grants in aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation
 - (viii) Contribution to the equity of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation
 - (ix) Computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards
 - (x) Grants in aid to State Channelising Agencies
 - (xi) Research / Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of development Schemes for minorities including publicity.
- (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

4412. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has sought any approval from the Central Government for agricultural irrigation projects recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Central 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) and (c) No agricultural irrigation project has recently been received from the State Government of West Bengal for approval. However, the project proposal 'Subarnarekha Barrage project' received by Central Water Commission (CWC) in June, 2008, was returned in November, 2011 to the State Government for want of Forest clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests.

The project proposal 'Dwarakeswar-Gandheswari Reservoir Project' received by CWC in April, 2007 was treated as returned to the State Government in December, 2010 as soundness of the proposal was not established.

Regulator for Oil Companies

4413. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demands from the oil and natural gas companies for an upstream regulator for the sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to set up such an upstream regulator; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During the consultation process prior to firming up the terms and conditions of bidding terms for ninth bid round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-IX), the Association of Oil and Gas Operators (AOGO) and a Canadian Oil and Gas Exploration & Production (E&P) company operating in India had represented that an independent regulator for upstream sector may be appointed.

(c) and (d) The regulation of hydrocarbon resources is carried out by the Government through the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959. The grant of

licenses and leases for exploration, development and production of Petroleum in India is awarded in a transparent manner under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy. These policies provide level playing field to National oil companies as well as private and foreign companies. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG) through its technical arm, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), regulates and oversees the Exploration and Production (E&P) activity in the country.

[Translation]

Panel of Government Advocates

4414. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government constitutes a panel of Government advocates to file and plead cases in courts pertaining to various Ministries/Departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the qualifications laid down by the Government for empanelling the said advocates in various Departments/Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Madam, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Rule 8 B of Order XXVII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Central Government appoints Government Pleaders (Central Government Standing Counsel) in relation to any suit by or against the Central Government in various courts and in exercise of powers conferred by the provisions of sections 24 and 25 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, Central Government appoints public prosecutors, including special public prosecutors, in Criminal cases on behalf of Central Government before various courts.

(b) The appointment of the Central Government Standing Counsel is made by the Government on the recommendation of Committees at various levels constituted for the purpose of preparing panels. These Committees are at Supreme Court level and at High Courts/State level. The panels are prepared by these Committees after scrutinizing bio-data of the aspiring advocates followed by interview/interaction. However certain Ministries/

Departments viz. CBDT, CBEC, ED of Ministry of Finance, NCB, NIA of MHA, Ministry of Railways and CBI have been authorized to have their separate panels to file or defend their cases. They asses the competency etc. of the advocates at their end and send the proposals for approval of this Ministry before appointment.

(c) The required qualifications for a person for his inclusion in the panel of Central Government Standing Counsel includes:-

- (i) he must be enrolled as an advocate;
- (ii) he should have sufficient standing at the Bar;
- (iii) he should be a person of integrity and honesty.

[English]

Pharma Vision-2020

4415. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared Pharma Vision-2020 which aims at making India one of the main destinations for end-to-end drug discovery and innovation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the infrastructure for talent and research is likely to be created by encouraging the public private partnership;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make the research cheaper than in the Western Countries?

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) At the instance of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, in

2009, McKinsey & Company assessed India's opportunity in global pharmaceutical Research & Development (R&D), outlined a potential aspiration for 2020, described specific opportunity areas for developing excellence and outlined imperatives for the Government. The assessment contained general observations in regard to the potential of India's opportunity in global Pharmaceutical R&D such as:

- (i) There is indeed potential for India to be among the top 5 global innovation hubs by 2020.
- (ii) India needs to focus on four areas of research: New Chemical Entities (NCEs), process and life cycle R&D, bio-similar, and holistic medicines.
- (iii) Pharmaceutical R&D opportunity will create more than five lakh additional high value research jobs.

Further, in November, 2011, the Department has engaged M/s Ernst & Young Private Limited (E&Y) as Global Level Consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report for developing India as a Drug Discovery & Pharma Innovation Hub 2020. The Report will enable the Department to make appropriate policies, frame strategies and action plans for being a pro-active facilitator to make India as the Drug Discovery & Pharma Innovation Hub by 2020.

(c) and (d) At present Post Graduate level education and Ph. D in Pharmaceutical Sciences is imparted, among others, by National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) at Mohali, Punjab. Government has since set up six new NIPERs at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Hajipur, Rae-Bareli, Guwahati and Kolkata. The availability of talent for R&D may thus increase due to these efforts of the Government.

(e) In the Report of the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry for the 12th Plan, the following proposals relating to R&D have been included:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Brief description	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Setting up of one National and five Regional Formulation	Scheme to set up Formulation development centres to tap the patent cliff opportunity and become global leader in	160

1	2	3	4
	Development and Manufacturing standards training centres	Generics and Bio-similars.	
2.	Setting up of National Centre for Phyto-pharma development	Major capital expenditure of about Rs 100 crores being met from Ministry for Development of North East Region (DONER). Present allocation sought for initial years operation as per advice from DONER	20
3.	Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)/Good Clinical Practices (GCP)/Animal House Lab Schemes	For setting up of GLP compliant Laboratory, GCP compliant Lab and a Animal House Lab on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis	50
4.	Continuing R&D schemes at National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali	NIPER, Mohali is presently implementing a number of projects in R&D for various Pharma areas like neglected diseases, infectious diseases, vector borne diseases, etc. In addition a number of projects are being implemented for Public health, Pharmacovigilance, Regulatory capacity building for academia and industry, etc.	50
5.	New Scheme at NIPER Mohali	R&D Centre for Biologicals and New Chemical Entities (NCEs) R&D Centre for New Drug Delivery System (NDDS), Setting up 20 new Incubators, Incentive Scheme for Contract Research Organization (CROs) Development for New, Drug Discovery Partnership with International Centres of Excellence	825
6.	Pharma Venture Capital Fund	To consider investment of identified funds into a newly created specialized private equity/venture capital fund that undertakes R&D investments into companies in the pharmaceutical industry	500
7.	Pharma Innovation and Infrastructure Development Initiative (PIIDI)	Develop technical and innovation capacity of Indian Pharma for manufacturing quality affordable medicines, develop International competitiveness of the Indian Pharma so as to be the largest producer of generic medicines in the world. To make India a preferred destination for global initiatives in curing the world's ailments specially the developing world in a value based manner.	2000
8.	At NIPER Hyderabad: Setting up National Centre for R&D in Bulk Drugs at NIPER Hyderabad	Build competitiveness through Innovation and Productivity efficiencies in the Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredient (API) industry. Also tap Generics opportunity and meet competition of China, etc.	56
9.	At NIPER Kolkata National Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology Centre	To be set up at NIPER Kolkata for development of Nano-materials from inorganic substrates for innovative drugs and drug delivery systems	50

1	2	3	4
10.	Setting up National and Regional Biosimilar Expertise Centres	To provide expert advice and assistance to industry on regulatory issues pertaining to Clinical Trials, Testing and Approval process for Biosimilars-One national centre at Bangalore and 3 regional centres at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad	60
11.	Setting up of a Industry focused Animal House	End to end services from Primates to small animals for pre-clinical drug development	100
12.	Support to Academia, Research Institutions and private sector for Extra Mural Research	For funding both academia individually, as an institution and private companies for targeted drug development including assistance for clinical trials.	100
13.	Support to Academia, Research Institutions and private sector for Extra Labs upgradation	For funding upgradation of labs in the private and government sector with sharing basis on 50-50 pattern for the lab upgradation for equipments deployed for drug development under specifically identifiable projects	10
14.	All NIPERs International cooperation in R&D	To promote R&D in Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and developing countries for mutual advantages	25
15.	Setting up National Centre for Medical Devices at NIPER Ahmedabad	Promoting indigenous R&D in Medical devices sector	50
Total			4056

Review of Rural Schemes

4416. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the rural schemes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) recently;

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

(c) the views of each States especially Haryana in this regard in Twelfth Five Year Plan to suit present conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development regularly review all the rural development schemes including the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

(PMGSY) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) through On-line monitoring, Area Officers Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (V&MC), National Level Monitors (NLM) and Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings. During the last PRC meeting held on 17th & 18th November, 2011, detail review and discussions were held with the senior officers of the State Governments & Union Territory Administrations, including Haryana for better implementation of various rural development schemes in accordance with their objectives. The overall performance of the rural development schemes was found to be satisfactory, including in Haryana.

National Sanitation Policy

4417. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a National Sanitation Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the objectives of the Policy have been achieved;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the expenditure for improving sanitation facilities during the 12th Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Allocations for TSC are made year wise. The Government has increased the allocation under TSC from Rs.1500 crore in the year 2011-12, the last year of the XI Five Year Plan to Rs. 3500 crore as Budget Estimate during the year 2012-13, the first year of the XII Five Year Plan.

Upgradation of Technology in Ocean Department

4418. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international or technical agreements have been signed with other countries in respect of developing the technology of ocean department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total budgetary allocation for the same; and

(d) the details thereof for the past three years?

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) An agreement has been signed with Experimental Design Bureau of Oceanological Engineering (EDBOE), Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

in 2003 for the "Development of joint technology for unmanned submersible capable of working up to 6000 meters water depth". An unmanned submersible - ROSUB 6000 was developed and tested successfully in Central Indian Ocean Basin in April 2010 at full ocean depth of 5289 meters.

Another agreement has been signed with M/s Williamson & Associates, USA in 2007 to 'Develop a wire-line Autonomous Coring System (ACS) for water depth up to 3000 meters'. ACS has been developed and the deep sea trials are in progress.

(c) Budgetary allocation for the development of unmanned submersible ROSUB 6000 with M/s EDBOE, Russia and development of wire line Autonomous Coring System (ACS) with M/s Williamson Associates, USA were Rs. 1828.0 lakhs and Rs. 2724.0 lakhs, respectively.

(d) Budgetary allocation in the last three years for the development of unmanned submersible ROSUB 6000 with M/s EDBOE, Russia and development of wire line Autonomous Coring System (ACS) with M/s Williamson Associates, USA were nil and Rs.2324.0 lakhs, respectively.

Raising Water Level of Dams

4419. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a high level committee to go into the issue of raising water level of all dams in the country and also to assess the safety thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of protests from various quarters with regard to raising of water levels of dams; and

(d) if so, 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) No, Madam.

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

(c) There have been protests related to water level in case of few dams such as Indira Sagar (Polavaram) Project, Sardar Sarovar Dam & Mulla-Periyar Dam.

(d) The State of Chhattisgarh and Odisha have filed cases in various courts in connection with restraining Government of Andhra Pradesh from proceeding further with construction work in respect of Polavaram project and related matters.

As regard to permission to raise Sardar Sarovar height beyond 90 Metre, the Supreme Court in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 319/1994 has directed Narmada Control Authority to permit the same from time to time after obtaining the clearances from the Relief and Rehabilitation sub group (including consultation with Grievances Redressal Authorities) and the Environment Sub group.

As regard to Mulla Periyar Dam is concerned, an Empowered Committee constituted on the directions of Supreme Court, to look into the issues raised before it, has examined the issue of safety of Mulla Periyar Dam and submitted its final report to the Supreme Court in April, 2012. The matter is subjudice.

Rigs with ONGC

4420. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rigs available with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC); and

(b) the number of rigs in use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 24.4.2012, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has 118 drilling rigs and 83 workover rigs, out of which 107 drillings rigs and 78 workover rigs are in use.

Strategic Reserve of Water

4421. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to maintain a strategic reserve of water resources to provide safe drinking water keeping in view the future demand of rising population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has communicated or is in the process to issue an advisory to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The National Water Policy 2002 stipulates that adequate safe drinking water facilities should be provided to the entire population both in urban and rural areas. Irrigation and multi-purpose projects should invariably include a drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative source of drinking water. Drinking water needs of human beings and animals should be the first charge on any available water.

(c) and (d) The National Water Policy, 2002, *inter alia*, asks all State Governments to formulate State Water Policy backed with an operational action plan to achieve the desired objectives.

[*Translation*]

Allocation for AIBP

4422. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the fund allocated by the Planning Commission under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Central Water Commission has released less funds this year in comparison to allotment made during the year 2009-10;

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

(d) whether some State Governments including Rajasthan have requested to increase central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far thereon by the Government?

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) Planning Commission had fixed ceilings for Accelerated Benefits Irrigation Programme (AIBP) as

Rs.11750.49 crore, Rs. 13660.46 crore and Rs. 12292.84 crore for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(b) and (c) Central Water Commission does not release funds under AIBP.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Planning Commission had revised the annual ceilings for AIBP for some States on their request including Rajasthan during 2011-12, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Annual Ceiling fixed by Planning Commission in August 2011

Deputy Chairman Chief Minister approved outlays and scheme-wise breakup of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Other Water Resources Programme for Annual Plan 2011-12

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States & UTs	AIBP	RRR	CADWM	FMP	National Projects	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	904.00	116.72	229.28	250.00	300.00	18.00.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.62	0.00	1.00	35.13	0.00	85.76
3.	Assam	265.04	0.00	10.43	472.09	0.00	747.56
4.	Bihar	300.00	30.30	45.00	324.70	0.00	700.00
5.	Chhattisgarh*	200.00	100.00	30.00	10.00	0.00	340.00
6.	Goa	7.07	0.00	10.05	14.99	0.00	32.11
7.	Gujarat	1900.00	11.00	6.82	82.18	0.00	2000.00
8.	Haryana	35.46	7.04	20.50	82.00	0.00	145.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160.00	0.00	10.00	80.00	0.00	250.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	240.00	0.00	20.00	90.00	0.00	350.00
11.	Jharkhand	1165.50	4.00	10.00	20.50	0.00	1200.00
12.	Karnataka	563.38	100.00	60.98	20.00	0.00	744.36
13.	Kerala	40.00	0	1.00	50.00	0.00	100.00
44.	Madhya Pradesh	1060.00	25.00	20.00	14.50	0.00	1119.50
15.	Maharashtra	1370.63	83.54	27.00	10.00	450.00	1941.17
16.	Manipur	226.75	0.00	12.50	50.75	0.00	290.00
17.	Meghalaya	88.03	30.76	1.50	15.00	-	135.29
18.	Mizoram	67.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	75.00
19.	Nagaland	121.00	0.00	1.00	18.00	0.00	140.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	890.23	82.77	38.00	90.00	0.00	1100.00
21.	Punjab	365.81	0.00	30.00	74.19	100.00	570.00
22.	Rajasthan	200.00	11.94	28.06	0.00	0.00	240.00
23.	Sikkim	70.47	0.00	4.00	57.00	0.00	131.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	25.00	0.00	30.00	120.00	0.00	175.00
25.	Tripura	99.70	0.00	5.30	45.00	0.00	150.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	387.55	12.45	100.00	300.00	0.00	800.00
27.	Uttaranchal	297.09	0.00	1.00	23.00	0.00	321.09
28.	West Bengal	50.00	0.00	25.00	430.14	247.00	752.14
	Total States	11149.34	614.52	792.42	2782.17	1097.00	16435.45
	Union Territories						0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Total UTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Total States & UTs.	11149.34	614.52	792.42	2812.17	1097.00	16465.45

*Tentative. The Annual Plan discussion between DCH and CM is yet to be held

Annual Ceiling fixed by Planning Commission in November 2011

Scheme-wise breakup of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Other Water Resources Programme for Annual Plan 2011-12 (I Revision)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States & UTs	AIBP	RRR	CADWM	FMP	National Projects	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	904.00	116.72	25.00	250.00	300.00	1595.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.63	0.00	1.00	35.13	0.00	85.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Total UTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Total States & UTs.	11413.90	659.52	665.64	2827.17	1097.00	16663.23

* Outlay finalised with Government of Chhattisgarh No meeting of Denutv Chairman Chief Minister held for 2011-12

Annual Ceiling fixed by Planning Commission in March 2012 (I Revision)

Schemewise breakup of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Other Water Resources Programme for Annual Plan 2011-12

III Revision as on 16.3.2012

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States & UTs	AIBP	RRR	CADWM	FMP	National Projects	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	800.00	50.00	25.00	100.00	100.00	1075.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.62	0.00	1.00	35.13	0.00	85.76
3.	Assam	500.00	0.00	10.43	237.13	0.00	747.56
4.	Bihar	300.00	30.30	45.00	324.70	0.00	700.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	350.00	145.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	540.00
6.	Goa	7.07	0.00	10.05	14.99	0.00	32.11
7.	Gujarat	1000.00	11.00	6.82	40.00	0.00	1057.82
8.	Haryana	35.46	7.04	54.00	82.00	0.00	178.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160.00	0.00	10.00	80.00	0.00	250.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	339.96	0.00	20.00	201.00	0.00	560.96
11.	Jharkhand	500.00	4.00	10.00	20.50	0.00	534.50
12.	Karnataka	1133.30	100.00	250.00	85.00	0.00	1568.30
13.	Kerala	40.00	0	10.00	50.00	0.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	942.00	25.00	138.00	14.50	0.00	1119.50
15.	Maharashtra	2156.42	83.54	27.00	10.00	450.00	2726.96
16.	Manipur	226.75	0.00	12.50	50.75	0.00	290.00
17.	Meghalaya	166.84	70.00	1.50	15.00		253.34
18.	Mizoram	67.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	75.00
19.	Nagaland	121.00	0.00	1.00	18.00	0.00	140.00
20.	Odisha	890.23	81.77	38.00	90.00	0.00	1100.00
21.	Punjab	365.81	0.00	84.00	74.19	100.00	624.00
22.	Rajasthan	314.56	11.94	28.06	0.00	0.00	354.56
23.	Sikkim	70.47	0.00	4.00	57.00	0.00	131.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	25.00	0.00	30.00	120.00	0.00	175.00
25.	Tripura	99.70	0.00	5.30	45.00	0.00	150.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	387.55	12.45	100.00	300.00	0.00	800.00
27.	Uttrakhand	297.09	0.00	1.00	75.61	0.00	373.70
28.	West Bengal	50.00	0.00	25.00	430.14	247.00	752.14
	Total States	11395.84	632.04	972.66	2598.64	897.00	16496.18
	Union Territories						0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Total UTs	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Total States & UTs	11395.84	632.04	972.66	2628.64	897.00	16526.18

Annual Ceiling fixed by Planning Commission in March 2012 (II revision)

Scheme-wise breakup of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Other Water Resources Programme for Annual Plan 2011-12

IV Revision as on 27.3.2012

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States & UTs	AIBP	RRR	CADWM	FMP	National Projects	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	800.00	50.00	25.00	100.00	300.00	1075.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.63	0.00	1.00	35.13	0.00	85.76
3.	Assam	500.00	0.00	10.43	300.00	0.00	810.43
4.	Bihar	300.00	30.30	45.00	324.70	0.00	700.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	350.00	145.00	20.00	25.00	0.00	540.00
6.	Goa	7.07	0.00	10.05	14.99	0.00	32.11
7.	Gujarat	1000.00	13.00	6.82	40.00	0.00	1057.82
8.	Haryana	35.46	7.04	65.00	82.00	0.00	189.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160.00	0.00	10.00	80.00	0.00	250.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	339.96	0.00	20.00	201.00	0.00	560.96
11.	Jharkhand	500.00	4.00	10.00	20.50	0.00	534.50
12.	Karnataka	1333.30	300.00	250.00	85.00	0.00	1568.30
13.	Kerala	40.00	0	10.00	50.00	0.00	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	942.00	25.00	138.00	14.50	0.00	1119.50
15.	Maharashtra	2156.42	83.54	27.00	30.00	450.00	2726.96
16.	Manipur	226.75	0.00	32.50	50.75	0.00	290.00
17.	Meghalaya	166.84	70.00	1.50	35.00		253.34
38.	Mizoram	67.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	75.00
19.	Nagaland	121.00	0.00	1.00	18.00	0.00	140.00
20.	Odisha	890.23	81.77	38.00	90.00	0.00	1100.00
21.	Punjab	365.83	0.00	84.00	74.39	300.00	624.00
22.	Rajasthan	314.56	11.94	28.06	0.00	0.00	354.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	70.47	0.00	4.00	57.00	0.00	131.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	25.00	0.00	30.00	220.00	0.00	275.00
25.	Tripura	99.70	0.00	5.30	45.00	0.00	350.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	387.55	12.45	300.00	300.00	0.00	800.00
27.	Uttrakhand	297.09	0.00	3.00	75.61	0.00	373.70
28.	West Bengal	50.00	0.00	25.00	430.14	247.00	752.34
	Total States	11395.84	632.04	983.66	2761.51	897.00	16670.05
	Union Territories						0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Total U.Ts.	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Total States & UTs.	11395.84	632.04	983.66	2791.51	897.00	16700.05

RGGLVY Distributorship

4423. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) category-wise details (SC, ST & OBC) of distributorship under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY); and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 01.03.2012, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have commissioned 1418 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributorships, in the country. The State-wise/UT-wise and category-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

At present, there is no reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for allotment of LPG distributorships under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana.

*[English]***Statement***State-wise/UT-wise and Category-wise details of RGGLV Distributorships Commissioned in the Country*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Category			
		SC	ST	Open	Combined (CC)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	8	107	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2		
3.	Assam	1	5	1	1
4.	Bihar	19	0	105	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	22	4
6.	Delhi	0	0		
7.	Goa	0	0		
8.	Gujarat	2	1	19	5
9.	Haryana	3	0	2	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	4	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0		
12.	Jharkhand	3	4	46	2
13.	Karnataka	8	3	46	5
14.	Kerala	1	1	14	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	4	53	9
16.	Maharashtra	18	9	134	24
17.	Manipur	0	2	5	1
18.	Meghalaya	0	0		
19.	Mizoram	0	9	1	
20.	Nagaland	0	3		
21.	Odisha	4	4	47	5
22.	Punjab	2	0	5	2
23.	Rajasthan	22	8	109	24
24.	Sikkim	0	0		
25.	Tamil Nadu	14	0	51	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Tripura		0	1	2	
27. Uttar Pradesh		48	0	137	35
28. Uttarakhand		1	0		
29. West Bengal		13	2	68	4
Union Territories					
1. Andaman and Nicobar		0	0		
2. Chandigarh		0	0		
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0		
4. Daman Diu		0	0		
5. Lakshadweep		0	0		
6. Puducherry		0	0		
Total		203	68	978	169

[English]

Replacement of Coaches

4424. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the development of passenger coaches and locomotives with enhanced crash-worthiness to prevent rail accidents in the country; and

(b) the time frame set for replacement of existing coaches and locomotives with the said coaches and locomotives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) To improve upon the standards of safety, Linke Hoffmen Busch (LHB) design coaches are being manufactured having Centre Buffer Coupler (CBC), stronger bogie-body connection and intra-bogie connection.

Integral Coach Factory (ICF) crashworthy coach design having CBC and other design features has also been inducted. Existing ICF design coaches could be phased out on induction of LHB design coaches in a gradual manner by stepping up production.

The work of development of crash-worthy design of diesel locomotive has been entrusted to Rail India Technical & Economic Services (RITES). Introduction of Crash worthy features in Diesel Locomotives is dependent on the outcome of above study.

Outlay for Road Construction

4425. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hand over 50 per cent of outlay by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan to States in phases for roads and development activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Government plans bigger infrastructure work in rural areas and not limited to roads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) No Madam, there is no such proposal at present. However, in addition to rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the main schemes being

implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development for augmenting the rural infrastructure base, are as under:

- (i) **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):** Under this Scheme, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas/Selected Tribal and Backward districts, is provided to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units.
- (ii) **Mahatma Gandhi NREGS:** 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. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resources base of the rural poor, such as water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, irrigation canals etc., is also an important objective of the Act.

Misuse of Ground Water

4426. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual fresh water withdrawal for agricultural use is very high in comparison with industrial and domestic use of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no regulation of groundwater extraction and no coordination among competing users and inadequate and sub-optimal pricing is promoting the misuse of groundwater; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to spread awareness among the State Governments on the issue?

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 ground water resource assessment carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations, as on 2009, annual ground water withdrawal for irrigation has been estimated as 221 billion cubic metres (bcm) while that for

domestic and industrial uses as 22 bcm. State wise details of ground water extraction for irrigation and domestic & industrial uses are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his address at the inaugural ceremony of India Water Week held recently in New Delhi, had indicated that there is no regulation of ground water extraction and no coordination among competing uses. He had also indicated that sub-optimal pricing of both power and water was promoting the misuse of ground water.

(d) Ministry of Water Resources has circulated to the States/ Union Territories the Model Bill to Regulate and Control the Development and Management of Ground Water to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation. So far eleven States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation. Matter is being actively pursued with other States. Government of Delhi is regulating ground water development in all the districts of Delhi. Government of Gujarat through a resolution vide reference No. GWR/1095/6/1.1/Ja-I dated 19.9.2001 has constituted Gujarat Ground Water Authority under the administrative control of Narmada and Water Resources Authority for systematic administration of ground water management, its development, control and regulation. Government of Punjab has taken steps to encourage crop diversification, artificial recharge of ground water, controlled and regulated electricity supply in critical area, micro-irrigation and alteration of crop calendar - encouraging late sowing of paddy after 16th June, etc.

Further, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 has notified 82 areas in the country for regulation of ground water development and management. In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authorized officers. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of EPA, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/ District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA in the notified areas.

Statement

*State-wise details of Annual Ground Water withdrawal for Irrigation and Domestic & Industrial Uses
(Assessment Year 2009)*

bcm/yr

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Ground Water withdrawal		
		Irrigation	Domestic and industrial uses	Total
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.61	1.54	14.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.002	0.001	0.003
3.	Assam	5.333	0.69	6.026
4.	Bihar	9.79	1.56	11.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.08	0.52	3.60
6.	Delhi	0.14	0.26	0.40
7.	Goa	0.014	0.030	0.044
8.	Gujarat	11.93	1.05	12.99
9.	Haryana	11.71	0.72	12.43
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.23	0.08	0.31
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.15	0.58	0.73
12.	Jharkhand	1.17	0.44	1.61
13.	Karnataka	9.01	1.00	10.01
14.	Kerala	1.30	1.50	2.81
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16.66	1.33	17.99
16.	Maharashtra	15.91	1.04	16.95
17.	Manipur	0.0033	0.0007	0.0040
18.	Meghalaya	0.0015	0.0002	0.0017
19.	Mizoram	0.000	0.0004	0.0004
20.	Nagaland	-	0.008	0.008
21.	Odisha	3.47	0.89	4.36
22.	Punjab	33.97	0.69	34.66
23.	Rajasthan	12.86	1.65	14.52

1	2	3	4	5
24. Sikkim		0.003	0.007	0.010
25. Tamil Nadu		14.71	1.85	16.56
26. Tripura		0.09	0.07	0.16
27. Uttar Pradesh		46.00	3.49	49.48
28. Uttarakhand		1.01	0.03	1.05
29. West Bengal		10.11	0.79	10.91
Total States		221.29	21.83	243.14
Union Territories				
1. Andaman and Nicobar		0.0006	0.010	0.011
2. Chandigarh		0.000	0.000	0.000
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.001	0.007	0.009
4. Daman and Diu		0.008	0.003	0.011
5. Lakshdweep		0.000	0.0026	0.0026
6. Puducherry		0.121	0.029	0.150
Total UTs		0.13	0.05	0.18
Grand Total		221.42	21.89	243.32

[*Translation*]

Quota for Sale of Oil

4427. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any minimum quota prescribed for sale of petrol and diesel from the retail outlets in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is reconsidering to fix the said quota on the basis of the minimum sale of petrol and diesel at these outlets; and

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

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no minimum quota prescribed for sale of petrol and diesel from the retail outlets (RO) by public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC).

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Loss due to Train Cancellation

4428. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trains, both passenger and goods that were cancelled during 2009-2012 due to Bandhs/blockade/agitations, year-wise;

(b) the total loss suffered by the railways due to these agitations;

(c) whether passengers are only compensated for accidents by the railways and are not compensated for loss of time and money due to cancellation of trains;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Railways in the light of various directions given by the courts for punitive and remedial measures against agitations; and

(f) the future strategy adopted or being adopted by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The total number of passenger carrying trains cancelled during 2009-12 due to Bandhs/blockade/agitations, year-wise are as under:

2009-10	3934
2010-11	7100
2011-12	3399

As goods trains do not run on time tabled paths, cancellation of goods trains does not arise.

(b) The loss is not calculated train wise of passenger carrying trains. The loss due to disruption of goods trains from 2009-2012 is estimated to be Rs. 1933 crore approximately.

(c) and (d) In case of cancellation of trains and late running of trains by more than three hours, full refund of fare is permitted to passenger holding reserved tickets, subject to the condition that the ticket is surrendered within the stipulated periods.

(e) and (f) Maintenance of law and order in the Railway premises is the statutory responsibility of the State Governments concerned. Railway through Railway protection Force supplements the efforts of the State Governments to ensure smooth running of train services.

Punitive action is taken by the State Police (Civil Police and Government Railway Police) against the agitators under various laws of the land. RPF also register cases under the provisions of the Railways Act. Besides, Railways are maintaining close coordination with the civil and police authorities of the State Governments at Railway Board, Zonal and Divisional level to ensure smooth running of train services.

Production Cost of Petrol and Diesel

4429. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of petrol and diesel is the same in all the oil refineries across the country;

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

(c) whether there is a huge difference in sale price of petrol and diesel in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. As it is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products, product-wise costs are not identified separately.

(c) and (d) The current Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel in capital city of all the States/UT, as provided by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), are given in the enclosed Statement. Variation in prices of Petrol and Diesel from State to State is due to difference in freight, State VAT/Sales tax and local levies.

Statement*Retail Selling Prices of Petrol and Diesel as on 1.4.2012*

State	Capital/City	Petrol	Diese
		Rs. / Litrel	
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	Mumbai	70.66	45.28
NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	65.64	40.91
West Bengal	Kolkata	70.03	43.74
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	69.55	43.95
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	73.10	45.11
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	67.82	44.55
Karnataka	Bangalore	73.51	46.21
Puducherry	Puducherry	64.25	42.73
Meghalaya	Shillong	66.72	41.42
Mizoram	Aizwal	64.44	40.58
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	64.78	40.84
Manipur	Imphal	64.56	41.11
Nagaland	Kohima	65.32	40.91
Tripura	Agartala	64.55	41.08
Assam	Guwahati	69.12	42.34
Sikkim	Gangtok	65.90	42.45
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	58.06	39.72
Jharkhand	Ranchi	65.72	43.38
Odisha	Bhubhaneswar	65.52	44.05
Bihar	Patna	68.09	43.31
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	70.60	45.55
Goa	Panjim	65.51	43.39
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	70.00	46.25
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	67.42	45.63
UT Chandigarh	Chandigarh	66.47	41.85

1	2	3	4
Haryana	Ambala	65.85	39.92
Punjab	Jalandhar	72.93	40.74
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	68.71	40.60
Jammu	Jammu	68.66	42.48
Kashmir	Srinagar	70.47	43.73
Uttaranchal	Dehradun	67.38	43.74
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	69.82	43.30
Rajasthan	Jaipur	69.82	43.06
UT Diu and Daman	Daman	66.88	43.17
UT Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	66.90	43.20

Source - IOCL

[Translation]

Raids on LPG Distributors

4430. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted a surprise raid on LPG distributors in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prior information is given for conducting of raids on account of nexus between the concerned LPG companies and the corrupt LPG distributors and the raids are conducted only for eyewash; and

(d) if so, the action taken against guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During the last three years, 16 raids were conducted on LPG distributorships in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha and 103 in Cuddalore district

of Tamil Nadu. The year-wise details are as under:

Year	Number of raids in Mayurbhanj district	Number of raids in Cuddalore district
2009-10	7	31
2010-11	4	34
2011-12	5	38
	16	103

Action against the erring LPG distributors was taken under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

(c) Raids are carried out without prior intimation and no such instances have come to notice where the distributors were given prior tip-off.

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

Scarcity of Kerosene

4431. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is severe scarcity of kerosene oil in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the extremely backward rural regions are dependent on kerosene for lighting up their houses; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure regular supply of kerosene oil to all households in extremely backward rural regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no report of shortage of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene in the country, including rural areas with reference to allocations. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there is adequate availability of stocks of PDS Kerosene at all their supply points. As on 02.04.2012, the total gross stock of Kerosene in the country was 664 thousand kilo litre (TKL), which is equivalent to 20 days cover.

(c) and (d) As per a survey carried out by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 2005, it was estimated that 92.3 percent of households use Kerosene for lighting in rural areas. However, Ministry of Power has reported that as per Census 2011, 55% of rural households use electricity as main source of lighting. Thus, the dependence on Kerosene for the purpose of lighting in rural areas has been considerably reduced. Allocation of PDS Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is made by the Government of India for cooking and lighting purposes. Further distribution, criterion for eligibility and scale of allocation to beneficiaries is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government. The State Civil Supplies Authorities of the States/UTs ensure that the product is delivered through their fair price shops to the intended beneficiaries.

[English]

Diversion of Funds Meant for Scholarships/Mess Charges

4432. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have suppressed and diverted the funds which are sanctioned

and released for the minority communities meant for scholarships/mess charges;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to avoid such situation in future?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Farmers under MGNREGS

4433. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides benefits of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to the farmers for working in their own fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to include the above benefits to the farmers under activities included under the Scheme; 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 primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Schedule-I of MGNREGA lists the category of works which shall be included in the Schemes to be formulated by the State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act for giving effect to the provisions of the Act. MGNREGA is implemented as the demand driven schemes by the State Governments. The relevant entries in Para IB of Schedule 1 of the Act relating to works on individual land are as follows.

"(iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture, plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households 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 Indira Awas Yojna 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 to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006,"

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Increase in Irrigated Land

4434. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of cultivable land irrigated in the country as on date;

(b) the percentage increase in irrigated land during last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of increase in production in comparison to irrigation during the said period, 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) The percentage of gross irrigated area over cultivable land in the country during 2009-10 is 47.4%.

(b) The Irrigation Potential Created in the country during last three years, year-wise and State-wise is enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) The details of food grain production in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise alongwith growth rate of production is enclosed at Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Irrigation Potential Created Under Bharat Nirman

(As reported by State Governments)

(in thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Achievement 2008-09	Achievement 2009-10	Achievement 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225.764	92.220	34.975
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.350	3.470	2.466
3.	Assam	34.504	82.506	21.130
4.	Bihar	15.950	255.290	196.040
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.957	46.501	31.741
6.	Goa	3.740	0.869	1.374
7.	Gujarat	93.660	110.410	55.516
8.	Haryana	19.60	7.890	11.093
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.800	32.925	6.500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	14.620	32.084

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	36.860	18.875	42.520
12.	Karnataka	86.357	85.000	47.814
13.	Kerala	9.072	9.641	6.309
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92.220	47.484	114.955
15.	Maharashtra	120.000	204.423	85.700
16.	Manipur	4.140	3.872	4.000
17.	Meghalaya	5.056	4.589	4.448
18.	Mizoram	5.248	5.248	4.900
19.	Nagaland	3.872	4.053	5.235
20.	Odisha	105.808	118.069	67.626
21.	Punjab	25.192	15.275	7.890
22.	Rajasthan	66.880	66.900	41.400
23.	Sikkim	0.797	0.914	0.000
24.	Tamil nadu	437.100	319.000	674.560
25.	Tripura	0.270	3.212	1.993
26.	Uttar Pradesh	422.730	241.711	2.330
27.	Uttrakhand	12.086	12.139	2.3.549
28.	West Bengal	53.963	50.537	27.840
TOTAL		1926.977	1857.643	1557.988

Statement-II*Production of Foodgrains and Annual Growth Rate*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Production (thousand tonnes)				Growth Rate(%)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19303.0	20421.0	15295.0	20315.0	5.8	-25.1	32.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	248.5	255.8	308.9	333.7	2.9	20.7	8.0
3.	Assam	3470.0	4143.0	4481.1	4876.5	19.4	8.2	8.8
4.	Bihar	10864.1	12220.7	10150.7	9222.0	12.5	-16.9	-9.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	6291.9	5167.3	4902.8	7055.2	-17.9	-5.1	43.9
6.	Goa	133.6	134.3	109.9	410.7	0.5	-18.2	273.7
7.	Gujarat	8206.0	6481.0	5761.0	8341.6	-21.0	-11.1	44.8
8.	Haryana	15307.8	15613.4	15357.5	16629.5	2.0	-1.6	8.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1558.1	1401.2	1017.2	1421.1	-10.1	-27.4	39.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1572.1	1721.3	1314.2	1521.6	9.5	-23.7	15.8
11.	Jharkhand	4164.5	4188.7	2161.4	1876.6	0.6	-48.4	-13.2
12.	Karnataka	12186.0	11275.0	10955.0	13877.2	-7.5	-2.8	26.7
13.	Kerala	539.7	598.3	610.8	527.2	10.9	2.1	-13.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12070.5	13914.6	16016.4	14952.1	15.3	15.1	-6.6
15.	Maharashtra	15191.7	11427.6	12614.9	15420.4	-24.8	10.4	22.2
16.	Manipur	421.8	415.0	338.9	592.7	-1.6	-18.3	74.9
17.	Meghalaya	231.8	236.3	239.2	239.0	1.9	1.2	-0.1
18.	Mizoram	19.1	58.9	62.4	66.8	208.4	5.9	7.1
19.	Nagaland	473.2	514.2	354.2	568.3	8.7	-31.1	60.4
20.	Odisha	8143.3	7399.1	7553.0	7619.3	-9.1	2.1	0.9
21.	Punjab	26815.1	27329.8	26950.3	27866.3	1.9	-1.4	3.4
22.	Rajasthan	16058.7	16680.2	12350.1	18832.2	3.9	-26.0	52.5
23.	Sikkim	111.6	107.5	117.3	110.3	-3.7	9.1	-5.9
24.	Tamil Nadu	6582.3	7102.3	7511.3	7594.9	7.9	5.8	1.1
25.	Tripura	633.3	634.7	647.9	712.4	0.2	2.1	10.0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	42094.8	46729.3	43195.3	47247.6	11.0	-7.6	9.4
27.	Uttarakhand	1796.0	1765.0	1796.0	1815.6	-1.7	1.8	1.1
28.	West Bengal	16050.2	16295.6	15741.4	14466.9	1.5	-3.4	-8.1
Total		230538.7	234231.0	217913.9	244512.9	1.6	-7.0	12.2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation

[English]

Malpractices under MGNREGS

4435. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of irregularities, malpractice and corruption cases came to notice in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) during the last two years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of social audit of the scheme, including the need and advantage, methodology and level at which these are to be conducted;

(c) the salient features of the instructions issued to the State Government for enforcement of the social audit provision under the scheme;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to provide additional resources to the State Governments for meeting administrative expenses for carrying out such audits; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) 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. 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 State-wise number of such complaints received during the last three years in the Ministry of Rural Development is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has issued instructions to States to strengthen the process of

social audit of MGNREGA. In consultation with the Comptroller & 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 these Rules. Section 17 of the Act requires that Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audit of all the projects under MGNREGA. The steps involved in the Social Audit process are collection of information and records, checking of muster rolls and field verification, placing the findings in Gram Sabha meeting, follow-up action on the findings etc. The States have been asked to identify or establish an independent organization (Social Audit Unit) independent of project implementing agencies to facilitate conduct of Social Audit of works taken up under MGNREGA by Gram Sabhas as per Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011. Every Gram Panchayat (GP) will have at least one social audit every six months. Resource persons are to be drawn from primary stakeholders and other civil society organizations having knowledge and experience of working for the right of the people. Resource persons to be deployed for facilitating social audit in a GP will not be the residents of the same Panchayats.

(d) and (e) Expenditure for carrying out social audits under MGNREGA can be met out of 6% administrative expenses already being provided by the Central Government for implementation of schemes formulated by State Governments under Section 4 of MGNREG Act.

Statement

Complaints under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 09.03.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	14	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
3.	Assam	6	6	7
4.	Bihar	34	25	49
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	17	51
6.	Goa	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	11	18	8

1	2	3	4	5
8. Haryana		8	19	23
9. Himachal Pradesh		8	12	6
10. Jammu and Kashmir		1	1	4
11. Jharkhand		15	10	34
12. Karnataka		7	12	10
13. Kerala		3	2	4
14. Lakshadweep		0	0	0
15. Madhya Pradesh		98	135	72
16. Meghalaya		0	0	4
17. Maharashtra		7	6	6
18. Manipur		1	1	6
19. Mizoram		0	0	0
20. Nagaland		2	1	0
21. Odisha		9	19	27
22. Punjab		8	4	4
23. Puducherry		0	0	1
24. Rajasthan		101	30	52
25. Sikkim		1	0	0
26. Tamil Nadu		5	7	4
27. Tripura		0	0	1
28. Uttar Pradesh		168	266	545
29. Uttarakhand		9	8	15
30. West Bengal		10	8	6
31. All India		528	621	957

ICAI Firms

4436. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chartered Accountant Firms are being regulated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India but the foreign Chartered Accountant

Firms practising in the country are not regulated by any regulatory body in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that few Indian Chartered Accountants (CA) involved in Satyam case were

punished and debarred from practice but not the foreign CA firms and they are still practising in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Chartered Accountants' (CA) Firms are regulated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) in terms of provisions of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. No CA firms, whether Indian or foreign, can operate in the area of audit / assurance services in India without being registered with the ICAI.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam, action has been initiated against the Statutory Auditors of Satyam Computer Services Limited, namely Price Waterhouse, Bangalore and its members. The names of CA. Pulavarthi Siva Prasad, CA. Chintapatla Ravindernath, CA Srinivas Talluri and CA V. Srinivasu have been removed from the Register of Members permanently and also a fine of Rs. 5 lac each has been imposed on all of them. In the case of CA. S. Gopalakrishnan, and CA. V.S. Prabhakar Gupta, the Disciplinary Committee has held them guilty of professional misconduct. The judgement has been reserved with regard to the quantum of punishment.

Seizure of Currency and Drugs

4437. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of currency and illicit drugs seized in violation of the election code, in each State where elections to the State Legislative Assemblies were held recently as per information available with the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The Election Commission of India has stated that they had issued comprehensive guidelines on Election Expenditure Monitoring in the recent Assembly

Elections in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Manipur and Goa.

The information furnished by the Election Commission in respect of the currency seized during elections are as under:-

(i) Uttar Pradesh - Rs.37.09 Crore

(ii) Punjab - Rs. 11.51 Crore

(iii) Manipur - Rs.1.08 Crore

(iv) Uttarakhand - Rs.1.30 Crore

Illicit drugs seized in Punjab are as under:

(i) Heroin - 53.555 Kg.

(ii) Poppy Husk - 434.60 Kg.

(iii) Opium-1 Kg. etc.

(b) The Election Commission informed that the cash seized have been deposited either in State Treasury or handed over to Income Tax Department for taking necessary action under Income Tax Law. Wherever any evidence is found with link to poll offences, cases have been registered. As far as drugs are concerned, respective Law enforcement authorities were instructed to take necessary steps as per law.

Modernisation of Canal System of Bhadra

4438. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has granted the extension of time for completion of modernisation of the canal system of Bhadra Reservoir Project in Karnataka recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the time frame for completion of the project?

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) Planning Commission has granted extension of time for completion of Modernisation of canal system of Bhadra Reservoir Project in Karnataka. As per the above extension, the scheme is to be executed as per approved

outlays in the State plan and should be completed during 2012-13, i.e., by March 2013.

[*Translation*]

New Science Policy

4439. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame a new Science Policy aimed to promote science, bring about innovation, save the eco-system and attain inclusive and sustainable growth in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the blue print thereof is likely to be made available;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to consult the renowned scientists and other experts in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam, the Government proposes to frame a new Science, Technology and Innovation Policy aimed at sustainable growth in the country.

(b) The blue print is likely to be made available before September 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, renowned scientists and other experts would be consulted before finalizing the policy document. The Government proposes to host draft policy on the websites and seek suggestions in the public domain. External consultations mechanism involving stakeholders, scientists, technocrats, industrialists, and industry Chambers is proposed.

(e) Does not arise.

National Judicial Commission

4440. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a National Judicial Commission and also provide

representation to the persons belonging to the SC/ST category therein;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the views/suggestions received by the Government so far from the public representatives and other organizations in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) There is no proposal to constitute a National Judicial Commission. Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. They do not provide for reservation. However, the Government has been requesting Chief Justices of High Courts that due representation to persons of SC/ST category may be kept in view while recommending names for appointment as Judges of High Courts.

Appointment of Judges in the higher judiciary is based on the Supreme Court Judgment dated 6th October, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record and ors vs. Union of India and ors. and their Advisory Opinion dated 28th October, 1998. Representations have been received from various quarters to review/change the existing procedure of appointment of Judges. But there is no proposal to change the existing system.

[*English*]

Cleaning of Water

4441. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides grants to various Gram Panchayats for cleaning of water and purchase of equipment for cleaning of water etc. under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the grants provided during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI

JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) by providing financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water in the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. Under NRDWP funds are provided to State Governments. Funds under NRDWP are not provided by Government of India

directly to Gram Panchayats. States can use upto 62% of NRDWP funds allocated to them to cover water quality affected habitations with safe water supply including installation of water purification equipments. States implement water supply projects through Departments incharge of rural drinking water supply, Panchayati Raj Institutions or Boards/ Corporations incharge of drinking water supply.

(b) Grants released to State Governments in the last three years is at enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds released to the States under NRDWP during last 3 years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	537.37	558.74	462.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	178.20	199.99	184.83
3.	Assam	323.50	487.48	522.44
4.	Bihar	186.11	170.73	330.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	128.22	122.01	139.06
6.	Goa	3.32	0.00	5.01
7.	Gujarat	482.75	609.10	571.05
8.	Haryana	206.89	276.90	237.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	182.85	194.37	146.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	402.51	468.91	420.42
11.	Jharkhand	111.34	129.95	148.17
12.	Karnataka	627.86	703.80	667.78
13.	Kerala	151.89	159.83	113.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	379.66	388.33	292.78
15.	Maharashtra	647.81	718.42	718.35
16.	Manipur	38.57	52.77	47.60
17.	Meghalaya	79.40	84.88	95.89
18.	Mizoram	55.26	61.58	38.83

1	2	3	4	5
19. Nagaland		47.06	77.52	80.91
20. Odisha		226.66	294.76	171.05
21. Punjab		88.81	106.59	123.44
22. Rajasthan		1012.16	1099.48	1153.76
23. Sikkim		20.60	23.20	69.19
24. Tamilnadu		317.95	393.53	429.55
25. Tripura		77.40	74.66	83.86
26. Uttar Pradesh		956.36	848.68	802.32
27. Uttarakhand		124.90	136.41	75.57
28. West Bengal		394.30	499.19	342.51
29. Andaman and Nicobar Island		0.00	0.00	0.00
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Puducherry		0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Chandigarh		0.00		
Total		7989.72	8941.81	8474.02

Diversion of Funds under MGNREGS

4442. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) are being used for works of a non-permanent nature and divert Government spending from more productive sectors of the economy;

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

(c) whether there has been a demand to recast the

job scheme as some quarters insist the programme embodies non-productive expenditure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the

process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. Implementation of schemes formulated under Section 4 of MGNREGA is the responsibility of the States/UTs. Para IB of Schedule-I of MGNREGA lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4(1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. These primarily include water and soil conservation works, afforestation, works relating to augmenting natural resource base for improving rural economy, rural connectivity etc.

(c) and (d) Suggestions for inclusion of various kinds of works under MGNREGA are received from different quarters. Since creation of durable assets is also an important objective of the Act, works involving non productive expenditure cannot be included under MGNREGA.

[*Translation*]

Rail Industrial Corridors

4443. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up rail industrial corridors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the routes identified for the purpose, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) the details of financial implications likely to be involved therein; and

(d) the time-frame set for implementation of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways have taken up development of Eastern (Dankuni-Ludhiana, 1839 Kms.) and Western (Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal to Tughlakabad/Dadri, 1499 Kms.) Dedicated Freight Corridors. Connectivity to ports and industrial clusters are also taken up in a need-based manner with participation of strategic stakeholders, wherever possible.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for construction of three rail corridors in Chhattisgarh, namely, (i) Bhopdevpur - Gharghoda-Dharamjaygarh up to Korba, (ii) Surajpur - Parsa - Katghora-Korba and (iii) Gevra Road to Pendra Road has been signed on 27.02.2012 between Ministry of Railways and Government of Chhattisgarh.

Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) has proposed to undertake a study for the comprehensive Regional Plan for the Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor. In this context, Ministry of Railways has requested DIPP to examine the need of a dedicated rail corridor between Chennai and Bangalore.

(c) Three above-mentioned rail corridors comprise a total length of 452 Kilometers and entail an estimated cost of Rs. 4,362 Crores.

(d) The time-frame for implementation of the projects has been set as 5 years in the MoU.

Special Courts for Corruption Cases

4444. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the number of special courts constituted to dispose off the cases of corruptions during the last three years in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of cases lying pending/disposed off in these courts during the above said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) In addition to the 56 courts already functioning for CBI cases in the country, the Government decided to set up 71 additional special CBI courts. Of these, 62 CBI courts have started functioning. State-wise details of the newly created courts including their year of establishment are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As on 31.03.2012, there were 9926 CBI cases pending trial in various courts including exclusive courts all over the country. In view of establishment of newly created exclusively CBI courts, various cases are in the process of being transferred to these courts from the already existing courts. As such, the exact number of cases in each court, state-wise, cannot be provided.

Statement*Statement Showing where the Additional Special Courts Started Functioning*

Name of the State		Location of the Court	No. of Court started functioning	Year of functioning
1	2	3	4	6
Hyderabad Zone				
	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	03	2012
		Visakhapatnam	02	2012
	Karnataka	Bangalore	02	2010
		Dharwad	01	2011
Patna Zone				
	Bihar	Patna	03	2011
	Jharkhand	Ranchi	02	2011
		Dhanbad	04	
Delhi Zone				
	Delhi	Delhi	12 (out of 15)	09 - 2011 03 - 2012
	Rajasthan	Jaipur	02	2011
Lucknow Zone				
	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	04	2010
		Ghaziabad	02	2010
Mumbai Zone-I				
	Maharashtra	Mumbai	03	2010
		Nagpur	01	2011
		Amravati	01	2011
		Pune	01	2011
Mumbai Zone-II				
	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	02	2011
Chandigarh Zone				
	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	01	2011
	Haryana	Panchkula	01	2011

1	2	3	4	6
Bhopal Zone				
	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	01	2009
		Jabalpur	01	2009
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	01	2012
Kolkata Zone				
	West Bengal	Kolkata	06	03-2011
Guwahati Zone				
	Assam	Guwahati	02	2012
Chennai Zone				
	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	03	2010
	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	01	2011
Total			62	

[English]

Foreign Law Firms

4445. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is consulting United Kingdom(UK) and United States of America (US) firms to enter foreign law firms in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a letter of intent has been signed with the two countries for cooperation in the fields of legislative drafting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Law and Justice and the Ministry of Justice of the United Kingdom have signed on 26th September, 2011 a Joint Letter of Intent on the matter of a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the sphere of Law and Justice including,-

- (i) Promoting principles of access to justice.
- (ii) Advancing public confidence in the judiciary.
- (iii) Promoting cooperation between practitioners on the rule of law.
- (iv) Regulation of Legal Profession; training and continuing legal education.
- (v) Practising law on a reciprocal basis subject to conditions prescribed by the concerned authorities of both countries.
- (vi) The impact of an effective justice system on future foreign investment.
- (vii) Legal and legislative drafting pertaining to our Ministries' responsibilities.

[Translation]

Computerisation and Digitization of Records

4446. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated the computerization and digitization of the records of State Wakf Boards (SWBs);

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(c) the funds approved and released for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the funds utilized out of the allocated amount during the said period; and

(e) the details of the State Wakf Boards where the said work has been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Waqf contained in its 9th Report, the scheme of computerization of records of State Waqf Boards (SWBs) was launched by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in December, 2009. The main objective of the scheme is to streamline record keeping, introduce transparency in day-to-day functioning and the computerization of various functions and processes of the SWBs.

(c) and (d) The funds sanctioned and released under the scheme during last three years and the current year are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl .No. Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1. 2009-10	1000.00	806.12
2. 2010-11	1300.00	362.64
3. 2011-12	500.00	62.34
4. 2012-13	500.00	—

Funds have been released to 26 SWBs, National Informatics Centre and Central Wakf Council. The Centralised Computing Facility (CCF) has been set up in 24 SWBs and the Utilisation Certificates for fund utilization are furnished only after final completion of the work.

(e) The Centralised Computing Facility (CCF) has been set up in the SWBs of Andaman & Nicobar, Assam, Bihar (Shia), Bihar (Sunni), Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh (Sunni) and West Bengal.

The web-based software for the scheme called Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) has been developed and launched. This software hosts a Centralised data base of waqf properties for all the SWBs in four modules viz. registration of waqf properties, leasing details of waqf properties, annual return assessment and litigation tracking. The SWBs where the CCF has been set up have started entering data in the various modules of the software.

[English]

Violation of Rules

4447. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the companies while selling their businesses to multinational companies are violating open offer requirement of the takeover code;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such violations in future and protect the interests of minority shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers), Regulations, 2011 seek to ensure that takeovers, in case of listed companies, operate in a fair, equitable and transparent manner. The Regulations

recognize and accord primacy to protection of the interest of the public shareholders in takeover situations. The Companies Bill, 2011 (Bill) allows making of takeover offers by unlisted companies through schemes of compromises or arrangement to be approved by National Company Law Tribunal and further provides that in case of listed companies, such offers shall continue to be as per SEBI Regulations. To protect the interests of minority shareholders, the Bill also provides for 'class action'; exit offers to minority shareholders in appropriate cases and fair valuation of property/shares through an independent registered valuer.

Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana

4448. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) has been made functional throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to the entrepreneurs under the scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;

(d) the details of the amount utilised out of the above, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received some complaints regarding misutilisation of financial assistance provided under RGUMY;

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

(g) whether any assistance to establish market linkages is also being provided to entrepreneurs under RGUMY;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the extent to which the scheme has succeeded in entrepreneurship development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) Scheme,

launched in 2008, is aimed at providing financial assistance to the selected lead agencies i.e. Udyami Mitras for rendering assistance and handholding support to the potential first generation entrepreneurs. Till date 650 Udyami Mitras have been empanelled in 28 States and 3 Union Territories. The Udyami Mitras have so far registered 19920 beneficiaries for rendering handholding support. Through an 'Udyami Helpline' (a Toll free Call Centre for MSMEs on 1800-180-6763), support, guidance and assistance to first generation entrepreneurs as well as other existing entrepreneurs is also provided to guide them regarding various procedural formalities required for setting up and running of the enterprise and help them in accessing Bank credit etc.

(c) The Ministry does not provide any financial assistance to entrepreneurs under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana. However, organizations empanelled as Udyami Mitra by the Ministry provide handholding support to first generation entrepreneurs and in return are paid handholding charges under the scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) As per one of the roles & responsibilities defined in the Scheme guidelines, the selected lead agencies i.e. Udyami Mitras are expected to render assistance and handholding support for services such as arranging tie-up with raw material suppliers, preparation and implementation of marketing strategy for the product/service and market development.

(h) According to the information available, in 1569 cases the Udyami Mitras indicated having provided marketing tie-up.

(i) The Ministry has so far empanelled 650 Udyami Mitras, who in turn, have registered 19920 potential entrepreneurs (beneficiaries) under the Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Unscrupulous Traders

4449. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in unscrupulous traders in the pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any committee has been constituted to enquire into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of such traders found guilty during the last three years and the current; year; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against such traders found guilty?

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) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has informed that the sale of drugs is a licensed activity under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the licenses for sale of drugs are granted by the State/UT Licencing Authorities appointed by the State/UT Governments under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act. There are no reports received by the Office of Drug Controller General of India on increase in unscrupulous traders in Pharmaceutical Industry.

(c) to (f) In view of reply to (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

[English]

Prices of Cancer Drugs

4450. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign companies manufacturing drugs for treatment of cancer have agreed to reduce the prices of their products;

(b) if so, the existing prices of drugs like Herceptin and Mabthera and the proposed revised prices;

(c) whether these drugs are now available in the country at reduced prices; and

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

As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of 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 (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.

As per the IMS-Health data available with National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), MAT value (Moving Annual Turnover) of Mabthera (molecule name Redituxmab) of Dr. Reddy's product is Rs. 5.49 crores and PTR (Price to Retailer) for 500mg (50ml pack) is Rs. 30,766.15 and for 100mg (10ml pack) is Rs. 7691.54. However, there is no information of prices of Herceptin (molecule name Trastuzumab) in the IMS-Health data.

One of the foreign companies manufacturing drugs for treatment of cancer namely M/s Roche has informed that they have entered into an agreement with Indian manufacturing company M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited to produce its innovative biologics in India. The technology transfer project, through Roche's Global Technical Operations function, will allow for the local manufacture of Roche's medicines such as Trastuzumab and Rituximab.

They have further informed that currently, the products are imported and distributed by Taksal Pharma Pvt. Ltd. (Distributors of Roche). The Distributor's existing and proposed prices of the products are as under:-

(Price in Rupees)

Product Name	Current Prices		Proposed New Prices	
	MRP (Inclusive of VAT) Rs.	Price to Patient (Excluding VAT)	MRP (Inclusive of VAT)	Price to Patient (Excluding VAT)
1. Trastuzumab-440mg	1,10,700	85,715	75,000	50,000
2. Rituximab-500mg	80,000	60,000	37,500	25,000
3. Rituximab-100mg	16,000	12,000	7,500	5,000

(The injection Rituximab is also available as Biosimilar from Dr. Reddy's Labs).

The above proposed new prices are expected to be implemented by Taksal Pharma Pvt. Limited in the 3rd quarter of the current year, 2012.

With the introduction of the new prices as mentioned in the table above, the Patients will have the option of availing the 'Price to Patient'. The reduction in prices of the aforesaid drugs would be in the range of 32% to 58%.

Export of Coir Fabric

4451. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coir fabric exported along with the names of the countries and foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the details of the price of coir fabric in International market and domestic market during the said period, country-wise;

(c) whether the country is facing any shortage of coir fabric; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of quantity and value of coir fabrics, which include handloom mats, powerloom mats, tufted mats, handloom mattings, powerloom mattings, geo-textiles and rugs and carpets, exported during each of the last three years, country-wise, are enclosed as Statement.

The average price of coir products in the international market works out to approximately Rs. 69/- per kilogram and in the domestic market to approximately Rs.55/-per kilogram.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*Details of coir fabrics exported during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
		Quantity (in M.T)	Value (Rs.in lakh)	Quantity (in M.T)	Value (Rs.in lakh)	Quantity (in M.T)	Value (Rs.in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	USA	26076.24	18539.31	30015.48	21792.35	24505.29	17969.44
2.	Republic of China	94.72	56.38	306.03	203.68	229.27	160.16
3.	Netherlands	2856.65	1883.05	3222.07	2317.82	3079.71	2210.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	UK	8289.46	4934.79	8058.22	5185.89	7079.31	5020.98
5.	Germany	7134.99	5013.55	5818	4035.78	4306.68	3353.82
6.	Italy	3887.24	2342.21	5116.79	3234.07	3866.88	2635.03
7.	South Korea	16.79	10.19	38.43	28.4	36.81	34.80
8.	Spain	2009.96	1196.18	2614.22	1725.57	2246.47	1585.17
9.	France	2375.29	1622.13	2339.74	1656.5	2717.04	2024.13
10.	Belgium	1205.53	848.03	1440.01	1028.73	1427.62	1067.32
11.	Australia	2199.91	1368.02	2419.48	1647.29	1975.55	1365.05
12.	Canada	2545.47	1791.05	2352.61	1674.26	2144.21	1611.34
13.	Brazil	1227.74	681.4	1145.15	685.82	1520.06	1038.37
14.	Russia	244.66	128.43	552.71	322.35	475.34	281.78
15.	Japan	1318.72	945.04	1233.54	885	986.27	797.42
16.	UAE	591.43	372.68	540.94	359.54	660.06	457.62
17.	Poland	1043.64	608.9	997.95	604.54	1163.64	718.16
18.	Turkey	1113.4	680.07	845.54	531.28	894.23	624.23
19.	Sweden	803.69	470.4	881.32	555.19	921.81	660.50
20.	South Africa	711.55	405.32	590.68	38049	878.37	585.20
21.	Mexico	297.27	195.02	240.49	160.69	476.27	327.87
22.	Greece	1215.25	785.64	998.69	630	565.05	376.66
23.	Denmark	534.11	350.51	382.95	257.27	514.26	381.99
24.	Israel	398.07	241.51	271.06	170.86	188.63	133.60
25.	Saudi Arabia	744.83	366.87	599.82	357.18	508.90	299.89
26.	Egypt	423.42	238.49	365.35	252.19	260.45	193.80
27.	Iran	358.92	201.07	526.84	277.45	266.78	181.20
28.	Argentina	407.72	241.93	342.49	191.67	410.86	279.85
29.	Portugal	541.67	329.36	533.78	345.15	320.39	224.69
30.	Chile	420.4	299.57	422.05	310.51	348.74	259.42
31.	Norway	259.94	173.11	343.68	258.47	289.35	211.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	New Zealand	267.05	148.68	193.34	124.66	291.23	183.44
33.	Austria	336.19	211.91	310.49	204.9	218.81	166.60
34.	Malaysia	72.76	46.07	40.69	27.65	30.19	21.33
35.	Hungary	41.8	28.26	33.2	16.13	59.73	36.91
36.	Morocco	37.82	18.54	53.81	23.94	28.30	19.22
37.	Kuwait	58.41	34.5	59.15	40.45	88.21	60.33
38.	Lebanon	245.6	140.34	199.28	130.76	173.74	122.09
39.	Croatia	192.54	131.66	94.89	67.89	165.22	121.18
40.	Panama	100.11	72.69	185.32	106.7	183.02	124.32
41.	Rumania	53.91	22.93	101	58.99	198.06	122.37
42.	Maldivé Islands	7.23	4.08	10.53	8.54	13.47	21.52
43.	Kenya	16.4	11.25	—	—	—	—
44.	Lybia	221.02	155.43	266.97	166.31	128.46	105.46
45.	Coasta Rica	11.72	8.3	33.25	19.8	56.70	32.14
46.	Czechoslovakia	104.18	60.8	129.18	82.64	123.83	83.14
47.	Columbia	123.32	105.27	42.45	30.87	111.53	85.91
48.	Oman	5.29	3.30	22.38	11.37	—	—
49.	Finland	124.77	87.35	68.43	57.55	87.41	75.28
50.	Nigeria	153.21	92.19	192.31	137.78	91.80	77.51
51.	Irish Republic	109.87	74.13	113.59	77.83	93.20	62.87
52.	Slovak Republic	28.53	20.41	55.3	41.4	101.75	70.37
53.	Ukraine	60.42	39.64	16.77	9.72	78.08	50.9
54.	Slovenia	101.93	73.01	44.74	28.24	32.45	28.81
55.	Uruguay	108.51	74.42	66.69	47.52	81.44	62.77
56.	Venezula	62.68	39.49	94.19	59.48	79.83	50.11
57.	Ecuador	33.33	19.63	18.02	13.7	30.15	20.11
58.	Hongkong	24.41	15.59	11.58	11.97	29.78	21.64
59.	Yugoslavia	35.86	25.04	14.15	8.42	17.39	12.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
60.	Taiwan	59.1	32.1	53.35	28.95	26.96	18.64
61.	Lithuania	33.68	13.54	41.93	25.85	81.66	50.50
62.	Singapore	48.59	34.91	64.58	45.43	51.22	42.16
63.	Qatar	50.82	20.4	31.16	23.05	23.56	17.96
64.	Switzerland	34.21	23.84	55.51	39.1	34.36	21.30
65.	Cyprus	74.95	50.31	65.58	43.75	33.90	20.94
66.	Guatemala	25.25	17.46	24.19	18.75	–	–
67.	Jordan	60.24	28.82	36.02	22.77	34.31	25.29
68.	Philippines	26.31	7.86	55.76	36.6	45.54	30.55
69.	Latvia	37.05	17.31	6.35	5.07	38.47	23.57
70.	Ghana	78.95	26.18	42.24	21.64	66.50	29.18
71.	Dominican Republic	17.7	11.58	13.4	9.66	15.62	10.89
72.	Peru	49.73	36.72	48.82	35.81	25.51	20.14
73.	Thailand	27.3	19.13	14.72	13.1	23.33	18.37
74.	Bulgaria	28.95	15.57	45.84	28.47	29.93	17.58
75.	Baharain	16.78	8.05	28.88	16.08	7.67	4.61
76.	Sri Lanka	22.29	9.65			11.27	6.70
77.	Cameroon	11.16	5.04	32.81	22.88	19.44	13.33
78.	Indonesia	26.94	21.2	25.05	16.45	19.25	12.18
79.	Algeria	89.54	56.04	7.94	5.61	–	–
80.	Tanzania	11.39	3.09	–	–	–	
81.	Mauritius	37.13	21.8	19.31	12.44	9.33	5.56
82.	Paraguay	15.62	9.54	–	–	11.65	7.21
83.	Angola	8.79	3.75	–	–	–	–
84.	Syria	20.66	12.5	26.95	18.58	9.18	6.30
85.	Trinidad	8.99	4.78	–	–	–	–
86.	Yemen	1.88	1.31	–	–	2.62	2.19
87.	Albania	8.87	4.16	22.04	13.54	2.71	2.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
88.	Jamaica	8.04	4.51	8.02	5.08	—	—
89.	Surinam	4.87	3.64	2.76	1.76	3.07	2.05
90.	Estonia	5.64	6.16	—	—	2.86	2.02
91.	Malta	11.61	4.91	11.37	7.53	2.92	1.96
92.	Papua New Guinea	6.37	2.02	3.42	2.44	0.30	0.13
93.	Kazakhstan	5.08	8.51	—	—	—	—
94.	Grenada	2.4	1.54	0.59	0.37	—	—
95.	Iceland	3.57	2.7	—	—	—	—
96.	Saint Luzia	0.26	0.27	—	—	—	—
97.	Afghanistan	—	—	1.25	0.91	19.12	12.82
98.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	—	—	29.65	22.2	—	—
99.	Benin	—	—	15.53	11.82	—	—
100.	Brunei	—	—	0.7	0.35	—	—
101.	Congo	—	—	0.84	0.29	—	—
102.	Ivory Coast	—	—	14.21	9.72	1.26	1.22
103.	Iraq	—	—	8.05	6.19	—	—
104.	Reunion Islands	—	—	6.55	3.12	5.77	4.09
105.	South Yemen	—	—	2.04	1.46	—	—
106.	Senegal	—	—	14.21	9.72	—	—
107.	Tunisia	—	—	6.51	4.13	—	—
108.	Zimbabwe	—	—	6.26	4.38	—	—
109.	Zambia	—	—	4.8	2.45	4.49	4.41
110.	Georgia	—	—	—	—	18.58	12.48
111.	Gautemala	—	—	—	—	16.98	11.99
112.	Madagascar	—	—	—	—	12.00	8.90
113.	Gabon	—	—	—	—	7.52	6.49
114.	Seychelles	—	—	—	—	1.18	1.73
Total		75068.26	49636.02	78927	54278.7	68578.12	49388.19

[Translation]

Land for Industry

4452. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government for making available land for setting up industry in the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware that many companies have expressed their inability in acquiring land on their own;

(c) if so, the policy of the Government in regard to providing assistance to them in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to associate people with its scheme and programmes; and

(e) the role of the Non-Governmental Organisations in bringing economic development and prosperity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of the State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Government's/UT Administrations under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The salient feature of the policy of the Govt. for acquiring land for development purposes, including industry is reflected in National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007. The policy aims to minimize large-scale displacement, as far as possible. Only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project has to be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agriculture land for non-agriculture use in the project may be kept to the minimum, multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land if un-avoidable may be kept to the minimum. The Policy also provides comprehensive rehabilitation & resettlement benefits to the displaced families.

To give legal backing to the above Policy, the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (LARR) Bill,

2011 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 Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha for examination and Report to the Parliament.

(b) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 lays down certain criteria for acquisition of land for public purposes and for the companies. The Govt. has no information regarding companies which have expressed their inability in acquiring land on their own.

(c) In view of the above question does not arise.

(d) Provisions have been made in the LARR Bill, 2011 for consultation with Gram Sabha during Social Impact Assessment study and preparation of rehabilitation & resettlement schemes. Further, provision for consent of eighty percent of the project affected families for land acquisition in specific cases has been provided in the Bill.

(e) Non-Governmental Organisations are being supported by the Ministry of Rural Development in implementing projects for bringing economic development and prosperity.

[English]

Manufacturing of Generic Version of Drugs

4453. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to invoke the flexibility it had under the World Trade Organisation(WTO) agreement on trade related Intellectual Property Rights for compulsory licensing of patented drugs to ensure availability of life saving drugs at affordable prices to the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the firms to which the Government is likely to allow the manufacturing of generic version of other drugs; and

(d) the extent to which the steps taken by the Government are likely to ensure the availability of life saving drugs at affordable prices?

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

(b) and (c) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has informed that so far one Compulsory license has been granted by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks to a drug manufacturing company since the amendment of the Patents Act in 2005 for an application filed under Section 84 of the Patents Act (as amended in 2005). The details are given as under:

- The Compulsory license has been granted by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the anti-cancer drug in which the compound is "Sorafenib Tosylate" (Patent No. 215758). The patent was granted to M/s Bayer Corporation, USA on 03.03.2008 by Indian Patent Office, consequent to their filing a national phase application in India.
- M/s Bayer Corporation, USA developed the drug under trade name "NEXAVAR" and received regulatory approval for importing and marketing the drug in India and launched it in India in the year 2008.
- The Compulsory license for the drug has been granted to M/s Natco Pharma Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

(d) As per the orders of the Controller of Patents, Mumbai compulsory license has been granted to M/s Natco for manufacture of "NEXAVAR". M/s Natco Pharma Ltd. are required to sell this drug at a price not exceeding Rs. 8880/- for a pack of 120 tablets, required for a month's treatment which was earlier being sold by M/s Bayer Corporation at Rs. 2,80,428/- for one month treatment.

Proposals for New Connectivity in Gujarat

4454. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Rural Development has requested Government of Gujarat to submit proposal for new connectivity;

(b) whether Government of Gujarat has submitted pre-proposal of Rs. 185.91 crore for new connectivity in Dahod and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat;

(c) if so, the time by which the Government of India intend to approve pre-proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The proposals [under Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) through Public Private Partnership (PPP)] sent by the Government of Gujarat are not falling under any of the categories, mentioned in the Ministry's Advisory dated 12th June, 2009 given below so could not be considered:

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) New habitation connectivity in the identified LWE affected districts.
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

However, the above mentioned Advisory has been relaxed on 15th February, 2012 vide circular number 2/12 (copy enclosed as per Statement), and proposals can be sent under it.

Statement

No. P-I7025/6/2010-RC

Government of India Ministry of Rural Development

Department of Rural Development

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-1

Dated: 15th February, 2012

Circular No. 2/2012

Subject: Proposals of New Connectivity for Habitations eligible under PMGSY.

Ministry of Rural Development had issued an Advisory letter No. H-12013/1/2009-RC dated 12th June,

2009 regarding proposals under PMGSY and the Circular No. 14/2011 of 12th December, 2011, relaxing the same. This Circular aims at to provide further relaxations.

2. It may be recalled that as per the above advisory, dated 12th June, 2009, only the following categories of proposals were to be considered for clearance under PMGSY:

- (a) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (b) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (c) New habitation connectivity in the 33 identified LWE affected Districts.
- (d) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

Later on, relaxation given to the 33 identified LWE districts as at (c) above was extended to 60 Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), for which proposals of New Connectivity for eligible unconnected habitations of population of 250 and above (2001 census) are already being considered.

3. In view of progress made in clearance of aforesaid categories of proposals, the aforesaid advisory had been revisited and the Circular No. 14/ 2011, dated 12th December, 2011 was issued, which is also being further relaxed through this Circular and comprehensive mechanism to forward proposals is covered in ensuing paragraphs.

4. The following course of action would be adopted for consideration of proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having a population of 500 and above persons (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and above 250 persons (2001 census) in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

(i) In respect of Plain Areas:

- (a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 1,000 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (2001 census).
 - (b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 600-799 persons (as per 2001 census).
 - (c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 600-799 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for % eligible unconnected habitations having population between 500 to 599 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (ii) In respect of Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP):
- (a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census).

- (b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible habitations having population between 250-299 persons (as per 2001 census).

Works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) may be deducted from the total works sanctioned while calculating the percentage of works awarded as required in para 4 (i) and (ii).

States having areas covered under Para 4 (i) and (ii) above, can send proposals under both the above categories, along with the relevant certificates.

5. The following information should also be sent in formats with the proposals as per Annexure:
- (i) Number of SQM inspections due and carried out since April, 2011, till the last quarter, in Part A of Annexure.
- (ii) Information about the amount of maintenance funds required, credited to the Bank Account of SRRDA and actual expenditure made by SRRDA during 2010-11 and subsequent years as per Part B of Annexure.
- (iii) Details of completed roads out of the total sanctioned works till period ending 12 months ago (excluding the works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the

Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) in Part C of Annexure.

6. All data relating to roads, habitations and expenditure should tally with the OMMAS, which may accordingly be updated as per procedure.
7. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Sd/-
(S R Meena)
Director

Enclosed: Annexure as above (RC)

To:

All Principal Secretaries/Secretaries dealing with PMGSY in the States.

Works under MPLADS

4455. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the details of works being done under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the details of construction agencies engaged for the purpose as on date;
- (c) the provisions made to ensure the participation of experts and Non-Governmental Organisation for good quality construction works to be done under the said scheme;
- (d) the number of projects which have been completed during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11;
- (e) the number of projects not completed by March, 2011; and
- (f) the number of new projects undertaken during the above period alongwith the Ministries to which these projects belong to?

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 Ministry does not maintain details of individual works.

(b) The details of construction agencies are not maintained in the Ministry.

(c) As per the MPLADS guidelines, the District Authority is required to identify agency (Implementing Agency) capable of executing a particular work recommended by the MP qualitatively, timely and satisfactorily. As per MPLADS guidelines, reputed Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), capable of implementing the works satisfactorily can also be chosen as Implementing Agencies.

(d) As per information furnished by the nodal district authorities of the MPs, the number of works completed during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:-

Year	Projects completed
2008-09	80825
2009-10	47352
2010-11	55902

(e) As per information provided by nodal district authorities in the country through the monthly progress report, as on March, 2011, out of 1230691 works sanctioned since inception of the scheme, 106644 works are yet to be completed.

(f) All the projects under MPLADS are executed through District Authorities and not through the Central Ministries. Therefore, no such data is available.

[Translation]

Fixation of Prices of Medicines

4456. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any difference exists between his Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on fixing the prices of medicines;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix the prices keeping in view the economic condition of the patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) At present prices of medicines are controlled as per the provisions laid down in Drug (Price Control) Order (DPCO) 1995 which is based on the economy and market share criteria of a drug and there is no difference with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW) in fixing the prices of medicines as per DPCO-1995.

(c) The draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP)-2011 prepared by the Department envisages to bring the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) 2011 (prepared by MoH&FW) and associated medicines under price control which is based on the criteria of essentiality.

(d) In view of reply to (c) above does not arise.

Increase in Production of fertilizers

4457. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase of 4.1 per cent has been registered in the current year in the production of fertilizers which was 4.8 per cent in 2011; and

(b) if so, the details?

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 indigenous production of fertilizer viz - Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK for the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is shown in the Table below:

(Figures in Lakh Metric Tonnes)

Year	Indigenous Production
2009-10	368.26
2010-11	376.25
2011-12	371.28

The indigenous fertilizer production during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is almost at the same level with marginal increase/decrease.

[English]

Norms in Central Scheme

4458. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to alter the norms of various Central Schemes taking State-specific needs into account;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to use non-government agencies or institutions in social audit of the implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Changes and modifications in the guidelines for various central schemes are carried out on the basis of feedback received from various stakeholders including State Governments from time to time, which is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced an award known as 'Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar' from 2007-08 to recognize outstanding contributions of civil society organizations. In consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified and all States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit Mechanism as outlined in these Rules.

Joint Venture Agreements

4459. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for the Public Sector Undertakings entering into Joint Venture (JV) agreements with the private enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these guidelines vary for Mini-Ratna and Maharatna companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details regarding cases wherein the approval of the Cabinet is necessary for such JV between PSU and a private party?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India has issued guidelines delegating powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for making equity investments to establish joint ventures (JVs) within the laid down limits and subject to certain conditions.

(c) and (d) The Boards of Maharatna, Navratna, Miniratna Category I and Miniratna Category II CPSEs have been empowered to make equity investments to establish financial joint ventures (TVs) subject to the ceiling of 15% of net worth of the concerned CPSE in one project limited to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 crore, Rs. 1,000 crore, Rs. 500 crore and Rs. 250 crore for Maharatna, Navratna, Miniratna Category 1 and Miniratna Category II CPSEs respectively. The overall ceiling on such investments in all projects put together is 30% of the net worth in all these cases.

(e) Joint venture proposals of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs beyond their respective delegated powers require the approval of the Cabinet.

[Translation]

United Nations Report on Water

4460. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the United Nations report on water released in World Water Forum which emphasised action for the prevention of the wastage of water, especially in irrigation;

(b) the salient features brought out in the report; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to contain the wastage including usage charges and realistic pricing of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The fourth edition of the World Water Development Report (WWDR4), 'Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk' was recently launched at the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille. The key messages from the Report are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government of India has launched National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

Statement

- Water underpins all aspects of development: it is the *only* medium that links sectors and through which major crises can be jointly addressed.
- A coordinated approach to managing and allocating water across competing sectors to meet multiple goals also helps ensure that progress made in one sector is not offset by declines in others.
- Strong institutions and political will are needed to facilitate discussion and decisions between sectors and help balance risks. Institutional arrangements and regulatory frameworks must also have the flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances affecting water management.
- Global interdependencies will increasingly be woven through water: If no immediate action is taken, regions and sectors without enough water to meet their own needs will need to rely more heavily on others' resources to meet them.
- Under global conditions of increasing uncertainty and risk, concerted action must now be taken by water managers, leaders in government, civil society and business at local, basin, national and global levels. It is critical that national governments assume leadership and integrate water as a priority in all key policy areas - trade and the economy, food and energy security, financing, public health and security - within their own countries as well as through global policy tracks, including the MDGs, CSD, and UN Conventions.

[English]

Rehabilitation Policy

4461. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to consider formulating a rehabilitation policy with regard to the rehabilitation of displaced persons by various irrigation projects, power projects and mining projects; and

(b) if so, the details including rehabilitation package for land losers and the salient feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Department of Land Resources has formulated the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy - 2007 (NRRP-2007) which has been approved by the Cabinet on 11th October, 2007 and the same has been published in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007. The policy provides for the basic minimum requirement that must be met by all projects leading to involuntary displacement of the people.

(b) The salient features of NRRP-2007 are as under:-

- Policy covers all cases of involuntary displacement;
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA) introduced for displacement of 400/200 or more families in plain/tribal, hilly, Scheduled Areas, etc;
- Tribal Development Plan in case of displacement of 200+ST families;
- Consultations with Gram Sabhas or public hearings made compulsory;
- Principle of rehabilitation before displacement;
- If possible, land for land as compensation;
- Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family);
- Rehabilitation Grant in lieu of land/job;

- Option for shares in companies implementing projects to affected families;
- Housing benefits to all affected families including the landless;
- Monthly pension to the vulnerable, such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, etc.;
- Monetary benefits linked to the Consumer Price Index; also to be revised suitably at periodic intervals;
- Necessary infrastructural facilities and amenities at resettlement areas;
- Periphery development by project authorities;
- R&R Committee-for each Project, to be headed by Administrator for R&R;
- Ombudsman for grievance redressal;
- National Rehabilitation Commission for external oversight

Law Against Sexual Assaults

4462. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the draft Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2011 to review the 'Rape Laws';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the aforesaid Bill is likely to be introduced in the House?

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

[Translation]

Fire Detection System at Workshops

4463. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have been reported to reduce the number of fire tenders from the major railway workshops of the country;

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

(c) whether there has been acute shortage of fire detection systems at those workshops; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Railways to install modern fire extinguishing equipments and fire detection system at the major railway workshops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) As per policy taken by the ministry of Railways, fire wing of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) was closed in the year 1999. It was decided to take the assistance of Civil/Municipal Fire Services in case of fire incidents occurring in railway premises. However, basic fire fighting equipments viz. fire extinguishers, water hydrants etc. are available at critical locations in the workshops. In major incidences of fire assistance is sought from civil authorities in the vicinity, in whose jurisdiction the incidences of fire occur.

[English]

Facilities for Women at Railway Stations

4464. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to provide necessary facilities/amenities to women commuters at the small railway stations in the country in general and Odisha in particular;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time by which these facilities/amenities are likely to be available; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Comprehensive instructions already exists for provision of passenger amenities including facilities/amenities for women commuters. Railway stations have been classified into seven categories ('A-1' and 'A' to 'F') based on the earnings from passenger traffic. Facilities/amenities at stations including those for women commuters

are provided as per norms laid down for each category of station. Augmentation of amenities is a continuous process.

(c) Does not arise.

Billing Machines at Railway Stations

4465. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Catering Policy 2010 lays emphasis on the computerized billing in the Refreshment Rooms/ Restaurants/Snack Bars being run by the Railways at various Railway Stations and other places;

(b) the details of the railway stations where the computerized billing machines are proposed to be installed in the country, Zone-wise;

(c) whether such machines are also proposed to be installed at Mumbai and other major railway stations in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total cost involved in the purchase and installation of such machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. As per instructions, electronic billing machines are to be installed on catering units over Indian Railways including Mumbai and other stations of Maharashtra. At the time of renewal of contract and for new contracts awarded at A1, A & C categories of railway stations, it would gradually be made compulsory.

(e) The cost involved in installation of one computerized billing machine is varying from company to company and type of machine, hence, total cost will depend on the type and total number of machines installed.

Depletion of Ground Water Level in Maharashtra

4466. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major depletion in ground water level has been observed in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra in the recent five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to know the hazards of depletion of ground water in Jalgaon district;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any proposal has been received from Ground Water Surveys and Development Agency and Tapi Irrigati on Development Corporation, Jalgaon regarding recharge of ground water in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra State and if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board periodically monitors ground water levels on regional scale throughout the country including the State of Maharashtra. In Jalgaon district ground water levels are being monitored through 49 observation wells. Water levels are monitored four times a year during January, May, August and November. Analysis of ground water level trend data collected during pre-monsoon period of the past five years (May, 2007 to May, 2011) has indicated that around 50% of the wells have registered declining trends ranging from 0.02 to 0.86 metre/year.

(c) and (d) During 2009-10, Ground Water Management Studies were conducted in the over-exploited areas of Yaval and Raver talukas of Jalgaon district. The study revealed that over the years, the water levels have gone down in these talukas and yield of wells have also got reduced resulting in lowering of pumps to further deeper depth.

(e) A total of seven proposals including one from Ground Water Surveys & Development Agency (GSDA) and six from Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (TIDC), Jalgaon had received in Regional Office of CGWB located at Nagpur for implementation of demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge in Jalgaon district during XI plan. The status of these proposals is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of proposals for recharge of ground water in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra State received from

*Ground Water Surveys & Development Agency (GSDA)
and Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation
(TIDC), Jalgaonhad*

(a) The proposal received from Ground Water Surveys & Development Agency (GSDA) was approved by State Level Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) on 24th February, 2012 subject to certain modifications as suggested by the Committee. The modified proposal was not received from GSDA.

(b) Six proposals received from Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (TIDC) were returned to them, as one was not feasible on technical grounds, four proposals were not on the prescribed DPR format and one proposal needed minor modifications as per DPR format. The modified proposals were not received from TIDC.

The scheme of "Demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge" has been discontinued in the XII Plan.

[*Translation*]

Judicial Reforms

4467. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government is preparing a roadmap for judicial reforms for providing quick and effective justice and bringing in transparency in judicial process for litigants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring structural changes for ensuring accountability at all levels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the Government has been able to plug loopholes in the judicial system through efforts made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The Government has been jointly with the judiciary constantly endeavouring and working towards providing quick and effective justice and bringing in transparency in the judicial process. The Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and

Legal Reforms to achieve the twin goals of (i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission is pursuing several strategic initiatives in a consolidated manner. These initiatives are: (i) outlining policy and legislative changes (ii) reengineering of procedures and court processes (iii) focussing on Human Resource Development and (iv) leveraging Information and Communication Technology & tools for better justice delivery.

The delivery of justice is getting delayed by the fact that there is a huge backlog of cases. To free the criminal justice system of clogging, which is taking place on account of cases under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 and the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 serious efforts are being made to dispose them of on priority through special courts, Lok Adalats, Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms. Instructions have also been given the States to utilize funds under the Thirteenth Finance Commission for setting up special courts and morning/evening courts to dispose of such cases.

Frequent adjournment of court cases both in civil and criminal matters is known to be one of the biggest problems afflicting the judicial system. In order to plug the loopholes, necessary amendments have already been made to the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 to regulate frequent adjournments.

Of late, National Court Management System has been conceived by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India for establishment. This would be addressing issues of case management, court management, setting standards for measuring performance of the courts and a national system of judicial statistics in the country.

A Bill titled "The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010" has been introduced in the Parliament which provides for a comprehensive system for looking into the complaints of misbehavior or incapacity of a Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court as well as the penalties which can be imposed on the completion of the enquiry. The Bill also lays down the judicial standards and makes it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities.

**Appointment of Director Marketing
in HPCL**

4468. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the present Director, Marketing, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) was appointed;

(b) the number of years of marketing experience the candidate for the said post must have, according to the guidelines of the Ministry;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding the alleged irregularities committed in the said appointment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The present incumbent Ms. Nishi Vasudeva, assumed the charge of the post of Director (Marketing), HPCL w.e.f., 04.07.2011.

(b) As per the Job Description circulated by the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB)'s letter dated 16.08.2010, the candidate should be a graduate with good academic record from a recognised university and having at least two years of cumulative marketing experience during the last ten years.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. This Ministry had received letters from several sitting and former Members of Parliament alleging that the candidate recommended by Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) for appointment did not possess the requisite experience. HPCL confirmed that the said candidate possessed the experience as prescribed by PESB's eligibility criteria. Accordingly, upon receipt of PESB's recommendations on shortlisted candidates, the proposal was processed and forwarded to Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) for obtaining Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC)'s approval, which was received in the Ministry on 04.07.2011.

[English]

MRTS Chennai

4469. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the stations in the section of Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in Chennai have adequate basic passenger amenities like drinking water, proper lighting, etc.;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to provide all the basic facilities/amenities on the aforesaid stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) All the stations in the section of Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in Chennai are provided with essential facilities as per norms including drinking water and adequate lighting arrangements. Any breakdown in these areas is immediately attended.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Accidents on Rail Tracks

4470. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of people get killed every year on railway tracks in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years particularly in sub-urban Mumbai Railways, year-wise;

(c) steps taken/being taken by the Railways to check the recurrence of such accidents; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Railways for security and safety of the railways tracks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The number of deaths reported on Railway tracks over Indian

Railways and in Mumbai sub-urban sections reported during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Over Indian Railways	In Mumbai sub-urban sections
2009	13123	2307
2010	13378	2152
2011	14973	2023

(c) Following steps are being taken to prevent deaths on Railway tracks:-

- Regular announcements are made through PA system at important Railway stations urging the passengers to use foot over bridges and to avoid crossing of Railway tracks.
- Various passenger awareness programmes are being organised to create awareness amongst general public about the fatalities of crossing Railway tracks.
- Unauthorised trespassing on Railway premises including the Railway track is a punishable offence in terms of section 147 of the Railways Act. Regular drives are conducted against unauthorised trespassing on Railway premises as well as Railway tracks. As many as 161192 persons were prosecuted under section 147 of the Railways Act during the year 2011 over Indian Railways.

(d) In order to improve safety, modern track structure is used while carrying out primary track renewals. Mechanization of track is being done progressively. Longer rail panels are used to reduce number of welds. Digital ultrasonic testing machines have been developed to detect rail/weld failures. Track patrolling is done for timely detection of track defects.

[English]

Patent of New Inventions

4471. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications submitted for patent of new inventions by the Indian scientists and those by

other developed and developing countries during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the pace of progress in the field of scientific research and development in India?

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) According to the available statistics of Indian Patent Office, the number of applications submitted for patents of new inventions in India by the Indian scientists and by others from developed and developing countries (foreigners) are as given below:

Year	By Indians	By Foreigners
2008-09	6161	30651
2009-10	7044	27243
2010-11	8312	31088

(b) The Government has taken a number of steps to increase the pace of progress in the field of scientific research and development in India. These measures include successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D), encouraging public-private R&D partnerships etc. Launching of programmes like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Nano Mission, Mega Facilities, Open Source Drug Discovery, Network Projects, National Biotechnology Development Strategy etc. The Government has established a Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) in the country as an autonomous body through an Act of Parliament. The creation of SERB, apart from significantly enhancing the level of basic research funding, shall also impart the necessary autonomy, flexibility and speed in shaping the research programmes and delivery of funds to researchers. For experimenting and opening new areas of research and entering into novel territories, programmes such as Encouraging and Motivating Pursuit of World Class Exploratory Research (EMPOWER), Research Initiative to

Scale New Knowledge (RISK) and CSIR.WWW have been launched. The outlay proposed for the XII Plan for S&T is Rs.1,70,000 crores. Apart from expanding the scope of investigator centric Extra Mural Research support programmes in terms of quantity and quality, multifaceted programmes like Start-up Research grant for Indian Diaspora undertaking faculty assignments in Indian academia, Overseas Doctoral Scholarships and Post-doctoral Fellowships, Building Educators for Science Teaching, PAN India Mission, Public Private Partnerships for R&D, Disha Programme for Women in Science, Platforms for Technology Solution, Challenge Award for Global Positioning etc. are proposed for the XII Five Year Plan to take R&D to higher levels.

Inclusion of more Districts under MSDP

4472. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Governments of Bihar and Gujarat to include more districts including Kasaragod under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union 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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Improper Use of Wagons

4473. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the railway wagons which are being used to carry fertilizers are also being used for carrying foodgrains without the necessary cleaning process as reported in the media recently;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard and also to ensure that such incidents are not

repeated in future to avoid serious health hazards?

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

(b) The news item was published in the Tribune newspaper dated 3rd March 2012 regarding loading at Gurdaspur station.

(c) Foodgrains and fertilizers are both bagged consignment and are loaded in covered wagons to protect the cargo from theft and rains. The process of cleaning wagons at loading/unloading points is not undertaken by the Railways and is to be done by the loading and unloading agencies who handle the consignment.

[Translation]

Capacity of Indira Gandhi Feeder at Harike

4474. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the precious water of Ravi, Beas and Satluj rivers goes waste and flows out of the country because the capacity of headwork of Indira Gandhi Feeder situated at Harike is 15000 cusec whereas its design capacity is 18500 cusec;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this water can be utilised in drought prone areas of Rajasthan after increasing the capacity of headworks situated at Harike;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to direct the Government of Punjab to increase the capacity of headworks situated at Harike from 15000 cusec to 18500 cusec so that during flood, wastage of water could be checked; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) As informed by Punjab, the water of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers is not going waste because of the capacity of head regulator of Indira Gandhi Feeder situated at Harike being 15000 cusec instead of the design capacity of 18500 cusec.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above.

(c) Does not arise in view of the above, Government of Punjab has further informed that though the Indira Gandhi Feeder was designed for 1 8500 cusec, it is unable to carry even 15000 cusec with passage of time and Rajasthan has not utilized more than 12600 cusec any time during the last five years including the monsoon period.

(d) No.

(e) It is upto the concerned States to come up with any techno-economically feasible proposal.

Irrigation Facilities in Chhattisgarh

4475. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for development of irrigated area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of irrigation projects of Chhattisgarh included in the Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme are given in the enclosed Statement. Since inception upto March 2012, an amount of Rs. 11783.602 lakh has been released under this programme for the above projects.

Statement

Details of Projects in Chhattisgarh included under CADWM Programme

On-Going projects:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project(s)	Year of inclusion	Total CCA (Th. ha)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ballar	1985-86	6,55
2.	Mahanadi, Tandula, Jonk and Kodar	1983-84	497.659

1	2	3	4
3.	Hasdeo Phase 2	2003-04	168.00
4.	Khapri Irrigation project	2011-12	4.588

Completed projects:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of inclusion	Total CCA (Thousand hectare)
1.	Hasdeo Bango Phase I	1974-75	57.00
2.	Kharung Tank	1974-75	47.77
3.	Maniyari Tank	1974-75	55.06
4.	Ghonga Tank	1985-86	8.1
5.	Paury Project	1983-84	39.741

[English]

Watershed Projects

4476. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from State Governments including Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and watershed projects sanctioned under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) during the last three years and till date. State-wise, year-wise;

(b) the details of the projects launched and became functional and total area benefited from them in these States, district-wise;

(c) the total funds released for the programme during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the achievements made under each programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) From 2007-08 onwards, no new projects were sanctioned under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme

(DPAP) by this Department. Accordingly, no proposal for sanctioning new projects under IWDP and DPAP were received from States including Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) This Department is releasing central assistance for completing the ongoing projects sanctioned

under DPAP and IWDP upto 10th Plan. Details of total fund released and achievement (No. of projects completed and area treated) under IWDP and DPAP programmes during last three years and till date, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Total funds released and projects completed under IWDP and DPAP during last three years and till date (as on 30.04.2012), State-wise

(Rs. in crore and area in lakh ha)

Sl. No.	State	Central fund released		Projects completed and area of completed projects			
		DPAP	IWDP	DPAP		IWDP	
				No. of projects completed	Area of completed Projects	No. of projects completed	Area of completed Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106.92	49.99	1397	6.985	42	2.685
2.	Bihar	0.00	8.17	0	0.000	0	0.000
3.	Chhattisgarh	52.32	34.26	510	2.550	29	1.676
4.	Goa		0.00	0	0.000	0	0.000
5.	Gujarat	95.28	46.63	1016	5.080	35	2.195
6.	Haryana		11.95	0	0.000	8	0.408
7.	Himachal Pradesh	31.05	43.70	331	1.655	34	2.152
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.99	17.80	106	0.530	5	0.375
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	5.23	0	0.000	3	0.151
10.	Karnataka	112.81	60.02	1423	7.115	59	3.292
11.	Kerala		10.18	0	0.000	1	0.074
12.	Madhya Pradesh	94.59	46.99	1261	6.305	38	2.711
13.	Maharashtra	188.60	86.49	1920	9.600	61	3.168
14.	Odisha	81.90	78.77	836	4.180	50	2.933
15.	Punjab		7.76	0	0.000	3	0.162
16.	Rajasthan	49.36	31.83	617	3.085	58	3.122

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Tamil Nadu		44.38	31.65	690	3.450	29	1.651
18. Uttar Pradesh		39.20	57.45	922	4.610	84	4.516
19. Uttarakhand		21.70	34.29	200	1.000	21	1.295
20. West Bengal		0.00	9.36	0	0.000	1	0.055
Total NNE		938.10	672.52	11229	56.145	561	32.619
North Eastern States							
21. Arunachal Pradesh			69.18			68	2.274
22. Assam			43.59			16	1.020
23. Manipur			36.10			16	1.100
24. Meghalaya			54.91			65	1.288
25. Mizoram			71.07			25	2.083
26. Nagaland			7.93			9	0.723
27. Sikkim			11.83			4	0.264
28. Tripura			0.39			0	0.000
Total NE			295.00			203	8.747
Grand Total		938.10	967.52	11229	56.145	764	41.366

Note: DPAP is implemented in 16 States and IWDP is implemented in 28 States

*No New projects were sanctioned under DPAP and IWDP from 2007-08 onwards.

Consultative/Advisory Committees

4477. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various consultative/advisory committees constituted by the Railways after the elections to the 15th Lok Sabha, Zone/Division-wise;

(b) whether Members of Parliament and Members of Legislatures are also included as Members in these committees;

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

(d) the total number and percentage of suggestions-complaints solved/disposed off since the constitution of 15th Lok Sabha, as a result of the meeting of the said committees alongwith the number of meetings and

percentage of attendance in such meetings, year-wise and Zone-wise including Southern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The details of various Consultative Committees constituted after election to the 15th Lok Sabha are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee/Council	Term for which constituted
1	2	3
(i)	National Railway Users' Consultative Council (NRUCC)	16.09.2009 to 15.09.2011
(ii)	Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee	16.09.2009 to 15.09.2011 &

1	2	3
	(ZRUC)C)	01.12.2011 to 30.11.2013
(iii)	Konkan Railway Users' Consultative Committee (KRUC)C)	16.09.2009 to 15.09.2011 & 01.12.2011 to 30.11.2013
(iv)	Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee (DRUC)C)	16.09.2009 to 15.09.2011 & 1.10.2011 to 30.09.2013
(v)	Metro Railway Users' Consultative Committee (MRUC)C)	27.10.2010 to 26.10.2012

Further, Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committees (SRUC)Cs are also constituted on the Railways having defined suburban section and Station Consultative Committees (SCCs) are constituted at important stations by all zonal Railways.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. There is a provision for nominating Members of Parliament on NRUC, ZRUC, KRUC, MRUC & SRUC. MLAs are nominated on ZRUC, KRUC, MRUC & DRUC.

(d) After the constitution of 15th Lok Sabha, 42 meetings of ZRUCs & KRUC and 274 meetings of DRUCs have been held. The suggestions received during these meetings are examined and necessary action is taken. Centralized data of the suggestions given during these meetings or their attendance is not compiled.

Management of Book Stalls

4478. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue earned by the Railways as Licence Fee from the management and operation of book stalls located in the railway stations in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Railways have any proposal to take back the management and operation of book stalls from IRCTC;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the estimated loss of revenue to the Railways as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to ensure transparency in awarding of contracts and enhancing revenue generation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Instructions have recently been issued on 28.03.2012 for transfer of management of bookstalls from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to Zonal Railways, so as to ensure supervision and monitoring by the railways in view of its vast and elaborate all-India network in comparison to IRCTC. The revenue earned as licence fees by IRCTC for bookstalls on A, B & C categories of stations located in the country during the past three year is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Year	Total revenue for Book stalls
2009-10	278.24
2010-11	329.43
2011-12	320.17
Total	927.84

There is no loss of revenue to railways on transfer of management of bookstalls from IRCTC to zonal railways as the licence fee charged is the same.

(d) No new allotment has been done since Nov, 2005 as the Bookstall policy Oct, 2004 is subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Third Railway Lines in the Country

4479. SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to lay a third railway line amongst major routes in the country including Visakhapatnam-Secunderabad, Ballarsha-Kazipet Jn. and Kazipet-Vijayawada-Guntur sections;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the frequency of express trains on these routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Construction of third/multiple lines is sanctioned on saturated stretches. The details of third line/multiple line projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Railway	Name of the Project
1	2	3
1.	East Coast	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line
2.	East Coast	Vizianagram-Kottavalasa 3rd line
3.	Eastern	Liluah-Dankuni 3rd line (10.1 Km) with extension to Furfura Sharif
4.	North Central	Palwal-Bhuteshwar 3rd line
5.	Northern	New Delhi-Tilak Bridge 5th & 6th line
6.	Northern	Tughlakabad-Palwal 4th line
7.	South Central	Raghavapuram-Madamari patch tripling
8.	South East Central	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line
9.	South East Central	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line
10.	South Eastern	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (Chakradharpur-Bondamunda Section)
11.	South Eastern	Tikiapara-Santragachi 4th line
12.	South Eastern	Panskura-Kharagpur 3rd line
13.	South Eastern	Rajkharsawan-Sini-3rd line
14.	South Eastern	Dongaposi-Rajkharsawan 3rd line

1	2	3
15.	South Eastern	Sini-Adityapur 3rd line
16.	Southern	Attipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line
17.	Southern	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line
18.	Southern	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line
19.	Southern	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line
20.	South Western	Bangalore-Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajpuram Quadrupling
21.	West Central	Bhopal-Beena 3rd line
22.	Western	Surat-Kosamba PH-I of 3rd line between Vadodara and Virar
23.	Central	Kalyan-Kasara - 3rd line
24.	Central	Bhusawal-Jalgaon - 3rd line
25.	Eastern	3rd line between Bandel & Boinchi
26.	Eastern	3rd line between Sainthia-Tarapith
27.	Eastern	3rd line between Boinchi & Shaktigarh
28.	Eastern	Tarapith-Rampurhat 3rd line

(d) Introduction of new trains, increase in frequency and extension of existing trains on Indian Railways are an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc. However, introduction of 113 new trains, extension of 39 existing trains and increase in frequency of 23 existing trains have been announced in the Railway Budget 2012-13 for implementation.

Crude Oil Import

4480. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in the crude oil import over the last ten years; and

(b) the percentage of the total consumption of crude oil in the country produced from domestic sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The percentage increase in the crude oil import over the last ten years and the percentage of the total consumption of crude oil in the country produced from domestic sources are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*I. Crude oil import over the last ten years*

(Million Metric Tonnes)

Year	Crude Oil import	% increased from previous year (Crude Import quantity/last year import quantity)
2002-03	81.99	4
2003-04	90.43	10
2004-05	95.86	6
2005-06	99.41	4
2006-07	111.50	12
2007-08	121.67	9
2008-09	132.78	9
2009-10	159.26	20
2010-11	163.59	3
2011-12 (Provisional)	172.11	5

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC

II. Domestic Crude oil consumption over the last ten years

(Million Metric Tonnes)

Year	Total Crude Oil processed by refineries	Crude Oil consumption from domestic sources	% of domestic Crude Oil in total consumption of Crude Oil (Domestic Crude Oil consumed/ Total Crude Oil consumed)
2002-03	108.7	29.0	26.68
2003-04	117.6	29.0	24.66
2004-05	122.7	29.4	23.96
2005-06	124.1	28.3	22.80
2006-07	141.5	30.2	21.34
2007-08	150.8	30.0	19.89
2008-09	160.7	28.8	17.92
2009-10	186.6	28.9	15.49
2010-11	196.5	33.3	16.95
2011-12 (Provisional)	204.8	33.7	16.45

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC

Rotation of Auditors

4481. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister off CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision off rotation of auditors shall be mandatory in the proposed Company Law Bill, 2009 to avoid Satyam type off fraud;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the monitoring authority for 2 per cent mandatory provision on Corporate Social Responsibility alongwith penal provision for not complying this order;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal to Impose ceiling on the remuneration off the executives when the company is incurring loss; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Companies Bill 2011 proposes mandatory rotation of auditors for listed and other classes of companies as may be notified.

(c) The Companies Bill 2011 proposes for mandatory disclosure on CSR with the stipulation that companies shall endeavor to spend In every financial year, atleast 2% of its average net profits on CSR and In case it fails to do so, the Board of Directors shall disclose the reasons for such failure.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Land Holdings

4482. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that size of the land holdings is shrinking in the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the number of farmers holding the land in different categories;

(c) if so, whether it is also true that it has affected the agriculture production of the country; and

(d) the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) As per various Agriculture Censuses conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1970-71, 1976-77, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2005-06, the average size of operational holdings in the country was 2.28, 2.00, 1.84, 1.69, 1.55, 1.41, 1.33 and 1.23 hectares respectively, which shows that the average size of the operational holding has declined by about 46% in 2005-06 over 1970-71.

(c) and (d) As per the third Advance Estimates of

Production of Food Grains for 2011-12 of Ministry of Agriculture, the total estimated food grain production in the year 2011-12 is 252.56 million tonnes which is appreciably higher from the 212.85 million tonnes in the year 2000-01.

Implementation of Projects

4483. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals of various State Governments including Maharashtra for setting up project in their State received by the Union Government during the last three years and till date;

(b) the number of proposals cleared by the Union government, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Though some senior State Government officials have written letters to the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) for setting up a plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) in their State, no formal proposal from the State Governments including Maharashtra for setting up projects in their State has been received in DHI during the last three years and till date.

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

[Translation]

Cost of Construction

4484. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor people are facing difficulty in construction of houses due to increasing cost of construction in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to develop any new technique to reduce the cost of construction;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of houses required in rural areas of the country; and

(e) the number of houses which the Government proposes to construct for the poor in the ensuing year 2012-13 to meet the shortage of houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Government is aware that the present amount of unit assistance is not sufficient to construct a decent house. Though Ministry is not directly involved with developing new technologies to reduce the cost of construction, a new initiative in the form of web-based Knowledge Network for building an updatable repository of knowledge in the rural housing sector in collaboration with IIT, Delhi has been taken for showcasing best practices and case studies of rural housing from various States in terms of technologies used, materials employed, sustainability and cost effectiveness. Further, as per IAY guidelines, efforts are being made to develop appropriate technologies and capacity building at the grassroot level in order to provide affordable house to the rural poor. Zilla Parishad/DRDA are required to contact various organizations/institutions for seeking expertise information on innovative technologies, materials, designs and methods to help beneficiaries in the construction/upgradation of durable, cost effective and disaster resistant houses.

(d) and (e) As per the estimates made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas of the country was 148.25 lakh houses. During the current financial year 2012-13, the physical target for construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is 30.09 lakh houses.

[English]

Co-operation in Oil Exploration with Qatar

4485. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance co-operation in the key sector of oil and gas exploration with Qatar;

(b) if so, whether the Government has signed any agreement with Qatar in this regard alongwith the details thereof;

(c) the details of the quantity of oil and gas imported from Qatar during each of the last three years; and

(d) the extent to which imports will increase after the aforesaid agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Qatar is India's largest supplier of LNG and a key supplier of crude oil. Recently, during the state visit of Emir of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani to New-Delhi during 8th -10th April 2012, the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Qatar's Ministry of Energy & Industry on co-operation in the field of Oil & Gas.

(c) Details of oil imported from Qatar during the last 3 years are as follows:

Crude oil (MMTPA)		
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
5.41	5.61	6.41

Details of LNG imported from Qatar by Petronet LNG limited during the last 3 years are as follows:

LNG (MMTPA)		
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
6.18	7.71	838

(d) The increase in import of oil & gas from Qatar will depend on domestic demand in India as well as the price at which LNG is sold by Qatar. GAIL and PLL are in discussion with RasGas, Qatar to secure an additional 3 MMTPA LNG from Qatar but the deal is subject to suitable price being offered by Qatar.

Sale and Revival of CCI in Chhattisgarh

4486. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of the Cement Corporation of India (CCI) operating in the country including Chhattisgarh and the time since when each of the units are functional; and

(b) the number of units which are lying closed and the policy of the Union Government in regard to sale and revival of such units?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) CCI has three units operating in the country. These units are located at bokajan (Assam), Rajban (Himachal Pradesh) and Tandur (Andhra Pradesh) and were commenced on 01.04.1977, 01.04.1980 and 01.07.1987 respectively.

(b) Seven units of CCI located at Mandhar and Akaltara (Chhattisgarh), Kurkunta (Karnataka), Nayagaon (Madhya Pradesh), Charkhi Dadri (Haryana), Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Delhi Grinding Unit (Delhi) are lying closed. The Rehabilitation Scheme for revival of CCI approved by the Government and sanctioned by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) provides for sale of assets of these units.

[Translation]

Availability of Water for Rajasthan

4487. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that agricultural production has been adversely affected due to low availability of water to Rajasthan, especially during sowing and ripening season;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

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

(d) the extent of success achieved from the said measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be furnished thereafter.

[English]

Sale of Medicines after Expiry Date

4488. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of medicines are sold after their expiry date through medical stores in the country after changing the labels;

(b) if so, whether the medicines after expiry date are being imported from China and other countries and sold after changing the labels in medical stores in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to prevent such activities;

(d) whether there is any mechanism to check the malpractices in this trade;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 office of the Drug Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] has informed that they have not received any report in regard to import of drugs from China after their date of expiry and sale of these drugs after changing the labels in medical stores in India.

(c) to (f) The office of the DCG(I) has informed that the sale of drugs after the date of expiry and altering inscriptions on containers, labels or wrappers of a drug is prohibited under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1945 and violation of these rules is an offense under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Further, at the time of import, a drug having less than 60% shelf-life on the date of import is not allowed to be imported into the country.

LPG Distributors

4489. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to appoint more LPG distributors in Ghatshila area of Jamshedpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof and;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the problem of shortage of LPG supply in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that at present, there is no proposal to appoint any LPG distributorship in Ghatshila area of Jamshedpur.

(c) While BPCL has nil backlog in the State of Jharkhand, IOC and HPCL have reported a backlog in the State due to a combination of factors viz, disruption in supplies due to non-materialization of adequate imports, non-availability of bulk LPG at Haldia port and outage of two pumps at cavern storage in Vizag which is being tackled by additional bulk LPG imports and operating the bottling plants on' holidays and during extended hours.

[Translation]

Speed of Shatabdi Trains

4490. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to increase the speed of Shatabdi trains particularly, Delhi-Bhopal Shatabdi train up to 200 kms. per hour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Funds under Welfare Schemes for Muslims

4491. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government for the welfare schemes for the minority muslims of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the funds spent during the above period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not utilizing the whole amount; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that funds allocated for the said purpose are fully and properly utilized?

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) Budgetary allocations are made to the Ministry of Minority Affairs for exclusive welfare of all minority communities and no separate funds are allocated for the welfare of muslims. The Plan funds allocated to the Ministry during the last three years and the current year for the welfare of minorities including Muslims are as follow:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation		Expenditure
	BE	RE	
2009-10	1740.00	1740.00	1709.42
2010-11	2600.00	2500.00	2008.86
2011-12	2850.00	2750.00	2292.27
2012-13	3135.00	-	-

(b) The scheme wise, year-wise and State-wise expenditure is given in the enclosed Statement-I to V.

(c) The main reasons for non-utilization of the whole amount are as follow:

- Non submission of complete and adequate proposals by the State Governments for Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) and delay in the submission of Utilization Certificates.
- Promulgation of model code of conduct due to elections in several States which delayed sanction of funds.

- Insufficient proposals received from States and UTs, especially from North Eastern States for Scholarship schemes.
- Non- submission of Utilisation Certificates by implementing States.

(d) The Ministry has taken steps to give wide publicity of the welfare schemes for the minority communities through the print and electronic media to generate awareness. The uploading of the list of beneficiaries under various Schemes of the Ministry on the website of the State Government/UT Administration

has been made mandatory. Activity wise time-lines have been laid down and communicated to the States/UTs under the Scholarship Schemes. Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) has been introduced for on-line application in Merit-cum-Means Scholarship scheme for expeditious processing. Regular review meetings with the officials of the State Government are held to expedite the implementation of programmes. In addition, the officials of the Ministry visit States/UTs to review and inspect the implementation of projects under the Schemes/programmes.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise detail of allocation and fund released for Pre-matric Scholarship for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allo- cation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	There was	5.37	There was	13.90	16.29	42.85	25.62	26.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	no State-	0.00	no State-	0.00	0.72	0	1.39	
3.	Assam	wise	0.00	wise	16.83	18.43	8.37	35.55	21.25
4.	Bihar	financial	10.71	financial	9.22	27.39	34.12	43.08	29.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	allocation	0.24	allocation	1.07	1.86	1	2.93	2.93
6.	Goa		0.02		0.04	0.92	0	1.45	0.00
7.	Gujarat		0.00		0.00	9.82	0	15.44	0.00
8.	Haryana		0.51		1.58	4.83	2	7.60	2.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.18		0.09	0.57	0	0.89	0.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.02		7.44	14.15	13	22.25	31.44
11.	Jharkhand		2.71		2.10	9.75	4	15.34	10.53
12.	Karnataka		1.89		13.93	15.63	33.16	24.58	49.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
13.	Kerala		3.50		12.24	27.59	42.69	43.40	52.77	
14.	Madhya Pradesh		2.44		2.18	8.68	7	13.65	17.93	
15.	Maharashtra		4.51		15.78	34.49	41	54.26	54.72	
16.	Manipur		0.46		3.10	1.85	0	3.57	1.19	
17.	Meghalaya		0.71		1.26	3.43	2	6.61	2.44	
18.	Mizoram		0.44		1.58	1.72	2	3.31	2.49	
19.	Nagaland		0.00		0.00	3.64	1	7.01	2.07	
20.	Odisha		0.28		1.34	3.36	1	5.29	2.00	
21.	Punjab		3.79		15.10	30.27	26	47.61	29.23	
22.	Rajasthan		1.83		4.72	11.29	11	17.76	10.14	
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.09	0.40	0	0.77	0.61	
24.	Tamil Nadu		2.33		7.82	14.41	28.17	22.66	32.28	
25.	Tripura		0.07		0.08	0.91	0	1.75	0.10	
26.	Uttar Pradesh		12.98		48.63	63.32	65.27	99.60	148.11	
27.	Uttarakhand		0.00		0.07	2.50	0	3.93	0.43	
28.	West Bengal		5.36		19.72	41.76	76.53	65.68	82.98	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		0.04		0.01	0.22	0	0.52	0.03	
30.	Chandigarh		0.04		0.17	0.38	0	0.92	0.51	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.01		0.02	0.05	0	0.12	0.06	
32.	Daman and Diu		0.01		0.02	0.04	0	0.11	0.07	
33.	Delhi		0.71		2.77	4.64	3.03	4.75	1.35	
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00	0.13	0	0.31	0.00	
35.	Puducherry		0.05		0.01	0.25	0	0.26	0.30	
Total			79.90	62.21	200.00	202.94	375.68*	446.25	600.00	615.47

Statement-II

State/UT-wise detail of allocation and fund released for Post-matric scholarships for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released	Allocation	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	There was	6.23	There was	19.96	10.00	35.24	19.12	17.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	no State-	0.00	no State-	0.00	0.44	0.00	1.04	0.00
3.	Assam	wise	4.87	wise	8.32	11.32	5.60	26.71	4.46
4.	Bihar	financial	10.86	financial	3.80	16.83	15.96	32.15	25.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	allocation	0.24	allocation	0.60	1.14	1.03	2.18	1.57
6.	Goa		0.13		0.00	0.57	0.21	1.08	0.07
7.	Gujarat		1.97		2.88	6.03	4.47	11.53	7.78
8.	Haryana		0.93		0.68	2.97	1.48	5.67	1.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.08		0.17	0.34	0.21	0.66	0.20
1.0	Jammu and Kashmir		0.98		3.67	8.69	5.24	16.61	14.15
11.	Jharkhand		2.86		3.67	5.99	6.15	11.45	10.05
12.	Karnataka		0.46		8.82	9.60	12.35	18.35	24.85
13.	Kerala		2.43		11.21	16.96	9.98	32.39	21.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh		1.85		1.10	5.33	3.31	10.19	6.17
15.	Maharashtra		4.03		8.17	21.17	20.09	40.58	31.06
16.	Manipur		0.75		2.85	1.14		2.67	0.00
17.	Meghalaya		0.03		0.04	2.11	0.19	4.96	0.19
18.	Mizoram		0.87		2.54	1.05	2.81	2.48	3.43
19.	Nagaland		0.01		0.02	2.24	0.05	5.26	0.04
20.	Odisha		0.35		0.46	2.07	1.03	3.95	0.00
21.	Punjab		1.26		10.73	18.55	14.83	35.61	39.42
22.	Rajasthan		2.14		4.00	6.93	4.66	13.25	12.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
23.	Sikkim		0.00		0.10	0.25	0.31	0.57	0.40		
24.	Tamil Nadu		2.42		11.04	8.85	10.67	16.91	17.68		
25.	Tripura		0.05		0.07	0.56	0.17	1.31	0.12		
26.	Uttar Pradesh		16.46		24.78	38.91	46.42	74.34	74.81		
27.	Uttarakhand		0.10		0.06	1.53	0.08	2.93	0.19		
28.	West Bengal		7.72		18.43	25.66	25.77	49.02	46.87		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.03		0.01	0.13	0.01	0.52	0.00		
30.	Chandigarh		0.05		0.05	0.24	0.09	0.95	0.06		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.01		0.01	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.01		
32.	Daman and Diu		0.02		0.02	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.03		
33.	Delhi		0.39		0.43	2.85	0.38	4.75	0.56		
34.	Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00	0.09		0.29	0.00		
35.	Puducherry		0.04		0.03	0.16	0.13	0.25	0.10		
	Total		69.93		70.62	150.00	148.72	230.77	228.96	450	362.99

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise detail of fund released for Merit-cum Means based scholarships
for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12*

Amount (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09 Amount sanctioned	2009-10 Amount sanctioned	2010-11 Amount sanctioned	2011-12 Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.61	2.36	3.39	3.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	3.68	5.86	5.39	4.94
4.	Bihar	4.71	8.68	9.46	9.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.21	0.32	0.39	0.43
6.	Goa	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.23
7.	Gujarat	1.07	1.43	2.02	2.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Haryana		0.87	0.74	0.83	1.03
9. Himachal Pradesh		0.05	0.09	0.09	0.12
10. Jammu and Kashmir		3.24	2.73	3.62	4.75
11. Jharkhand		1.52	1.96	2.54	2.70
12. Karnataka		3.64	4.60	5.30	5.99
13. Kerala		5.40	9.45	11.85	13.12
14. Madhya Pradesh		1.21	2.44	2.10	2.27
15. Maharashtra		4.81	7.67	5.49	9.27
16. Manipur		0.54	0.23	0.68	0.77
17. Meghalaya		0.08	0.32	0.66	0.95
18. Mizoram		0.67	0.33	0.49	0.39
19. Nagaland		0.00	0.57	1.57	1.22
20. Odisha		0.50	0.63	0.53	0.68
21. Punjab		1.63	5.37	7.12	8.65
22. Rajasthan		2.15	2.40	2.23	3.26
23. Sikkim		0.00	0.10	0.49	0.24
24. Tamil Nadu		4.40	5.80	5.57	6.33
25. Tripura		0.07	0.16	0.21	0.18
26. Uttar Pradesh		10.82	14.47	17.97	16.17
27. Uttarakhand		0.22	0.30	0.35	0.67
28. West Bengal		8.73	17.40	17.14	14.84
29. Andaman and Nicobar Island		0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
30. Chandigarh		0.05	0.09	0.16	0.12
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
33. Delhi		0.65	0.79	0.80	0.99
34. Lakshdweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Puducherry		0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05
Total		64.73	97.51	108.75	115.72

Statement-IV

Funds disbursed to State/UT Wakf Boards/NIC/CWC Under the Scheme of Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT Wakf Boards	Month of release	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
2009-2010			
	I National Informatic Center	Feb, 2010	480.92
	II Central Wakf Council	March, 2010	27.1
	II States Wakf Boards		
1.	Punjab Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
2.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf	March, 2010	27.1
3.	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board	March, 2010	27.1
4.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs	March, 2010	27.1
5.	Tamilnadu Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
6.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal	March, 2010	27.1
7.	Assam Board of Wakfs	March, 2010	27.1
8.	Odisha Board of Wakf	March, 2010	27.1
9.	Tripura Board of Wakf	March, 2010	27.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
11.	UP Sunni Central Waqf Board	March, 2010	27.1
	Total		806.12
2010-11			
1.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
2.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
3.	Puducherry State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
4.	Kerala State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
5.	Haryana State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
6.	Wakf Board Manipur	May, 2010	27.1
7.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board	July, 2010	27.1
8.	Delhi Wakf Board	July, 2010	27.1

1	2	3	4
9.	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	Aug, 2010	27.1
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	Oct, 2010	21.29
11.	Uttarakhand Wakf Board	Nov, 2010	27.1
12.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf	Dec, 2010	27.1
13.	Jammu & Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	Jan, 2011	21.96
14.	Meghalaya Board of Wakfs	Jan, 2011	21.29
		Total	362.64
2011-12			
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	June, 2011	27.1
2.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs (Handholdig Charges)	Oct, 2011	7.13
3.	Haryana State Wakf Board (Handholdig Charges)	March, 2012	3.04
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board (Handholdig Charges)	March, 2012	10.2
5.	Kerala State Wakf Board	March,2012	4.67
6.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf	March, 2012	10.2
		Total	62.34

Statement-V*Funds released under Welfare Schemes for Muslims*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09 Released	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 (31.03.12) Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	12442.11	29436.33	21106.29	16027.59
2.	West Bengal	4327.59	23539.13	23105.55	10208.23
3.	Haryana	1401.23	460.45	1186.17	1140.04
4.	Assam	4226.65	15192.08	9611.71	17859.10
5.	Manipur	3011.78	6004.25	371.25	2655.72
6.	Bihar	1675.20	10503.92	12250.15	16152.29
7.	Meghalaya		1086.82	1519.83	441.00
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		1.04	114.3	618.74
9.	Jharkhand		4429.83	5533.46	3981.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Odisha			1041.24	1517.24	3.73
11. Kerala			76.5	641.63	744.81
12. Karnataka			580.18	2129.39	1089.58
13. Maharashtra			2227.11	2953.59	490.99
14. Mizoram			403.04	1456.78	865.09
15. Jammu and Kashmir			599.58	0	750.03
16. Uttarakhand			811.85	2229.65	194.34
17. Madhya Pradesh			645.6	752.7	
18. Delhi			155	48.75	895.98
19. Sikkim				568.879	526.98
20. Arunachal Pradesh				4319.499	3912.65
GRAND TOTAL		27084.56	97193.95	91416.818	78558.29

[Translation]

Pending Rural Development Projects

4492. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rural development projects/proposals pertaining to various States including Uttar Pradesh lying pending with the Union Government for approval as on date, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for their pendency and the time by which each such projects/proposals are likely to be approved;

(c) whether the concerned State Governments have requested to the Union Government for early approval of the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development receive proposals from

District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zila Prishad(ZPs), State Governments and Implementing Agencies for Central Assistance under various project based rural development programmes namely; Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY-Special Projects)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP). The State-wise status of pending proposals at different processing stages in respect to SGSY-Special Projects and PMGSY is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The main reasons for the pendency of proposals under rural development programmes are on account of submission of incomplete proposals as per programme guidelines, delay in furnishing of requisite information/clarification sought by the Ministry and delay in submission of proposals as per time line by the concerned implementing authority etc.

(c) and (d) No proposal, received from DRDAs, State Governments, UT Administration and Implementing Agencies complete in all respects as per programme guidelines pending with the Ministry.

Statement

Pending Project Proposals at different processing stages under SGSY (Special Projects) and PMGSY

(In numbers)

State	SGSY (Special Projects)	PMGSY (Road proposals)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	9	94
Arunachal Pradesh	3	15
Assam	0	477
Bihar	2	810
Chhattisgarh	1	75
Goa	0	-
Gujarat	10	-
Haryana	2	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	-
Jammu and Kashmir	0	662
Jharkhand	3	-
Karnataka	4	117
Kerala	0	-
Maharashtra	12	841
Manipur	2	90
Meghalaya	0	-
Mizoram	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	8	431
Nagaland	1	-
Odisha	0	-
Punjab	0	-
Rajasthan	2	-
Sikkim	1	-
Tamil Nadu	5	-
Tripura	0	-

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	33	-
Uttarakhand	1	-
West Bengal	0	146

[English]

Tatkal Quota

4493. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
DR. N. SIVA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue generated by the Railways under Tatkal Quota during the last three years;

(b) whether the Railways are contemplating to increase the size of Tatkal Quota; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Details of revenue generated by Railways under Tatkal Scheme during the last three years are as under:-

Financial Year	Tatkal Charges (In Rs. Crores)
2009-110	672
2010-11	729
2011-12	847

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Performance under MGNREGS

4494. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Mahatma Gandhi National

Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme during the last three years;

(b) the details of hurdles being experienced in implementation of the Scheme;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove these hurdles;

(d) the number of households provided employment under the Scheme indicating the SCs, STs and women figures separately, State-wise;

(e) whether there is a demand to recast the Scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in terms of number of households provided employment and persondays generated during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) While implementing the Act, the challenges faced include ensuring demand driven legal entitlements, timely payment of wages to workers and strengthening overall delivery system. The measures/steps taken to remove bottlenecks and improve implementation of MGNREGA include the following:

- (i) 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.

- (ii) To strengthen the institutional outreach for wage disbursement, it has been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level.

- (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) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.

(d) The details of SC, ST and women persondays generated under MGNREGA during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. Para 1B of Schedule-I of MGNREGA lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4(1) of MGNREG Act shall focus upon. Based on the suggestions and feed back received from various Stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time and this is a continuous process.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Number of households provided employment			Persondays generated (in lakh)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Reported till 23/4/2012)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Reported till 23/4/2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6158493	6200423	4899350	4044.30	3351.61	2767.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68157	134527	2647	16.98	31.12	0.27
3.	Assam	2137270	1798372	1346754	732.95	470.52	353.11
4.	Bihar	4127330	4738464	1483139	1136.88	1602.62	552.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	2025845	2485581	2695417	1041.57	1110.35	1182.86
6.	Gujarat	1596402	1096223	820574	585.09	491.84	311.00
7.	Haryana	156406	235281	277115	59.04	84.20	108.67
8.	Himachal Pradesh	497336	444247	494189	284.94	219.46	255.60
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	336036	492277	345720	128.71	210.68	149.85
10.	Jharkhand	1702599	1987360	1553186	842.47	830.90	599.49
11.	Karnataka	3535281	2224468	1652095	2003.43	1097.85	699.20
12.	Kerala	955976	1175816	1416364	339.71	480.34	631.43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4714591	4407643	3625712	2624.00	2198.18	1492.10
14.	Maharashtra	591547	451169	1373141	274.35	200.00	644.66
15.	Manipur	418564	433856	328419	306.18	295.61	191.26
16.	Meghalaya	300482	346149	320789	148.48	199.81	151.23
17.	Mizoram	180140	170894	168655	170.33	165.98	106.82
18.	Nagaland	325242	350815	287911	284.27	334.34	161.27
19.	Odisha	1398300	2004815	1378597	554.09	976.57	453.74
20.	Punjab	271934	278134	244669	77.17	75.40	64.25
21.	Rajasthan	6522264	5859667	4523778	4498.10	3026.22	2102.80
22.	Sikkim	54156	56401	54188	43.27	48.14	32.54
23.	Tamil Nadu	4373257	4969140	6308406	2390.75	2685.93	2980.66
24.	Tripura	576487	557055	566719	460.22	374.51	489.45
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5483434	6431213	7226659	3559.23	3348.97	2604.20
26.	Uttarakhand	522304	542391	441733	182.41	230.20	178.96
27.	West Bengal	3479915	4998239	5343264	1551.68	1553.08	1385.20
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	20337	17636	17374	5.83	4.03	7.10
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3741	2290	NR	0.70	0.47	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. Goa		6604	13897	11166	1.85	3.70	3.11
32. Lakshadweep		5192	4507	3739	1.41	1.34	1.46
33. Puducherry		40377	38118	42276	9.07	11.27	10.77
34. Chandigarh		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		52585999	54947068	49253745	28359.46	25715.24	20673.45

NR=Not Reported.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	SC Persondays (In lakh)			ST Persondays (In lakh)			Women Persondays (In lakh)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Reported till 23/4/2012)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Reported till 23/4/2012)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Reported till 23/4/2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	998.00	815.03	747.16	594.80	537.08	508.26	2349.60	1912.09	1599.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.00	16.60	28.09	0.27	2.92	10.35	0.08
3.	Assam	89.03	51.74	19.63	227.36	128.26	80.41	203.03	124.73	88.01
4.	Bihar	515.05	727.52	135.55	24.57	34.27	10.03	341.48	456.66	157.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	159.59	161.76	113.84	397.85	405.43	443.10	512.52	539.96	535.57
6.	Gujarat	87.00	71.53	24.39	230.87	202.51	125.18	278.19	217.55	141.12
7.	Haryana	31.65	41.20	53.88	0.00	0.00	0.02	20.55	29.99	39.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95.04	71.51	77.03	24.80	17.97	15.64	131.32	105.90	152.20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.79	15.19	10.51	33.64	52.85	22.61	8.58	15.75	26.55
10.	Jharkhand	135.15	111.71	76.40	362.12	349.65	234.42	288.53	278.07	187.46
11.	Karnataka	334.64	177.40	109.80	171.77	102.72	57.94	737.07	505.08	321.32
12.	Kerala	56.97	77.90	90.01	18.11	14.89	14.73	299.61	434.17	586.51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	485.03	425.18	313.61	1189.82	955.02	407.46	1160.54	976.02	635.75
14.	Maharashtra	70.27	44.01	37.11	90.98	51.12	109.14	108.80	91.77	296.19
15.	Manipur	84.29	7.63	1.31	131.19	208.81	138.17	146.89	103.66	62.93
16.	Meghalaya	0.77	0.75	1.02	139.70	188.85	142.12	70.08	87.75	62.77
17.	Mizoram	0.01	0.00	0.15	170.10	165.71	106.34	59.60	56.34	25.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1.27	284.27	334.34	151.56	123.74	117.09	41.41
19	Odisha	106.18	177.03	79.42	200.91	347.21	173.17	200.84	384.82	175.41
20	Punjab	60.90	59.03	49.75	0.00	0.01	0.02	20.26	25.53	27.78
21	Rajasthan	1193.52	771.56	352.42	1011.87	704.60	516.46	3008.86	2068.14	1454.77
22	Sikkim	4.18	5.79	1.47	18.41	19.21	11.68	22.17	22.46	14.56
23	Tamil Nadu	1412.23	1550.06	859.77	59.67	58.71	37.98	1982.09	2218.43	2211.87
24	Tripura	82.97	67.22	87.98	188.59	162.71	205.90	189.12	144.37	189.23
25	Uttar Pradesh	2007.84	1807.02	822.87	52.75	70.48	32.34	771.34	717.28	448.41
26	Uttarakhand	47.49	60.70	32.88	7.37	9.76	5.30	73.46	92.77	80.25
27	West Bengal	571.93	573.32	469.80	223.18	208.30	141.44	518.62	523.19	448.48
28	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.55	0.21	2.62	1.91	3.21
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	NR	0.70	0.47	NR	0.61	0.40	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.50	0.90	0.66	1.16	2.53	2.35
32	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41	1.34	1.44	0.53	0.46	0.59
33	Puducherry	4.19	3.70	3.72	0.00	0.01	0.01	5.76	9.06	8.66
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		8644.81	7875.65	4572.85	5874.31	5361.83	3694.01	13640.49	12274.28	10025.53

NR=Not Reported.

RPF Battalion

4495. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to set up new Railway Protection Force battalions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for setting up of these battalions; and

(c) the time frame set for raising these battalions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It has been decided to raise three (03) new Railway Protection Special Force battalions at Asansol,

New Cooch Behar & Udampur. The battalion earmarked at Asansol will be Mahila Battalion.

(c) Development of requisite infrastructural facilities for setting up of the battalions is under way. Efforts are on for early setting up of these battalions.

Outright Sale of TCIL

4496. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to do an outright sale of the Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., (TCIL), a sick Public Sector Undertaking based in West Bengal; and

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

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

(b) The Government in November, 2008 approved that Tyre Corporation of India Limited be disinvested through outright sale after cleaning the balance sheet.

An Inter Ministerial Group has been constituted under the Department of Disinvestment to facilitate the process of disinvestment.

[Translation]

Concurrence between States

4497. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission, New Delhi approves the water related schemes keeping into account the inter-State approach;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has received concurrence for water projects from the collaborating States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the revised Guidelines for Investment Clearance by the Planning Commission in respect of irrigation and Flood Control Projects, all major and or multi-purpose and medium irrigation projects and flood control including drainage projects which have Inter-State ramifications are subject to techno-economic appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC) and then approved by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose projects in the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) before the investment clearance of such projects / schemes is accorded by the Planning Commission. Allocations made to the co-basin States by the Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal (ISWDT) award or as per the valid Inter-State Agreement is taken cognizance of while examining projects in CWC from inter-State angle.

(c) and (d) During the recent past, two projects of Gujarat namely (i) Improvement of Kakrapar RBMC, Ukai RBMC and Modernization of Ukai LBMC system and (ii) Improvement of Mahi Right Bank Canal Project of Gujarat have been appraised in CWC from inter-State angle as per the recommendation of Thirumalai Ayengar Committee Report dated 31.1.1958 on Ukai Dam and Agreement dated 10.1.1966 between Rajasthan and Gujarat for exploitation of Mahi waters. The project "Improvement of Kakrapar RBMC, Ukai RBMC and Modernization of Ukai LBMC system" has been accorded investment clearance by Planning Commission in March 2012, while the project "Improvement of Mahi Right Bank Canal Project" has been accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR in September 2011.

Conversion of Gas Based Units

4498. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas based units converted into urea units during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of non-gas based units at national level identified by the Government to be converted into gas based units alongwith the reasons therefor and the expenditure likely to be incurred on it;

(c) whether any policy decision has been taken by the Government for promoting this type of change; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it 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 Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited - Kakinada-II and IFFCO-Kalol which were based on naphtha, have started using natural gas in 2009-10. Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited - Kota unit converted from Naphtha to Natural Gas in September 2006, started utilizing gas partly from September 2007 and utilizing full gas from May 2009. During the current year till date, no unit has been converted to gas based.

(b) At present there are following 8 units in this country which are based on Naphtha and FO/LSHS as

feedstock/fuel and are to be converted to gas based, as per NPS-III policy to reduce the cost of production. Government has approved the following proposals for conversion of Fuel Oil/Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (FO/LSHS) based urea unit to gas based unit:

Units	Proposal approved/ sanction issued on	Project cost (Rs. in crore)
FO/LSHS Based Units		
National Fertilizers Limited - Nangal	08-02-2010	Rs. 1346.20
National Fertilizers Limited - Bathinda	08-02-2010	Rs. 1294.19
National Fertilizers Limited - Panipat	08-02-2010	Rs. 1292.84
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company Limited, Baruch	14-12-2009	Rs. 1215.74
Naptha Based Units		
MFL-Chennai	Expenditure on conversion has not been estimated/communicated by these companies	
ZIL-Goa		
SPIC-Tuticorin		
MCFL-Mangalore		

(c) and (d) The policy of New Pricing Scheme (Stage-III) for urea manufacturing units, notified by the Government on 8th March 2007 which has been extended provisionally till further orders states that all the non-gas based plants be converted to gas based plants within a period of three years. Policy beyond NPS(Stage-III) is under consideration of Government.

Earthquakes in Delhi-NCR

4499. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding frequent earthquakes in Delhi-NCR; and

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

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) Earthquake activity in Delhi-NCR is monitored by local as well as national seismic networks. The data generated by these networks are useful in understanding the seismicity and seismotectonics of the region. Seismic microzonation study of Delhi-NCR has been carried out on 1:50,000 scale to provide additional inputs relating to the effects of the underlying soil on the structures in the assessment of damage potential. These seismic microzonation maps are useful in land use planning and formulation of site specific design and construction criteria for the buildings and structures towards minimizing the damage to property and loss of life caused by earthquakes.

[English]

CSR Activities in Odisha

4500. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any guidelines to companies including industries set up after acquiring land in tribal regions, regarding the fundamental elements and core principles of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) if so, whether there is any monitoring mechanism to ascertain if these industries are carrying out the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) involving the elected public representatives and local administration;

(c) if so, the details thereof including in respect of such industries in tribal region of Odisha;

(d) the details of grievances redress mechanism available at the Government level and steps taken to educate people so that they can report the grievances on CSR;

(e) whether the Government is planning to make CSR a compulsory policy for the Public Sector Companies in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (f) The Department of Public Enterprises issued guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in April, 2010. These guidelines are applicable to all CPSEs including those set up and operating in Odisha irrespective of the manner in which they have been set up. As per these guidelines, CSR projects/activities may be undertaken as far as possible in the periphery, where a company carries out its commercial activities. Where this is not possible, CPSEs may choose to locate CSR Projects anywhere in the country. These guidelines are not applicable to companies/industries set up in the private sector.

CSR is a company's commitment to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, while recognizing the interests of its stakeholders. Through CSR, the organizations serve the interest of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. The thrust of CSR in public sector is on inclusive growth, sustainable development and capacity building with due attention to the socio-economic needs of the neglected and marginalized sections of the society.

Under these guidelines, CPSEs have to create, mandatorily, through a Board Resolution a CSR budget as a specified percentage of Net Profit of the previous year. Expenditure range for CSR in a financial year is 3- 5% of the Net Profit of previous year in case of CPSEs having profit less than Rs.100 crores; 2-3% (subject to minimum of Rs. 3.00 crores) in case the profit ranges from Rs.100 crores to Rs.500 crores and 0.5-2% in case of CPSEs having a Net Profit of more than Rs. 500 crores in the previous year. Loss making companies are not mandated to earmark specific funding for CSR activities but may achieve this objective by integrating business processes with social processes, wherever possible. The CSR Budget has to be fixed for each financial year and the funds are non-lapsable. Special stress has been laid on the proper monitoring of the CSR projects undertaken. The performance of each CPSE with reference to its CSR activities is monitored by concerned Ministries/Departments on a regular basis. The Boards of the CPSEs are

responsible for the implementation of the CSR activity which forms a part of the annual Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between CPSEs and the Government.

International Co-operation in MSME Sector

4501. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether international cooperation is sought in the field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to upgrade their operations through foreign exposure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the agreement signed in this regard during each of the last three years;

(d) the amount of financial assistance extended to industry organisations/enterprises during the said period in this regard; and

(e) the number of international cooperation events in which India participated in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam. Several micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) seek assistance from the Ministry of MSME and its various organizations to upgrade their operations through foreign exposure.

(b) This Ministry and its organizations provide assistance to micro, small and medium enterprises for the following activities:

(i) Deputation of MSME business delegations to other countries for exploring new areas of technology infusion/upgradation, facilitating joint ventures, improving market of MSMEs products, foreign collaborations, etc.

(ii) Participation by Indian MSMEs in international exhibitions, trade fairs and buyer-seller meets in foreign countries as well as in India, in which there is international participation.

(iii) Holding international exhibitions, conferences and seminars in India on topics and themes of interest to the MSMEs.

(c) This Ministry has entered into long term Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with several countries for promoting cooperation in the field of MSMEs. During the last three years, the Ministry has entered into agreements with the following countries:

1. Arab Republic of Egypt	29/10/2009
2. Republic of Botswana	17/06/2010
3. Republic of Korea	18/06/2010
4. Republic of Mozambique	30/09/2010
5. Republic of Indonesia	25/01/2011

(d) The amount of financial assistance extended by this Ministry and its organizations viz. National Small Industries Corporation, Office of Development Commissioner (MSME) etc. to industry organisations/enterprises for participation in international events - during the last three years is given below.

Financial Year	Assistance extended (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	6.15
2010-11	8.29
2011-12	6.81

(e) The number of international events in which this Ministry and its organizations has facilitated the participation of micro, small and medium enterprises is given below.

Financial Year	No. of international events
2009-10	70
2010-11	67
2011-12	64

Re-examination of Mini Ratna Status

4502. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether all the Ministries/Departments have furnished their report with regard to re-examination of Mini Ratna status of existing Mini Ratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) of various Ministries/Departments;

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

(c) the names of the Ministries/Departments who have not submitted such report so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) 12 Ministries/Departments, viz. Department of Space, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Coal, Department of Fertilizers, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Ministry of Power, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Steel, Department of Heavy Industry, and Department of Food & Public Distribution are yet to submit complete reports with regard to review of Miniratna status of existing Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under their respective administrative control. These 12 Ministries/Departments have already been reminded to furnish the reports expeditiously.

[*Translation*]

Distribution of Water by Private Companies

4503. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to handover the distribution of water to private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new water policy has been drafted by the Government under the advice of World Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The revised draft National Water Policy (2012) *inter-alia* recommends that the "Service Provider" role of the State has to be gradually shifted to that of a regulator of services and facilitator for strengthening the institutions responsible for planning, implementation and management of water resources. The water related services should be managed with community participation or brought under appropriate "Public Private Partnership"

model under close superintendence of the regulatory authorities including the stakeholders.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Draft National Water Policy (2012) has been prepared after a series of consultation meeting with different stakeholders. Details of the Consultation Meetings held in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of the Consultation meetings for review of National Water Policy

- A consultation meeting with Hon'ble Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources, Hon'ble Members of the Consultative Committee for Ministry of Water Resources and Hon'ble Members of the Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management was held on 28.07.2010.
- A Brainstorming Session with Academia, Professionals and Experts was held on 26th October, 2010 regarding review of National Water Policy.
- Consultation meeting with Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) was held on 11-12 January 2011.
- Consultation meeting with Corporate Sector for Review of National Water Policy was held on 21st March 2011.
- Consultation meeting held with Panchayati Raj Institutions from

Southern States at Hyderabad : 16th June 2011,

North Eastern States at Shillong : 30th June 2011,

Northern States at Jaipur : 14th July 2011,
and

Western States at Pune : 2nd November,
2011

[English]

DRI Loan for IAY Houses

4504. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether loan under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) is admissible to construct Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to extend the DRI Scheme to BPL beneficiaries of housing assistance scheme of the State Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to enhance the loan amount admissible for IAY houses; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. An Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) beneficiary can borrow top up loan up to Rs. 20,000/- under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme from any Nationalized Bank at 4% interest per annum in addition to unit assistance under IAY.

(c) to (f) At present, no decision has been taken for extension of DRI Scheme to BPL beneficiaries of housing assistance schemes of State Governments and enhancement of loan amount admissible for IAY houses. However, the Working Group on Rural Housing set up by the Planning Commission for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan has recommended increase in loan amount under DRI to Rs. 50,000/- in its report submitted to the Planning Commission on 13/10/2011.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Sesa Goa Firm

4505. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has found serious irregularities in the Vedanta Resources (PLC) owned Sesa Goa Firm as per its recently submitted report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government has allowed Vedanta to procure shares of Cairn Energy India Limited despite the report against Vedanta Resources (PLC) by SFIO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) M/s Sesa Goa Ltd. (SGL) was ordered to be investigated by the SFIO on 23.10.2009 u/s 235 of the Companies Act, 1956. Based on the recommendations made by the SFIO in its investigation report prosecutions under Sections 147 and 395 of the Companies Act, 1956 have been filed in Court while prosecution for the violation u/s 211 is being filed. Further a reference is being made to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India to initiate disciplinary action against the statutory auditors of the company for professional misconduct under schedule I and II of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

(d) and (e) The Government of India (GOI) has approved the proposal of Cairn Energy Pic for transfer of 40% of equity shares of Cairn India Limited (CIL) to Vedanta Resources Pic by stipulating following conditions:-

- (i) Parent financial and Performance Guarantees furnished by Cairn Energy Pic in pursuance to relevant applicable Article(s) of abovementioned 7 NELP PSCs and 3 Pre-NELP PSCs, shall be substituted by Parent Financial and Performance Guarantees to be furnished by Vedanta Resources Pic, which needs to be acceptable to the Government and should be in the form and substance set out in the Production Sharing Contract.
- (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 Pic 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 Pic 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 abovementioned blocks (except for Ravva (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 Pic.
- (vi) Necessary security clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs in favour of the assignee, i.e. Vedanta Resources Pic 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 Pty Limited (CEIL), Cairn Energy Hydrocarbon Limited (CEHL) and any other affiliate company of CIL; and Vedanta Resources Pic and any other affiliate company of Vedanta Resources Pic, 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 Pty 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.

[English]

Gosikhurd Dam

4506. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has withheld Rs. 1,815 crore aid to Vidarbha Irrigation Department for its failure in increasing storage capacity of Gosikhurd dam upto 239.60 meter and resettlement of Project Affected People (PAPs) within the deadline;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has received any assurance from Vidarbha Irrigation Department to the effect that it would achieve the said target within the stipulated period;

(c) if so, whether the Centre has any plan to release its next instalment to enable the said Department to achieve its target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme

4507. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of increase in the loan amount sanctioned under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises during the last three years; and

(b) the rate of increase in the number of approved proposals under the scheme during the said period indicating the proportion of woman entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The rate of increase in loan amount sanctioned, rate of increase in number of approved proposals and indicating the proportion of women entrepreneurs under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The rate of increase in loan amount sanctioned, rate of increase in number of approved proposals and indicating the proportion of women entrepreneurs under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme are given as under:

Financial Year	% growth of loan amount sanctioned over previous year	% growth of No. of proposals approved over previous year	Proportionate share of women entrepreneurs out of overall No. of guarantees
1	2	3	4
FY 2010	212.59	181.87	7.02

1	2	3	4
FY 2011	83.11	67.78	7.18
FY 2012	9.49	(-)3.94	6.93

Safety of Oil Installations

4508. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee to look into the safety of oil installations and amendment of petroleum rule for Oil Industries Safety Directorate Standard (OISD);

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) the details of the report alongwith the status of its implementation;

(d) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the safety standards meet the highest international standard of safety certification; and

(e) the reasons and the basis for amendment in OISD?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), through a resolution in 1986, constituted the Safety Council. The major objective of the Safety Council is to lay down the procedures and guidelines in the matter of design, operations and maintenance as also the creation of new assets with a view to achieving the highest safety standards in a cost effective manner. Safety Council is assisted by Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD).

(e) Oil Industries Safety Directorate (OISD) Standards are amended based on the latest developments, experiences gained from time to time with regard to safety

and input from industry for upgradation of safety practices.

[*Translation*]

Usage of Water

4509. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing law in the country bestows upon each land owner the right to pump unlimited water through borewell from his land;

(b) if so, whether pumping of underground water throughout the country needs to be regulated;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether a National Legal Framework on water is necessary to formulate effective laws regarding the usage of water in every State; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union 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) As per the report of the Expert Group on Ground Water Management and Ownership (2007), the Indian Easement Act, 1882 links ground water ownership to land ownership. As per the Act, *"The right of every owner of the land to collect and dispose within his own limits of all water under the land, which does not pass in a defined channel". The Expert Group report also mentions that "there are limits to an individual's right to exploit ground water".*

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 has notified 82 areas in the country for regulation of ground water development and management. In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authorized officers. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of EPA, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA in the notified areas.

(d) and (e) Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to regulate ground water resources. Ministry of Water Resources has circulated to the States/Union Territories the Model Bill to Regulate and Control the Development and Management of Ground Water to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation. So far eleven States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation. Government of Delhi is regulating ground water development in all the districts of Delhi. Government of Gujarat through a resolution vide reference No. GWR/1095/6/1.1/Ja-1 dated 19.9.2001 has constituted Gujarat Ground Water Authority under the administrative control of Narmada and Water Resources Authority for systematic administration of ground water management, its development, control and regulation. Government of Punjab has taken steps to encourage crop diversification, artificial recharge of ground water, controlled and regulated electricity supply in critical area, micro-irrigation and alteration of crop calendar - encouraging late sowing of paddy after 16th June, etc.

Research and Development Facilities with Private Companies

4510. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies in the country which have their own Research and Development set up in pharmaceutical sector both in the public and private sectors, separately;

(b) whether some of the public sector companies do not have their own Research and Development facilities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be 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) Information is not maintained in respect of private sector in this regard in the Department of Pharmaceuticals. Hindustan Antibiotic

Limited, Pune, a Public Sector Enterprise, has its own Research & Development Unit mainly for development of new formulations.

(b) Hindustan Antibiotic Limited (HAL), Public Sector Enterprise, has its own Research and Development unit mainly for development of new formulations. Four Public Sector Enterprises, namely Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (KAPL), Bengaluru, Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL), Jaipur, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Gurgaon and Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL), Kolkata do not have their own Research and Development facilities.

(c) Three out of five CPSEs referred to at (b) above viz. HAL, BCPL and IDPL are Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) referred sick companies and are in the process of revival. Two companies, viz KAPL and RDPL are profit making companies. Due to huge investment involved, at present there is no specific proposal to invest in Research & Development activities of these Pharma Public Sector Companies.

[English]

Khadi and Village Industries

4511. SHRI K. SHIV KUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the details of Khadi and Village Industries Boards and Khadi institutions/Units working under them in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of Khadi institutions/units running in profit/loss indicating the closed ones during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to revive these closed and loss making Khadi institutions/units;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of Khadi institutions/units in the backward areas, State-wise; and

(f) the details of Khadi institutions/units in the

cooperative and private sector which have been provided assistance by Khadi and Village Industries Board?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) State-wise number of khadi institutions/units affiliated with the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Khadi institutions/units are run on no-profit-no-loss basis. The surplus, if any, generated by these institutions/units is ploughed back for further development of the khadi industry. State-wise number of khadi institutions/units that have been categorized by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as 'D' category institutions (the lowest category in term of score against specified parameters) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Assistance is provided to all khadi institutions/units under the various schemes of KVIC, including a scheme for strengthening of infrastructure of existing weak khadi institutions. As of now there is no specific proposal per se in consideration in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to revive closed khadi institutions/units.

(e) State-wise number of khadi institutions/units including those in backward areas is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) KVIBs are under the administrative control of State Governments concerned. Data on State-wise khadi institutions/units in the cooperative and private sector which have been provided assistance by KVIBs is not centrally maintained in KVIC.

Statement-I

State/UT wise khadi institutions/units affiliated with State/UT Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of khadi institutions/units affiliated with KVIBs
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3

1	2	3
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0
3.	Punjab	0
4.	Chandigarh	0
5.	Uttarakhand	23
6.	Haryana	13
7.	Delhi	0
8.	Rajasthan	136
9.	Uttar Pradesh	131
10.	Bihar	25
11.	Sikkim	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
13.	Nagaland	0
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Tripura	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Assam	0
19.	West Bengal	155
20.	Jharkhand	0
21.	Odisha	4
22.	Chhattisgarh	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1
24.	Gujarat*	208
25.	Maharashtra**	0
26.	Andhra Pradesh	18
27.	Karnataka	107
28.	Goa	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Kerala	27
31.	Tamilnadu	2

1	2	3
32	Puducherry	0
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Total		853

*including Daman and Diu

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-II

State-wise khadi institutions/units that have been categorized by KVIC as 'D' category institutions

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of khadi institutions /units that have been categorized by KVIC as 'D' category institutions
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1
3.	Punjab	0
4.	Chandigarh	0
5.	Uttarakhand	0
6.	Haryana	0
7.	Delhi	0
8.	Rajasthan	34
9.	Uttar Pradesh	70
10.	Bihar	2
11.	Sikkim	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
13.	Nagaland	0
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Tripura	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Assam	18

1	2	3
19.	West Bengal	31
20.	Jharkhand	6
21.	Odisha	0
22.	Chhattisgarh	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	23
24.	Gujarat*	20
25.	Maharashtra**	74
26.	Andhra Pradesh	36
27.	Karnataka	16
28.	Goa	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Kerala	3
31.	Tamilnadu	1
32.	Puducherry	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Total		341

*including Daman and Diu

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-III

State-wise khadi institutions/units including those in backward areas

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of khadi institutions/units including those in backward areas
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	32
2.	Himachal Pradesh	13
3.	Punjab	19
4.	Chandigarh	0
5.	Uttarakhand	52
6.	Haryana	90

1	2	3
7.	Delhi	08
8.	Rajasthan	211
9.	Uttar Pradesh	517
10.	Bihar	82
11.	Sikkim	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	01
13.	Nagaland	02
14.	Manipur	12
15.	Mizoram	01
16.	Tripura	0
17.	Meghalaya	01
18.	Assam	36
19.	West Bengal	301
20.	Jharkhand	23
21.	Odisha	44
22.	Chhattisgarh	19
23.	Madhya Pradesh	49
24.	Gujarat*	232
25.	Maharashtra**	103
26.	Andhra Pradesh	95
27.	Karnataka	166
28.	Goa	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Kerala	40
31.	Tamilnadu	72
32.	Puducherry	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Total		2221

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

[*Translation*]

Projects Announced in Rail Budget 2011-12

4512. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various railway projects announced in the Rail Budget 2011-12 which have not been started so far, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for non-commencement of the said projects;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the said announced projects are likely to be started/implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Preliminary work on all the new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects announced in the Railway Budget 2011-12 has been taken up. There is huge throwforward of ongoing projects and their completion will depend on availability of resources.

[*English*]

Supply of Gas by GAIL

4513. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) supplied Natural Gas to its consumers under Administered Price Mechanism (APM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the GAIL supplied Natural Gas to ineligible consumers in violation of the directions of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) GAIL supplied gas to consumers at APM price, based on APM allocations by Ministry of Petroleum and

Natural Gas on the recommendations of Gas Linkage Committee (GLC). In addition, GAIL has supplied PMT gas at APM price based on allocations made by the Ministry. During April to September 2011, GAIL has supplied 51.86 MMSCMD of natural gas under APM mechanism.

(c) GAIL has informed that no APM supply has been made to ineligible consumers.

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

Hirakud Reservoir

4514. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total water storing capacity in the Hirakud reservoir of Odisha State;

(b) whether the Government's attention is drawn to the fact that the reservoir can hold 30 per cent less water reducing its capacity to only 440 feet;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether this reduced capacity had led to frequent flood in the catchment areas;

(e) if so, the details of the areas affected during the last five years; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the water holding capacity of Hirakud reservoir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As reported by Govt. of Odisha, the original gross storage capacity of Hirakud Reservoir was 8136 Mem (year 1957) and the revised gross storage capacity is 5896 Mem (year 2000).

(b) and (c) The gross storage capacity of the reservoir has been reduced by 27.57% due to siltation in the years 1957-2000 as reported by Govt. of Odisha.

(d) to (f) The live storage capacity of the reservoir has been reduced by 17.16% and this is not responsible for flood in the downstream of Hirakud dam as per the information from the Govt. of Odisha. State Govt. of Odisha has observed that removal of huge volume of silt deposited in the reservoir is uneconomical.

Corruption in issue of BPL Cards

4515. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any complaints of corruption/demand bribe from rural households for getting a BPL card made in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the detail thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether the steps taken by the Government to curb such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry is only involved in identification and ranking of households by collecting information on various social and economic indicators and as such the task of getting a BPL card made in the rural areas lies with the state governments.

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

Reduction in Excise Duty

4516. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pharmaceutical companies did not pass the benefit of reduction in excise duty rates to consumers, despite instructions of the Government and overcharged crores of rupees from them;
- (b) if so, the details of the instructions issued by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to initiate Criminal proceedings against such Manufacturers; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to review its prices monitoring mechanism to make it effective in timely detecting such cases?

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) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water Vending Machines

4517. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the machinery in operation to monitor the availability of free drinking water at railway platforms;
- (b) whether the water vending machines are likely to be installed at various railway stations; and
- (c) if so, the details of the stations identified in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Monitoring the availability of free drinking water at railway platforms along with the passenger amenities at station is done by Additional General Manger (Zonal level) and Additional Divisional Railway Manager (Division level). Service Improvement Groups at various levels are formed to inspect amenities including drinking water and take remedial measures as needed. Besides, frequent checks are also carried out by officials at different levels. During summer season, when there is a water scarcity and existing sources are found inadequate to meet the water requirements at the stations, water supply is made through tankers.

- (b) No, Madam.
- (c) Does not arise.

XBRL

4518. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Governments have formed a Committee to develop the roadmap for future implementation of Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the terms of reference of the said Committee;
- (d) whether the Government has invited suggestions from various stakeholders; and

(e) if so, the details of suggestions/comments so far received by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry has set up a Committee in November 2011 comprising of XBRL experts and representatives from the corporate sector as well as the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) with the following terms of reference:

- i. Identification of class of companies and various reports to be filed in XBRL in Phase-wise manner.
- ii. Development of Taxonomies to be used by Corporates for their regulatory filings to government agencies.
- iii. Extensions in Taxonomies and XBRL Assurance framework.
- iv. Training, awareness and capacity building of stakeholders.
- v. Framework for consumption & dissemination of XBRL data.

(d) and (e) Information regarding setting up of the Committee and its terms of reference have also been put on the Ministry's website: www.mca.gov.in for information of the general public, and for their suggestions and comments. In response to this, a large number of suggestions have been received regarding;

- i. new accounting concepts (elements) in the taxonomy,
- ii. approach that may be adopted in development of applicable taxonomies,
- iii. approach that may be adopted for resolving technical issues like 'extensions' in taxonomies and rendering of XBRL documents,
- iv. phase wise coverage of new companies/filings in XBRL,
- v. framework for consumption and dissemination of XBRL data, etc.

These suggestions have been shared with the Committee for examination and possible incorporation in the

roadmap for future implementation of XBRL by the Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Crime Against Women

4519. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crime against women registered in various courts during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases decided by the courts and the number of cases pending as on date;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up separate fast track courts to dispose of cases of crime against women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government has contemplated to bring any legal reform to dispose of increasing number of cases of crimes against women?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total of 195856, 203804 and 213585 cases of crimes against women were registered during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. The disposal and pendency of court cases on crime against women fall within the domain of judiciary. No separate data on the subject is available nor is being maintained by Government.

Police and Public Order being State subjects under the Constitution, primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including the crimes against women, lies with the State Governments/UT administrations. The Government of India has been advising them from time to time to give special attention to crimes against women. Ministry of Women and Child Development in Government of India has issued a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UT Administrations which inter-alia includes setting up of Fast Track Courts.

Besides continuous efforts to bring down the pendency of cases, Government has enacted a number of

legislations for the protection of women. The review of these laws is carried out from time to time for amendments to improve their effectiveness as well as to bring about new legislations, whenever required. The protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in 2005. A Bill for Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th December, 2010. Further, amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr PC) were carried out in the years 2005 and 2008 to strengthen the law for prevention of crime against women and to safeguard the interest of women.

Promotion of Village Industries

4520. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the details of schemes to promote the establishment of cottage/village and micro industries in rural and semi-rural areas;

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made for setting up of these industries during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount of subsidy/assistance provided to the entrepreneurs to set-up these industries during the aforesaid period;

(d) the total amount earmarked, sanctioned and spent under the said scheme during the said period;

(e) the steps taken to encourage unemployed youth to set-up village industries and micro industries in rural and semi-rural areas;

(f) whether the Government is taking any steps to provide training, financial, technical and marketing assistance to persons employed in these industries;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Central Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements a number of schemes to

increase employment opportunities in the country. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme launched in 2008-09 to provide margin money subsidy and entrepreneurship training to beneficiaries for setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The scheme is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with the involvement of Banks. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe /women the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. The allocation of margin money subsidy, its utilization, number of projects assisted and estimated number of employment created during the last three years is given in Annex.

(f) and (g) Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training is a mandatory requirement under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). KVIC, the nodal agency for PMEGP, has accredited around 558 Training Centres for providing EDP training and has also tied-up with national level entrepreneurship development institutions such as National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, etc., for this purpose.

Marketing support is also provided to the entrepreneurs by way of participation in National/Zonal/State/District-level exhibitions.

(h) Does not arise.

[English]

Contamination of Ground Water

4521. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of districts with arsenic and fluoride affected ground water in Karnataka have increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been carried out to find out the reasons for increasing trend of arsenic in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the permissible limit of lead and uranium in water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per ground water quality data of National Network of Hydrograph Stations (NHS) available with Central Ground Water Board, the number of fluoride affected districts in the State of Karnataka has not increased during the last three years. Arsenic contamination has so far not been reported by CGWB in the State.

(b) and (c) Question doesn't arise.

(d) As per Bureau of Indian Standards (IS 10500, 2004), the permissible limit of lead is 0.01mg/litre. There is no specific mention in the Standards about permissible limit of Uranium. However, under radioactive materials, permissible limit for Alpha emitters is 0.1 Bq/litre and that for Beta emitters is 1.0 Bq/litre.

Take over of HCL Units

4522. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive the units of Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL);

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

(c) whether the workers would be retained if the said units are taken over by other Agencies/Boards; and

(d) the time by which the take over process would be completed and the units would start production?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), under the Department of Defence production have shown interest in taking over all the units of Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL). A

inter-departmental Committee constituted by the Department of Defence Production has recently submitted its report to Department of Defence Production. A final view on the proposal is to be received from Department of Defence Production.

Free Legal Aid

4523. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) the total funds allocated for providing free legal aid to the poor and under trial prisoners during each of the last three years;

(b) whether all the States have utilized the funds properly;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the norms in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for providing adequate free legal aid to the poor, under trial prisoners and women?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No separate fund is provided for legal aid to the poor and under-trial prisoners. A total grant-in-aid is provided to National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) for implementation of legal aid programmes under Section 41 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. NALSA provides grant-in-aid to the State Legal Services Authorities, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee and NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 which includes legal aid to poor and under-trial. Details of grant-in-aid provided to NALSA and grant-in-aid provided to State Legal Services Authorities and Supreme Court Legal Services Committee by NALSA during the last three financial years are as under:

Years	Grant-in-Aid provided to NALSA	Grant-in-Aid provided to State Legal Services Authorities and Supreme Court Legal Services Committee by NALSA
2009-2010	Rs.1728306557/-	Rs. 173105899/-
2010-2011	Rs. 211901394/-	Rs. 220980541/-
2011-2012	Rs. 423936325/-	Rs. 417621403/-

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, the State Legal Services Authorities have been utilizing the funds properly. NALSA obtains utilization certificates from the State Legal Services Authorities for the funds allocated to them by NALSA. However, in some States the Legal Services Authorities could not fully utilize the funds on account of lack of staff and infrastructural requirements which are to be provided by the State Government. They also have been impressed upon to utilize the funds.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to revise the norms.

(f) The National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations provide for setting up of Monitoring Committee for close monitoring of court-based legal services rendered and progress of the cases in legal aid matters. The National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011 provide for establishing legal aid clinics in villages or cluster of villages depending upon the geographical size. NALSA has launched its flagship programme of Para-Legal Volunteers who act as a bridge between the common people and the legal services institutions. The legal aid clinics in villages are manned by the Para-Legal Volunteers to assist the villagers and needy people and bring them to the nearest legal services institutions if need be. NALSA has provided free legal services to 73453 under-trial prisoners, 105203 women and 1439220 economically backward people during the years 2010 and 2011.

TV Facility

4524. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Northern Railway has decided to introduce on board TV facility attached to each seat in the Shatabdi Trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the feedback received by the Railways in this regard?

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

(b) It has been decided to install facility of on-board infotainment in all Shatabdi trains originating from New Delhi. No feedback has been received since this facility has not yet started.

[Translation]

Funds Allocated to MPLAD

4525. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.204 dated 8th December, 2011 and state:

(a) the State-wise quantum of funds granted under MPLAD fund and the funds spent out of the same;

(b) the reasons for the amount not being spent if any;

(c) the number of works recommended, sanctioned and completed separately and the action being taken to complete the works lying incomplete during the last three years;

(d) the manner in which the incomplete works would be completed as estimated amount has substantially increased at present;

(e) the State-wise details of the funds granted during the tenure of the current Lok Sabha and the amount spent out of it; and

(f) the reasons for the amount being spent and reasons for making lesser allocation to some States?

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 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation maintains cumulative figures of funds released and utilized. Based on the information received from the nodal district authorities as on 31.3.2012, the State wise details of fund released/utilized since inception of the MPLAD Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The unutilized balance is due to the unspent balance of the ongoing works and works sanctioned but not yet started. The MPLADS fund being non-lapsable, the unspent balance is utilized in the subsequent year(s).

(c) Based on the information received from the nodal district authorities, the details of works recommended, sanctioned and completed during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Works recommended	Works sanctioned	Works completed*
2009-10	42379	39457	47352
2010-11	73674	61860	55902
2011-12	99436	79754	57316

* includes works recommended/sanctioned in the preceding year(s).

Apart from regular reviews of implementation of the scheme, the Ministry also instructs the State Governments/District Authorities, from time to time, to strictly adhere to the time limit stipulated in MPLADS guidelines for completion of works.

(d) The District Authorities are required to complete the MPLADS works within the estimated cost. However, in case of further requirement of funds, the district authorities may request the concerned Member of Parliament for additional fund or else, the work should be completed from the other sources of the concerned State Government.

(e) Based on the information received from the nodal district authorities as on 31.3.2012, the State-wise details of the funds released/spent in respect of the sitting Lok Sabha MPs during 15th Lok Sabha period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The amount is being spent on the works recommended by Hon'ble MPs in their respective Districts as per the MPLADS guidelines. There is no State wise allocation of funds under MPLAD Scheme. The MPLADS funds are released by the Government on receipt of the requisite documents viz the Monthly Progress Report reflecting the eligibility criteria, the Utilization Certificate and the Audit Certificate from the respective nodal district authorities of the MPs as stipulated in the guidelines.

Delay in furnishing complete and correct -documents by the District Authority, results in consequential delay in release of funds to that District.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Fund released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1972.45	1764.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102.65	96.72
3.	Assam	679.05	612.11
4.	Bihar	1712.40	1470.42
5.	Goa	92.65	83.97
6.	Gujarat	1160.85	1042.51
7.	Haryana	500.25	432.96
8.	Himachal Pradesh	237.30	209.41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	308.80	257.33
10.	Karnataka	1265.50	1110.69
11.	Kerala	885.95	780.41
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1317.60	1218.17
13.	Maharashtra	2084.25	1887.27
14.	Manipur	100.15	92.38
15.	Meghalaya	102.65	95.38
16.	Mizoram	67.60	63.77
17.	Nagaland	70.10	62.10
18.	Odisha	991.05	864.12
19.	Punjab	668.55	609.79
20.	Rajasthan	1116.75	999.86
21.	Sikkim	70.10	62.34
22.	Tamil Nadu	1861.35	1732.62
23.	Tripura	95.65	89.54

1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3576.20	3101.15
25.	West Bengal	1793.85	1575.73
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.55	31.06
27.	Chandigarh	32.55	28.23
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32.55	29.97
29.	Daman and Diu	35.05	30.90
30.	Delhi	265.00	222.42
31.	Lakshdweep	29.05	22.23
32.	Puducherry	56.10	52.36
33.	Chhattisgarh	492.65	446.59
34.	Uttrakhand	245.25	203.64
35.	Jharkhand	602.75	507.08
36.	Nominated	341.05	288.47
All India		24998.25	22178.33

Statement-II

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Fund released	Amount spent
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	302.00	173.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.50	11.36
3.	Assam	89.00	48.31
4.	Bihar	195.00	87.69
5.	Goa	16.50	8.90
6.	Gujarat	157.50	91.97
7.	Haryana	82.50	43.27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33.50	24.42
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.00	25.66

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	183.00	87.01
11.	Kerala	114.00	50.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	192.50	130.99
13.	Maharashtra	312.50	173.57
14.	Manipur	15.50	10.64
15.	Meghalaya	15.50	10.93
16.	Mizoram	6.50	5.52
17.	Nagaland	9.00	6.50
18.	Odisha	131.00	70.99
19.	Punjab	102.00	59.14
20.	Rajasthan	167.00	86.16
21.	Sikkim	9.00	4.33
22.	Tamil Nadu	267.50	161.37
23.	Tripura	13.00	6.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	527.00	255.03
25.	West Bengal	270.00	127.08
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.50	3.41
27.	Chandigarh	7.50	2.58
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.50	4.18
29.	Daman and Diu	9.00	4.78
30.	Delhi	47.00	14.25
31.	Lakshadweep	9.00	2.37
32.	Puducherry	4.00	1.00
33.	Chhattisgarh	65.50	39.07
34.	Uttrakhand	32.50	13.30
35.	Jharkhand	90.00	42.40
36.	Nominated	13.00	4.78
All India		3564.00	1893.21

*[English]***Exploration of CBM**

4526. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of exploration of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in the country;

(b) whether considerable coal bearing area of the country comprising of coal/lignite blocks allocated to end users by the Government are excluded from the purview of CBM exploration and utilization;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of loss of opportunity cost due to non-utilization of CBM from the non-operational coal/lignite blocks; and

(e) the details of CBM production so far from the allocated coal/lignite blocks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In order to harness potential of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in the country, a total of 33 CBM blocks have been awarded so far. In-Place CBM reserve of 8.92 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) has so far been established in 5 blocks. The commercial production of CBM commenced in 2007 from Raniganj (South) block in West Bengal operated by Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited(GEECL), In addition, small quantities of incidentally produced CBM is also being sold from Jharia block of ONGC and Raniganj (East)-CBM-2001/1 block of Essar Oil Limited. The CBM production in the country is estimated to be about 4 Million Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) by the year 2016-17 as compared to the current level of production of 0.26 MMSCMD.

(b) and (c) Prospective CBM blocks are carved out for offer in consultation with Ministry Coal (MoC). So far, about 17,000 Sq. Km. (66%) out of total available coal bearing area of 26,000 Sq. Km. in the country has been awarded by Government for exploration and exploitation of CBM resources.

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

(e) The year-wise details of CBM production are as under:

Year	CBM Production (MMSCM)
2007-08	14.250
2008-09	13.103
2009-10	38.402
2010-11	41.362
2011-12	84.191
Total	191.308

*[Translation]***Contract Labourers**

4527. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of labourers are working in the Railways including on contract basis;

(b) if so, the number of the said labourers as on date, zone-wise;

(c) whether the said labourers are being given facilities and wages as per prescribed rule;

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

(e) the details of monitoring mechanism put in place by the Railways to ensure that the said labourers get prescribed facilities and wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Indian Railways are not directly connected with the engagement of persons by the contractors. Therefore, such figures are not maintained in Railways.

(c) to (e) The labourers are engaged by the contractors in different sectors in Railways. Tender Conditions and General Conditions of contract stipulate that a contractor shall comply with the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970/Rules 1971 and all the existing provisions of the applicable labour laws. The provisions are designed to ensure that the labourers are paid the minimum wages by the contractors as per the notifications issued by the Central

/ State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 from time to time.

Loan by Oil PSUs

4528. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the names of the public sector petroleum companies which have taken loans from the banks alongwith the amount of loans taken by them;

(b) the company-wise status as on date and the amount of interest paid by these companies during the last three years company-wise;

(c) whether the amount of loan taken by the Government, is not being utilized by these companies properly;

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

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Major Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) oil companies namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Gas Authority India Limited (GAIL) have informed that they have taken loans from banks for various purposes and the outstanding amount of loans as on 31st March 2012 against each company is as given in the table below.

Name of the PSU	Outstanding loan as on 31.03.2012
1	2
ONGC	4500 Crore
OIL	Nil

1	2
IOCL	49,210 Crore
HPCL	29,711 Crore
BPCL	19,947 Crore
GAIL	Rs. 375 cr + USD 450 Million

(b) The company-wise status of the interest paid during the last three years is in the table below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the PSU	Interest paid		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
ONGC	0.22	16.49	31.69
OIL	0.02	11.29	8.12*
IOCL	1053	1506	2474*
HPCL	903.75	884.00	2132.43
BPCL	1082	1165	1742
GAIL	-	-	38.73

*Provisional

(c) The aforesaid major oil PSUs have informed that they have utilized the loans properly.

(d) to (f) Do not arise in view of the (c) above.

[English]

HMT Units in Kerala

4529. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to increase the capacity of the HMT units specially in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to revive/modernize the said units under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode; and

(d) the time by which the said proposal will be implemented?

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

- (b) The question does not arise.
- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) The question does not arise.

Action against NGOs by CAPART

4530. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) against whom action has been taken by CAPART during the last three years and the number of NGOs out of them who challenged the said action in court;
- (b) the time since when these cases are subjudice;
- (c) whether any review has been made on subjudice cases;
- (d) if so, the outcome of such reviews; and
- (e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto and corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) During the last three years, 81 NGOs have been placed under Black List category and 195 NGOs have been placed under Further Assistance Stopped (FAS) category by CAPART. Out of them, no NGO has gone to Court.

- (b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Laying of Pipelines

4531. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of land acquired for laying of gas pipelines in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the amount of compensation paid to the persons losing land for laying of gas pipelines, State/UT-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether all the persons losing their land are yet to be awarded compensation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time frame by which all the persons losing their land for laying of gas pipelines will be awarded compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Right of Use (RoU) is acquired for laying of underground gas pipelines under the provisions of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (P&MP) Act, 1962. As such, no land is acquired for laying of Pipelines. After laying the pipeline the RoU acquired for the land is restored to the owners. The compensation to landowners for temporary acquisition of RoU is determined, on case to case basis, in terms of Rule 10(1) of the Act.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Reservation Counter at Belacoba Station

4532. SHRI MAHKNDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways are contemplating to provide the facility of computerized reservation counter at Belacoba railway station in Northeast Frontier Railway; and
- (b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) UTS-cum-PRS (Unreserved Ticketing System-cum-Passenger Reservation system) facility has been started at Belacoba station from 31-01-2011.

(b) Does not arise.

Aadhaar Card

4533. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to link Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) with Aadhaar Cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made in regard to entering data in Management Information System (MIS) regarding Aadhaar number issued to MGNREGS workers in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to limit it to persons having Aadhaar Cards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) In the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Management Information System (MIS), provision has been made to enter the Aadhaar Number of MGNREGA workers.

(c) The details of Aadhaar numbers of MGNREGA workers entered in MIS by States/UTs so far are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Number of MGNREGA Workers with Aadhaar no. in MIS (NREGA Soft)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman And Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	429
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0
9.	Goa	0
10.	Gujarat	4
11.	Haryana	0

1	2	3
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
14.	Karnataka	21
15.	Kerala	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0
17.	Maharashtra	6
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Manipur	0
20.	Meghalaya	0
21.	Mizoram	0
22.	Nagaland	0
23.	Odisha	1
24.	Puducherry	0
25.	Punjab	0
26.	Rajasthan	1
27.	Sikkim	1
28.	Tamil Nadu	0
29.	Tripura	3847
30.	Uttar Pradesh	5
31.	West Bengal	0
32.	Chhattisgarh	7
33.	Jharkhand	892
34.	Uttarakhand	0
Total		5231

Compensation to the Victims

4534. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compensation paid to the victims of railway accidents differ from person to person and class to class;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Railways are contemplating to provide insurance cover to the railway passengers of all classes;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the Railways also intend to include insurance amount in the price of ticket; and

(d) if so, the rationale behind such move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Compensation paid by the Railways to the victims of train accidents does not differ from person to person and class to class. Compensation to the victims of railway accidents is paid by the Railways after the same is decided by the Railway Claims Tribunal in terms of Railway Accidents and Untoward Incidents (Compensation) Rules, 1990 defining the rates of compensation in case of death/injury in train accidents/untoward incidents.

(b) No, Madam. No insurance cover has been taken at present by the Railways. Payment of compensation to the victims of train accidents or untoward incidents is made from the Railway's resources.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Oil Pool Deficit

4535. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil pool deficit of the country is increasing every year and if so, the quantum of current oil pool deficit;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce this oil pool deficit;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate new guidelines to curb consumption of diesel/petrol to minimize the deficit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Oil Pool Account was operative during the Administrated Price Mechanism (APM) regime which was dismantled with effect from 1.4.2002. Since then, no oil pool account is being operated.

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

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present.

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

Payment of Wages under MGNREGS

4536. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering payment of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) through mobile banking services and UID card; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended and wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through individual or joint accounts of the workers in Banks or Post Offices is a statutory requirement unless specifically exempted on account of poor coverage of bank/post office network etc. State Governments have been advised to make payments through banks with biometric authentication at village level using the Business Correspondence model. Government is continually striving to improve the efficiency of payments services and all new technologies including mobile banking and UID based authentication will be used on a large scale as their feasibility at the field level gets established.

[Translation]

Rail Museums

4537. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rail museums in the country alongwith their names and locations;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred annually on maintenance and renovation of these museums; and

(c) the improvements planned to be made in these

museums alongwith the salient features of the schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There are eight rail museums in the country. Names and locations of these museums are as follows:

- (i) National Rail Museum, New Delhi.
- (ii) Regional Rail Museum, Chennai.
- (iii) Regional Rail Museum, Howrah.
- (iv) Narrow Gauge Rail Museum, Nagpur.
- (v) Baba Bhalku Rail Museum, Shimla.
- (vi) Railway Heritage Museum, Pratapnagar (Vadodara).
- (vii) Rail Museum, Mysore.
- (viii) Bhanu Bhakt Rail Museum, Ghoom (Near Darjeeling).

(b) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 383 lakhs was incurred in 2011-12 on maintenance and upkeep of these museums.

(c) Improvement in museums over Indian Railways is an ongoing activity for which necessary inputs are given from time to time. Steps like better display and upkeep of exhibits, improved illumination, landscaping, improvement in premises are regularly taken in this regard.

[English]

Hindustan Paper Corporation

4538. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Hindustan Paper Corporation supplying paper for printing of text books of Basic Education Board of various States have selected middlemen in place of direct supply to the Board;

(b) is so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to streamline the existing system of marketing of the products of

Hindustan Paper Corporation to save the PSU from the verge of closure/going sick; and

(d) is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Wherever tender is invited directly by the Text Book Board from the paper mills for supply of paper for Printing of their Text Books, Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC) is participating on its own, without involvement of any middle man.

However, certain States like Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand etc., invite tenders from Printers only (not from Paper Mills) for supply of Printed text books, in these cases authorized stockiests of HPC are supplying paper to such printers.

(c) and (d) The Corporation has been making efforts to further streamline the existing system of marketing of its products to improve sales and realization of dues.

Cost of IHHL

4539. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the criteria adopted for calculation of unit cost of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) Below Poverty Line (BPL) toilet under TSC Programme;

(b) the factors taken into consideration for determining incentives to BPL families who construct IHHL;

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise the unit cost of IHHL;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives to APL families to achieve the goal of total sanitation;

(e) whether the Government proposes to incorporate

construction of IHHL, School toilets, Aanganwadi toilets; drainage channel and stabilization pond through convergence between TSC and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme;

(f) whether the Government proposes to include the unskilled labour component of total sanitation project under MGNREGS; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is no unit cost of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) specified under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and there is no categorization as BPL toilet.

(b) Government reviews the incentive amount being paid to BPL households under TSC from time to time to sufficiently motivate the BPL households to create and use sanitation facilities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The IEC activities carried out under TSC cover all the rural households in the project district so that all APL families, through motivation, take up construction of the house hold latrines on their own. APL families may access the revolving fund available under the programme.

(e) to (g) Convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is already in place in terms of wages for unskilled and skilled man-days as notified vide Gazette Notification No.SO2266(E) dated 30.09.2011. The provisions are for IHHL, school toilets, anganwadi toilets and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs). The details are as under:

- (i) Unskilled labour (up to 6 person days) and skilled labour (up to 2 person days under material component) on construction of Individual Household Latrine.
- (ii) Unskilled labour (up to 10 person days) and skilled labour (up to 3 person days under material component) on construction of Anganwadi Toilet.
- (iii) Unskilled labour (up to 25 person days) and skilled labour (up to 8 person days under

material component) on construction of School Toilet Unit.

- (iv) Unskilled labour (up to 250 person days) and skilled labour (up to 85 person days under material component) on construction of Community Sanitary Complex with minimum of 10 seats. For lesser number of seats, the unskilled labour and skilled labour will be reduced proportionately.

Difference in Unit Cost under IAY

4540. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in unit cost of construction and upgradation sanctioned in the plain and hilly areas under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether keeping in view the National Building Code and prevailing Schedule of Rate the Government is considering to enhance the unit cost of construction and upgradation under Indira Awas Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The unit assistance under IAY for construction of a house in plain areas is Rs. 45000/- and Rs. 48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas/IAP districts. For upgradation of kutcha house, the financial assistance is Rs. 15,000 per unit in both the cases.

(d) The Government is aware that the present amount of unit assistance is not sufficient to construct a decent house. This issue was placed before the Working Group on Rural Housing set up by the Planning Commission for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan. The Working has submitted its report to the Planning Commission on 13/10/2011. In its Report, it has recommended enhanced unit assistance of Rs. 75,000/-for construction of an IAY house in rural areas. In addition, it has been recommended that unit assistance may be

enhanced incrementally each year to absorb escalation in cost of materials and labour.

[*Translation*]

SGSY Projects in States

4541. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the special projects sanctioned under Swarnjayanti Gram SwarojgarYojana on the basis of proposal received from State Governments and other agencies in the country specially Maharashtra during the last three years including the current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to the said projects during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the details of grant provided to these projects by the Government;

(d) whether the projects have achieved their targets during the last three years in the generation of employment in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, year-wise. State-wise?

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

[*English*]

Lack of Potable Water

4542. DR. N. SIVAPRASAD:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large population of our country is unable to get water fit for consumption;

(b) if so, whether the Government had fixed any target for providing safe drinking water during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the success achieved by the Government in its efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As reported by the States, 81.54% of rural population of the country is fully covered, 13.25% of the rural population is partially covered and 5.21% of rural population has risk of exposure to some sources of drinking water which are contaminated.

(b) and (c) In last three years the population targeted to be covered and the population actually covered with safe drinking water is as below:

Year	Population Targeted	Population Covered
2009-10	13.47 crores	11.93 crores
2010-11	11.26 crores	9.41 crores
2011-12	11.47 crores	9.77 crores

[*Translation*]

Production of Coaches

4543. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Safety Review Committee in its report has observed some defects/shortcomings in ICF design coaches/wagons manufactured in the country, particularly in Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures being proposed/taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. High Level Safety Review Committee in its report has not found any defects/shortcomings in Integral Coach Factory

(ICF) design coaches/wagons manufactured in Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Decline in Jobs under MGNREGS

4544. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households provided employment during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of households that availed jobs under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has declined by over 20 per cent during 2011 -12 as compared to the 2010-11;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to cover more persons under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of households provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years (2009-10 onwards) as reported by States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement. The data reported by States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS) is till 23.4.2012 with data from some States yet to be fully uploaded.

(b) to (d) The decline in number of households provided employment in 2011-12 compared to 2010-11 is about 10% as per the data reported by States/UTs in MIS till 23.4.2012. MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work, on demand to be made following a prescribed process. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment by the States/UTs depends on demand for employment.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Number of households provided employment		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(prov) (reported till 23/4/2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6158493	6200423	4899350
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68157	134527	2647
3.	Assam	2137270	1798372	1346754
4.	Bihar	4127330	4738464	1483139
5.	Chhattisgarh	2025845	2485581	2695417
6.	Gujarat	1596402	1096223	820574
7.	Haryana	156406	235281	277115
8.	Himachal Pradesh	497336	444247	494189
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	336036	492277	345720

1	2	3	4	5
10. Jharkhand		1702599	1987360	1553186
11. Karnataka		3535281	2224468	1652095
12. Kerala		955976	1175816	1416364
13. Madhya Pradesh		4714591	4407643	3625712
14. Maharashtra		591547	451169	1373141
15. Manipur		418564	433856	328419
16. Meghalaya		300482	346149	320789
17. Mizoram		180140	170894	168655
18. Nagaland		325242	350815	287911
19. Odisha		1398300	2004815	1378597
20. Punjab		271934	278134	244669
21. Rajasthan		6522264	5859667	4523778
22. Sikkim		54156	56401	54188
23. Tamil Nadu		4373257	4969140	6308406
24. Tripura		576487	557055	566719
25. Uttar Pradesh		5483434	6431213	7226659
26. Uttarakhand		522304	542391	441733
27. West Bengal		3479915	4998239	5343264
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		20337	17636	17374
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3741	2290	NR
30. Daman and Diu		NR	NR	NR
31. Goa		6604	13897	11166
32. Lakshadweep		5192	4507	3739
33. Puducherry		40377	38118	42276
34. Chandigarh		NR	NR	NR
Total		52585999	54947068	49253745

NR=Not Reported

Management of Water Resources

4545. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current institutional and legal structures that deal with water in our country are inadequate which is the major impediment in achieving better management;

(b) if so, whether the Government is taking measures to ensure that planning, development and management of water resources keep pace with current realities;

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Union Government to regularize and legislate on groundwater extraction; and

(d) whether the Government has drawn any framework to achieve these objectives in water management especially demand side management for proper utilization and distribution of water in the country and 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) There is a notion that the current institutional and legal structures that deal with water in the country are inadequate, fragmented and need urgent reform. The planning, development and management of water resources has to keep pace with current realities.

(b) The State Governments take necessary action to ensure that planning, development and management of water resources keep pace with current realities. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government technically and financially.

(c) Water being a State subject, the Central Government has circulated to the States/Union Territories the Model Bill to Regulate and Control the Development and Management of Ground Water to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation.

(d) No, Madam. However, National Water Resources Council has adopted National Water Policy, 2002 laying

down policy directives on water resources planning and management for proper utilisation and distribution of water in the country. The salient features of National Water Policy, 2002 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Salient Features of National Water Policy-2002

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at national/state level should be established with a net-work of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing central and state level agencies.
- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.
- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit. Appropriate river basin organisations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Planning of water resources development projects should, as far as possible, be for multi-purpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.

- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order.
 - The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented.
 - Careful planning is necessary to ensure that construction and rehabilitation activities proceed simultaneously and smoothly. A skeletal national policy on resettlement & rehabilitation needs to be formulated so that project affected persons share the benefits through proper rehabilitation.
 - Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is a need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
 - Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.
 - Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
 - Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
 - Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
 - There should be a Master Plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin.
 - Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
 - Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
 - The water sharing/distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
 - Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.
- Yamuna Water to Rajasthan**
4546. SHRI SIS RAM OLA:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
- Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Upper Yamuna River Board in its 22nd meeting held on 21.12.2001 allocated 3198 cusec water to Rajasthan from Tajewala Head in Haryana in accordance with the MoU dated 12.05.1994 between the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi;
- (b) if so, whether the State of Rajasthan is receiving its rightful share of water;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Central Water Commission had accordingly prepared a project report with an estimated cost of Rs. 934.70 crore for taking the Yamuna Water to Jhunjhunu and Churu Districts of Rajasthan; and
- (e) if so, the funds that have been spent in implementation of this project so far?
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Upper Yamuna River Board in its 22nd meeting held on 21.12.2001 allocated to Rajasthan for the

period July to October, 1917 cusecs from Tajewala and 1281 cusecs from Okhla, aggregating to a total of 3198 cusecs for that period.

(b) and (c) Rajasthan is not receiving its share of Yamuna water allocated at Tajewala, as Haryana and Rajasthan are not in agreement regarding Rajasthan's request to deliver these waters through the Western Yamuna Canal. The conveyance system to deliver its share from Okhla is also inadequate. Some of the works for carrying water to Rajasthan involve construction in the territory of Haryana which has not given its concurrence on Rajasthan's proposals for carrying its share to Jhunjunu and Churu districts from TajewEila and to Bharatpur district from Okhla.

(d) The Central Water Commission (CWC) did not prepare the said project report for taking the Yamuna Water to Jhunjunu and Churu Districts of Rajasthan. It was prepared by the Government of Rajasthan and submitted to CWC in 1998 after which the Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources, in its 80th meeting held on 7.2.2003, considered and accepted the proposal for Rs. 934.70 crore.

(e) As the project is yet to be implemented, the question of spending funds for its implementation does not arise.

Problem of Open Defecation

4547. SHRI PURNAMASI RAM:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

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

(a) whether World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have jointly reported that India is among the top 12 nations who practice open defecation leading to high rate of diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith names of other countries mentioned in this regard;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the details of the funds released and utilized under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the percentage of population practising open defecation, gender-wise and State-wise;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such practice;

(g) whether a large population of the country lack drainage connectivity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Report 2012 Updates published by World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country is 33% approximately as of the year 2010. The other countries mentioned in the report having large number of people practicing open defecation are Indonesia, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sudan, Nepal, China, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Cambodia, Madagascar and Brazil.

(c) The information presented in the report includes data from household surveys and census up to the period of 2008-09 only and do not reflect the recent efforts of Government of India to eliminate the practice of open defecation and promote the use of toilets under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(d) The details of the funds released to the States and utilization reported by the-States under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) As per census 2011, the percentage of population practicing open defecation in rural areas of the country, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Gender wise data has not been reported.

(f) In order to cover more people under sanitation facilities, the total budgetary allocation for the programme has been increased from Rs.1500.00 crore during 2011-12 to Rs.3500.00 crore during the year 2012-13. Further, the Information Education and Communication (IEC) and

Human Resource Development (HRD), the key components to generate and meet demand for sanitation have been strengthened. The States have been advised for engagement of Swachchhata Doots to accelerate sanitation coverage.

(g) and (h) The data regarding extent of availability of drainage connectivity to the population is not maintained by the Ministry. However, 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 a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. TSC promotes low cost decentralised onsite sanitation systems. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is an integral component of TSC with a provision for expenditure up to 10% of the project outlay. Under this component activities like common compost pits, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water, system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc. are taken up by the project districts.

Statement-I

State-wise fund released and utilisation reported during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11078.44	3915.05	14218.46	7177.90	9657.28	9151.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	404.97	659.28	119.26	610.28	204.88	511.09
3.	Assam	6729.84	9436.95	9437.36	6712.08	12251.18	12227.67
4.	Bihar	9046.72	9014.63	11259.76	12421.48	17219.09	16761.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	5018.42	6437.99	5479.58	2530.57	2702.42	3286.35
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	3036.91	5154.34	4692.36	3332.98	4308.28	3525.46
9.	Haryana	718.15	1220.09	2361.49	1410.41	335.27	1542.35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1017.74	1312.38	2939.78	2130.20	469.57	1274.65
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	332.90	1383.15	2792.51	1101.93	967.95	2469.42
12.	Jharkhand	3941.66	3871.91	5466.98	3653.66	7264.92	2334.84
13.	Karnataka	5571.00	4816.90	4458.66	6240.93	8709.28	4115.18
14.	Kerala	975.45	1346.20	2286.34	808.52	158.89	987.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9987.48	12732.13	14402.60	12826.57	15076.00	16700.46
16.	Maharashtra	9894.05	11741.67	12911.70	7263.49	5799.94	8391.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Manipur		1177.54	409.58	80.30	861.00	1087.87	701.18
18. Meghalaya		1378.78	985.46	3105.23	1437.34	1115.72	3290.85
19. Mizoram		412.98	419.27	653.40	272.81	31.38	691.60
20. Nagaland		1059.27	971.60	1229.45	264.95	174.06	1371.36
21. Odisha		5031.55	5258.97	6836.73	4928.22	11171.70	4652.38
22. Puducherry		0.00	5.19	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00
23. Punjab		116.02	326.41	1116.39	420.64	283.18	108.36
24. Rajasthan		4352.64	3217.59	5670.74	3757.52	5424.41	3136.60
25. Sikkim		-0.00	258.95	112.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Tamil Nadu		6166.18	5406.86	7794.35	5213.14	7662.06	10710.19
27. Tripura		836.66	535.74	925.14	574.08	133.92	752.89
28. Uttar Pradesh		11579.77	33657.29	22594.00	22738.91	16920.72	12056.46
29. Uttarakhand		773.98	1102.22	1707.61	1159.57	804.76	1312.67
30. West Bengal		3246.26	7809.32	8327.50	7654.57	14124.34	11514.02

Statement-II

Percentage of Rural Population practicing Open Defecation as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	State Name	Percentage population practicing Open Defecation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.30
3.	Assam	38.50
4.	Bihar	81.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	85.20
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70.70
7.	Goa	27.40
8.	Gujarat	65.80

1	2	3
9.	Haryana	42.30
10.	Himachal Pradesh	32.50
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.30
12.	Jharkhand	91.70
13.	Karnataka	68.10
14.	Kerala	5.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	86.40
16.	Maharashtra	55.80
17.	Manipur	12.30
18.	Meghalaya	43.10
19.	Mizoram	12.90
20.	Nagaland	22.30

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	84.70
22.	Puducherry	59.60
23.	Punjab	28.10
24.	Rajasthan	79.90
25.	Sikkim	14.90
26.	Tamil Nadu	73.30
27.	Tripura	15.40
28.	Uttar Pradesh	77.10
29.	Uttarakhand	45.00
30.	West Bengal	51.30

[Translation]

Schemes for Sanitation

4548. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
 SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government has launched schemes for sanitation and solid and liquid waste management in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of technical and financial assistance provided to various States during each of the last three years including the current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(d) the number of villages covered under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), State-wise; and

(e) the targeted time by which all the villages are likely to be covered fully under TSC?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, 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 a demand driven, project based programme taking district as a unit. The main components under the programme are Information Education and communication (IEC), incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). TSC promotes low cost decentralised onsite sanitation systems. Under SLWM there is a provision for expenditure up to 10% of the project outlay. Activities like common compost pits, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water, system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc. are taken up under this component.

(c) Ministry provides technical assistance to the States through workshops, conferences, seminars and necessary documents on various aspects of programme implementation on a continuing basis. The details of financial assistance under TSC provided to various States during each of the last three years State-wise, year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I. No funds have been released as of now in the current financial year.

(d) TSC is project based programme taking district as a unit operated in demand) driven mode presently being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country. The number of districts covered under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II. All Gram Panchayats of the project district with households not having sanitation facilities are covered under the programme.

(e) With the existing trend of effective demand generated coupled with sufficient fund availability, it is expected that the present project objectives under TSC shall be achieved by the year 2017.

Statement-I*State-wise fund released by Govt. of India during last three years under TSC*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11078.44	14218.46	9657.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	404.97	119.26	204.88
3.	Assam	6729.84	9437.36	12251.18
4.	Bihar	9046.72	11259.76	17219.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	5018.42	5479.58	2702.42
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	3036.91	4692.36	4308.28
9.	Haryana	718.15	2361.49	335.27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1017.74	2939.78	469.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	332.9	2792.51	967.95
12.	Jharkhand	3941.66	5466.98	7264.92
13.	Karnataka	5571	4458.66	8709.28
14.	Kerala	975.45	2286.34	158.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9987.48	14402.6	15076
16.	Maharashtra	9894.05	12911.7	5799.94
17.	Manipur	1177.54	80.3	1087.87
18.	Meghalaya	1378.78	3105.23	1115.72
19.	Mizoram	412.98	653.4	31.38
20.	Nagaland	1059.27	1229.45	174.06
21.	Odisha	5031.55	6836.73	11171.7
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	116.02	1116.39	283.18
24.	Rajasthan	4352.64	5670.74	5424.41
25.	Sikkim	0	112.86	0

1	2	3	4	5
26. Tamil Nadu		6166.18	7794.35	7662.06
27. Tripura		836.66	925.14	133.92
28. Uttar Pradesh		11579.77	22594	16920.72
29. Uttarakhand		773.98	1707.61	804.76
30. West Bengal		3246.26	8327.5	14124.34
Total		103885.36	152980.54	144059.07

Statement-II*No. of District Projects sanctioned State-wise*

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of District Projects Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	16
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	25
9.	Haryana	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
12.	Jharkhand	24
13.	Karnataka	29
14.	Kerala	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50
16.	Maharashtra	33
17.	Manipur	9
18.	Meghalaya	7

1	2	3
19.	Mizoram	8
20.	Nagaland	11
21.	Odisha	30
22.	Puducherry	1
23.	Punjab	20
24.	Rajasthan	32
25.	Sikkim	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	29
27.	Tripura	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71
29.	Uttarakhand	13
30.	West Bengal	19
Total		607

Shortage of Wagons for Commodities

4549. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of wagons for transportation of various commodities, e.g. foodgrains, fertilizers etc. in view of the increased demands in this regard;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to provide adequate wagons as per demands;

(d) whether the Railways also propose to encourage/involve Cooperatives, Public Sector Undertakings, Private Companies etc. in meeting the requirements of rolling stocks including wagons etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response from these quarters and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Madam. Adequate numbers of wagons are being made available for transportation of essential commodities by rail.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was a slight shortfall in wagon production on account of certain public/private sector units underperforming in the last two years, viz., 2009-10 & 2010-11. During the current year, wagon production has picked up and production up to March 2012 is 18,357 wagons against the target of 18,000 wagons. XI plan target of 62,000 wagons has been exceeded. The target for wagon production during the year 2012-13 is 16,000.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Details of goods wagon manufacturing units in the country are given in the enclosed Statement. Besides these units, Railways is manufacturing wagons in their workshops at Jamalpur (Eastern Railway), Samastipur (East Central Railway), Golden Rock (Southern Railway), Amritsar (Northern Railway) and Hubli (South Western Railway). The following steps are being taken to enhance wagon production, (i) Outstanding orders and past performance of wagon manufacturers are being taken into consideration while deciding fresh orders (ii) Mid-term diversion of order is being done from non-performing to performing units to promote higher production (iii) In addition, Railways have taken over and revived some of the erstwhile sick public sector wagon manufacturing units. Wagon manufacturing factories have been sanctioned/planned to increase production of goods wagon.

Sanctioned: (i) Assam (ii) West Bengal & (iii) Andhra Pradesh

Planned: (i) Odisha (ii) Karnaataka & (iii) Kerala

Statement

List of Wagon Builders is as under:

Public Sector Units

1. M/s Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.,
Kankaria Centre, 5th Floor, 2/1, Russel Street,
Kolkata - 700 071.
2. M/s Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.,
5, Hide Road, Kolkata - 700 043.
3. M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd.,
Burnpur Works, Burnpur.
4. M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd.,
Howrah Works, Nityadhan Mukherjee Road, Howrah
- 711 101.
5. M/s Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.,
Mokameh Works, Mokameh.
6. M/s Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Limited,
Muzaffarpur Works, Muzaffarpur - 842 001 (Bihar).

Private Industries

7. M/s Modern Industries, G.T. Road,
Sahibabad - 201 005, Ghaziabad (U.P.).
8. M/s Besco Limited (Wagon Division),
8, Anil Maitra Road, Ballygunge, Kolkata - 700 019.
9. M/s Jessop & Co. Ltd.,
21&22, Jessore Road, Dum Dum, Kolkata - 700
028.
10. M/s Texmaco Rail & Engg Limited,
Belgharia Kolkata
11. M/s Titagarh Wagons Ltd.,
"Premlata' 4th Floor, 39, Shakespeare Sarani,
Kolkata - 700 017.
12. M/s Hindusthan Engineering & Industries Ltd.,
Mody Building, 27, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata
- 700 001.

13. M/s Jupiter Wagons Limited,
11, Satyen Dutta Road, Kolkata - 700 029.

14. M/s Cimmco Limited,
Indra Palace, 3rd Floor, H-Block, Connaught Circus,
New Delh-110001.

Subsidy by Upstream Oil Companies

4550. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEDGE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether a formula was set in the year 2003-04 for bearing the amount of subsidy given on petroleum products under which one-third of the subsidy has to be borne by the upstream oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 41.5 per cent and 38.75 per cent of the subsidy was recovered from the oil companies by ignoring the said formula during the years 2006-07 and 2010-11 respectively;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for ignoring the said formula during the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the retail selling price (RSP) of the sensitive petroleum products viz. Petrol (decontrolled w.e.f. 26.6.2010), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG resulting in incidence of under-recoveries to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The Government has evolved a Burden Sharing Mechanism since 2003-04 to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs is shared by all the stakeholders in the following manner:

- i. Government through oil bonds/cash assistance;
- ii. Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil

India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) by way of price discount on Crude oil and products.

iii. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.

iv. Consumers, by minimal price increase.

The details of under-recovery incurred by the OMCs *vis-a-vis* the burden shared by upstream companies since 2006-07 are given below:-

Year	Total Under-recovery	Burden Shared by Upstream Sector	
	Rs. crore	Rs. crore	Percentage
2006-07	49387	20507	41.52
2007-08	77123	25708	33.33
2008-09	103292	32000	30.98
2009-10	46051	14430	31.33
2010-11	78190	30297	38.75
2011-12 (up to Dec'11)	97313	36894	37.91

(e) The extent of sharing by Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies, *inter alia*, depends on the quantum of total under-recoveries incurred by OMCs and the burden sharing formula finalized by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

[English]

Demand for Reservation by WIPS

4551. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

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

(a) whether long pending demand of the Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS) for reservation in top

board position in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have been fulfilled;

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

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government on the demand of WIPS?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Women in Public Sector (WIPS) has not made any formal demand to the Government for reservation for women in top board level positions in Central Public Sector Enterprises.

[Translation]

Recruitment/Vacancies in Railways

4552. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 1742 on 1st December, 2011 and to state:

(a) the number of vacancies including technical, non-technical, safety related posts in the Railways as on date, post-wise, category-wise, group-wise, zone-wise, separately;

(b) the time since these posts are lying vacant alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons recruited during the last three years against the said vacancies, post-wise, category-wise, group-wise, zone-wise, separately; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Railways to fill the vacant posts particularly safety related posts expeditiously?

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

Afforestation on Railway Land

4553. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achieved by the Railways under the afforestation programme on railway land during the last three years, giving total area of land covered and total number of saplings planted;

(b) the target set for the year 2012-13 under the said programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) In pursuance of Railways commitment towards environmental improvement through afforestation and also with a view to safeguard railway land against unauthorized occupation, Railways undertake tree plantation on a regular basis. Vacant Railway land is generally in the form of thin strip along track. Railways undertake plantation on the available land, taking due care of the visibility of track and safe operation of trains.

During last three years, about 261 lac saplings were planted ' against total target of 300 lac. Target of plantation of saplings during 2012-13 is 100 lac.

[English]

Ajeevika

4554. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to set up Gramin Ajeevika foundation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry have requested big corporate players to provide half of the funds required for Gramin Ajeevika foundation;

(d) if so, the reaction of the corporate players in this regard;

(e) the criteria regarding allocation of States under Ajeevika foundation;

(f) the State-wise details of the scheme proposal to be initiated by Gramin Foundation; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Ministry for rational allocation to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (g) Hon'ble Finance Minister of India in his Union Budget Speech 2012-13 has indicated the commitment of the Government to establish a Bharat Livelihoods Foundation of India through Aaj eevika. The Foundation would support and scale up civil society initiatives and interventions particularly in the tribal regions covering around 170 districts. Private trusts and philanthropic organisations would be encouraged to partner with the autonomous body that will be managed professionally.

Compensation to OMCs with Cash

4555. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to compensate the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) with cash instead of the practice of issuing bonds;

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

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the burden sharing mechanism, Government is providing partial compensation of the under-recovery incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Government had issued Oil bonds to the OMCs for their under-recoveries up to the year 2008-09. However, since 2009-10, the Government has been providing cash assistance to the OMCs towards the share of the Government for compensating the under-recoveries of the OMCs.

Compensation of under-recoveries depends upon various factors including the price of the commodities in the international market as well as in the domestic market, changes in volume of consumption and ability of the oil companies to share it. Hence, it is not possible to estimate the under recovery for future years. Therefore, it is difficult to evolve a fixed policy to fund under-recovery as it varies from quarter to quarter even in a particular year. However, the details of compensation/assistance given to the OMCs by the Government during 2011-12 (actual) and budget estimate for 2012-13 are given below:-

(Rs. crore)			
Sl. No.	Type of Subsidy/ Compensation	2011-12	2012-13 (BE)
1.	Fiscal subsidy under 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002'	3,000	3,050
2.	Fiscal subsidy under Subsidy under 'Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002'	23	26
3.	Compensation to OMCs for under-recoveries	45,000*	40,000
4.	Natural Gas subsidy for North East	458	504
5.	Total Subsidy (1+2+3+4)	48,481	43,580

*during April-December 2011.

[*Translation*]

Royalty on Oil and Gas

4556. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

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

(a) the norms for payment of royalty to oil and natural gas producing States and the amount of royalty paid during the last five years;

(b) whether there is any provision for revising royalty on oil and natural gas after a certain time;

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

(d) the date on which the rate of royalty was last revised and the factors taken into consideration for such revision along with the revised rate of royalty fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Royalty on production of crude oil and natural gas is payable to the Central Government (for production from offshore fields) and to the State Governments (for production from onshore fields) in terms of the statutory provisions of Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (ORDA), Petroleum & Natural Gas (PNG) Rules 1959. Petroleum & Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003 read with notifications/resolutions dated 17th March, 2003, 16th December, 2004, 20th August, 2007 and 28th August, 2009 issued by the Government under the ORDA from time to time.

The rates of royalty for crude oil and natural gas in the nomination, Prc-NELP (Exploration Blocks and Discovered Fields) and NELP regime are as below:

Nomination Blocks:

(a) Royalty on crude oil is payable @ 20% and 10% of well head price for onshore and offshore nominated fields (shallow water areas - upto 400 meter of water depth) respectively on cum royalty basis. In respect of deep water areas (beyond 400 meter of water depth), the royalty is payable half of the rates applicable for shallow water areas for first seven years. For heavier crude oils of 25 degree of API and less, the royalty rate is 2.5% lesser than the applicable rates for normal crude oils from onshore and offshore fields. Well head price is determined by deducting post well head levies and specific deduction for post well head cost of Rs. 1251/MT and Rs. 947/MT for onshore and offshore respectively from sale price.

(b) For Natural Gas, Royalty is payable at 10% of well-head price. However, for APM gas royalty is paid at 10% of producer price as per Govt. directives issued vide letters dated 20 Apr '92 and 22 Dec '09.

Pre NELP (Exploratory blocks and Discovered fields):

Pre-NELP Exploratory Blocks:

(a) Royalty on crude oil is payable @ 20% and 10% of well head price for onshore and offshore fields (shallow water areas- upto 400 meter of water depth) respectively on cum royalty basis. In respect of deep water areas (beyond 400 meter of water depth), the royalty is payable at half of the rates applicable for shallow water areas for first seven years. For heavier crude oils of 25 degree of API and less, the royalty rate is 2.5% lesser than the applicable rates for normal crude oils from onshore and offshore fields.

(b) For Natural Gas, Royalty is payable at 10% of well-head price.

The post well head cost for the purpose of calculating well head price of crude and gas is determined based on actual post well head expenditure reported in previous years' audited accounts.

Pre-NELP Discovered Fields:

- (a) In case of offshore discovered fields awarded to private/ joint venture contractors, royalty on crude oil/ well head condensate is paid at the rates as specified in respective Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs).
- (b) For Natural Gas, Royalty is payable at 10% of well-head price. The post well head cost for the purpose of calculating well head price of gas is determined based on actual post well head expenditure reported in previous years' audited accounts.

NELP Regime:

- (a) In case of NELP blocks royalty is payable @ 12.5% and 10% of well head price for onshore and offshore on "ex-royalty" basis. In respect deep water areas (beyond 400 meter of water depth), the royalty is payable at half of the rates applicable for shallow water areas for first seven years. For heavier crude oils of 25 degree of API and less, the royalty rate is 2.5% lesser than the applicable rates for normal crude oils from onshore and offshore fields.
- (b) For Natural Gas, Royalty is payable at 10% of well-head price.

The post well head cost for the purpose of calculating well head price of crude and gas is determined based on actual post well head expenditure reported in previous years' audited accounts. The royalty paid by Oil and Natural Gas

Corporation Limited (ONGC)/Oil India Limited(OIL)/ Private and Joint Ventures under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime to the Central Government and the State Governments during last five years, as informed by them, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Section 6A(4) of Oil fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (ORDA), which specifies the statutory provisions regarding revision of royalty, is reproduced below:

Quote

- (4) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the schedule so as to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable in respect of any mineral oil with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification and different rates may be notified in the respect of same mineral oil mined, quarried, excavated or collected from the areas covered by different classes of mining leases: Provided that the Central Government shall not fix the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral oil so as to exceed twenty percent of the sale price of the mineral oil at the oilfields or the oil well-head, as the case may be.

Unquote

In accordance with the above provision, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) brings out notifications regarding rate and payment of royalty from time to time,

- (d) Last revision in rates of royalty was made by Government vide Notification dated 16th December, 2004. Subsequently, certain amendments have also been made in provisions of royalty vide notifications dated 20th August, 2007 and 28th August, 2009.

Statement

Royalty paid during last five years as informed ONGC

State	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Royalty			Royalty			Royalty			Royalty			Royalty		
	Crude	Gas	Total	Crude	Gas	Total	Crude	Gas	Total	Crude	Gas	Total	Crude	Gas	Total
Gujarat	1,777.01	60.48	1,837.50	2,139.09	56.98	2,196.06	672.34	54.02	726.36	1,420.51	55.15	1,475.66	822.03	95.28	917.31
Assam	421.79	4.80	426.59	488.03	4.79	492.83	394.59	4.99	399.58	386.89	4.75	391.64	373.51	15.30	388.81
Tamil Nadu	126.92	33.05	159.98	124.74	34.30	159.04	87.29	40.30	127.59	98.15	41.63	139.78	116.63	66.79	183.42
Andhra Pradesh	76.33	42.42	118.75	109.03	42.10	151.13	50.45	41.65	92.09	85.55	41.86	127.41	52.09	74.78	126.87
Tripura	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.01	8.46	8.47	-	9.27	9.27	0.03	9.49	9.52	0.11	28.78	28.89
Rajasthan	-	0.26	0.26	-	0.24	0.24	-	0.19	0.19	120.67	0.21	120.88	1,842.62	0.92	1,843.54
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	0.11	0.11
Total State Govt.	2,402.05	149.28	2,551.33	2,860.90	146.88	3,007.77	1,204.67	150.41	1,355.07	2,111.79	153.12	2,264.91	3,206.99	281.96	3,488.95
Total Central Govt.	2,235.85	566.10	2,791.96	2,508.59	554.46	3,063.05	2,483.18	656.18	3,139.36	2,582.81	636.24	3,219.05	2,611.96	1,039.94	3,651.89
Grand Total	4,627.91	715.38	5,343.29	5,369.49	701.34	6,070.82	3,687.85	806.59	4,494.44	4,694.60	789.36	5,483.96	5,818.95	1,321.90	7,140.85

*Royalty Paid on Crude Oil as Informed by OIL**[English]*

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Assam	Andhra Pradesh	Total
2006-07	969.41	15.82	985.23
2007-08	1132.42	14.87	1147.28
2008-09	962.35	3.77	966.11
2009-10	1039.88	7.57	1047.45
2010-11	1047.03	3.75	1050.78

Royalty on Natural Gas as Informed by OIL

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Assam	Rajasthan	Total
2006-07	26.31	3.52	29.83
2007-08	24.94	3.72	28.66
2008-09	24.18	3.15	27.33
2009-10	31.20	3.19	34.39
2010-11	90.72	3.88	94.60

Royalty Paid Under PSC Regime as Informed by DGH

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Central Govt. *	Royalty			
		Gujarat	Arunachal	Assam	Rajasthan
2006-07	3136.19	45.76	19.44	1.48	-
2007-08	3527.38	50.50	20.54	3.41	-
2008-09	3290.09	70.80	27.16	10.91	-
2009-10	3933.84	75.00	30.00	6.53	-
2010-11	4974.52	40.97	37.40	4.75	1832.03

* Royalty paid to the Central Governments includes ONGC Nomination Blocks in offshore area.

Implementation of SGSY

4557. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of swarozgaris assisted under Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in the country including Karnataka during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the targets set and achieved including the number of families brought above poverty line and funds allocated and utilized for SGSY to various States including Karnataka during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether the States have requested for release of additional amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation and achievement of objectives of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under SGSY the targets for swarozgaris assisted with bank credit & subsidy for taking s-up economic activities are set for states. A Statement-I showing the details of target set, State-wise, for swarozgaris assisted with bank credit & subsidy is enclosed. Statement-II showing State-wise Central allocation, funds released and utilized is enclosed.

(c) and (d) During 2011-12 some of the states have proposed for additional funds under SGSY. No additional funds have been released to the States/UTs during 2011-12.

(e) The SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. NRLM will work towards organizing the rural BPL into institutions of the poor and

empowering these institutions who will in turn support their members in enhancing their income levels through improved and easy access to credit and their entitlements. Under NRLM target of women beneficiaries has been increased to 50% from 40% in SGSY, for SC/STs it is 50%, Minorities 15% and 3% for disabled. NRLM will be a demand based programme with the states preparing their own poverty reduction strategies under the overall

'Framework for Implementation' of NRLM. For effective implementation of NRLM, all the States will set up programme management units at State, Districts & Block levels by inducting dedicated professionals of various streams. A robust IT-based Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system would be in place to facilitate learning and continuous improvement and support informed decision making at all levels.

Statement-I

State-wise Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted under the SGSY

Sl. no.	States/U.T.	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98391	295568	116974	165205	105746	57535
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4277	1496	5375	1036	5211	186
3.	Assam	111087	164752	139636	143941	135418	143883
4.	Bihar	234063	157801	278264	162009	251565	100554
5.	Chhattisgarh	51982	50311	61814	53564	55885	43903
6.	Goa	1426	1489	1881	768	1632	184
7.	Gujarat	37036	46131	44034	46820	39799	30225
8.	Haryana	21792	24392	25902	30199	23427	24435
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9171	12284	10903	11615	9863	10828
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11360	5644	13497	4271	12204	5236
11.	Jharkhand	88258	116670	104932	113903	94850	57019
12.	Karnataka	74295	96470	88327	107283	79861	80754
13.	Kerala	33342	47426	39633	47046	35832	40311
14.	Madhya Pradesh	111385	106481	132407	97761	119712	88860
15.	Maharashtra	146869	159026	174609	159855	157855	141304
16.	Manipur	7449	3362	9365	603	9082	290
17.	Meghalaya	8344	5211	10491	40552	10169	5182
18.	Mizoram	1932	8159	2429	3565	2352	3010
19.	Nagaland	5721	3884	7194	4993	6973	5519

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	112544	131334	133803	138595	120957	129363
21.	Punjab	10594	14504	12581	15657	11382	10287
22.	Rajasthan	56421	62094	67072	74853	60642	71984
23.	Sikkim	2135	1463	2688	1294	2616	1337
24.	Tamil Nadu	87004	107486	103430	138916	93510	63013
25.	Tripura	13448	30959	16900	63890	16392	13312
26.	Uttar Pradesh	336975	345408	400612	391700	362184	341935
27.	Uttaranchal	17738	18590	21090	20789	19071	17618
28.	West Bengal	125070	63092	148696	66942	134417	74494
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	170	587	176	448	169	359
30.	Daman and Diu	170	0	176	0	169	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	170	0	176	0	169	0
32.	Lakshadweep	170	0	176	0	169	0
33.	Puducherry	1695	3103	2100	1913	1899	2145
Total		1822482	2085177	2177343	2109986	1981182	1565065

Statement-II*State-wise Financial Progress under the SGSY*

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10887.00	11476.59	16221.54	12557.00	12695.33	18460.59	11472.00	11472.00	8658.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	568.00	435.14	247.83	692.00	608.87	135.87	678.00	343.26	86.09
3.	Assam	14750.00	17734.34	22522.07	17988.00	20436.85	21924.00	17628.00	10836.74	16917.99
4.	Bihar	25899.00	13727.48	30504.10	29872.00	14024.71	27334.28	27291.00	24249.98	13811.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	5752.00	6046.62	7979.52	6635.00	6584.38	7736.15	6062.00	5927.91	5074.83
6.	Goa	150.00	75.00	84.71	200.00	108.10	77.89	176.00	25.87	53.88
7.	Gujarat	4098.00	4319.90	6216.22	4727.00	4727.00	6949.44	4318.00	3734.97	3982.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Haryana	2411.00	2541.56	3609.80	2781.00	2807.87	3907.13	2541.00	2499.56	2121.78
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1015.00	843.65	1466.90	1171.00	1171.00	1460.85	1070.00	777.60	1133.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1257.00	828.47	698.59	1449.00	775.59	734.12	1324.00	651.72	408.90
11.	Jharkhand	9766.00	6706.52	12882.67	11264.00	11129.00	12369.65	10290.00	6670.04	8448.25
12.	Karnataka	8221.00	8666.22	12027.24	9482.00	9482.00	12646.39	8663.00	6775.01	8516.58
13.	Kerala	3689.00	3855.01	5087.97	4255.00	4156.17	5851.54	3887.00	3692.71	3393.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12325.00	13590.63	15690.17	14214.00	13994.63	17926.16	12986.00	11338.67	11360.31
15.	Maharashtra	16251.00	17131.08	22659.18	18744.00	18710.25	22067.39	17125.00	16979.23	17777.73
16.	Manipur	989.00	463.49	252.17	1206.00	1187.18	360.69	1182.00	618.82	355.47
17.	Meghalaya	1108.00	648.01	678.88	1351.00	926.70	818.23	1324.00	391.85	544.99
18.	Mizoram	256.00	370.18	411.09	313.00	533.85	493.21	306.00	306.03	310.27
19.	Nagaland	760.00	650.11	405.40	927.00	872.14	399.91	908.00	787.14	271.04
20.	Odisha	12453.00	11981.12	18184.11	14363.00	14211.13	17282.97	13122.00	12119.13	12860.26
21.	Punjab	1172.00	1022.42	1589.76	1351.00	1247.66	1748.22	1235.00	988.96	731.32
22.	Rajasthan	6243.00	6581.09	9209.61	7200.00	7183.13	9954.67	6578.00	6049.46	7367.77
23.	Sikkim	284.00	382.27	291.30	346.00	573.80	373.35	340.00	170.00	451.46
24.	Tamil Nadu	9627.00	10148.45	13889.17	11103.00	11218.05	14835.21	10144.00	10134.27	7954.04
25.	Tripura	1785.00	1845.71	1981.05	2177.00	2580.10	3080.41	2134.00	2134.01	1210.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37286.00	41205.26	48871.72	43006.00	42539.13	49220.95	39290.00	28340.26	37107.16
27.	Uttaranchal	1963.00	2069.31	2735.58	2264.00	2230.25	3182.68	2069.00	2067.88	2100.65
28.	West Bengal	13839.00	11863.68	21228.62	15962.00	15961.96	18897.82	14582.00	13175.61	14862.57
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	10.43	20.74	25.00	35.84	25.64	25.00	12.48	20.06
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00		25.00	25.00	—	25.00	0.00	
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	2.30	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	12.50	0.00
33.	Puducherry	250.00	263.50	269.09	300.00	300.00	148.52	275.00	137.50	220.30
Total		205154.00	197495.74	277919.08	238000.00	223066.64	280403.93	219100.00	183446.17	188113.00

[Translation]

Toilet Facilities

4558. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) the targets set and achievements made for construction of toilets during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for slippages, if any;

(c) the percentage of people using toilets in rural areas of the country including Jharkhand State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to cover more people under sanitation facilities;

(e) whether the Government has enhanced the allocation enormously for sanitation in the Twelfth Plan; and

(f) if so, the extent to which such increase is likely to achieve the targets set?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a demand driven project based programme taking

district as a unit. There are no annual targets set under the programme. The total number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under the programme as per progress reported by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry during each of the last three years, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per NSS 65th Report of the year 2008-09, the usage of sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country was 34.8 percent. The State wise details including the State of Jharkhand are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) In order to cover more people under sanitation facilities, the total budgetary allocation for the programme has been increased from Rs.1500.00 crore during 2011-12 to Rs. 3500.00 crore during the year 2012-13. Further, the Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD), the key components to generate and meet demand for sanitation have been strengthened. The States have been advised for engagement of Swachchhata Doots to accelerate sanitation coverage.

(e) Allocations for TSC are made year wise. The Government has increased the allocation under TSC from Rs.1500 crore in the year 2011-12, the last year of the XI Five Year Plan to Rs. 3500 crore as Budget Estimate during the year 2012-13, the first year of the XII Five Year

(f) With the increased budgetary support it is expected that present project objectives under TSC will be completed by the year 2017.

Statement-I

State-wise no. of Individual Household Latrine (IHHLs) constructed during last three years under TSC

Sl. No.	State Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	606277	1049704	654282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16682	19799	27781
3.	Assam	489334	498849	510243
4.	Bihar	640359	717792	839927

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	460320	236164	89496
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	800	0
8.	Gujarat	607078	515224	321357
9.	Haryana	191242	132137	103913
10.	Himachal Pradesh	239576	216571	30066
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	55390	125228	70626
12.	Jharkhand	335592	296678	53479
13.	Karnataka	1087674	810104	414782
14.	Kerala	68302	20241	2188
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1354632	1166016	900769
16.	Maharashtra	934879	562183	519563
17.	Manipur	15941	49576	55306
18.	Meghalaya	47256	65417	51550
19.	Mizoram	7639	1611	17237
20.	Nagaland	25993	18224	46318
21.	Odisha	539077	853303	359171
22.	Puducherry	208	77	0
23.	Punjab	158060	118415	32535
24.	Rajasthan	665660	750948	730385
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	533108	473647	410794
27.	Tripura	27346	30392	24761
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2669547	2915407	1613384
29.	Uttarakhand	115071	132913	125051
30.	West Bengal	515535	466311	800900

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State Name	Sanitation Coverage as per NSS (2008-09)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.80
3.	Assam	86.50
4.	Bihar	20.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.70
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46.80
7.	Goa	63.80
8.	Gujarat	32.70
9.	Haryana	54.70
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53.50
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.10
12.	Jharkhand	15.90
13.	Karnataka	24.80
14.	Kerala	94.70
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14.70
16.	Maharashtra	39.30
17.	Manipur	98.90
18.	Meghalaya	88.60
19.	Mizoram	98.80
20.	Nagaland	96.90
21.	Odisha	11.80
22.	Puducherry	34.60
23.	Punjab	63.80
24.	Rajasthan	17.90
25.	Sikkim	97.50
26.	Tamil Nadu	26.50
27.	Tripura	96.60

1	2	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	46.50
29.	Uttarakhand	20.80
30.	West Bengal	58.30

Investment by Foreign Investors

4559. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the less interest shown by the foreign institutional investors in India during the last three years resulting in scenario for decline and instability in corporate sector of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the proposal of General Anti Avoidance Rule on foreign investors under the new taxation rule is causing present downward trend in the financial sector and the corporate sector of India is facing severe problem of new investment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) depend upon various factors including global market conditions, geopolitical developments and domestic market conditions. There is no evidence that less interest has been shown by the FIIs during the last three years. The investments increased by 2.65 percent in the year 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10 and while in 2011-12 such investments decreased by 3.6 per cent. These marginal variations cannot be taken as decline and instability in Corporate Sector in India.

[English]

Law Commission

4560. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give more autonomy to Law Commission of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of reports of the Law Commission received so far and the action taken on those reports?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b) The Law Commission of India is reconstituted for a period of 3 years and the present one i.e. 19th Law Commission of India, was constituted for the period from 1st September, 2009 to 31st August, 2012. The Commission functions within the terms of reference under which it is constituted and enjoys full autonomy in its functions.

(c) Law Commission of India has submitted 239 reports so far, out of which 82 reports are pending with various Ministries/Departments for consideration/implementation.

Wastage of Water

4561. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of excessive wastage of water due to poor management of this scarce natural resource;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any mechanism to help offset the paucity of drinking water, particularly where ground-water is of poor quality;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to draft a model law for States on management of water resources based on the success stories of other countries; and

(e) if so, the response of the State Governments 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 Government is aware of wastage of water and has launched National Water mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. Rural Water Supply Schemes are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. However, National Water Resources Council has adopted National Water Policy, 2002 laying down policy directives on Water resources planning and management for proper utilisation and distribution of water in the country. The salient features of National Water Policy, 2002 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Salient Features of National Water Policy-2002

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at national/state level should be established with a net-work of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing central and state level agencies.
- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.
- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit.

Appropriate river basin organisations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.

- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Planning of water resources development projects should, as far as possible, be for multi-purpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.
- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order.
- The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented.
- Careful planning is necessary to ensure that construction and rehabilitation activities proceed simultaneously and smoothly. A skeletal national policy on resettlement & rehabilitation needs to be formulated so that project affected persons share the benefits through proper rehabilitation.
- Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is a need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders along with various governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.
- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- There should be a Master Plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

Fast Tracking Dam Projects

4562. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to fast track dam projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and action taken so far including in Andhra Pradesh?

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) Presently, 51 major/medium projects from various states including Andhra Pradesh have been getting central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) from Government of India

including execution of dam portion in the project. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Apart from this, at present 13 proposals of Major/ Medium irrigation projects which include execution of dam portion also are under various stages of appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC). The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Cumulative CLA/Grant Releases for MMI Projects including Dam Portion under AIBP upto March, 2012

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/Project Name	Cumulative CLA/Grant release upto 31/03/2012
1	2	3
	Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Musurumilli	85.742
	Assam	
1.	Dhansiri	145.597
	Bihar	
1.	Western Kosi	252.099
	Chhattisgarh	
1.	Kosarteda	54.773
2.	Kelo Project	27.023
	Gujarat	
1.	Sardar Sarovar	5736.779
	Jharkhand	
1.	Upper Sankh	26.350
2.	Subernarekha Multipurpose	335.540
	Karnataka	
1.	Upper Krishna St.I	1380.663
2.	Upper Krishna St.II	1517.310

1	2	3
3.	Dudhganga	7.507
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Sindh Phase II	474.486
2.	Mahi	309.625
3.	Bawanthadi	91.959
4.	Upper Beda	88.348
5.	Lower Goi	170.683
6.	Sagar (Sagad)	14.751
7.	Singhpur	15.750
8.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah)	12.974
	Maharashtra	
1.	Gosikhurd	2582.940
2.	Upper Manar	79.739
3.	Upper Pen Ganga	230.266
	Bawanthadi [IS]	113.939
4.	Lower Dudhna	177.092
5.	Lower Wardha	154.688
6.	Uttermand	7.974
7.	Tarali	184.340
8.	Dhom Balakwadi	90.526
9.	Arjuna	65.423
10.	Lower Pedhi	213.407
11.	Lower Panzara	114.870
12.	Aruna	33.862
13.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	30.262
14.	Gaadnadi	37.800
15.	Kudali	12.220
	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	128.710

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Manipur			Tripura	
1.	Khuga	163.385	1.	Manu	52.102
2.	Thoubal	482.839	2.	Gumti	40.647
	Odisha		3.	Khowai	33.539
1.	Upper Indravati (KBK)	518.122		Uttar Pradesh	
2.	Subernarekha	1310.051	1.	Bansagar Canal	687.758
3.	Lower Indra (KBK)	947.349	2.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	66.903
4.	Telengiri (KBK)	145.328	3.	Kachnoda Dam	64.675
5.	Kanupur	612.751	4.	Arjun Shyak	307.897
6.	Rukura-Tribal	54.737		West Bengal	
	Punjab		1.	Teesta Barrage (N.P)	331.124
1.	Shahpur Kandi Dam (N.P)	55.886			

Statement-II*New Dam Projects under Various Stages of Appraisal***Himachal Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	Status
1.	Renuka Dam* (Multipurpose)	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with the State Government. • Forest clearance from MOEF is awaited.
	*Projects dealt by PPO		

Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	Status
1.	Bina Complex Irrigation & Multi-purpose Project	Major/ Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with the State Government • Statutory clearance from MoEF and MoTA is awaited.
2.	Morand & Ganjal Complex Project	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with the State Government.
3.	Mahuar Irrigation Project (Dam)	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAC note is under finalisation.

Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	Status
1.	Jigaon	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with the State Government.
2.	Upper Pravara	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with the State Government.

Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Category	Status
1.	Ong Dam Project	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with the State Government. • R&R clearance from MoTA is awaited.
2.	Mankat	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government.
3.	UpperVansadhara Project	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPR received from project authority is under appraisal.

Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Category	Status
1.	Parwan Irrigation-cum-Drinking Water Supply	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government. • Forest Clearance is awaited.
2.	Rajgarh Irrigation Project	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project accepted by TAC in January 2012, subject to the condition that design aspect may be verified by CWC.

Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Major/ Medium	Status
1.	Kishau Multipurpose Project* PPO	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government. • Environment & Forest clearance are yet to be obtained.
2.	Lakhwar Multipurpose Project * PPO	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending with State Government.

Concession Scheme for Urea Units

4563. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a concession scheme for urea units based on feedstock used and the vintage of plants as recommended by the Expenditure Reforms Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such units dismantled 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. Keeping in view the recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission in its report on rationalizing fertilizer subsidy, Government introduced the Group Based Scheme i.e. New Pricing Scheme for urea units to replace the Retention Price Scheme (RPS). Six groups based on vintage and feedstock were formed. NPS is being implemented in stages. Stage-I was of one year duration from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004. Stage-II was of two and a half years duration, from 1.4.2004 to 30.9.2006. The concession rates payable to the urea units were determined on the basis of group averaging of retention prices of urea units as on 31.3.2003.

(c) No urea unit has been dismantled so far.

Assistance by ONGC

4564. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation is providing any assistance to preserve heritage sites in some parts of the country particularly in the eastern and southern parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend this facility to other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has approved the following Projects for financial assistance.

(i) Project "Amulya Dharohar" has been launched on 10th March, 2012 in association with Archaeological Survey of India, and National Culture Fund, for conservation and beautification of historic sites at Sivasagar District, Assam (North Eastern part of the country), namely Talatal Ghar, Rang Ghar, Kareng Ghar and group of Maidams in Charideo, at a total cost of Rs.2.38 crore (approximately).

(ii) Project "Restoration of Miskal Mosque and Tali Temple" in the State of Kerala (Southern part of the country) at a total cost of Rs. 4.64 crore.

(iii) Project "Glass cover over the Chariot at the entrance of National Museum", Delhi, at a total cost of Rs. 14.85 lacs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The following Heritage Protection Site proposals have been received by ONGC and are under examination:

(i) Restoration of Schools in heritage buildings, Pondichery;

(ii) Interpretation; Centre at Humayun's tomb Delhi; and

(iii) Upgradation of Swatantra Sangrahalaya (Museum of Freedom Struggle), Red Fort, Delhi; and

(iv) Interpretation Centre at Taj Mahal, Agra (U.P.).

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) and (d) above.

Gas Pipeline to Nepal

4565. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of pipeline project for supplying petroleum products from India to Nepal;

(b) the details of agreement signed in this regard and the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the time by which the above project is likely to be completed and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned annually therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No pipeline project for supplying petroleum products from India to Nepal has been finalized.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Performance of PSUs

4566. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the targets set and achieved during the said period;

(c) the details of the plan formulated to improve the performance of the sick PSUs and to achieved the set target; and

(d) the details of action taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) The performance of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is reviewed/evaluated by Government of India through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) System. MoU is a mutually negotiated agreement between the management of the PSUs and Government of India and involves goal setting and performance evaluation of PSUs on an annual basis. Under the MoU System, the performance of PSUs is measured against targets on a five point scale (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair and Poor) in terms of their achievement against the targets laid down for various financial and non-financial performance parameters. The performance of PSUs during last three years is as follows.

Year	Exce- llent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Total No. of PSUs Eval- uated
2010-11	67	44	24	24	2	161
2009-10	73	31	20	20	1	145
2008-09	47	35	25	17	1	125

(c) The Government constituted Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government on strategies, measures and schemes for strengthening, modernization, reviving, and restructuring of PSUs. The administrative Ministry/Department of the concerned PSUs is responsible for preparing a comprehensive package for revival/rehabilitation, or closure of the loss making PSUs, after due consultations with all the stakeholders, and refer it to BRPSE for its recommendations. Thereafter, approval of the Competent Authority is obtained and the decisions implemented.

(d) Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, Government have approved revival of 43 PSUs envisaging total assistance of Rs. 25,908.26 crores (cash assistance of Rs. 4,312.92 crores in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance of Rs. 21,595.34 crores in the form of waivers/write offs of interest/loans, etc.) from Government of India

Fuel subsidy

4567. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked upstream oil companies to share more in fuel subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these companies have agreed to the proposal of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the retail selling price (RSP) of the sensitive petroleum products viz. Petrol (decontrolled w.e.f. 26.6.2010), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG resulting in incidence of under-recoveries to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The Government has evolved a Burden Sharing Mechanism since 2003-04 to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs is shared by all the stakeholders.

(i) Government through Oil Bonds/cash assistance;

(ii) Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAEL) by way of price discount on Crude oil and products.

(iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.

The details of under-recovery incurred by the OMCs vis-a-vis the burden sharing by upstream companies since 2009-10 are given below:-

Year	(Rs. crore)		Burden Sharing by Upstream Sector Rs. crore percentage
	Total Under- recovery Rs. crore		
2009-10	46,051	14,430	31%
2010-11	78,190	30,297	39%
2011-12 (up to Dec.'11)	97,313	36,894	38%

The extent of sharing by Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies, inter alia, depends on the quantum of total

under-recoveries incurred by OMCs and the burden sharing formula finalized by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Supply of Rail Engines by BHEL

4568. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) has been manufacturing and supplying Railway engines and locomotives to Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the number of orders received for supply of engines and locomotives during the last three years and the number of engines and locomotives supplied during the period, year-wise;

(c) the details of profit earned during the said period;

(d) whether BHEL is planning to sign MoU with Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to start manufacturing in its vast maintenance workshop at Nangal, District Rupnagar in Punjab; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes Madam. BHEL has been manufacturing and supplying electric locomotives to the Indian Railways.

(b)

Year	Locomotives ordered (Nos.)	Supplied (Nos.)
2009-10	150	22
2010-11	Nil	30
2011-12	Nil	53

(c) No separate figure of profit against sale of locomotives is maintained. However, the details of Jhansi Unit of BHEL, where the above locomotives are manufactured, during the last three financial years is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
Locomotives Turnover from BHEL Jhansi Plant for Indian Railways	135	198	368
BHEL Jhansi Plant Total Turnover	728	950	1303
Profit Before Tax (PBT) of BHEL Jhansi Unit	20.06	111.39	112.64

(d) No Madam.

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

[Translation]

Increase in Production in Agriculture Sector

4569. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had tried to ascertain the potential for increasing production in agriculture sector in collaboration with the Ministry of Earth Sciences in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether productivity of land in every State of the country has been tested for making an assessment of per hectare agricultural production;

(d) if so, the results in this regard in respect of Maharashtra; and

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

Promotion of Research Projects

4570 SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to promote research projects for recycling of plastic wastes aimed to produce recycled by-products of plastics for multi-purpose use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the grants, financial assistance and other research assistance under any scheme is given to individuals or firms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[English]

Single Administrative Ministry for Water

4571. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various aspects of 'water' are dealt with by different Ministries, i.e. irrigation and ground water by Water Resources, rural drinking water by Drinking Water and Sanitation, urban drinking water by Urban Development, water pollution by Environment and Forests and micro irrigation by Agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would be advisable to put 'water' under a single administrative Ministry, as the division of authority often leads to dilution of responsibility and inefficient coordination;

(d) if so, whether it would be desirable that 'water' is included in the Union or Concurrent List; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The activities in respect of water resources development and management dealt with by various Ministries as per Government of India Allocation of Business Rules are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Planning Commission had examined the issue of bringing water under a single administrative Ministry. However, keeping in view, the responsibilities already vested with the Ministry of Water Resources and Inter-Ministerial coordination machineries is already in position, the Planning Commission was of the view that the existing administrative arrangements in regard to the water sector need not be disturbed for the present.

(d) and (e) The proposal to bring water in the Union / Concurrent List was examined by the two Commissions on Centre-State Relations chaired by Justice R.S. Sarkaria and Justice M.M. Punchhi respectively. The said proposal did not find favour with either of the two Commissions.

Statement

Activities in respect to water resources development and management by various Ministries

Ministries	Activities
1	2
Ministry of Water Resources	Development, conservation and management of water as a national resource; overall national perspective of water planning and coordination in relation to diverse uses of water.
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Rural Water Supply (subject to overall national perspective of water planning and coordination assigned to the Ministry of Water Resources), sewage, drainage and sanitation relating to rural areas.

1	2
Ministry of Urban Development	Water supply (subject to overall national perspective of water planning and coordination assigned to the Ministry of Water Resources), sewage, drainage and sanitation relating to urban areas and linkages from allocated water resources.
Ministry of Agriculture	On farm water management
Ministry of Power	All matters relating to hydro-electric power (except small/mini/micro hydel projects of and below 25 MW capacity) and thermal power and transmission and distribution system network.
Ministry of Environment & Forests	Bio-diversity Conservation including that of lakes and Wetlands; Conservation, development, management and abatement of pollution of rivers which shall include National River Conservation Directorate.
Ministry of Shipping	Inland Waterways and traffic thereon
Ministry of Earth Sciences	Matters of policy, coordination and schemes relating to the Ocean, meteorology, seismology, marine environment, atmosphere and earth sciences, not specifically allocated to any other Department or Ministry; India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Earthquake Risk Evaluation Centre.

1	2
Ministry of Science & Technology	National Spatial Data Infrastructure and promotion of GIS
Planning Commission	Formulation of Plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources; All matters relating to National Rainfed Area Authority.

[Translation]

Cases of Accidents under MGNREGS

4572. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of deaths and permanent disability of persons while working under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the number of cases of such persons during each of the last three years including the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether compensation has been paid to legal heirs in all the above cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of legal heirs who have received the compensation during the said period. State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Data regarding deaths or permanent disability of workers at work sites under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) or compensation paid is neither maintained nor captured in MGNREGA Management Information System (MIS). However, information collected separately from States/UTs and available with the Ministry regarding number of deaths under MGNREGA and compensation paid, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of deaths reported	Compensation paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	304	1,52,00,000/-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	5	1,25,000/-
4.	Bihar	Not received	Not received
5.	Chhattisgarh	33	8,00,000/-
6.	Goa	Nil	Nil
7.	Gujarat	6	1,25,000/-
8.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	3,75,000/-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2.31 (lakh)
11.	Jharkhand	29	7,03,000/-
12.	Karnataka	5	1,25,000/-
13.	Kerala	12	2,50,000/-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	115	28,75,000/-
15.	Maharashtra	9	4,50,000/-
16.	Manipur	5	1,25,000/-
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
18.	Mizoram	4	1,00,000/-
19.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
20.	Odisha	6	1,35,000/-
21.	Punjab	1	25,000/-
22.	Rajasthan	51	12,51,000/-
23.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	78	14,25,000/-
25.	Tripura	3	25,000/-

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttarakhand	15	3,75,000/-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	47	11,75,000/-
28.	West Bengal	3	75,000/-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
32.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil

[English]

NSSO

4573. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) collects information/data on maternal mortality, malnutrition, morbidity and other health related indicators;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the periodicity of data collection exercises in each of the above-mentioned cases;

(c) whether there are any proposals to collect information/data for these health related indicators more frequently to facilitate better information policy making and intervention; and

(d) 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) Survey on Morbidity and Health care is undertaken in the rounds of National Sample Surveys (NSS) periodically.

(b) Through this survey, data relating to the members of the household on ailments of the persons aged 60 years and above, treatment received as in-patient of a hospital, expenditure incurred for treatment, the spells of ailments, expenses incurred for treatment as out-patient and sources of finance, immunisation of children, pre-natal care and post-natal care for ever married women for

age below 50 years, maternal mortality, malnutrition, morbidity, etc are collected. The survey on Morbidity and Health care is generally conducted once in ten years as per pre-decided cycle of NSSO surveys. The last three such surveys were undertaken during NSS 42nd Round (July 1986-June 1987), NSS 52nd Round (July 1995-June 1996) and NSS 60th Round (January-June 2004).

- (c) At present, there is no such proposal.
- (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Hathidah Railway Station

4574. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger amenities like building, basic infrastructure or waiting hall are either non-existent or not up to the mark at Hathidah Junction in East Central Railway;

(b) if so, whether it is also true that the construction work of waiting hall, booking office and toilets is still incomplete even after many years of its commencement;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the action taken against the officers found responsible for this delay; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Railway to complete this construction work at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The station building with basic facilities already exists at Hathidah Junction. However, a work of "Improvement to circulating area and provision of waiting hall cum booking office and pay & use toilet" is sanctioned. Completion of work has been delayed due to failure of successive contractors as well as poor law and order situation in the area.

(c) No officer/staff was responsible for delay. Agencies failed mainly due to law and order problems.

(d) Fresh tenders have been opened. After finalization of the contract, the balance work would be taken up.

Implementation of Report of Misra Commission

4575. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission on Religious and Linguistic Minorities is being examined for its implementation;

(b) if so, the details of the examination Committee or Board; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to complete its examination?

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 recommendations of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) has been examined in the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Accordingly, the Government has taken a decision to create a sub-quota of 4.5% reservation for minority communities as defined under Section 2 (c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 [viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist and Zoroastrians (Parsis)] out of the 27% quota for the OBCs in admission to Central Government institutions and in Civil Posts under the Government of India. The Department of Personnel and Training and the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) have issued instructions accordingly.

Western Cabin at Pipraha

4576. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no western cabin at Pipraha railway station on Muzaffarpur-Motihari rail route;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and necessary steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is no level crossing at the road crossing the rail line at the western end of the platform of Pipraha railway station opposite Virpur High School and Sain Village;

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

(e) the time by which western cabin is likely to be constructed at Pipraha station like the existing eastern cabin as per the criteria laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam. There is no western cabin at Piprahan Railway Station.

(b) Piprahan is a Halt station. Work of new crossing station with Central Panel is sanctioned and work is in progress.

(c) and (d) There is no level crossing at road crossing the rail at the western end of platform of Piprahan station.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Creation of Cost-Effective Production Facilities Abroad

4577. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperator Limited has chalked out an ambitious plan to create cost-effective production facilities abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed so far with each country; and

(d) the manner in which it is likely to be beneficial for the country in the long run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Department of Fertilizers, IFFCO is pursuing the strategy of promoting production facilities abroad. In this connection, IFFCO has signed an agreement with JPMC for setting up of a Joint Venture Project namely Jordan-IFFCO Company (JIFCO), for production of Phosphoric acid and sulphuric acid. The project is likely to be completed by the year 2013. IFFCO has also taken stake in the rock mines in Anne Basin in

Australia and has entered into a 'Principles of Off-take Agreement' with Legend International Holdings of Australia to undertake joint mining of rock phosphate along with an assured three million MT annual off-take. However, it would take few years to start production from the project. IFFCO has also entered into a joint venture with M/s Grow Max Agri Crop, Canada for potash exploitation in Peru.

(c) Given that IFFCO is not under administrative control of the Government of India, Department of Fertilizers is not aware of the MOU signed by IFFCO with any of the Countries so far. However, IFFCO has not signed MOUs with the respective Governments in any of the Countries mentioned in above para.

(d) The projects mentioned above may result into assured supply of the respective fertilizer/raw materials, to our Country.

National Water Policy, 2012

4578. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objective of the National Water Policy, which was drafted in 2002 has been achieved;

(b) if so, the major achievements thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to increase the spending during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period to achieve the objectives stated in the draft of the National Water Policy, 2012; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per stipulations of National Water Policy 2002, Ministry of Water Resources has implemented various schemes as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The outlay for water sector for various Central / State Sector Schemes during XI Five Year Plan was Rs. 50161 crore. Based on the recommendations of the Working groups constituted for the XII Plan an outlay of Rs. 218625 crore has been proposed which is subject to approval.

Statement*Details of Schemes implemented as per National Water Policy, 2002*

Sl. No.	Stipulation in National Water Policy, 2002	Schemes formulated by Ministry of Water resources with date of implementation
1	2	3
1.	2.1 A well developed information system, for water related data in its entirety, at the national/state level, is a prime requisite for resource planning. A standardised national information system should be established with a network of data banks and data bases, integrating and strengthening the existing Central and State level agencies and improving the quality of data and the processing capabilities.	<p>Development of Water Resources Information System: to develop a water resources information system and make it fully operational at the earliest.</p> <p>This scheme was launched during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
2.	3.2 Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit such as drainage basin as a whole or for a sub-basin, multi-sectorally, taking into account surface and ground water for sustainable use incorporating quantity and quality aspects as well as environmental considerations. All individual developmental projects and proposals should be formulated and considered within the framework of such an overall plan keeping in view the existing agreements/awards for a basin or a sub-basin so that the best possible combination of options can be selected and sustained.	<p>River Basin Organisations/Authority: The objective of the scheme is to encourage formation of River Basin Organisation with a view to providing a forum to all the co-basin states for taking up necessary studies and evaluation etc. with a view to identifying the most appropriate alternative for optimum utilisation of resources and meeting the aspirations of all stake-holders. This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
3.	3.5 Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfers from one river basin to another, based on a national perspective, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins	<p>Investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme: It comprises two components e.g. "Investigation of River Link Proposals by National Water Development Agency (NWDA)" and "Investigation of Water Resources/Multipurpose Schemes by CWC." The objective of the scheme is to carry out the activities related to survey, field investigation, preparation of pre-feasibility/feasibility report and detailed project report of various water resources development schemes including the schemes for Inter Basin transfer of Water and to carry out other studies and activities considered necessary incidental, supplementary or conducive to attainment of above objectives. One of the important activities under the scheme is to undertake necessary investigation & planning of inter-linking of rivers project.</p>
	6.5 Special efforts should be made to investigate and formulate projects either in, or for the benefit of, areas inhabited by tribal or other specially disadvantaged groups such as socially weak, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	

1	2	3
4.	25. For effective and economical management of our water resources, the frontiers of knowledge need to be pushed forward in several directions by intensifying research efforts in various areas.	<p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p> <p>Research and Development: The objectives of the scheme are (i) to find practical solutions to the country's water resources related problems and to improve available technology and engineering methods and procedures, particularly to take up research studies for improvement of the efficiency of the existing facilities, (ii) to create/upgrade research facilities of the premier organizations/institutions at National level to keep pace with the state-of-art technology, and (iii) to support research works to be taken up by the various institutions in water sector.</p>
5.	16.1 Efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be optimised and an awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered. Conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.	<p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p> <p>Information, Education and Communication: The main objectives of the scheme are (i) to advocate the tenets of National Water Policy for adopting water efficient measures, (ii) to create awareness among the people about the need of using available water resources judiciously, (iii) to create awareness on necessity of adopting measures for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water to meet present and future needs of water, (iv) to reinforce importance of traditional water bodies in maintaining water balance and meeting water needs of the population, (v) to make conservation of water a mass campaign and to impress upon the citizens the need of voluntarily adopting various water saving measures.</p>
6.	24. There should be proper organisational arrangements at the national and state levels for ensuring the safety of storage, dams and other water-related structures consisting of specialists in investigation, design, construction, hydrology,	<p>This scheme was launched during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p> <p>Dam Safety Studies & Planning: The scheme envisages taking up of necessary studies related to Dam Safety and infrastructure strengthening of the Dam Safety Organization. This scheme was in</p>

1	2	3
	<p>geology, etc. A dam safety legislation may be enacted to ensure proper inspection, maintenance and surveillance of existing dams and also to ensure proper planning, investigation, design and construction for safety of new dams. The Guidelines on the subject should be periodically updated and reformulated. There should be a system of continuous surveillance and regular visits by experts.</p>	<p>implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
<p>7.1 There should be a peridocal reassessment of the ground water potential on a scientific basis, taking into consideration the quality of the water available and economic viability of its extraction.</p>		<p>Ground Water Management and Regulation: The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:</p>
<p>7.2 Exploitation of ground water resources should be so regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of overexploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented by the Central and State Governments. Ground water recharge projects should be developed and implemented for improving both the quality and availability of ground water resource.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To earn out ground water management studies; • To carry out ground water exploration aided by drilling to delineate ground water worthy areas; • To periodically assess country's ground water resources and revise / update the methodology; • To monitor ground water levels and quality through ground water observation wells; • To carry out demonstrative artificial recharge and rain water harvesting studies to develop / update area specific methodologies;
<p>7.3 Integrated and coordinated development of surface water and ground water resources and their conjunctive use, should be envisaged right from the project planning stage and should form an integral part of the project implementation.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish / update data storage and information system to store, process and disseminate ground water data; • To regulate and control ground water development in coordination with State Governments;
<p>7.4 Over exploitation of ground water should be avoided especially near the coast to prevent ingress of seawater into sweet water aquifers.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To carry out geophysical studies through surface and sub-surface methods to delineate potential aquifers and pinpoint suitable sites for ground water exploration, artificial recharge etc; • To coordinate with State governments with a view to establish benchmark methodologies for ground water studies; • To promote awareness and water quality consciousness; • To develop linkages with Scientific institutions on aspects of ground water saving and sharing; • To assess ground water quality for determining their suitability for various types of uses including use for agriculture, industrial and allied purposes;

1	2	3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare reports, maps, ground water atlases and brochures for use by planners and administrators. <p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>
8.	6.7 Time and cost overruns and deficient realisation of benefits characterising most water related projects should be overcome by upgrading the quality of project preparation and management. The inadequate funding of projects should be obviated by an optimal allocation of resources on the basis of prioritisation, having regard to the early completion of on-going projects as well as the need to reduce regional imbalances.	<p>Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme: The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme(AIBP) was launched to give assistance to the states to help them complete some of the incomplete major/ medium irrigation projects which were in an advanced stage of completion and create additional irrigation potential in the country.</p> <p>The AIBP scheme was launched during 1996-97 and continued to be implemented till date.</p>
9.	16.2 The resources should be conserved and the availability augmented by maximising retention, eliminating pollution and minimising losses. For this, measures like selective linings in the conveyance system, modernisation and rehabilitation of existing systems including tanks, recycling and re-use of treated effluents and adoption of traditional techniques like mulching or pitcher irrigation and new techniques like drip and sprinkler may be promoted, wherever feasible.	<p>Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies: The objectives of the Scheme were to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies, and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential.</p> <p>This scheme was launched during 2005 and continued to be implemented till date.</p>
10.	9.4 Concerted efforts should be made to ensure that the irrigation potential created is fully utilised. For this purpose, the command area development approach should be adopted in all irrigation projects.	<p>Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM): Stepping up the pace of utilization of irrigation potential created and improved agricultural productivity and production on sustainable basis.</p> <p>The Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the year 1974-75 and continued to be implemented till date.</p>
11.	<p>17.1 There should be a master plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin.</p> <p>17.3 While physical flood protection works like embankments and dykes will continue to be necessary, increased emphasis should be laid on non-structural measures such as flood forecasting and warning, flood plain zoning and flood proofing</p>	<p>Flood Management: to provide central assistance to the state governments for river management, flood control, anti-erosion works, anti-sea-erosion works, drainage development, flood proofing, flood prone area development programme, restoration of damaged flood management works, etc. in critical reaches which have secured all mandatory</p>

1	2	3
<p>for the minimisation of losses and to reduce the recurring expenditure on flood relief.</p> <p>12. 26. A perspective plan for standardised training should be an integral part of water resource development. It should cover training in information systems, sectoral planning, project planning and formulation, project management, operation of projects and their physical structures and systems and the management of the water distribution systems. The training should extend to all the categories of personnel involved in these activities as also the farmers.</p>	<p>clearances.</p> <p>This scheme was launched during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p> <p>Flood Forecasting: The objective of the scheme is to strengthen and improve the flood forecasting and inflow forecasting network in India and develop forecast information system.</p> <p>This scheme was in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p> <p>National Water Academy: This scheme covers the activities related to organisation of training programmes for in-service engineers from States and central organisations in the area of water resources development and management and particularly integrated river basin planning and management.</p> <p>Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training and Research Institute: This scheme covers the activities to provide a base for organizing and Upgrading the knowledge and skills of ground water professional in planning, investigation, development, management, augmentation, conservation and protection of ground water resources.</p> <p>These scheme were in implementation during earlier Plan periods also and was reviewed and implemented during XIth Five Year Plan starting from 1-4-2007.</p>	

Ground Water Framework

4579. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to bring in strictes ruks with regard to utilisation of groundwater;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make a broad legal framework on groundwater; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) Water being a State subject, it is primarily

the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to regulate ground water resources, Ministry of Water Resources has circulated to the States/ Union Territories the Model Bill to Regulate and Control the Development and Management of Ground Water to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation. So far eleven States/ UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation. Government of Delhi is regulating ground water development in all the districts of Delhi. Government of Gujarat through a resolution vide reference No. GWR/1095/6/1.1/Ja-1 dated 19.9.2001 has constituted Gujarat Ground Water Authority under the administrative control of Narmada and Water Resources Authority for systematic administration of ground water management, its development, control and regulation. Government of Punjab has taken steps to encourage crop diversification, artificial recharge of ground water, controlled and regulated electricity supply in critical area, micro-irrigation and alteration of crop calendar - encouraging late sowing of paddy after 16th June, etc.

Engagement on Contract in ONGC

4580. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has directly engaged employees on contract basis in the ONGC units situated in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the ONGC for the benefit of such employees on contract including increasing their salary;

(c) whether the ONGC is considering to give term based employment to the employees working in Hazira Unit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In the category of medics and paramedics only, ONGC do engage personnel directly on fixed-term contracts at various work-centres not only in Gujarat but also in other parts of the country.

ONGC ensures that the benefits payable to these medics and paramedics are at par with industry standards.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[*Translation*]

Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres

4581. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Integrated Infrastructural Development (CIID) projects/centres sanctioned and completed by the Government under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programmes (MSE-CDP) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of projects which are incomplete in the country including Rajasthan, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the projects remaining incomplete; and

(d) the time by which all the IID Centres sanctioned are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Number of Infrastructural Development (ID) projects sanctioned during 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 are nil, 15 and 3 respectively under Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). Number of ID projects completed during 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 are 4, 40 and 10 respectively. State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) 28 projects are under implementation. State wise details including Rajasthan, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Infrastructure Development projects are implemented by agencies of respective State Governments/ UTs over a period of two years. Reasons for projects lying incomplete, as informed by Implementing Agencies of State Governments include delay in leveling of ground due to hilly topography, approval from various agencies, early rainy season, non-settlement of land claims, objection raised by local bodies, etc.

(d) Generally, two years time is required for completion of Infrastructure Development projects. However, projects completion depends upon Implementing Agencies of respective State Governments.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Sanctioned	completed	Sanctioned	completed	Sanctioned	completed
1	Assam				2		1
2	Chhattisgarh				3		1
3	Haryana	1			18		
4	Himachal Pradesh	1					
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil				1	1
6	Karnataka					1	
7	Kerala	1					
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1			4
9	Maharashtra			2			
10	Odisha						1
11	Rajasthan			4	3		
12	Tamil Nadu			8	6	3	1
13	Uttarakhand		1				
14	West Bengal			2	3		
	Total	Nil	4	15	40	3	10

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Location of the project	Name of Implementing Agency	Project Cost
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bame, Distt. West Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	Deptt. of Industries, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	328.00
2.	Assam	Banderdewa, distt. Lakhimpur	Assam Indl. Infrastructure Development Corpn	402.02
3.		Serfanguri, Distt. Kokrajhar, Assam	Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	352.00
4.		Parbatipur, Margharita, Distt. Tinsukia, Assam	Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	364.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.		Dahudi, Distt. Nalbari	Assam Indl. Dev. Corpn.	459.00
6.		Silagaon (Silapather), Distt. Dhemaji,	Assam Indl. Dev. Corpn.	406.68
7.	Gujarat	Vill. Miyani Distt. Junagarh	Gujarat Growth Centre Devi. Corpn.	500.00
8.		Thangarh, distt. Surendranagar	Panchal Ceramic Association Vikas Trust	175.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Umariya, Distt. Jabalpur	M.P. Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam(P) Ltd. Jabalpur	720.00
10.	Odisha	Somnathpur, distt. Balasore	Odisha Indl. Infrastructure Dev. Corp.	436.53
11.	Punjab	Raikot Distt. Ludhiana	Punjab Small Industries and Export Corp.	482.21
12.	Rajasthan	Kishanghat Industrial Area, Jaisalmer	Rajasthan State Indl. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	472.00
13.		Palsana Industrial Area, Sikar	Rajasthan State Indl. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	712.00
14.		Bichhwal (Bikaner) Industrial Area	Rajasthan State Indl. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	641.00
15.		Shilpgrampal (Jodhpur) Industrial Area	Rajasthan State Indl. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	307.00
16.	Tripura	Dewanpasa, Distt. North Tripura	Tripura Industrial Development Corp. Ltd.	456.30
17.	Tamilnadu	Pollupalli, Distt. Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	411.00
18.		Asanur, Distt. Villupuram	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	395.00
19.		Elambalur, Distt. Perambalur	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	146.00
20.		Ammanur, Distt. Vellore	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	220.00
21.		Alathur, Kancheepuram District	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	444.96
22.	Tamilnadu	Kakkalur, Thiruvallur District	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	423.33
23.		Kovilpatti, District Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	202.00
24.		Athur, Karur District, Tamilnadu	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	397.38
25.		Mettur, Salem District	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	293.76
26.		Ganapathipalayam, Tiruppur District	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Dev. Corp.	45.82
27.	West Bengal	Durgapur (Ph-II), Distt. Burdwan	West Bengal Small Industries Development Corpn. Ltd. (WBSIDC)	752.86
28.		Udayan Industrial Estate	West Bengal small Industries Development corpn.	599.64

[English]

of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

Pace of Implementation of PMGSY

4582. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister

(a) whether it is true that the pace of the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is true that the phase-I of PMGSY would be completed only in 2017;

(d) whether it is also true that the PMGSY programme is 10 years behind schedule;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is an ongoing process with the objective to provide All-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of country. Further 'Rural road' is a State subject and the responsibility of execution /completion of works under PMGSY within the stipulated time limit given in programme guidelines, is that of the State Governments. Non-availability of lands and Forest clearance, limited institutional and contracting capacity, adverse climate/ weather conditions etc. are some of the reasons for slow pace of the implementation of Programme in some of the States.

(f) The State Governments have been requested to take suitable necessary action to expedite the works under PMGSY. The following steps have been taken by the Ministry/National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA):

- (i) States have been requested to augment executing capacity.
- (ii) Bidding documents provisions have been rationalized, and e-procurement started.
- (iii) Training is being imparted to field engineers for capacity building.
- (iv) Regular and structured review of Physical and Financial progress.

Training to Lawyers

4583. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme in order to motivate and encourage young talented lawyers

and give them professional training especially those belonging to SC/ST/Minorities;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said scheme; and

(c) the achievements made after launching these plans/schemes in helping justice delivery system especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched a Scheme called "Rajiv Gandhi Adhivakta Prashikshan Yojna (Rajiv Gandhi Advocate's Training Scheme)" to ensure motivation and encouragement of young lawyers and to give them professional training. As per the Scheme each year, from each State, not more than ten and depending upon the population of the State, practicing young advocates, shall be selected for professional training. While selecting candidates, preference shall be given to those who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, physically handicapped and women advocates.

The Salient features of the said scheme are as under:

- The Scheme is to give motivation and encouragement to young lawyers who are practising in Magistrate and Munsif Courts so that they may serve the need of law professional at grass roots level.
- Each year, from each State, not more than ten and depending upon the population of the State, practicing young advocates, shall be selected for professional training.
- While selecting candidates, preference shall be given to those who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, physically handicapped and women advocates.
- He/She should not be above the age of 30 years. However, relaxation of age upto three years may be given to suitable SC, ST, OBC, PH and women advocates;
- For the purpose of selection, each year, applications from eligible candidates shall be invited by the State Bar Council of the concerned State.

- The State Bar Council shall advertise the Scheme for calling applications in the prescribed proforma from the eligible candidates for training at least in two local newspapers, one each in English and regional language.
- The format for making the applications shall be laid down by the Bar Council of India.
- Training will be of two months. One month Professional training to select candidates shall be given by a National Law School/University Law School nominated by the Central Committee on rotation basis. For other one month training under a Senior/leading Advocate.
- The curriculum for professional training at the National Law School includes the practical side of the profession such as art of presentation of the case, cross-examination, plea-bargaining, ADR mechanism for settlement of disputes, etc., as also new developing areas of law such as Cyber Laws, Intellectual Property laws, Competition Law etc..

(c) The First Phase of the training programme for young advocates from 13 States for 30 days in two batches (47 advocates in 1st batch and 54 advocates in 2nd batch) for their professional skills and knowledge to understand various aspects of law has been held at the National Law University, Delhi in the months of June-July, 2011. They are practising in Magistrate and Munsif Courts to serve the need of law professional, at grass-roots level.

Proposals for Railway Land

4584. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal from the Nagpur Chamber of Commerce Ltd. (NCCL) or any other Agency/State Government regarding use of surplus railway land from construction of Budget Hotels and Restaurants or any other commercial activities etc. on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Availability of Imported Drugs

4585. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate import of essential medicines and drugs and set up marketing mechanism to ensure availability of imported drugs for common man at the affordable prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The import of drugs is already regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rules 1945 made there under. For pricing of medicines and drugs there are already provisions in Drug (Price Control) Order(DPCO), 1995 to fix/revise prices of 74 drugs (including the imported ones) appearing in Scheduled-I of DPCO, 1995 and their resultant formulations. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations and wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, subject to prescribed conditions, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

Development of Yamuna River

4586. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated or proposed to be formulated for development of Yamuna river that passes through National Capital Territory of Delhi in a phased manner; 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) No such scheme has been formulated or proposed to be formulated in the Ministry of Water Resources for development of Yamuna River that passes through National Capital Territory of Delhi in a phased

manner. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has also informed that the engineering department of MCD has not formulated or proposed any such scheme. The MCD has informed that however, under Yamuna Action Plan being implemented with financial assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency, various works are being carried out in Delhi territory with an estimated cost of Rs. 387.17 crore.

[English]

National Law University

4587. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Law Universities established across the country are only catering to provide quality lawyers to Corporate Law Firms; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote litigation practice among students from National Law Schools?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for KSEDM

4588. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had requested central assistance for Kerala State Entrepreneur Development Mission (KSEDM);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala sought the assistance of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises to sanction an amount of Rs. 250.00 Crore towards payment of interest subsidy to 10,000 micro and small enterprises to be set up by the entrepreneurs under the auspices of the Kerala Financial Corporation and for providing training to 50,000 entrepreneurs.

(c) As regards the funds sought for interest subsidy, the Ministry has no scheme under which lump sum interest subsidy, as requested for by the Government of Kerala, can be provided. However, Government of Kerala may consider utilizing the benefits under the "Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme" of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which extends support to Khadi & Polyvastra Sectors.

With regard to training, Kerala Government proposes to conduct the Entrepreneur Development training programmes through the Mission. However, such Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Training Programmes (ESDP) are already being conducted at:-

- (i) the 3 National level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs) viz. National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Ni-MSME), Hyderabad, and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (HE), Guwahati;
- (ii) Training Institutions established by Partner Institutions (Pis) of national level EDIs;
- (iii) Training-cum-Incubation Centers (TICs) set up by the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Ltd.;
- (iv) Training-cum-Incubation Centers (TICs) set up by Franchisees of NSIC; and
- (v) Other Training Institutions.

Financial assistance is being provided to them for this purpose under the Ministry's Scheme "Assistance to Training Institutions". KITCO Ltd. (formerly Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organization Ltd.), Cochin (a Partner Institute of Ni-MSME, Hyderabad) is already being provided financial assistance under the Scheme to conduct training programmes.

The Ministry is, therefore, of the view that Government of Kerala may avail the benefits under the Scheme "Assistance to Training Institutions" as also the training facilities available with the national level EDIs of the Ministry as well as Partner or Other Institutions to meet their training requirements.

Funds to Khadi Board of Kerala

4589. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the details of funds provided to the Khadi Boards in various States including Punjab and Kerala during each of the last three years; State-wise; and

(b) the details of steps being taken by the Government to increase employment opportunities by Khadi Boards in the States?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The year-wise details of funds provided by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) in States including Punjab and Kerala during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Central Government in the Ministry of Micro,

Small and Medium Enterprises implements a number of schemes to increase employment opportunities in the country.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme launched in 2008-09 to provide margin money subsidy and entrepreneurship training to beneficiaries for setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The scheme is implemented through KVIC, KVIBs and District Industries Centres (DICs) with the involvement of Banks. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

Since inception in 2008-09 upto 2011-12, 1.62 lakh projects have been assisted under PMEGP by utilizing margin money subsidy of Rs. 2987 crore, generating employment for an estimated 15.84 lakh persons.

Statement*Details of funds provided by KVIC to KVIBs of States*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Fund released under PMEGP	Fund released under other schemes together	Fund released under PMEGP	Fund released under other schemes together	Fund released under PMEGP	Fund released under other schemes together
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.62	0	14.50	0	15.64	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.91	1.35	3.48	0.03	2.82	1.52
3.	Punjab	4.22	0	5.23	0	5.12	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	3.16	0.01	3.41	0.13	2.73	0.07
6.	Haryana	4.30	0	5.68	0	4.13	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Delhi		0.13	0	1.61	0	1.77	0
8. Rajasthan		9.16	0	10.47	0	11.27	0
9. Uttar Pradesh		45.54	0.06	42.64	0.08	50.70	0.12
10. Bihar		2.02	1.02	2.65	0.46	10.73	0.43
11. Sikkim		0.30	0	0.15	0	0.07	0.05
12. Arunachal Pradesh		0.68	0	1.17	0	0.91	0
13. Nagaland		0.10	0.54	2.78	0.07	5.06	0.13
14. Manipur		0.44	0	0.34	0	2.48	0
15. Mizoram		0.79	0.23	4.08	0.13	3.59	0.17
16. Tripura		1.81	0.35	1.93	0.20	6.17	0.27
17. Meghalaya		0.48	0	3.04	0	3.29	0.03
18. Assam		5.07	0.05	13.32	2.32	9.94	0.12
19. West Bengal		32.77	0.11	25.32	0.07	10.02	0
20. Jharkhand		1.14	0.16	3.16	0.32	3.99	0.06
21. Odisha		10.43	0.75	15.16	0.02	12.66	0
22. Chhattisgarh		8.32	0.14	13.27	0.17	11.86	0.17
23. Madhya Pradesh		8.04	0.19	15.84	1.05	15.75	0.54
24. Gujarat		2.97	0	4.75	0.58	18.58	0.10
25. Maharashtra		21.35	0	23.10	0	14.33	0
26. Andhra Pradesh		42.07	0	33.15	0.12	17.58	0.17
27. Karnataka		6.18	0	10.38	0	11.66	0
28. Goa, Daman and Diu		1.33	0	2.37	0	1.72	0
29. Lakshadweep		0	0.04	0.77	0.02	0	0
30. Kerala		7.87	0.23	9.18	1.97	8.90	4.54
31. Tamil Nadu		5.19	0.08	9.89	2.22	8.43	0.43
32. Puducherry		0.27	0	0.86	0.08	1.67	0.11
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.78	0	1.97	0	0.83	0
Total		233.44	5.31	285.65	10.04	274.40	9.03

**Reservation of Seats for ST in
Assembly in Sikkim**

4590. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Sikkim Legislative Assembly does not have a single seat reserved for Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to preserve and protect the Scheduled Tribes in Sikkim Legislative Assembly?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The present composition of the seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly is as under:-

- (i) General- 17
- (ii) Bhutia-Lepcha-12
- (iii) Scheduled Caste-2
- (iv) Sangha-1

As may be seen from the above composition, 12 seats are reserved for Bhutia-Lepcha not as Scheduled Tribe but as sequel to political agreement in the year 1973 between Government of India, ex-Chogyal of Sikkim and Political Parties of Sikkim. Apart from Bhutias and Lepchas, Limboo and Tamang were recognized as Scheduled Tribes vide the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) order (Amendment) Act, 2002 (32 of 2002).

(b) Any possible reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly, proportionate increase in Limboo-Tamang, Bhutia-Lepcha etc. will depend on data of population of Scheduled Tribes in Sikkim on the basis of 2011 census, not only in terms of their number, but also dispersal patterns constituency-wise. Based on such data, Sikkim Legislative Assembly may also need to pass a fresh resolution indicating number of seats that could be reserved for Scheduled Tribes communities, Bhutia-Lepchas communities, Limboo-Tamang communities etc. It is learnt from Office of the Registrar General of India that even though population enumeration exercise has been completed, it would require

more than a year to get the individual Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes figures to be finalized and published. Hence, a decision regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes, Limboo-Tamang, Bhutia-Lepchas etc. will depend on individual population details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes figures based on 2011 census, which is still awaited. Any increase/decrease in the present status could be considered only after a wider debate from all the Stake holders in the State of Sikkim.

Production of Commercial Vehicles

4591. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of heavy commercial vehicles in the country during the last three years including the current year, year-wise;

(b) the targets set and achieved for production of heavy commercial vehicles during the last three years including the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the auto industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per the information received from the Society of Indian Automobile manufacturers Association (SIAM), the growth of production of medium & heavy commercial vehicles in the country during the last three years including current year, is as under:-

	growth)		
Medium & Heavy Commercial Vehicles	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Passenger Carriers	12.24	18.21	-1.93
Goods Carriers	34.92	42.77	13.21
Total	30.09	38.25	10.83

(b) No specific targets were set for production of heavy commercial vehicles. However, as informed by SIAM, the production of medium & heavy commercial vehicles during the last three years, including current year, is as under;

	(in nos.)		
Medium & Heavy Commercial Vehicles	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Passenger Carriers	46,011	54,390	53,340
Goods Carriers	204,122	291,428	329,937
Total	250,133	345,818	383,277

(c) Various steps have been taken in pursuance of the Automotive Mission Plan (2006-16) and the new Foreign Trade Policy provides additional incentives which will expectedly boost the sales and export of heavy commercial vehicles in the country.

Divorce Law

4592. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to review the existing Divorce Laws to remove all discriminatory provisions that link a women's conduct with the grant of maintenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether there is any contingency fund to pay the maintenance awarded by the Court, particularly to poor litigants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Classification of Minority Concentration Districts

4593. SHRI RADHEY MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the eligible criteria for classification of minority concentrated districts by reducing the criteria for such grouping from the existing 25 percent to 15 percent;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far; and

(c) the views of the minorities and experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) During the discussion for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan, the Working Group on 'Empowerment of Minorities' had received two sets of suggestions-either to reduce the criterion of 25% population to 15% for the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs), or reduce the unit of planning to block level with same population criterion of 25% for better targeting. However, this will be contingent on outcome of the 2011 Census in order to know its impact in terms of coverage of targetted minority population. Till date, the criterion of 25% minority population for MCDs is being followed.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land

4594. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industries set up and started by the industrialists who had been allotted land by the Industrial Development Corporation to set up industries in the country as on date; and

(b) the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The information regarding allotment of land by the Industrial Development corporation is not maintained at the level of Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Irrigation Projects

4595. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated to the States for various irrigation projects particularly in Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra State and other tribal areas of the country during the last three years till date;

(b) whether the Government has allocated the funds to the State Governments on time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and 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) The details of Central Assistance (CA)/CLA released to major/medium/ERM irrigation projects under AIBP benefitting tribal area of the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and the funds released to the States for surface MI schemes

including tribal areas are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

No proposal for release of grant in respect of major/medium/ERM and surface MI schemes in Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra state has been received from Government of Maharashtra during the last three 3 years i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of CLA/CA released (CA) to projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) are given in enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

CLA/Grant Releases under AIBP for Tribal Area Projects for the last three years 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	State/Project Name	Grant released		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	SRSP St. II	65.198	0.000	0.000
2.	Peddavagu	55.400	0.000	0.000
3.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	180.000	0.000	256.131
4.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram)	337.469	0.000	0.000
	Total	638.067	0.000	256.131
Assam				
1.	Dhansiri	0.000	49.500	0.000
2.	Champamati	12.004	0.000	40.500
	Total	12.004	49.500	40.500
Chhattisgarh				
1.	Kosarteda	14.500	18.694	40.500
2.	Sutiapat	0.000	6.318	40.500
	Total	14.500	25.012	81.000
Gujarat				
1.	Sardar Sarovar	0.000	361.420	0.000
	Total	0.000	361.420	0.000

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand				
1.	Upper Sankh	0.000	11.240	0.000
2.	Subernarekha Multipurpose	0.000	0.000	335.540
	Total	0.000	11.240	335.540
Karnataka				
1.	Ghataprabha St.III	56.162	20.601	0.000
	Total	56.162	20.601	0.000
Madhya Pradesh				
1.	Mahi	0.000	87.625	39.393
2.	Upper Beda	49.198	24.810	0.000
3.	Lower Goi	60.102	22.810	55.185
4.	Jobat		6.660	0.000
	Total	109.300	141.905	94.578
Maharashtra				
1.	Punad	44.870	0.000	42.498
	Total	44.870	0.000	42.498
Manipur				
1.	Khuga	0.000	23.207	0.000
2.	Thoubal	0.000	132.340	0.000
3.	Dolaithabi Barrage	0.000	53.950	0.000
	Total	0.000	209.497	0.000
Odisha				
1.	Lower Indra (KBK)	269.600	103.042	100.551
2.	Kanupur	95.520	116.229	117.014
3.	Rukura-Tribal	7.064	15.274	32.400
	Total	372.183	234.545	249.965
Tripura				
1.	Manu	0.000	26.091	0.000
2.	Gumti	0.000	18.100	0.000
3.	Khowai	4.860	3.809	0.000
	Total	4.860	48.000	0.000
Uttar Pradesh				
1.	Restoring Cap of Sarda Sahayak	21.375	0.000	18.000

1	2	3	4	5
Total		21.375	0.000	18.000
West Bengal				
1. Teesta Barrage [N.P]		0.000	81.000	97.200
2. Tatko		0.000	0.000	3.726
3. Patloi		0.914	0.000	1.620
Total		0.914	81.000	102.546

Statement-II

Central Grant released to the states including tribal areas for Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP for the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Grant released (Rs. in crore)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.780	48.6350	33.7883
2.	Assam	577.9694	356.9030	377.7456
3.	Manipur	42.5403	40.5000	44.5500
4.	Meghalaya	22.5018	110.1951	81.3011
5.	Mizoram	36.4500	51.0921	42.1101
6.	Nagaland	57.2860	70.0000	72.6525
7.	Sikkim	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144
8.	Tripura	31.3488	0.0000	34.8751
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.8195	32.4000	47.1152
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	158.0534	110.7215	163.4678
11.	Odisha (KBK)	40.5000	27.8538	0.000
12.	Uttarakhand	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	141.75
14.	Chhattisgarh	16.0383	131.7986	179.1856
15.	Madhya Pradesh	173.3724	202.5023	211.2880
16.	Maharashtra	0	256.1439	77.2109
17.	Bihar	0.0000	32.3535	15.5303
18.	West Bengal	0.00	8.10	4.46
19.	Rajasthan	14.170	0.000	0.000
20.	Karnataka	48.5066	34.6388	59.1674
21.	Jharkhand	0.0000	231.6474	224.4158

Statement-III*State-wise Central Assistance Released under the AIBP during 1996-97 to 2011-12 (upto March 2012)*

Sl. No.	State	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.250	74.000	79.670	65.015	95.020	281.560	33.186
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.500	18.000	15.000	10.500
3.	Assam	5.230	12.400	13.950	14.540	24.077	14.521	16.274
4.	Bihar	13.500	5.150	36.185	129.695	151.775	3.420	14.481
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	4.500	9.500	10.520	13.930	48.200	104.000
6.	Goa	0.000	5.250	0.000	3.500	61.650	58.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	74.773	196.500	423.820	272.700	421.850	581.690	1000.330
8.	Haryana	32.500	12.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	6.500	5.000	11.047	15.015	3.244	6.150
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.300	0.000	0.000	4.000	10.460	11.070	34.999
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	8.890	11.640	14.345	5.715	10.820	9.670
12.	Karnataka	61.250	90.500	94.500	157.140	171.000	492.500	620.850
13.	Kerala	3.750	15.000	0.000	0.000	22.400	11.275	5.665
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53.250	110.000	81.250	95.325	151.328	215410	220.000
15.	Maharashtra	14.000	55.000	50.860	49.875	97.020	39.100	133.134
16.	Manipur	4.300	26.000	10.780	21.810	1.500	9.360	19.500
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.694	5.512	4.470	1.500
11.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.433	1.433	2.000	0.750
19.	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.730	5.000	5.000	2.659
20.	Odisha	48.450	85.000	71.500	90.250	100.320	185.475	179.570
21.	Punjab	67.500	100.000	0.000	42.000	55.620	113.690	36.660
22.	Rajasthan	2.675	42.000	140.050	106.665	78.487	96.315	174.385
23.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.360	0.000	2.400	0.750
24.	Tripura	3.773	5.100	3.975	34.653	13.883	21.063	13.395
25.	Tamil Nadu	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Uttar Pradesh	43.500	78.000	76.500	286.000	315.900	354.690	359.000
27.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25.163
28.	West Bengal	5.000	20.000	10.000	25.000	26.825	38.606	28.133
	Total	500.001	952.190	1119.180	1450.477	1856.200	2601.981	3061.703

Amount (In Rs. Crores)									
2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Grand Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
205.530	87.547	311.382	843.422	967.769	855.180	1300.728	22.792	397.881	5676.032
		20.000	10.000	47.180	33.958	30.780	48.635	33.788	300.841
19.202	16.130	34.933	30.269	77.338	405.954	589.973	406.403	424.710	2098.301
74.644	37.215	16238	3.230	62.240	109.703	77.913	55.754	15.530	810.007
74.630	2.925	7.665	10.705	96.964	193.040	60.885	174.811	201.466	1013.740
2.000	0.650		1.910	32.480	39.230	20.250	20.000	20.250	265.170
650.359	530.500	339.600	121.889	585.720	258.610	6.080	361.420	0.000	5626.240
7.735	11.135	6.000	3.170	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	90.540
14.692	3.690	30.079	3.930	114.050	119.318	90.680	43.521	129.705	565211
12.745	12.745	36.668	37.772	199.225	333.066	171.728	156.034	225.120	1399.569
1.833	21.285	5.037	1.290	9.224	3.720	0.000	242.887	559.955	906.313
266.478	398.395	140.776	160.273	349.900	442.419	823.828	587.759	511.404	5346.972
31.000	49.440	9.359	16.647	0.000	0.905	3.812	10.017	0.000	179.270
568.640	516.701	168.097	48.310	500.345	473.782	758.746	658.692	473.464	5103.344
164.395	529.286	167.382	465.521	972.250	2257.832	1395.395	2069.056	1199.892	9649.478
15.500	13.000	75.704	156.304	103.987	221.673	42.540	249.997	44.550	1015.005
1.088	1.744	1.575	0.750	1.160	24.801	22.502	110.195	81.300	256.040
9.300	5.000	9.313	14.235	34.343	50.718	36.450	51.092	42.110	253.814
8.000	4.000	7.999	10.600	40.510	48.598	57.286	70.000	72.647	330.029
154.685	24.223	151.374	133.685	624.359	724.439	871.572	591.681	614.942	4603.004
0.000		26.317	13.500	9.540	22.050	140.476	43.630	170.183	
499.837	352.904	90.295	11.600	156.530	178.620	167.577	41.920	3.375	2133.215
0.730	0.750	0.911	3.324	3.240	0.000	2.605	14.364	33.714	61.768
13.377	11.000	31.995	22.513	8.100	43.175	36.209	48.000	34.875	345.086
0.000				0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	20.000
274.785	175.920	133.126	81.895	150.690	315.473	238.082	432.538	279.844	3595.945
25.553	36.992	60.439	84.730	265.650	371.658	127.006	160.060	232.761	1412.003
3.144	13461	0.029	6.700	8.950	22 810	0.914	89.100	107.002	405.676
3128.701	2867.337	1900.314	2301.972	5445.705	7598.221	6945.590	6837.203	5783.907	54353.595

Consent for Water Projects

4596. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consent of neighbouring countries is required to be taken for undertaking projects on the rivers originating from the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the details of the treaties/ agreements and other International conventions thereof;

(c) the names of the rivers v/ith regard to which neighbouring countries have been approached; and

(d) the details of projects on which consultation is being held between India and its neighbouring countries?

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) Consent of neighbouring countries is not required for undertaking projects on the rivers originating from the Himalayas in Indian territory. However, as per Indus Water Treaty of 1960 with Pakistan, India is under obligation to supply information of the new run of the river hydro-electric project and storage works on the Western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) to Pakistan.

Following project specific treaties/agreements with Nepal has been signed for the projects located in Nepal/ along international border with Nepal:

- (1) Kosi Agreement of 1954 (Revised in 1966) with Nepal,
- (2) Gandak Agreement of 1959 with Nepal,
- (3) Mahakali Treaty of 1996 with Nepal

(c) and (d) Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project on river Sharda, Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project on river Kosi and West Rapti (Naumure) Multipurpose Project on river Rapti are planned with the Government of Nepal.

The Government of Pakistan has raised objections on Tulbul Navigation Project on river Jhelum in Jammu and Kashmir.

Recently, the Government of Bangladesh has raised objection to the Tipaimukh Hydro-electric Project in Manipur.

*[English]***Non-Judicial Posts**

4597. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of various non-judicial posts in the High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) the reservation policy pertaining to the appointment of SC/ST in non-judicial posts;

(c) the vacancy in non-judicial posts for SCs/STs in various High Courts and the Supreme Court; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken up to fill up those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) In accordance with the provisions of Article 146 (1) and (2) of the Constitution, appointment and conditions of service of the officers and servants of the Supreme Court is the concern of the Chief Justice of India. Similarly, Article 229 of the Constitution provides that the appointments of officers and servants of a High Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of the Court or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct. As the matter regarding appointment of SC/ST in non-judicial posts, vacancy position, filling up of those posts etc. come under the purview of the Supreme Court and the respective High Court, this information is not available with the Government.

*[Translation]***Market for Khadi Products**

4598. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched/ formulated any scheme to explore the markets for khadi products abroad;

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

(c) the details of the khadi products exported to other countries during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government, in order to boost export of KVI products, has given deemed 'Export Promotion Council' status to KVIC under which KVIC has already enlisted more than 900 exporters so far. There is provision of incentive in the form of 5% FOB value for direct export of KVI products. KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for KVI products.

(c) The major khadi and village industries (KVI) products exported during last three years include handmade paper, papad, readymade garments, embroidery items, honey and silk & muslin khadi textiles. The value of KVI product exported year-wise is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Value of KVI products exported (in Rs. lakh)
1.	2009-10	8282.68
2.	2010-11	11684.35
3.	2011-12	7700.00
(upto January, 2012)		

[English]

Opening of Research Parks

4599. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to set up Research Parks in academic and research institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location wise;

(c) whether such centres have been developed by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the fields of research on which these centres are likely to revolve around; and

(e) whether such a specialized system is also proposed to be developed in other sector and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A committee constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to prepare a concept paper on establishment of 50 research parks has suggested three different types of research parks viz. (i) for established innovation systems;(ii) for emerging innovation systems and (ii) for evolving innovation systems.

(c) and (d) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras Research Park has been set up as a section 25 company and is aimed at promoting research and development in partnership with the industry, nurturing innovation, assisting in the growth of new ventures and promoting economic development.

(e) There is no proposal to develop such a specialized system in other sectors.

Track Laying/Electrification Capacity

4600. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Railway's track laying and electrification capacity at present in the country;

(b) the targets set and achieved by the Railways for laying of new tracks and electrification in the country during the last three years, zone-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the targets set for the same in the year 2012-13, zone-wise/State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Railway has adequate capacity for taking up new line and electrification projects commensurating with availability of resources. Zone-wise, year-wise figures of new railway lines laid and electrification (in Kilometers) during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and target for the year 2012-13 are given as under:

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	2009-10 New Lines Electrification	2010-11 New Lines Electrification	2011-12 New Lines Electrification	Target for 2012-13 New Lines Electrification
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central	-	146	34	12.5
		-	-	102	155
2.	East Coast	18	49	82	61
		54	90	12	-
3.	East Central	138	102	77	106
		210	49	30	83
4.	Eastern	69	214	162	68.35
		05	20	56	105
5.	Northern	131	117	88	55
		492	252	228	198
6.	North Central	-	137	215	57
		03	87	115	54
7.	North Eastern -	73	56	90	22
		47	63	75	130
8.	Northeast	-	59	124	115.75
	Frontier	-	-	31	141
9.	North Western	89	106	31	20
		-	-	-	-
10.	Southern	18	126	115	7
		62	231	261	80
11.	South Central	23	210	183	45
		90	119	93	104
12.	South Eastern	35	32	59	10
		-	-	89	-
13.	South East	16	29	31	-
	Central	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. South Western		96	44	70	41.5
		23	16	30	50
15. West Central		-	30	57	48
		117	03	-	
16. Western		-	21	61	32
		14	45	43	-

MADAM SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over now.

Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6659/15/12]

12.00 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY SPEAKER

Question of Privilege

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have received the notice of question of privilege dated 2nd May, 2012 from Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad against the District Police, Dahod, Gujarat for assault on her on 1st May, 2012. If the safety and security of any Member of this House is compromised, it is a cause for concern for all of us.

I have referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report.

...(Interruptions)

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6660/15/12]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Salts Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6661/15/12]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6662/15/12]

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry,

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6663/15/12]

- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6664/15/12]

- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Cables Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6665/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6666/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6667/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited and

the Ministry of Railways for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6668/15/12]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6669/15/12]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6670/15/12]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the IRCON International Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6671/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6672/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) The Unlisted Public Companies (Preferential Allotment) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 879(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2011.

- (2) G.S.R. 880(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2011, making certain alterations, mentioned therein, in the Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (3) The Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 913(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2011.
- (4) The Companies (Accounting Standards) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6673/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the WAPCOS Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2012-2013.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6674/15/12]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2012-2013.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6675/15/12]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore, for the year 2010-2011.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6676/15/12]

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

26th to 28th Reports

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy:—

- (1) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report on 'Availability of Gas and Coal for Power Sector'.
- (2) Twenty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
- (3) Twenty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Power.

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

17th and 18th Reports

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA (Jaipur Rural): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2011-12):-

- (1) Seventeenth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).
- (2) Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

28th to 30th Reports

[*English*]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (1) Twenty-eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants for the year 2012-13 of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (2) Twenty-ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants for the year 2012-13 of the Ministry of Textiles.
- (3) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Welfare of Beedi Workers'.

12.03½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

13th and 14th Reports

[English]

SHRI DIP GOGOI (Kaliabor): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2011-2012):-

- (1) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Water Resources.
- (2) Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

29th and 30th Reports

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

- (1) Twenty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (2) Thirtieth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13)

of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

12.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

243th to 245th Reports

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA (Rajkot): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:—

- (1) 243rd Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (2) 244th Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 of the Department of School Education and Literacy.
- (3) 245th Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

37th Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to present the 37th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.05½ hrs.

[English]

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 3.5.2012

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi); Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having allowed me to speak on a very important topic. Just now, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal Ji raised question on water conservation and at the same time Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan and Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh raised the issue of National Water Policy.

12.06 hrs.

(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

Associating myself with the same matter, I would like to say that our rivecare drying up in absence of timely rainfall all over the country. There has been no snowfall in our hilly areas and consequently the glaciers are getting melted rapidly resulting in acute shortage of water. Secondly, ground water table is depleting. The State Governments have been demanding more funds and package to tackle drinking water shortage and shortage of water for irrigation. But the Central Government is not providing adequate funds otherwise more check dams could be built for conserving water. There is no water in ponds. Therefore, there is a need for constructing dams around the ponds. Rain water flows down in the sea. There is an acute shortage of drinking water as well as water for irrigation in the country. Hand pumps have dried up. There is no water in hand pumps. Secondly, wells, water reservoirs and the ponds are getting dried up. Even my Parliamentary Constituency, Kaushambi, Pratapgarh located between Ganga-Yamuna belt is also facing acute shortage of water for drinking and irrigation. Through you, I would suggest the government that lift should be constructed in rivers on the lines of canals and reservoirs should be constructed. A water treatment plant should be constructed near such reservoirs and water should be supplied from there itself so that the problem of drinking water can be solved. A Government of India scheme provides that the distance between one and other hand pumps should be 70-75 meters. Sir, there are densely populated villages, where maintaining this distance of 70-75 meters is not possible. So this condition should be

withdrawn. There is an acute shortage of drinking water. When we visit our constituencies we find that people are crying for drinking water. In view of acute shortage of drinking water the government should immediately provide 2 thousand India Mark hand pumps for each constituency. River water should be lifted through the lifts and water treatment plants should be constructed near the lift station so that the problem of drinking water is tackled. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: S/Shri P.L. Punia and Goraknath Pandey are allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me permission to speak in the 'Zero Hour'.

Sir, 8th May of this year is the completion of 150th birth anniversary of Kavi Guru Rabindranath Tagore. We all know that he was a great genius and a versatile personality.

Humayun Kabir wrote in his introduction to the centennial collection of Tagore's selected essays, titled "Towards Universal Man": "His achievements are so great that they mark him out as one of the greatest son of India. "His achievements are so great that they mark him out as one of the greatest sons of India and indeed one who has a message for the entire mankind." Indeed, he was a great philosopher, poet, dramatist, novelist, short-story writer, music composer, artist and what not? His *Viswa Bharati* is a matter of pride for all of us. His song *Jana Gana Mance* is the National Anthem of India and also in Bangladesh, the National Anthem is '*Amar Sonar Bangla*' which is written by him. He also fought for the cause of India. He left Knighthood protesting against the *Jalianwala* massacre. He fought against the British move to divide India by dividing Bengal.

Sir, last year the Government of India has formed the National Committee to observe 150th Birth Anniversary in a befitting manner. So, in this completion year of that celebration, the Government should declare 8th May as a National holiday. This is my request to the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia is allowed to associate himself with the matter raised by Shri SK Saidul Haque.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, 8th May, 2012 is the completion of 150th Birth Anniversary year of Kavi Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore. Rabindra Nath Tagore is not only a Bengali poet he was also a versatile genius. He wrote poetry, drama, novel and what not. He had a multifarious personality also. He fought against British imperialism when there was a conspiracy to divide Bengal by the British imperialist forces. He came to the street and gave the leadership to the people of Bengal. He united not only the people of Bengal but also the entire country.

Sir, in order to pay respect to such a great man like Kavi Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore, I demand that 8th May, 2012 should be declared as a National holiday. As the Government of India has constituted the National Committee to observe 150 Birth Anniversary of Kavi Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore, it would be in the fitness of things to declare 8th May as a National holiday. I hope this proposal will get the support of the entire House to declare [Translation] 8th May as a National holiday. I hope this proposal will get the support of the entire House to declare 8th May as 125th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore. It should be declare a national holiday.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I strongly support it.

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, please allow me to associate with this matter. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to get associated with this matter can send their slips to the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: S/Shri P.L. Punia, Jitendra Singh, Mahendra Kumar Roy, Nripendra Nath Roy, Shakti Mohan Malik, Shrimati Susmita Bauri, Pulin Bihari Baske, Dr. Anup Kumar Saha, Bansa Gopal Chowdhury, Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, and Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan are allowed to be associated with this matter.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it is the demand of the entire House that 8th May should be declared as a National holiday to pay respect to Kavi Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (VIJAYAWADA): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, in the last eight years the UPA Government through Sarva *Shiksha Abhiyan* has spent more than 80,000 crore for improvement of the Government schools which are in various rural and urban areas which are primarily meant for the purpose of poorest of the poor section. So, in the last eight years, a lot of funds have been allotted for the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* for improving the primary and upper primary schools. No Government had allotted so much of funds in the history of independent India. Earlier the NDA Government has allotted only Rs. 12,000 crore in the last six years whereas the UPA Government could allot Rs. 80,000 crore. All these funds are going to develop various Government schools which are in the rural as well as in the urban areas where the admissions are predominantly for the poorest of the poor people to join the Government schools. In fact, world wide 80 per cent to 90 per cent of students are there in the government schools, but in India only 40 per cent students are studying in the government schools. Most of them are opting for the private schools. The Government of India has now brought in a new policy wherein even the private schools have to allot at least 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the seats for the poorest of the poor people. In fact, what I want to request to the Government of India is that they need to look into it.

Even during the pre-Independence days, a lot of charitable institutions were set up. A lot of philanthropists, humanists and a lot of missionaries have come in. They have set up various schools purely on charitable lines and they are giving admission only to the poorest of the poor people - not 20 per cent but hundred per cent of the student admission is reserved only for the poor. So, I want the Government of India also to try to include all the charitable institutions in this scheme which were set up during the pre-Independence days, before 1947, especially the missions in Andhra Pradesh where we have the CSI, RCM, the Ramakrishna Mission which have set up various schools in mostly *dalit* areas and *dalit* habitations. They are providing hundred per cent admission only to the poorest of the poor. So, I want the Government of India to extend all the SSA benefits to all these schools and ensure that these schools get the benefit of SSA so that they can construct class-rooms, provide proper salaries for the staff

and provide other benefits. So, I would request the Government to look into this important matter.

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the policy and intention of the Central Government setting up of new industries in Gujarat is facing lots of problems. As a result of untiring efforts of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Bhai Modiji and cooperation from NRIs a number of proposals are coming for setting up new industries. But the Central Government is putting hurdles in its way. It has been observed that the Central Government is putting hurdles in setting up new industries in opposition ruled states on the pretext of pollution. We, MPs, are strictly against pollution. A number of times I have written to Pollution Control Board but industrial units in several states are spreading pollution. The Central Government is unable to check them. The Central Government has been completely unable in checking rampant corruption in Pollution Control Board. The government is banning the industrial units, wherein rules relating to pollution control are being fully complied with and consequently small industrial units have to pay huge price. Withholding permission for setting up industries, harassing small units on the pretext of pollution is not helpful in development of the country and alleviation of poverty but an impediment.

Therefore, I urge the government not to harass small industrial units located in Ankleshwar industrial area is my Parliamentary Constituency Bharach on the pretext of pollution but help in setting up new industrial units.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendrasinh Chauhan is associating with this matter.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Navada): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Kakolat water fall, a water fall of world fame in Navada district in Bihar is grossly neglected even today. Located at a distance of merely 15 kilometer from NH-13. It has been facing the problem of traffic. Every year lakhs of domestic and foreign travellers come and enjoy a dip in this waterfall. It presents a beautiful background to the tourists in sunlight. The State Government of Bihar has declared the said road as a state highway. A proposal has been forwarded to the

Tourism Department of the Government of India for beautifying it. But the Central Government has not evinced any interest in this regard so far.

Kakolat waterfall has a potential of generating 10 MW power. But none has paid any attention to this aspect so far. There is neither any rest house nor any other arrangement for stay of tourists. Navada has been facing onslaught of natural calamities and on the other hand its gross negligence by the administration hurts the people more.

Finally, I urge the Central Government to take steps for conserving Kakolat rainfall, a gift of nature as a national heritage for attracting tourists, provide transport facilities, open a Dak Banglow. Apart from it, the tourism department should allocate funds for providing transport facilities for foreign tourists on Fatehpur-Akbarpur-Kakolat Road, a state highway. I want to attract attention of the government to it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri PL Punia is also associating with this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Sir, I want to speak on the injustice done with the goldsmiths in the Budget 2012-2013 presented by Hon'ble Minister of Finance. Sir, this profession is spread all over the country.

Large part of our population right from a small worker to a big jeweller is involved in it. The people of whole country eagerly wait for annual budget in expectations of some kind of relief or concession the budget may contain. But on the contrary, when this budget is presented their expectations are belied and finally people get dismayed. Gradually, people lose faith in the government. We are aware that our country India is facing a very serious problem of unemployment and the UPA Government is further burdening the people with increasing price rise instead of controlling it.

In this year's budget, jewellers have been given two big shocks. First, even smallest jewellery business has been brought under the ambit of central excise duty and payment of tax has been made mandatory in every transaction involving more than two lakh rupees. The

government is aware that sale/purchase of gold involves lakhs of rupees. Now the import duty on gold has been increased to four-and-a-half percent and the Department of Income Tax has imposed one percent excise duty and one percent TDS on it compulsory. Not only this a common man has to go with his pan-card to purchase gold for his daughter and daughter-in-law. This Govt. has not only created problem for this business but also to a common man. They are unnecessarily troubling common people.

Jewellery business comes under micro, small and medium industry and uneducated people after getting proper training are working in this industry and earning their livelihood. If the Govt. imposes such tax, the condition of Jewellers associated with this industry will become jobless because gold is a costly metal and a poor person cannot think of it. ...*(Interruptions)* Today in our country gold jewellery is an important item and that is why they are much in demand and this additional duty on gold, will increase the possibility of smuggling of gold in the country. The country will suffer loss. This budget has created apprehension among Jewellers all over the country and because of this a large number of people may become jobless. Due to this, all the Jewellers were on strike all over the country. I would request the Govt. to withdraw the additional taxes imposed on this business so that additional burden may not be put on small jewellers and they may continue to earn their livelihood.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra, Smt. P. Chauhan, Prof. Ramshankar, Shri Ramen Deka, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri Ganesh Rao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the exploitation of child labourers. Child labour has become a big source of creating black money. Children are employed because employers have to pay less wages to them. Employer has to pay not more than Rs. 20/- to a child labour whereas if he engage an adult labourer, he has to pay Rs. 120/- per day. In this way an employer saves Rs. 100 by engaging children. If adult persons are given employment in place of six crore child labourers,

then they have to pay six hundred crore rupees extra per day. If the children are working 200 days in a year then this amount will become Rs. One lakh twenty thousand crore. This amount earned by illegal means is black money.

India is one of those countries in the world which has enacted law in initial stage against child labour. In our country first law relating to child labour was enacted in the year 1933. In 1938, second law named Child Employment Act was passed. After that approximately 12 different laws have been passed till now. Most important law among them is the law passed in 1986 under which in dozens of industries, which are considered hazardous, child labour has been completely banned but you can see the open violation of these laws from village fields to the streets of metro cities. In fact his problem is still there because of the ineffective implementation the provisions of minimum wages, the number of child labourers will automatically come down within a short span of time. Therefore, through you, I would request the Central Govt. that to check child labourers their parents should be given employment so that such situation may not arise under which children are forced to work and arrangement should be made in all districts of the country to completely rehabilitate the child labourers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Ashok Argal and Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Virendra Kumar.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a matter of public importance i.e. Child Labour, which is a national curse. Sir, the issues which have become shame for the country even after six decade of independence, issue of child labour is first among them. Crores of children, who are in the age of fun and frolic and getting education, are compelled to toil in fields to hotels and also in hazardous industries under critical conditions. In this tender age they have been overburdened to that extent that they are also losing their capacity of thinking and understanding and feeling of comfort and pain.

According to a survey conducted one decade ago, approximately one crore thirty lakh children were working as labourers in one sector or the other and by now this figure must have gone too high. According to an estimate more than four lakh children are living on roads.

Sir, it was stated in Gurupadswami Report in 1981 that so long as there is social and economical inequality in the country, you cannot eradicate child labour because a poor family finds it more practical to send his child for work then sending him to school. The Govt. cannot escape of its responsibility. It is the responsibility of the Govt. to create an atmosphere in which the children go to school rather than going for work.

Children, though, get wages for their work but the children have to face its ill-effects in long run. If they do not get education, then it is possible that a son of a landless labourer will remain labourer throughout his life and a son of a rag-picker will remain rag-picker throughout his life.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would request the Govt. that this curse of child labour will not be eradicated by merely passing child labour laws. We have to go to the root of this national problem and by removing social and economical disparities we can save the childhood of our children who are future of our country. The talent wherever it is, is a capital of the nation. Through national awareness, they should be brought into the education mainstream to make them a good citizen.

I would like to quote few lines of a poet regarding life of a labour:

Yeh kaisa jivan hai jis main aati kabhi bahar nahi.

Yeh kaisa parivartan hai jis main vanchit ka upkar nahin.

Yeh kaisa jivan hai jis main jivan se pyar nahin.

[English]

SHRT FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): There is a bridge called Zuari bridge over river Zuari connecting South and North Goa. This was built in 1983. It is quite in a bad shape and every six months it is closed for half a day for repair and maintenance. It is the lifeline of Goan economy. Goa is a very important tourist destination. By any chance, as I said, God forbid, if anything

goes wrong with the bridge and the bridge collapses, Goan economy will be shattered. This I brought to the notice of the Government, maybe a year or a year and a halfback. At that time, the NH-14 from Kanakula to Panvel was tendered and this bridge was included in that tender. The alignment was not fixed by the State Government due to unforeseen circumstances, the work order which was issued, was cancelled after that. Now, this important ridge connecting South and North Goa is the Zuari bridge. By any chance, if something goes wrong, I tell you, Sir, Goa will be shattered; the whole Goan economy will be shattered.

This year, we are celebrating 50 years of Goan celebrations. So many colleagues in this House took part in the discussion. Then, this issue was raised on 19th December, 2011.

So, Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to give a package in the name of this Golden Jubilee Celebrations. Forget about NH-14, to build this bridge because if this existing bridge, which is old, collapses as I said, I reiterate, the whole Goan economy will be shattered. Before this thing happen, to pose faith in the public, in the citizens of Goa, immediately I would request the Prime Minister to give us a package to build this bridge over river Zuari.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, I am raising important issue that there are so many languages, dialects and scripts which are on the verge of extinct. In India, language changes after every 50km. There are so many languages which have no record as on today and the Govt. also do not have any department to take care of them. There are so many scripts in our country which are spoken only and are not written. No Department of the Govt. has any record about them. I would like to mention about one such script. Old 'bahi-khate' were written, which are now called cash book and ledger. Those 'bahi khate' were written in 'Mundi' script but that was not a spoken language. Now that script is on the verge of extinct because those who used to write that script are no more there and 'bahi khate' have also changed. I would like to request the Govt. that a department should be setup which may preserve old languages and scripts so that future generation may also know about them.

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Mr. Chairman Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Thank you Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important matter. Today, India and entire world is facing the shortage of coal, gas and thermal which are traditional fuels for electricity generation. When this crisis looming large all over the country. Gujarat has given a new direction for the future generation by generating electricity from solar energy and wind energy. Gujarat has increased its electricity generation from 4000 MW to 18000 MW within ten years. Recently, the biggest solar park of Asia having the capacity of 18000 MW with ten solar power plants was dedicated to the nation. In North Gujarat, the proposed Gujarat Solar Park on desert area is Charanka in 3000 acres of barren land is the biggest Solar Park in Asia. Foundation stone of this park was laid in 2010. In the development of this park 21 national and international solar companies including Gujarat Govt. are associated with it. Within a period of less than one year this Solar Power Park of 500MW capacity has been commissioned.

Gujarat State alone has 66% share of Solar power of the country and Gujarat has become a surplus state in the whole country in Solar power. Even then a budget of Rs. 2000/- crores has been allotted for renewable energy. This shows that Gujarat has become guiding star for the world for alternative energy. Gujarat Government's organisation Gujarat State Electricity Corporation has constructed a solar project of one megawatt by spreading 1.4 kilometer over branch canal of Narmada river in Kadi Taluka of Chandrasana village.

I demand that Solar Power Plant be set up at the border areas so that army and border area villages could get cheaper electricity. I request the Government and would also like to know as to what efforts Government are making to adopt this innovation of Gujarat?

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Smt. Jayashreeben Patel.

PROF. RAMA SHANKER: Mr. Chairman, a National Highway passes through in the middle of Agra City.

Hundreds of accidents take place in the city every year. A scheme for constructing 6 lane highway was prepared a long time back and contract for the same was awarded to Reliance Company. Construction of 3-4 flyover in the city has also been approved but file for obtaining NOC sent to Ministry of Environment a long time back. This work held up because of not granting NOC by them. Because of this accidents are increasing continuously. The population of the city is also increasing and people are facing a lot of difficulty because of highway passing through the city.

I had also met Mr. Minister but no action has been taken so far. I request the Government through you that National Highway No. 2 which passes through the city should be converted to six lane highway. Some are work of construction of Flyover in the city should also be taken up soon. Alongwith it the work of Ring road should also taken up.

[English]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Thank you, Channan, Sir. Today, the Italian Ship Enrica Lexie may be leaving India. I am raising a very important issue in this august House. On February 15 two traditional fishermen, who went to the sea to earn their bread, were short dead. It was a cold blooded brutal murder by Italian Marines in the Indian Waters. Anyway, I am not going into the details of the case because that litigation is pending before the court of law and even the Apex Court has taken that matter very seriously.

Sir, I would like to get your help also in this matter because ten States have coastal areas in India. Our coastal area stretches out to more than 5,500 kms. It means that we are having a coastal area which is more than the coastal area which is enjoyed by some of the richest nations of the world.

Lakhs and lakhs of fishermen are depending upon the sea. As you also know, since 1991, hundreds of foreign ships and trawlers are ploughing throughout the coastal areas of India. What happens is that the poor people, the poor fishermen do not get the fish catch so they are forced to go to the high seas. Now, even if the Italian Government is right-I am not saying that they are correct in their version, but they say that the incident happened at 22 nautical miles from the sea-shore - but our traditional fishermen are demanding that they should be given protection up to

60 nautical miles from the coastal belt. If that is not given by our agencies, our system, that is, the Indian Navy, the Coast Guard and the Enforcement Agencies. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the point. This is 'Zero Hour', it is not a debate. You state what you want from the Government.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, this is a very serious matter. It not only concerns my State, but your State also and some North-Indian States also. The fishermen of these States are afraid of foreign ships. Anything can happen to any fisherman at any time in Indian seas.

I would like to know whether we are supreme, whether we are sovereign in our Waters or other Marines or foreign ships are supreme in our Waters. This has happened and this is a very sad incident. This is one of the most tragic incidents and in this matter it is not that the private contractors or private security guards have opened fire on fishermen, the fire was opened by Italian Marines. They are under the direct control of the Italian Government. There may be question of immunity; there may be questions of sovereignty. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already stated that the matter is in the court, why are you getting agitated?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, I am concerned about the lives of the fishermen. So, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Government of India that there should be coordination between the Government of India's agencies and State Government agencies; there should be coordination between the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Marine Enforcement Agencies and the Home Affairs Ministry also. This is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.B. Rajesh and Shri P.K. Biju are allowed to associate themselves with the above matter raised by Shri A. Sampath.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Sir, I would like to present a very important and serious matter that affects the economy of our country. India is faced with the greatest challenge from the Chinese economy, that is, through Strait 5 from where they are dumping their goods in India.

Recently, there are newspaper reports that the Chinese are manufacturing counterfeit Indian goods. With

a 'Made in India' tag, they are producing and manufacturing each and every popular item in India and through smuggling they are making it available in every market in India. The estimated loss is five billion dollars annually. Most seriously, they are manufacturing Indian made drugs, which are popular all over the world, in China and they are marketing it. In a sub-standard way they are manufacturing it but with a 'Made in India' tag they are selling them in the African countries, like, Kenya, etc.

So, the Government will have to take a very severe step. Sir, you may know that the Kanjeevaram Saree is being produced in China and marketed to India. The Indian Government should take stern action so that this five billion dollar loss annually that is occurring to India may be saved. So, I would urge the Government to take urgent and important steps to stop this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: S/Shri P.T. Thomas & N.P. Kurup associate with the matter raised by Shri Shanavas.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what happens in my Parliamentary Constituency, I hope same thing must be happening in all the parliamentary constituencies. A number of women from my constituency come to meet me who are married but not divorcee. These are the women whose husbands or whose family Members have ousted them or expelled them from their respective houses and have left them without any support. Had they been divorcee they might have got something under one law or the other. But due to present position, they belong to no one. They do not either get Old Age Pension or widow pension. Such women can be called deserted women. Incidence of atrocities against Indian women is not treated as violence against women. It is not given the status of even social problem. Though this is an important issue yet it misses out in several other issues. In October, 2006 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was passed but the incidents of domestic violence against women who are unemployed still taking place and such incidents are sometimes reported and sometimes go unreported. Such deserted women, particularly those who do not have any support are forced to enter into the profession of prostitution, child labour or domestic servant. We will have to stop it at one or the other place because Article 214 of our constitution gives

right to equality but if you see the police record you will find that atrocities against women are increasing day by day.

Sir, through you, I would like to give some suggestions to this House. The definitions of the sensitive words like sexual exploitation, abandonment and destitution may please be reviewed and should be amended suitably. Abandonment and destitution should be considered as punishable offence. National Commission for Women should create a nodal information database of all these abandoned destitute women so that we may have some data before us. After rescuing such women some additional Budget may be allocated for their effective rehabilitation and steps should be taken in this direction.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Smt. Annu Tandonji.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government to the problem of fake currency. We daily see on T.V. and read in newspaper about this problem. We all have come across with this problem of fake currency on one day or the other. This business of fake currency is rising day by day. The seizure of fake currency has become a common thing. There are criminal hands behind this problem of fake currency. This is an economic conspiracy against our country.

Government has not made any official comment on this problem. It has been considered or treated as an offence by criminal elements. Daily at one place or the other fake currency is seized. This shows as to how this problem is spreading. Some days back there used to fake currency of Rs. 1000/- or Rs.500/- notes only but now there are fake currency of Rs. 100/- have also come in the market. The business of fake currency has reached even in villages and the innocent people of the villages come into this trap easily. In some villages there have been quarrels and fights because of these fake currency and police cases have been framed. The tragedy is that fake currency reaching the villages shows our weakness. This conspiracy is going on throughout the country. The circulation of fake currency is not an ordinary problem. It should be checked well before the time because it can weaken our economy. I request the Government to take some concrete steps to check this problem. So that there

is no hurdle in the development and economy of our country.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Government towards the deaths caused in road accidents on National Highways daily. The injured people because of Road accidents remain lying on unattended on the roads and ultimately they die. Because of Paucity of Ambulances injured people could not be taken to hospitals on time where as there is a provision to provide one ambulance and one crane out the distance of each 50 kilometres. It is very unfortunate that only 70 ambulances have been provided so far as against the provision of 140 ambulances was made during the three years of 11th Five Year Plan. In a large State like Madhya Pradesh the length of National Highways is 4709 kilometres but not a single Ambulance has been provided there. Why such a disparity? Accidents take place daily on National Highway No. 75 and National Highway No. 7 passing through my constituency Patna. We feel the shortage or absence of Ambulance there. I demand from Govt. Of India that Ambulances and cranes may be provided to states in the ratio of their length of National Highways. The roads that have been built on private-public partnership basis must be provided ambulances and cranes at their Toll Plazas. I hope that Central Government will definitely issue such an order. I also demand that the families of each of deceased must be provided Rs. 10 lakh each as compensation.

SHRI BHAKT CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on a very serious matter. In Kalahandi lakhs of people are protesting with black badge on their shoulders. Sir, you know Hon. Railway Minister had given commitment in the House three times that a wagon factory will be set up and it will be set up in Kalahandi itself. But State Government has not provided land for the factory despite making commitment by Railway Minister in the House three times. These people are encouraging regional imbalance. There is a discontentment among the people and therefore they will continue their protest upto 6th. Even on 7th, people have given a slogan to launch an agitation in every village. This all is being done by all parties together. My party alone is not doing all this. Sir, through you, I wish to draw the attention of Railway Minister towards this serious issue and wish to

request that he should contact the State Government and try to get the land for setting up a wagon factory.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman Sir, for giving me an opportunity to raise an important and sensitive issue of my constituency.

We all know the importance of education. More than 5000 tribal families are living in my constituency without education. They are having voter identity card, ration card etc. but they do not have community certificate. Due to that, their children are allowed to study up to 5th standard only. After that, they are not permitted to continue their studies. This is the basic and fundamental record for their future. Their fundamental rights are being denied.

They had migrated from other districts to my district during the 'Kings' Regime' to chase away the birds. After that, they are working as coolies, construction labourers, and agricultural labourers. Still they are doing the same work. But now, as everything is modernized and mechanized, they are unable to find the work to win their daily bread.

Even if the community certificates are issued to them on war-foot basis, right now, of course, it may not be helpful to them but their next generation will be benefited after 20 years. Sir, they are still under bondage. Every month they are expressing their feelings by indulging in hunger strikes, protests, dharnas, etc.

Practically they did not get the freedom in their life. The State Government could not issue the Community Certificate as their community named Kattu Naicker is not listed in the Gazette.

Now, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to include their community in the tribal list and help them to come up in the 'society' at par with other tribals listed in the Gazette.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the National Highway No. 7 passes from Siwani district of Madhya Pradesh to Nagpur. The road from Siwani Mohgaon to Khawasa has become unmotorable for bikes and vehicles for the last three years. There are big pot

holes at several places. During the last three years at least five to ten persons have died. Several vehicles have damaged due to overturning often an accident takes place daily. It has become difficult to commute between Siwani and Nagpur. There is no other road to go to Nagpur. NH-7 Authority talk again and again to construct this road. Sometimes, it talk of filling up pot holes. Several agitations have taken place one after the other. At present, public forums of intellectuals, villagers, businessmen, students and commonmen are agitating for the last few days. This agitation can become violent if their demand is not met. Legislator, Kaml Marskole; Legislator Nita Patoria; Naresh Diwakar, President of Mahakaushal Development Authority along with thousands of their supporters are sitting on hunger strike since yesterday. No one is responding public about the construction of this road. The road from Siwani to Khawasa will close completely for commuting by the end of this year. Common men are not leaving any chance to taunt public representatives. Even Central Road Transport and National Highway Ministry do not reply matters raised again and again through zero hour and under rule 377. This is the condition of all roads of National Highways-7 in Madhya Pradesh. Either the Government of India hand over these roads to state government for maintenance or it should take up construction of these roads immediately. Otherwise there are full chances of going law and order out of control. You are, therefore, requested in public interest to take some concrete action within a week for constructing Siwan-Khawasa road.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat, your name was not in the list. Your name is included as a special case.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: This is a public matter, kindly give me one minute more. Sir, you are a man of large heart. I want to say that information from the Ministry of National Highways is that tenders amounting to Rs. 16 crore for constructing NH 7 have been awarded. If it is so, then construction of road should be got started immediately so that traffic could start before monsoon.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, with your permission, I want to say to the Government of India, through you, that the scene which was created here

yesterday by raising a point to divide the country again is paining me even today. An Hon'ble Member of Parliament said that Jammu and Kashmir might be made 'Sadre-Reyasat' and a Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir be made.

[English]

How dare he to say this?

[Translation]

I want to say that Jammu and Kashmir is not one's ancestral property.

[English]

We are also part and parcel of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

I am a Member of Parliament from Jammu and Kashmir and Jammu and Kashmir is the crown of India. Nobody can change it. I want to say that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are presently living in peace and are leading a good life and these people want to do that type of conspiracy again. I would like to say that such alliance partner should be taken with a serious note. How he dared. The persons who sacrificed themselves there, 525 Special Protection Officers (SPOs) who died there were not recruited by them. This is all conspiracy. They were not recruited but other types of recruitment continued. SPOs were recruited in Punjab. But why did recruitment not take place in Jammu and Kashmir? Sir, I want to say that I am sorry that he said...* was non-controversial. No, if that was non-controversial then why was he kept in jail for 22 years? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Delete the name.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: When he became alright, he became Chief Minister thereafter. Jammu and Kashmir became one and do not allow Jammu and Kashmir to be divided into two, no autonomy to anyone. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Sir, I associate with the matter raised by him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You send a slip.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: All right, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Harin Pathak, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia, Shri Jitendra Singh, Shri Ashok Argal and Prof. Ramshankar are associating with the matter raised by Chaudhary Lal Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for allowing me to speak on a very important matter. Just now, I was listening several Hon'ble Members. I feel that work in NHAI is not being done properly. I am thinking about NH-15 which is an important National Highway for travelling to Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat. I am talking about a portion of 20-25 Km from Arjunsar to Mahajan which has been in a dilapidated condition for the last two years. The speed of vehicles on this road has reduced to 25-30 kms per hour.

Sir, this is a very busy route and movement of vehicles on it so high that the number of accidents have increased besides increase in maintenance of vehicles. It takes more time in travelling. I want to bring one more thing to your kind notice is that Mahajan, Bikaner, Lalgargh and Sadhuwali is an Army base. I went there to attend a marriage function where public obstructed me and told that this National Highway had not been repaired for the last two years and asked what I had been doing. Just now Shri Ganesh Singh also raised the issue of National Highway. I demand from the Government that this should be repaired early as this is a very important National Highway.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia is associating with the matter raised by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I through you, would like to draw the attention of this House towards IIM situated in Kashipur of Uttarakhand. This IIM was inaugurated last year. Building of Sugarcane Institute was taken on rent for it and at that time it was said that its building would be constructed soon. Sugarcane Institute gave this building on one year lease and which is now expiring.

*Not recorded.

In a situation like this not only the future of those who are studying there is at stake but admission to new students would not also be possible.

Sir, I, through you request the Government that keeping in view the future of students a building should be made available early to IIM, Kashipur so that students could get quality education.

[English]

****SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, in India we have got some of the oldest railway lines that are famous worldwide. The railway line between Chennai and Rameswaram linking the East Coast towns especially Thiruvarur, Muthupettai, Vedaranyam, Adhirampattinam, Agasthiampalli going upto Karaikudi en route Rameswaram. This metre gauge line is there right from the days of Britishers. Our country ranks number two in salt production by the side of sea. Salt produced in this area used to be transported to the northern parts of India right from British days. But now, the gauge conversion work taken up all over India has taken its toll. So, the famous and popular trains like Kamban Express and Manora Express that used to ply in this route are not operative because of the gauge conversion work pending for long. Now, the people of Thiruvarur District in Tamil Nadu are greatly agitated about the priority not being given to the gauge conversion work for the railway line between Thiruvarur and Pattukkottai. Various organizations in the towns covered in this rail route are greatly agitated and have announced a dharna on 5th of May. Hence, I urge upon the Railways to take into consideration the strong sentiments of the people here and take up the gauge conversion work between Thiruvarur and Pattukkottai on priority basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri O.S. Manian is associating with the matter raised by Shri P. Lingam.

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Sir, the public undertaking of Government of India like Coal India Limited, Damodar Valley Corporation and Bokaro Steel Plant etc. which are in the State of Jharkhand acquired land and the sons of the soil displaced after acquisition are tossing about from pillar to post. Neither they have

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

been provided with a job nor they have been given compensation. In this regard, rules for rehabilitating the displaced persons have certainly be framed but these are not being followed by these undertakings. This is neither in he interest of State Government nor in the interest of these displaced sons of the soil. As a result of this, Government of India is facing a lot of difficulty for expansion of these undertakings or for setting up new factories there. This situation is diminishing possibilities of industries and employment in the State.

Thus, I request the Government of India through you that employment to people over there should be provided by following the policy of rehabilitation of displaced persons. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House especially of the Minister of Petroleum, Shri Jaipal Reddy, who is present here in this House, to a very urgent issue.

One Shri. K. Seshadri Rao was fatally shot in the head and leg in Boston on April 19, 2012. The 24 year old Odisha boy from Jeypur, of Koraput District was a student at Boston University's Graduate School of Management. He was found dead a mile away from the campus in the early hours of April, 19.

But no arrests have been made yet. Therefore, the Government of India should impress upon the US Authorities to find out whether Shri. Rao was specifically targeted or randomly shot.

The Police Chief of Boston has said that the crime occurred in an area that was relatively crime-free.

Such killings of Indian students in USA are of great concern; and therefore, the Government of India should pursue the investigation as Shri Seshadri Rao's killing was Boston's fourth slaying in one week alone;

The Chief Minister of Odisha has written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and has also drawn the attention of the Government of India in this regard. So many weeks have passed by but no arrest has yet taken place.

I would, therefore, like to impress upon the Union Government that adequate steps be taken immediately to apprehend the actual culprit.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak. The condition of Jalore-Sirohi Hospital in my parliamentary Constituency is very poor. National Highway-15 passes through my area Sanchaur in Jalore.

Sir, so many accidents are taking place on that highway and a number of persons lose their lives in those accidents. The condition of hospital is so poor that whenever any accident occurs we have to take patient to Jodhpur or Ahmedabad which takes 4 to 5 hours. In these 4 to 5 hours the patient dies.

Sir, I would like to request the government that no trauma centre is there within the radius of 300 kilometre. It is my request that a trauma centre should be opened in Sanchaur region so as to lives of the people could be saved and the people could get relief from the rising death rate and losses occurring due to accidents.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.05 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Nine Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

—————
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the matters under rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips

have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to name Varanasi-Jammu Tawi Super Fast Train No. 12237/12238 as Begumpura Super Fast Train

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): During the Railway budget (2012-13), Hon'ble Railway Minister announced that 'Guru Parikarma' special train shall be introduced from Amritsar to Patna and Nanded where large number of Sikh Community visit the holy shrine. Earlier also Railways announced a number of trains after sacred town and rivers. I come from Punjab and my Parliamentary Constituency is Hoshiarpur. Every year lakhs and lakhs of people visit Guru Janam Asthan Mandir Seer Goverdhanpur, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) from Jammu, Punjab and Haryana. Guru Ravidassji is a sacred Guru of Ravidasia Community and was born at Varanasi. He lived there and preached the concept of equality irrespective of caste creed or religion. Guru Ravidassji conceived a place known as "Begumpura" which means, place without any worries. Therefore, I request to Hon'ble Railways Minister to add 'Begumpur' before super fast train no. 12237 and 12238 which passes between Banaras and Jammu. The down trodden people of Northern India demand that Railways must consider their sentiments and train no. 12237 and 12238 may be named "Begumpura Super Fast train."

(ii) Need to provide timely and adequate loan to entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): During few days back lot of discussion has been made by media about the people of Dalit Section who have started industry and other business by dint of their own courage and their business has reached today on peak. The business of Dalit section have set up an organisation named "Dalit Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry" which is also providing help to small businessmen of Dalit section.

The Government of India while changing the rules pertaining to procurement by the government for small entrepreneurs of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, has also taken an important decision to procure 4 per cent share of total procurement by the government from the entrepreneurs of this section. As a result, the procurement

* Treated as laid on the Table.

being made by the government from small entrepreneurs is at present for Rs. 35,000 crore, out of it the benefit of procurement of Rs. 7000. crore will reach to small entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

The main problem being faced by the small entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled castes is non-availability of loan. Recently, it has been revealed in a document brought-out by the Reserve Bank of India that twenty schemes are being implemented for providing loan to the entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled castes. In the year 2010-11, the ministry had released the total loan amount of Rs. 2,524 crore. In the year 2011-12, from April to October, total amount of only Rs. 1,670 crore has been released. There is a need to increase loan amount to meet the requirement and provision should also be made to provide equity capital to start industry.

On one hand, the government is making schemes for the welfare of the entrepreneurs of this section, but on the other-hand, it is not able to provide full amount of loan for successful functioning of the business. It has also come to notice that loans are not distributed for long time after applying for loan.

It is my demand that adequate amount of loan should be provided to the entrepreneurs/businessmen for the industry running by the entrepreneurs of scheduled castes/tribes within prescribed time frame.

(iii) Need to provide adequate Guar (cluster bean) seeds at concessional rates to farmers in Rajasthan

SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Rajsamand): Guar (cluster bean) cultivation is made in Rajasthan at large scale. But over the long time the market-price of Guar has crossed Rs. 30,000 per quintal and Guar is not available in the market and after the monsoon season the farmers shortly will start sowing Guar at large scale. For this purpose, the farmers will have to purchase seeds at higher rates which is beyond the capacity of poor farmer. Therefore, I urge upon the government that heavy discount should be provided on the Guar seeds price to ensure proper yield of this cash crop and to protect the farmers.

(iv) Need to protect the interests of retail dairy businessmen in the proposed food security, Bill 2011

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): There are some shortcomings in food security Act, 2011 pertaining to Welfare of businessmen. Recently, I was given a memorandum from hundreds of businessmen of Madhya Pradesh State requesting to reconsider the Bill. They stated apprising of their problem that as per provisions contained in this Bill, the honest businessmen will always have to conduct their business under the fear of officers because if any demand is made to the businessmen and the businessmen do not fulfil it then the officers will harass the businessmen by collecting sample forcefully under food security right. They will impose penalty arbitrarily. In this situation, a small businessman would not be able to work. It is not so that I am not satisfied with this Bill, but the intention of the law should be clear so that no officer could act according to his own will. Different penalty should be imposed for different case in this Bill. At present, the food laboratories are not complying section 48 of Food Security Act for declaring the food as unsafe. Complying of this section should be ensured.

It has been made mandatory for each milk trader to engage a dairy diploma holder person. There are thousands of dairies in each city, wherefrom these diploma holder persons would be brought? In such a situation, how it will be possible for the milk traders who sell few hundred liters of milk, to manage own laboratory and diploma holder person in the absence of capital and space with them. Since, this Act provides for such much paper work should be minimized. There are so many instances in the history of this country that a number of people having less education qualified businessmen by dint of their experience, but in the present Act diploma has been made compulsory ignoring experience. In such a manner, less educated businessmen will lose their existence. Rules should be made in such a way that no businessman be it relates to milk or groceries should face any inconvenience working within the purview of the rules. In the end, I would like to request that above mentioned facts of this Bill should be reconsidered in view of the issues related to public interest.

(v) Need to take steps to reconstruct the National Highway No. 744 at Ezhukon, Kerala to avoid serious road accidents due to its high elevation

[English]

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikara): The Kollam-Thirumangala National Highway No 744 (previously 208) which connects Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been witnessing serious road accidents resulting in death and injury to innocent people. The rate of accidents is increasing with each passing day. Most of these accidents happen at Ezhukon junction. The main reason is that the National Highway at Ezhukon has been built at a considerable height. Shops, temples, Government offices and educational institutions are located at both sides of the National Highway. The local people have to cross the National Highway for their day to day work. At the same time, traffic along the highway is very heavy. The highway is one of the main arteries through which commodities from Tamil Nadu enter the State. Heavy vehicles laden with consignment form bulk of the traffic. Vehicles ply on this road at a very high speed. A person coming from one side of the road cannot spot the approaching vehicles. Hence, fatal accidents happen on this stretch.

There has been a long pending demand from the local people to reduce the height of this National Highway by reconstructing it. But sadly, the National Highway Authority of India has not taken any step in this regard. Every time, an accident happens here, the traffic is held up for hours together. People are agitated at the callous behavior of the concerned authorities and have held demonstrations to press for their demand.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to take urgent steps to reconstruct the road and reduce its height in Ezhukon town taking the interests of the people in view.

(vi) Need to undertake development of areas under Karauli-Dholpur Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA (Karauli Dholpur): 80% area of my Karauli-Dholpur Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan is Dang and backward region. This region is dacoit infested and starvation ridden jungle region. On my demand the State Government have sent a scheme for providing drinking water to 981 villages costing 460 crore rupees vide their letter No. F-186/CE(SP) PHED/Petition/2008-09/620-623 dated 25-05-2011. I demand that the

Central Government should undertake the development of Dang region by formulating a scheme by the name of Dang Project on the lines of Bundelkhand Project which was recommended by the Minister for Rural Development, Government of India vide his D.O. Letter No. F-11011/55/2011-DIR (NRDWP) dated 31-01-2012. The State Government have also forwarded their consent to the Secretary (Planning) for preparing Dang Project vide their Letter No. F/185/CE.SP./CMO/2008-2009/5884-88 dated 03-02-2012.

I would like to request the Central Government that this Dang Project may be approved on the lines of Bundelkhand so that the entire Dang region of my Parliamentary Constituency could be brought into the Mainstream.

(vii) Need to construct over-bridges on level crossings and repair National Highway Nos. 26 and 86 passing through Sagar in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): National Highway No. 86 and 26 passing through Sagar Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh have been completely damaged. Accidents are taking place there for the last 6 months. Many people have lost their lives in the accidents. A tender was invited for a stretch of 80 kms. from Makronia to Hirapur on National Highway No. 86. But that tender was not approved. Tender for construction of an over-bridge on Makronia railway crossing has been floated but the approval has not yet been accorded, whereas there is dire need to construct/ repair National Highway Nos. 86 and 26 and construction of an over-bridge on Makronia Railway Crossing.

(viii) Need to institute an enquiry into the irregularities in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Mangaldoi Parliamentary Constituency, Assam

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was introduced with the idea to give jobs to rural people & to develop micro level projects. Basically the funds of MGNREGS should be used to develop rural

roads of remote villages, cleaning of old pond, afforestation, small krishi bump, etc.

But MGNRES funds are not utilized properly in Kamrup District specially Kamalpur L.A.C. & Rangiya L.A.C. which is under my Parliamentary constituency Mangaladoi in Assam. There was a large scale irregularities in MGNREGS and other centrally sponsored schemes in D.R.D.A Nalbari. A C.B.I, inquiry was instituted few years back. I want to know from the Government, the progress of the case i.e., whether charge sheets has been drawn or not?

In view of this I urge upon Hon'ble Minister to give more teeth to Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) to select the projects & monitoring the proper utilization of funds.

I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development to institute an enquiry by the Central Govt. officials of the Rural Development department in Nalbari District, Kamalpur L.A.C. & Rangiya L.A.C. under Kamrup (R).

(ix) Need to set up a Trauma Centre at N.H. No. 15 at Sanchore in Jalore district, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): The population of Sanchore sub-division situated on National Highway No. 15 is about four lakhs. Sanchore is an accident prone zone. There is not a single day which passes without an accident. The number of accidents is increasing day by day due to high density of population. Accident victims have to be taken to Jodhpur or Jalore which takes a lot of time. Many a time injured patients die on the way to hospital. There is no trauma centre on the National Highway upto 250 kms. from Gujarat border. In absence of a trauma centre, the accident victims have to be referred to other places. In such circumstances precious lives are lost. Keeping in view the increasing number of accidents, trauma centre may be opened there.

(x) Need to prevent erosion of agricultural land caused by Chambal river in Bhind, Morena and Sheopur in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): The Chambal River is causing soil erosion in Bhind, Morena, Sheopur of Madhya Pradesh, which is resulting in agriculture land

being converted into ravines. The area under agriculture is shrinking. If this pace of soil erosion continues, the farmer will be ruined. I would request the Central Government to prepare a scheme to arrest the soil erosion in Chambal region so that farmers could live happily.

(xi) Need to provide stoppage of North East Express (Train No. 12505/12506) Seemanchal Express (Train No. 12487/12488) and Dadar Express (Train No. 15646/15647) at Kadhagola Station under East Central Railway in Bihar.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHAUDHARY (Katihar): Kadhagola station under East Central Railway is an important station from religious point of view. Bhandartal, Lakshmipur near above railway station is an important pilgrimage of Sikh Community. Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed in Bhandartal, Lakshmipur during his wanderings. Sikhs from various parts of the country come to this place for pilgrimage. Through you, I would request the Hon. Railway Minister to provide a stoppage of long distance trains such as North East Express (12505-12506) and Seemanchal Express (12487/12488) at Kadhagola station to facilitate the Sikh Pilgrims.

(xii) Need to revive the unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited at Durgapur, West Bengal

[English]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): The Urea producing plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd situated at Durgapur in West Bengal was closed down during the year 2000 & 2003. There is a growing demand of urea all over the country. Time testing exercises for revival of the closed unit have been made for the last 2 years, with no result. Hence I urge upon the Government to revive the Durgapur unit of HFCL.

(xiii) Need to release full entitlement of Backward Regions Grant Fund to Boudh district in Odisha

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) is a central scheme that has been launched since 2006-07. The Government of India have identified the backward districts all over the country and granted extra funds for development of the backward districts. In Odisha nineteen districts have been identified under this scheme since the inception of the scheme. As per guidelines, the funds are released by

Government of India after the receipt of Annual Action Plans. The Government of Odisha have received BRGF of Rs. 302.43 crore towards Annual District Plan 2010-11 from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for all 19 districts under BRGF. All the districts except Boudh have received its full entitlement for 2010-11.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to please release full entitlement of BRGF 2010-11 for Boudh district in Odisha.

(xiv) Need to provide four attempts to SC, ST & OBC students in the proposed Indian Science Engineering Eligibility Test to be conducted from 2013

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): It is learnt that Indian Science Engineering Eligibility Test (ISEET) will replace the IIT Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) and the All India Engineering Entrance Examination (AIEEE) in 2013. Over 17 lakh students are likely to appear in the proposed ISEET examination. Since this examination is the door to country's premier science and engineering institutions, it is important that students belonging to weaker sections are provided a fair chance. Recently the Joint Admission Board of IITs has rejected a proposal by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for providing more attempts to SC/ ST students. Two attempts provided for this examination put students of weaker sections at great disadvantage. I appeal to the Government to provide at least four attempts to SC/ST and OBC students in the proposed ISEET and conduct the examination twice a year so they are not deprived of their right to study in country's premier institutions.

(xv) Need to start operation of flights from Cooch Behar Airport in West Bengal

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): I want to bring the attention of this august House that in my Constituency Cooch Behar, West Bengal, there is a full fledged Airport with all infrastructure facilities. Till 1995 this Airport was in use but after that suddenly flight facility was stopped. In the last so many years Hon'ble Members of Parliament of North Bengal are continuously requesting to start flight operations from Cooch Behar Airport but even after spending crores of rupees in the last 3-4 years this Airport has not been made operational. Here I want to mention you that all the districts of North Bengal are

economically backward districts and to boost the economy here it is very necessary that the Cooch Behar Airport should be made operational at the earliest and also this Airport is very important from the point of view of our Defence. Further, I want to mention here that in August - September, 2011, the Airport was made operational for 1 to 2 days, but again it was shut down. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to take immediate steps so the Airport at Cooch Behar, West Bengal should be made operational within this year only.

14.10 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-2013

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

The Demands Nos. 11 and 12 will be discussed till 6 p.m. As the Members are already aware, guillotine will take place at 6 p.m.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of

Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-2013 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of the Demand Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
11. Department of Commerce	675,80,000,00	161,95,00,000
12. Department of Industrial	249,03,00,000	12,18,00,000

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Sir, give me permission to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to change your seat?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: I wanted your permission to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue. You are permitted.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me permission to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Department of Commerce and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion are the two main Departments of the Ministry. One is responsible for the regulation, development and promotion of international trade, formulation, implementation and monitoring of foreign trade policy. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is responsible for formulation, implementation of industrial policy and approval and facilitation of the Foreign Direct Investment Policy.

If we look at the Budget allocation we see that in the case of Department of Commerce, allocation in Rs. 5023 crore which has declined up to 23 per cent compared to the last year Budget allocation and 12 per cent increase compared to the Revised Estimate. But, here we see that nine per cent deduction is for export promotion and quality control, eight per cent deduction is for plantations, whereas 281 per cent increase is for free trade and Special Economic Zone. This shows the Government's attitude to

give emphasise on sectors like free trade and Special Economic Zone.

In the DIPP Budget, it is Rs. 1567 crore, which is more than 10 per cent increase compared to last year and 21 per cent increase compared to last year's Revised Budget. Here also, we see that 70 per cent has been deduction for backward area development. But, what is the matter of concern - the hon. Minister should look into it - that whatever allocation is done, that is not spent in a time-bound manner. So, the utilization of fund is a matter of concern and that should be looked into.

If we look at the export performance, the trade deficit is 185 billion US Dollar, which is 9.9 per cent of the GDP. Total exports for 2011-12 were 303 billion US Dollar, which is 16 per cent of the GDP and import is 488 billion US Dollar, which is 26 per cent of the GDP. So, the trade deficit is gradually increasing. The Share Of India in the world's GDP is 5.7 per cent whereas the share in world's export is just 1.9 per cent. Current Account deficit is four per cent for the period April to December 2011. We need to remember that it is all time high. The Hon. Minister and the Ministry are thinking to double India's share in the global trade. But, we need to remember that the global trade is likely to grow 62 trillion US Dollar by 2020. And, to achieve the four per cent share, as is envisaged, it transpires that our EXIM trade should increase to 2480 billion US Dollar from present 303 billion US Dollar. How can this be achieved? What are the strategies for it? This should be elaborated and told by the Ministry.

One more point is to be noted here. High volatility in the exchange rate is creating uncertainty in exports and adversely affecting this sector with high intensity. So, the Ministry should take up the matter with the Reserve Bank of India, and also with the Ministry of Finance.

Now, in order to capture the true picture of the state of exports, the Ministry should examine it in terms of quantity and not in terms of value only. It is because quantitative export is one of the important basis for employment generation in the country.

Now, to create share in the world trade, in addition to creating infrastructure, it is also equally important to extend support to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) because this sector creates a lot of employment opportunities. So, the Ministry should come forward,

particularly, in view of global trade slowdown. The MSME exports should be encouraged and motivated with necessary support.

Another cause of concern is the decrease in exports of handlooms, handicrafts and carpets, particularly, handicrafts and handmade carpets, which are labour intensive. Any decline in this will have adverse effect on the labour situation of the country. The handmade carpet sector is suffering due to imposition of excise duty. The same is the case with raw silk on which import duty has been imposed. This is causing suffering to the handloom industry. So, the Ministry should take note of this aspect also and take up the matter with Finance Ministry.

The artisan family-owned crafts cannot handle documentation and other requirements nor can they afford excise duty. At the same time, withdrawal of the interest subvention of 2 per cent — that has been implemented from April this year, should also be considered, particularly, for the handloom, handicraft, the handmade carpet industry as also for the MSME sector.

Now, if we consider the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) budget, we see that the industrial growth has slowed down and reached a dismal level of 4.7 per cent in October 2011. Further, it stood miserably at 1.8 per cent in December 2011, and the cumulative growth between April and December is just 3.6 per cent. We need to keep this factor and position in mind.

This Department has the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme. But what is happening there? There is list-less approach of the Department towards the infrastructure upgradation; poor monitoring of the project management agencies; and also failure to use the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), which makes this scheme not at all up to the desired level. Therefore, the Ministry should look into this also.

Another scheme is with regard to the leather industry. This is a very attractive industry for export having demand not only in our country, but also in abroad. But we are disappointed to see that even the reduced allocation to the Indian Leather Development Programme remains unspent at Rs. 52 crore. It means that 29 per cent remains unspent. Why this kind of thing is there? It is because of the callous handling of the sub-scheme of establishment of Leather Tanning Complex at Nellore. This is also a matter of great concern for us.

Another point is regarding the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP), which should be installed in every major leather-exporting Industry. The Standing Committee has also recommended for it, but this has not been implemented. This is, particularly, necessary in the leather sector for protection of the environment.

This Ministry has also established the National Institute of Design at Ahmedabad, but in order to make it self-reliant they have increased the fees. But this might hamper the interest of deserving and meritorious students belonging to the weaker sections. The Ministry should look into it. Another proposal which the Ministry or the Department like is that NID should be set up in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana under PPP model. But nobody is approaching and, therefore, the Ministry or the Department should look into it.

Another scheme is the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. That is a good project. It will open a new horizon in the field of industrial development. But due to lack of proper monitoring, and if its completion is not done timely, then the purpose will not serve. On the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, I would request the Ministry to think about the establishment of Delhi-Kolkata Industrial Corridor. That issue should be looked into.

Another point is about the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission has a mandate to evolve an overall tariff structure keeping in view the interests of producer, traders and consumers. What role is being played by the Tariff Commission? It has no real accountability. The Minister should look into it. It should have been restructured. This issue has been raised a number of times and it was also mentioned by the Standing Committee. However, that has not been done. A lot of money is being given under the Non-Plan head. That is nothing but a kind of a drain on the treasury.

Coming to the National Productivity Councils, we see that they themselves have become Non-Productive Councils in terms of their role and mandate. What is needed is to reinvent NPC to make it engage with the industry providing consultancy and training. That is to be done by these National Productivity Councils.

There is another scheme for investment promotion. It is a good move to make 'Electronic Business' a successful project. But the hardware and the system software is not available in this scheme for investment promotion.

Another important thing is the setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) under the National Manufacturing Policy. But only one crore of rupees have been given as a token amount. The Ministry should immediately take up this matter with the Planning Commission to give a boost to this kind of a scheme.

Now, let us look at the Foreign Direct Investment policy and Foreign Trade Negotiations like FTA. The Ministry is in favour of allowing 100 per cent FDI in retail, but this House has stopped that move. Again, the Ministry is trying to implement that. I would request the hon. Minister not to do so because that will displace a large number of jobs.

The Ministry is in favour of FDI in pharmaceuticals. Already seven Indian pharmaceutical companies have been taken over by the foreign multinationals. What is the result? The result is that the prices of life-saving drugs have gone out of control of the common people. Those multinationals who have captured these seven big Indian domestic companies have switched over to branded medicines and they are fixing their prices on their own. Now, on the basis of Arun Maira Committee report, the Ministry is thinking that there will be no direct take over in the brown field. It should be through a compulsory licensing. In case of Greenfield, they might allow 100 FDI. But I would request the hon. Minister not to do so. Rather what we should do is that we should encourage our domestic pharmaceutical industry because a number of people, particularly the poor and the middle-income group people, are all on dependent on these domestic drugs. That should be promoted without inviting the foreign multinationals in the pharmaceutical sector.

The Ministry has also taken an initiative for major development in bilateral and regional trade engagement. The Ministry has already signed India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement. But what is its impact? I would like to know whether that is damaging the domestic farmers and cultivators, particularly in the case of ASEAN Agreement. The Kerala farmers are suffering a lot. The Ministry should look into it.

The Ministry is going forward for a Free Trade Agreement. We already have a Free Trade Agreement with Thailand. We are going to do have that with the European Union and then with Japan. But what will be the impact? Hon. Minister must know that it is the present

western countries which are pushing our Government to go beyond the TRIPS. They are asking for TRIPS plus that means they are demanding for data exclusivity. So, if we surrender to their demand and by signing the Free Trade Agreement, then that will hamper our domestic industry. That should be looked into very seriously.

Now, I want to speak about domestic market. The corporates are overwhelmingly dominating and they are controlling the prices. The corporate houses are making cartelisation in some industries. Therefore, the prices are going very high.

There is Competition Commission of India. But what role it plays? It should play its role properly in the case of controlling the market. It should not be given into the hands of the corporates. The Minister should look into it.

Now, coming to the Department of Commerce, one important scheme is ASIDE (Assistance to States for Development of Infrastructure and other allied activities). But the funds available to the State Governments are not sufficient which is becoming a constraint on creation of required infrastructure for exports in the States. The Department should thrash out many pending issues with the State Government and the Ministry should also see that if there remains unspent allocations to the States that need not the lapsed and that should be carried forward for utilisation in future for developing export infrastructure of the States.

Now, Foreign Trade Policy has notified many towns of export excellence. But no substantive benefit is available for such towns. The Department should consider for allocation of 25 per cent funds under the ASIDE Scheme for providing infrastructure support to these towns.

Another important factor is about the SEZ I have already told that the Government is laying much emphasis on Special Economic Zone. But what is the outcome from the SEZ? What is happening to the land which is acquired. Already 389 places were notified for SEZ but 154 SEZs have become operational. In some places, land was acquired for establishing SEZ but instead of establishing that, real estate business has prospered in the guise of this Special Economic Zone. And the very rich nutrient and fertile land of farmers is being diverted without bringing real development in terms of establishment in the industrial units. This belies the employment prospects and

opportunities for the people of that area who were promised a job for giving their land. That should be looked into very seriously.

Another important scheme is the Market Access Initiative scheme to act as a catalyst to promote India as Export Promotions Zone on a sustained basis. But what we see is that concern over the pattern of expenditure under the scheme as 29th February, 2012 was only Rs. 120 crore. The allocation was Rs. 150 Crore. In the March end, there was an expenditure of Rs. 20 crore. The Ministry should look into it. Why was there an expenditure only at the end of March?

My next point is Market Development Assistance Scheme which aims to facilitate stimulus and diversify the country's export trade. Here also, hon. Minister must see that only 29 crore was spent till 15th March. That means just 58 percent was spent. Why this has happened? That should also be looked into by the hon. Minister.

Another thing is the APEDA (Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority). It needs an enhancement because it is playing a crucial role, particularly, in the multi-dimensional activities towards export in agro-products and processed food products. So, assistance for efforts towards better research and development of agro-products must be given. At the same time, hon. Minister should look into the progress of expenditure. Rs. 180 crore was allocated for the year 2011-12. Out of Rs. 55 crore for disbursement as Grants-in-aid, APEDA could spend only about Rs. 20 crore. Why is this delay in spending?

Efforts should be made by the Department for establishing in various organic certification system. This is because the organic product has much demand in the outer market and agreement should be made with other countries like Canada, Japan and Taiwan with whom we have already made this kind of agreements. Now, in the next phase, we should take up with Latin America, Africa and CIS countries.

Before going to the plantation sector, I would like to tell something about the mining sector and particularly the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC). There is a State Trading Corporation. The MMTC was created in 1963 from STC. Now what do we see there? This MMTC is responsible for export of minerals and ores and import

of non-ferrous metals. Now, iron ore is the wealth of our future generations. Our endeavour should be to attain the technology to add value to the mineral resources and export the finished products. Till the time, the necessary advances are made, the mining of our iron ore and other scarce resources may be limited to our domestic requirement. The question is as to why no efforts have been made to access the technology to process and value-add the iron ore fines whereas countries like China have been doing the same for some few years. That should be looked into. So far that has not been done. I would request the hon. Minister to ban the export of iron ore. In case of MMTC, after merger of MITCO in 1996, there is a MICA division. But, no wage revision has been done for those employees after 1987. They are working like other workers of the MMTC doing the same kind of job but getting less salary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have been given enough time.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: I would take two minutes.

Now talking about the plantation sector, the Department is looking after tea, coffee, cashew, tobacco. What do we see in the case of plantation? The Department should come with a full-fledged scheme to help the small growers like the earlier attempts but not in patches. According to the Department, the Tea Board has got 89,484 registered small growers. But the number is much more. The Ministry should come forward to make a survey of how many small growers in this sector are there. The SPTC scheme should be properly revisited and utilized for the development of tea. Tea should also be declared as a National Drink. The Ministry should take up the matter with the Planning Commission.

Coming to coffee, this coffee sector is suffering in many ways. The Coffee Board should come forward. They are not able to utilize 25 per cent of their allocation. Benefits of plantation scheme should be extended to cooperatives also. The Ministry should modify the scheme for coffee development. There is an urgent need to develop coffee harvesting machines designed to local conditions along with the development of plantation of model, congenial mechanisms.

About the spices sector, there is the slow growth of spices production in India. We are really facing a great

challenge from the ASEAN region specially from Vietnam for pepper and cardamom. If the Spices Board is not thinking about the re-plantation of pepper and cardamom in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, we will be in a great danger particularly in the case of spices sector.

In cashew sector, in fact, the Cashew Export Promotion Council (CEPC) is not playing the proper role. There is so much demand to form a Cashew Board. The matter is pending with the Planning Commission. The Ministry should come forward to form a Cashew Board for the development of the cashew industry.

In the case of rubber, proper training to growers is not given from the Rubber Board. So, improved method of planting cultivation and spraying, harvesting all should be done by this Board.

About the Tobacco Board, the activities of the Board are restricted to promotion and marketing of the Virginia Tobacco only. The Board should perform the functions of export promotion in respect of all varieties of tobacco.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am going to call the next Member.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: I am initiating the debate Sir, kindly give me two minutes more.

In case of Plantation sector, the Indian plantation sector is faced with problems of declining productivity, high cost of production and deteriorating of quality on account of the aging bush. So, re-plantation and rejuvenation particularly in case of tea and coffee is the urgent need of the day because these two sectors are suffering the most. Ninety per cent of the growers are small growers. So, the Ministry should have an overwhelming, overarching and comprehensive plan for development of these sectors.

My next point is about trade and commerce in the North East. This senriched region should be encouraged with export possibilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make it your last point now, please.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Development of the North-East should be strengthened.

There are 14 Export Promotion Councils in the country. Where are they located? Four are located in

Mumbai, four in New Delhi, three in Kolkata, one in Chennai, one in Hyderabad, and one in Kochi. Why are the other capital cities deprived of these Councils? More Export Promotion Councils should be established by the Ministry, if the Government wishes to enhance export promotion under the foreign trade policy.

Indian Trade Promotion Organisation organizes international trade fairs. Many of us have seen the International Trade Fair in the Pragati Maidan. But that kind of international trade fairs should be organized not only in Delhi but also in other cities with full cooperation and help of the Ministry and State Governments.

Director General of Supplies and Disposal is another important point. We are bound to make procurement in the Government through the DGS&D. But the DGS&D is to be streamlined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, wind up now. You have made too many points.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: There are 16 new schemes of this Ministry. But what we need is that EDI connectivity should be accorded with priority and the Ministry should take up with Planning Commission so that these 16 schemes are properly implemented.

With these words, I conclude.

Cut Motions

Token

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardman-Durgapur): I beg to move:

That the demand under the head department of commerce (Page 40) Be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to stop Foreign Trade Agreement Policy. (1)

Need to strengthen bilateral relations with Pakistan in the field of commerce and trade. (2)

Need to stop free trade Agreement. (3)

Need to strengthen the functioning of Tea Board and Coffee Board. (4)

Need to increase bilateral trade with Bangladesh and China. (5)

That the demand under the head department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Page 46) Be Reduced by Rs. 100

Need to stop curtailization policy in cement and other industries. (67)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Mr. Chairman, I think it is vital for us to understand the role of commerce and industry in charting India's economic destiny. The fact is that we all know our overwhelming objective as a country is to pull our people out of poverty, to help India grow and develop, to enhance the opportunities and chances available to the Indian people. And for this frankly we need, India is required, to engage economically with the rest of the world, which is what commerce is. And at the same time we have to enhance our industrial production, we have to employ more people in industry, and that is the other half of the Ministry we are discussing today. So, I think it is very important that we see how fundamental the work of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is to the development of the future and the destiny of our country.

If we look at commerce first, we have to admit that at one time we were somewhat protectionist. This was a legacy of our nationalist movement. We knew the British East India Company had come to trade and stayed on to rule. And so, we were suspicious initially of foreign trade. We put up the protectionist barriers. We went down from about 2.6 percent of global trade in 1997 to 0.2 per cent in 1991. But with the opening up of our economy in 1991, the pace of liberalization and globalization, we were able to see a very interesting change in the picture. In the 1990s and the first part of the last decade, the world economy and world trade grew at an unprecedented pace, a pace unprecedented in human history. And this created favourable conditions, external conditions, for our own country's growth. We enhanced our trade relations, we climbed back up towards two per cent of global trade, we continue to climb, and the increase in our foreign trade has been fundamental to our improved rates of growth as an economy in India in the last few years.

But at the same time if we have to look at the context since 2008, the world has been plunged into the worst financial and economic crisis since the great depression of the 1930s. We have weathered it well. There are many

reasons and I do not want to go into them in great detail. But we did certainly have wise fiscal policies conducted by our Reserve Bank of India. We had a stimulus package by the UPA Government amounting to some three per cent of GDP, if we take the three stimulus packages together. Our manufacturing exports went down as everybody's did during the recession. But our services exports went up. And it is also true that about 80 per cent of our GDP growth frankly depends on the domestic sector, on Indians producing goods and services for other Indians. And that was sustained as well.

As I had mentioned in this House before, the extraordinary level of remittances from our hardworking NRIs abroad continue to go up and that again has been a strength for us. But, we have to acknowledge that even if we have weathered this recession, the external environment is no longer so propitious for our growth. The developed world is still reeling under the crisis - 44.5 million jobs were lost, just in the OECD countries. The purchasing power of these economies is therefore down and they are less able to purchase our goods.

Take one example of India's trade share with Europe and America. In 2000-01, it was 42.5 per cent. Today in 2011-12, it has gone down to 30.8 per cent. Why? It is because they do not have the resources to buy our goods. This is something that we have to understand. There was a decline at one point and our hon. Minister would remember this. When he became the Minister, in the preceding year, from mid-2008-09, there had been a decline of 39.6 per cent in India's exports. This is the climate in which our Ministry of Commerce and Industry is facing the challenge of growth in our foreign trade.

They have adopted a multi-pronged strategy, providing a stable policy regime, adopting conscious market diversification and providing additional support to the sectors that have been badly hit by global recession. There has been an Integrated Foreign Trade Policy for the first time, a policy initiative to double the exports and trade share by 2014. As against the first target of 200 billion dollars by 2010-11, we achieved 246 billion dollars in exports. The target for the last fiscal year, if you look at last year's report, it was 300 billion dollars. In fact, we, as a country, achieved 303 billion dollars. So, I must congratulate the Minister and the Ministry for having been able to consistently exceed the targets that they have set.

However, it is also true, and I must admit this, as was said by the Opposition Member who spoke, that our imports have increased to 488 billion dollars, which has given us the highest ever trade deficit of 185 billion dollars. But this is due mainly to the near-doubling of the international price of crude oil. The Opposition could not control that; we could not control it; it rose, on an average, from about 65 dollars a barrel in 2010 to 115 dollars a barrel in 2011. There was also a rise in the price of gold, which we continue to import in vast quantities; I am sure, our ladies are partly accountable for this. Some 62 billion dollars of gold was imported. All of this inevitably will have an impact on our import-export balance. Even the prices of commodities like pulses and edible oils have gone up. We have to import them for our people.

The only solution is what the Minister is recommending, which is that to cut back on the deficit, we have to improve our exports. The Ministry has envisaged a target of 500 billion dollars by 2014. We have to admit that it would not be possible unless Indian exporters enter new markets and expand along the product value chain. I mentioned that the US and the European markets are now about 30 per cent of our Indian exports. We have to be able to deal with their financial downturn. The established markets are no longer as friendly as they were, to us. Our exporters not only need to be encouraged to retain their market share, but they also have to add and expand their value added products.

The Government has stepped in; and I must commend the Ministry for this. Indian exporters have been given new incentives, to explore new markets, through what is called the Focused Market Scheme, and to export specific products through the Focused Product Scheme. The market-linked Focused Product Scheme incentivises the exporters to place specific products in specific markets. Now, they have diversified export into 41 new markets, mainly in Latin America and Africa, which were relatively unexplored territories before. I hope that the Minister shall retain this scheme in the upcoming Foreign Trade Policy and include more products and more markets in this scheme.

Technology is also an important factor, defining the competitiveness of our exporters. The zero duty Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme has helped exporters of products such as engineering goods, textiles,

pharmaceuticals, etc. as was mentioned by the Opposition Member. They have all upgraded production facilities under this scheme. However, the scheme expired on the 30th March this year. Keeping in mind the Ministry's ambitions and targets, I certainly recommend that this scheme be further extended at least up to 2014.

If I may add, we certainly need more and not fewer, Free Trade Agreements; I may disagree here with the Opposition Member. Concluding the long-drawn out negotiations with the European Union, on a broad-based trade and investment agreement and also with the Gulf Cooperation Countries on having an FTA, are indispensable. I know that progress has been made with the Europeans. We just received the European Parliamentary Delegation this week. The Minister speaks of concluding this before the end of the year. Some of the problems are not from our side. The Europeans are insisting on certain elements being mentioned in the Agreement, that are not acceptable to a self-respecting nation. There are things that we do ourselves and we do not need somebody else to put them into a Trade Agreement. But I am sure that Europe will see reason as we continue to negotiate effectively.

I think we clearly need more assertive diplomatic action on non-tariff barriers in certain markets which are preventing Indian export. Let me take China as an example. China has been mentioned by others, but not in this debate.

The India-China bilateral trade has hit a record 73.9 billion dollars last year. But the ballooning trade deficit in Beijing's favour has risen to over 27 billion dollars. While India's exports to China went up over 12 per cent over the previous year, Chinese exports to India crossed 23.5 per cent reaching 50 billion dollars which is a staggering growth over 2010. They are welcome to export to us but our trade deficit is growing and can only be reduced if our exporters are able to sell more to that country. Access for Indian IT goods in Services, pharmaceuticals and other products remain severely restricted. I call upon the Minister and the Government to increase the urgency and determination with which it speaks to China on this subject.

At the same time, I again disagree with the hon. Member and would like to commend the Minister and the Government for expanding our economic cooperation agreements looking eastward with ASEAN, and with six

additional countries going up to the Pacific Ocean. The hon. Member asked as to what is the impact. I would like to tell him what the impact is. Exports to ASEAN are up by 30 per cent since the free trade agreement was concluded. After a similar agreement with South Korea it is up by 38 per cent. The policy has proved its worth and should be applauded by this House.

A new development, which has not been mentioned by the hon. Member, has been the recent breakthrough in trade with Pakistan. I would like to commend the Minister and the Government of India for this initiative. Pakistan has, as you know, expanded its list of tradable items with India. Starting from a small positive list of permitted goods, only a few goods were permitted for them to trade with us, they have moved to a small negative list of banned goods which is exactly the opposite approach. On our part, we have, of course, operationalised integrated check posts at Wagah Attari Border. This will give a boost to land cargo movement. It should create enormous trade opportunities, especially for the border States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. I hope additional posts are opened, for example in the Hussainiwala area. For 17 years we had extended our hands. Since the days of Prime Minister Gujral, a one-sided most favoured nation agreement was offered by us. We gave them that status but they did not reciprocate. Finally they have come to meet us half way. I think it is now our turn to be helpful and we too Mr. Minister should be, perhaps, a little more generous on some of our non-tariff barriers and make it easier for their goods to get through into our country.

In this context, I would like to welcome the special thrust on enhancing our economic engagement with the SAARC countries in our neighbourhood. We have taken major steps to strengthen the border infrastructure, including the construction of state-of-the-art land customs facilities for easy movement of cargo over the land. Three land customs stations have been created along the Indo-Bangladesh border. They will be completed by the end of this year. Our neglected North-Eastern States can also revive further with free trade across land borders and I would really commend the Ministry on this and urge them to expand this constructive policy.

The hon. Member mentioned the Special Economic Zones. We have 153 Special Economic Zones that are functioning, employing nearly 9 lakh people. All these

SEZs together account for less than a third of India's exports. But in my view it is not true, that they are too many; I would argue they are not enough. Formal approvals have actually been granted for setting up 583 SEZs of which 380 have been notified but only 153 are operational. Exports from the SEZs initially did very well; 43.1 per cent growth in 2010-11, 121 per cent growth in 2009-10 but what have we seen last year? There was a growth of only 15.4 per cent. This is disappointing and this is to my mind something to which the Ministry has to pay attention to, perhaps not only this Ministry, because the decline in growth has been steeper last year after the imposition of the Minimum Alternate Tax and the Dividend Distribution Tax in the Budget of 2011-12. What is happening is, the result of imposing more taxes. The net income tax benefit in the SEZs is less compared to the promotional benefits like focused markets and the focused products scheme that the Ministry of Commerce is giving to units outside the SEZs. Consequently no new investment is happening and the units that have already got permission are reluctant to start operations because of the lack of enough incentives. So, I would urge the Ministry of Commerce to sit down with the Ministry of Finance and try and do something about this. Otherwise, our SEZs are not likely to fulfil our legitimate ambitions for them. Even, exports from the SEZs have come down as a proportion of total merchandise exports from the country. It used to be over 30 per cent in the preceding years. Last year, it was only 26.7 per cent. When you look at China, so much of their economic success, has been a result of what they have been able to do through their SEZs. At least, we should see that if others are prospering through this route, then why we cannot do so as well. If the SEZs want to sell products in the domestic market, they have to pay a very high duty. Maybe, we should find some flexible approach, Mr. Minister. For example, we can allow them to cater to domestic markets on the payment of a reasonable tax. This can also boost FDI in the SEZs. So, they could do that. Investors are looking for access to the Indian markets and we could use this to our advantage.

It has to be said that our transaction costs remain a problem. Transaction costs in our economy are about seven to ten per cent of our country's exports. It is really an astonishing thing. Exporters and importers are spending between 13 to 18 billion dollars a year on transaction-related costs. This makes our exports uncompetitive.

Effective steps have to be taken to reduce these costs. I will read one report in this regard. It says that the cost of exporting a container from India is 1055 US dollars, importing to India is 1025 US dollars whereas in Singapore the similar cost is 456 US dollars to export, 439 US dollars to import.

I know that a task force was set up by the Minister on transaction of exports. I think that the Minister of State was in-charge of it. I am very pleased to see him here. The task force identified issues across seven Ministries. I believe that the majority of these are being implemented. So, I do want to commend both the Ministers for their work in this regard. This task force has also recommended a scheme for direct electronic credit of service tax refunds for exporters. I think this will make a very positive difference.

The hon. Member mentioned the assistance given by the Central Government to States to develop their infrastructure. I must say that I was a bit confused by his statement. On the one hand, he said that there is not enough money, on the other hand he said that please do not spend their surplus balance. If there is not enough money, then how do they have a surplus balance? Clearly, resources are being provided to the States and the fact is that this will have a direct impact on reducing the logistical burden and thereby reducing transaction costs. The Government's efforts to streamline the paper work; reduce the numbers of separate applications and increase the use of electronic process in clearances should be commended by this House.

In fact, in the last month, there was an excellent facility introduced to enable banks to receive data of post payments for exporters directly on the website of the Director-General of Foreign Trade. Now, you do not have exporters running around to access their Bank Realisation Certificates, which are needed for clearing export incentives and so on. They can access them online and file their claims. I think this kind of e-governance initiative - which this House has always stood behind - should be promoted in the future as well.

Of course, the issue of export credit is very important. The fact is that interest subvention which is mentioned by the hon. Member, of two per cent on rupee credit, expired in March this year. I hope that it will be extended. I would like to request the Minister to consider this keeping in

mind the credit needs of exporters. Of course, banks are also required to reach a level of outstanding export credit, that is, equivalent to about 12 per cent of their adjusted net bank credit. But given how vital exports are to the growth of our economy, the share of export credit should be enhanced. I realise that it goes beyond the remit of this Ministry but it is worth considering.

The hon. Member has mentioned about agricultural exports. I think that we have to accept that there is a need to improve our exports in agricultural goods in marine products. They together accounted for about Rs. 81,600 crore in 2010-11. That is over 16 billion dollars. The agricultural sector of India suffers from a lower level of commercialisation, low productivity by any global standards, weak market orientation and the lack of infrastructure that we have all demanded be built. India is also lagging behind in investing in the agricultural and retail sectors. So, we need to move towards a retail supply system on the lines of Western agriculture.

There was a World Bank study on India, which showed that the average price that the farmer receives for a typical agricultural or horticulture product is only 12 to 15 per cent of the price that the consumer pays at the retail outlet. In other words, when you buy your subzi at the bazaar, you are paying eight times more than what the farmer has got for the same tomato or potato. It is a serious problem that we have here. Trade liberalisation in agricultural sector has to be initiated in a phased manner and the priority must first be to increase investment in order to create a holistic solution to this sector.

The plantation sector was also mentioned. I agree with the hon. Member that we need to strengthen exports of rubber, spices, tea and coffee. But I would say that the Ministry is taking the right step. So, I would actually use the same argument in favour of the Ministry and not in criticism because it is an important provider of employment and contributor to exports. Over two million people are employed in our plantation sector. More than four million people derive their livelihood from associated activities in the production value chain.

The fact is that there is resistance and resistance is from the developed countries, whose agriculture is so expensive because of higher wages there, that they

subsidise their agriculture lavishly. In fact, in Europe, agricultural subsidies are so high that they would be enough to pay for every cow in Europe to fly business class around the world. Now, that is the kind of challenge we are facing when we try to export agricultural products. The Ministry must support our farmers.

Mr. Chairman, let me turn to the other half of the Ministry - Department of Industry. Manufacturing is, obviously, on everybody's mind. It accounts for about 16 per cent of our GDP. I know I mentioned China a fair bit just to give you a context, but in China, it is 34 per cent of their GDP that comes from manufacturing. Now our Government's objective, according to the Ministry, is to raise it to 25 per cent by 2020. That is a tall order. But the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is taking a number of positive steps in this direction. We must remember that manufacturing is essential to create more jobs. Manufacturing employs people and we all know around the world, if I can say this, that there is nothing more dangerous than unemployed young men. If you want to look at why our Maoists and Naxalites are picking up guns, it is because they do not have jobs available to them. We need to create more labour-intensive opportunities for them and that is why manufacturing is so important.

In the Demands for Grants of the Ministry, a provision of Rs. one crore has been provided for the scheme for implementation of the National Manufacturing Policy. This is a new thing. This whole initiative of the Minister to create a National Manufacturing Policy must be commended. It is a model for many other countries, certainly for many developing countries and perhaps for even some developed ones. It aims to create 100 million jobs in our country and contribute 25 per cent, of course, to our country's GDP in a decade.

The most important aspect of this policy is that it seems to establish the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones and these zones will basically be industrial townships of, at least, 5000 hectares in size with world class infrastructure. Seven of these townships have already been notified and more are needed. Though I must say coming from Kerala I suspect that my State will never be able to find 5000 hectares and I hope the Ministry will consider some modest dilution of these numbers for the States where greater pressure on land is there as in

my case. The policy also has been able to show due respect for environmental concerns, workers' rights, regulatory issues and I must say that the fact that they did the impact study before notifying these zones, was very important. I am sure the Ministry of Environment is very happy with this.

Another welcome development in these zones is that they are mainly on non-agricultural land, waste land, shrub land and this means that we are not taking this away, as the hon. Member alleged, from productive rich fertile farm land. At the same time, the ownership is going to be with the State Government so that the State Government should be able to acquire such lands where they exist. This means, of course, this will be easier in Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh than in Kerala. That is part of life for us and we have to accept that. But that is where these lands are more easily available.

I worry a little bit about what I call the Fatehpur Sikri problem. You remember you built a beautiful town in Fatehpur Sikri and then discovered there was not enough water for the people. But the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has paid attention to this issue. They have conducted feasibility studies to ensure there is enough water in each of these seven new townships coming up and the use of a modern technology for this purpose is to be applauded.

The best example of this new policy, I must say, and of the new thinking, is the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. India will now, thanks to this, have the world's largest infrastructure project in history and its spine is a 1500 kilometre long dedicated railway freight corridor. The whole project covers 42 per cent of India's land mass and six States are affected. It is estimated to attract an investment of around 90 to 100 billion dollars, that is Rs.5 lakh crore. We are talking of something of a gigantic scale of ambition over the next 30 years. This could employ easily three million people. On top of that, it is a 21st century concept, it is green technology, eco-cities are being dreamt of, and new townships are coming up. The Japanese Government has come up with the major funding. When their Prime Minister was here in December, he said that Japan will contribute 4.5 billion dollars for this.

15.00 hrs.

So, we are really looking at an extraordinary venture

and I hope this House will take an interest in the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial corridor and support it. Over the years ahead, it is going to be a shining star of our country's accomplishments in this area.

Now, the policy talks about achieving real annual growth rate of about 12 to 14 per cent in this sector. It comes at a much needed time because, let us face it, the share of manufacturing in our country's GDP has remained rather flat for the last decade. In 1999-2000, it was 15.1 per cent and in 2004-05, it was 15.3 per cent and in 2009-10, it was 16 per cent. That is pretty flat and that simply will not do because if you look at the historical pattern, in countries that are transitioning from overwhelming dependence on agriculture to becoming more industrial societies, the growth has been much faster than that. Therefore, I think, we should not criticise, as the hon. Member from the Opposition did, the Minister for his higher target. This is a target that we must aspire to in the interest of our own country's future and our country's development. We can keep setting up investment zones and SEZs but we will not be able to achieve this target until we really appreciate the underlying reasons for the slow growth in manufacturing. Firstly, it is too highly resource intensive in our country. The value added after accounting for material costs, fuel costs, royalty is less than 20 per cent of the output value, whereas in the US it is 54 per cent, in Germany it is 33 per cent and even China has a 29 per cent value addition. So, where material costs are rising in our present scenario, remaining competitive is going to be a major challenge for our exporters. This is only in the organised sector I am talking about. In the unorganised sector, the value addition is even lower. Fuel inputs, for example, in our country accounts for 5 to 7 per cent of the value output in India. Fuel costs so much for us, whereas in the US it is only 2 per cent. The rising fuel prices, consequent taxes, all these add to the problems of our industries and I am conscious of the fact that Government is aware of these problems and is moving forward to deal with it.

The policy, of course, as I mentioned, speaks about creating a 100 million new jobs. Again this is so necessary because the prevailing trend in the manufacturing sector is the opposite. According to the National Sample Survey, an estimated 2.7 million jobs have been lost to manufacturing. This has been mainly in the unorganised

sector. We have been growing in employment, but it has been mainly in the services sector and frankly in the construction industry. There has been a construction boom around the country. The total employment in manufacturing is just short of 53 million. So, we have a huge challenge ahead of us because 80 per cent of this 53 million is in the unorganised sector and we have only about 11 million workers in the organised sector. Labour rigidity is a huge problem and it is ironical that in a labour surplus society like ours we should have this problem. This House has to bite the bullet of reforming labour laws because our laws today protect the jobs that already exist rather than providing incentives to create new jobs. We will have to face this sooner or later.

Another point is that wages in the organised manufacturing sector have remained stagnant. Average growth of real output was 12.7 per cent during 2005 to 2008 whereas growth in wages was only one per cent. We need to encourage workers to be paid better and more fairly in our industries and at the same time our technologists and engineers should be paid at par with Managers. It is because if you want to use high technology effectively, we need to attract technologists into manufacturing. But I want to conclude on that point by saying that the National Manufacturing Policy is an excellent initiative for which this House should really commend the Minister and the Ministry and the target of growth and employment generation is much needed. But we have to be conscious about the fact that it would take a great deal of work, especially to attract Foreign Direct Investment into this sector. That is why I want to talk briefly about Foreign Direct Investment which was mentioned by the hon. Member from the Opposition.

Sir, first of all, we should applaud the Minister for simplifying and rationalising FDI policy. In the past the investors had to go through 178 different Press Notes, RBI guidelines and so on to figure out what the Investment Policy of India was. Now, we have a single FDI policy document upgraded annually. I think, that is an excellent innovation and I would like to commend the Minister for that. And there are other innovations like "India shows", 11 of them have been conducted around the world showcasing India as an investment destination in a number of key countries. However, FDI has been coming down significantly in the last few years plunging to 19 billion

dollars in 2010-11 fiscal year, even though it rose again to about 25 billions dollar last year.

15.05 hrs. (*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair*)

Investors need a stable policy environment. Developments like the retroactive tax introduced in the current budget, the General Anti-Avoidance Rule, obstacles raised by environmental clearances which have held up major investment projects in Odisha and elsewhere, rescinding of previously granted approvals, are all problematic. Ad hoc policy changes like the sudden imposition of export controls on cotton and then its withdrawal, convey confusing signals to both exporters and investors. Sometimes it seems to outsiders that India produces more politics than it can consume and so, sometimes we are consumed by our own politics. We really have to understand this and support national growth and objectives and politics should be set aside. We need to be predictable to the outside world.

India is still doing badly in the World Bank and in the World Economic Forum's Ease of Doing Business Reports and rankings. In fact in the World Bank and IFC's Report titled "Doing Business 2012", India's rank improved from 139 to 132. That is good but that is not good enough. We need to aim to get into the top 50 at least if we want to attract the kind of levels of investments that we need from around the world. This will require serious simplification of our regulatory framework both at the Centre and the States. It is not just the Centre that makes these policies.

I would call on the Finance Ministry to coordinate with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to ensure that one Department does not undermine the good work of the other. Many of the policies here are beyond the Minister's remit and some things require the consent of the Opposition Parties and the Chief Ministers of States. Take GST for example. The mere introduction of GST will add 1.5 per cent to India's GDP. But as we all know, there has been some resistance to this and I would call upon those who have been holding up the adoption of GST and the Direct Tax Code to put the nation's interest ahead of political considerations.

I would also say in disagreement with the Opposition Member that it is time for the Government to rethink its suspension of introduction of the FDI in retail. Detailed studies in various developing countries that have gone for

100 per cent FDI in retail, including China, Malaysia and Thailand, have confirmed that it is win-win, especially for farmers and consumers. Farmers tend to get more for their goods and the consumers pay a lower price. ICRIER has confirmed this also. Opposition of some States should not prevent introduction of a national policy. Let those States which do not want it not implement it. After all, trade licences are given by the States and not the Centre. So, if we introduce a policy and if some State does not want to implement it, then let others go ahead in order to enhance the livelihood of their farmers and consumers.

I would conclude this overview of our commerce and industry challenges by saying that India needs to get not only the policy but also the politics of trade and investment reform right. This requires continued enlargement of the political consensus on reform. I was disappointed by some of the remarks of the previous speaker, precisely because reform has been a consensual issue in our country since 1991 and three different kinds of Governments have ruled. We should actually broaden that consensus and should make adequate political efforts to engage public opinion on this sensitive issue and that is why, this debate is so important.

We must realize, and I say this with respect to the hon. Member, that even jobs in India depend not only on local firms and factories, but on faraway markets for products and services, on licences and access from foreign Governments, on an international environment that allows free movement of goods and persons and on international institutions that ensure stability, in short, on the international system that sustains our globalised world and that this Ministry is engaging with.

Today, whether you are a resident of Delhi or Dharavi, Bengaluru or Bhatinda, whether you are from Chennai or China, it is simply not realistic to think only in terms of your own country. Global forces press in from every conceivable direction. People, goods and ideas cross borders and cover vast distances with ever greater frequency, speed and ease. We are all increasingly linked together through travel, trade, the Internet, what we watch, what we eat and even the games we play.

In such a world, the work of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is of fundamental importance for all our futures because our future in India cannot be subtracted from the

rest of the globalised world. For this reason, Mr. Chairman, I would commend the hon. Minister and I would call on the House to support the Ministry and approve its Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speech may give it at the Table of the House.

Shri Nishikant Dubey.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Sir, just when Mr. Tharoor started speaking I was anticipating that perhaps he will enlighten us with some remarkable information. With regard to commerce and industry he said that it would alleviate poverty, remove unemployment, it would take our country forward in the global economy, I thought the Ministry must be having some new vision for all this. He would enlighten us with his knowledge of the world and his experience in the Government. But I was disappointed because when I was going through the Demands for Grants, I felt that these are in tune with the atmosphere in the country. I used to tell a very good story about congress. It is a story about Lucknow of Wajid Ali Shah period. Lucknow was drowned in luxurious life and sensuous pleasures, same is the situation of this government and this Ministry. Scams have become the order of the day. I do not want to deliver a political lecture while speaking on Demands for Grants. I see nothing about corruption, scams, price rise, inflation and unemployment etc. in these demands for grants. What I see is the jugglery of figures. If you see the import and export data, you will find that the Ministry has increased the export and have said that it was a computer error and we have corrected it. This will be the reply of the Minister. But I always notice this that "As sursa increases its body, the monkey (Hanuman) makes his body double of her size, (jas jas sursa badan barhawa, tasu dugan kapi roop dikhawa). Whenever Commerce and Industry Ministry sees a thing in the country that it can disturb our trade balance, we can misguide the masses, the Ministry presents its jugglery of figures. It will be presented in an astonishing manner. For example see the price rise. If you see the figures of production in the year 2009, you will find the production of rice, wheat, pulses, sugar, potato and onion has increased. All these things are on the base year 2009.

Year 2009 is a base because you came to power in that year. You would argue that the inflation has gone down, you will say in terms of GDP, in terms of country and in terms of data. You tell me in terms of rupee as to what was the price of rice in the year 2009, what was the price of pulses, what was the price of sugar and what was the price of potato and onion. You tell me all this in terms of rupee. What was the population at that time and what is it today. If only you tell me this, I think you will do justice with this country, because it is injustice. You don't confuse the people with data as nobody eats GDP, nobody eats percentage. If your production has increased, then what is the reason of this price rise.

You should explain to common people. Recently a study by galop has revealed that 40 per cent of the people of the country who belong to middle class find this Government lacking somewhere. Right, we did India shining, we have been propagating about feel good in a big way. But your Government is also likely to pass through bad days as the feel good factor has lost its relevance for the 40 per cent of the people. Your Ministry should brood over, what you propose to do about it. You are simply presenting the rosy picture. You claim that the marketing value of commerce and trade in the entire world which stands at 3 per cent, you propose to increase it to make it 4 per cent. Just now Mr. Haq was talking about the target for 2014 and 2020. The Ministry has prepared a strategy paper also. What you propose to do in it. While speaking just now you have indicated that you want to include Pakistan as most favoured nation. Pakistan is increasing ISI activities in India. It is spreading terrorism in India. Pakistan is not prepared to listen to anything except Kashmir problem. ...*(Interruptions)* You are Minister, so you kindly listen, when the time comes for reply, then only you put forward your point of view. Just now I am putting forward my point of view - thereafter you can put your Point of view.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): Mr. Chairman, if you kindly permit, I would take one minute. Today's discussion relates to demands for grants of Ministry of Commerce and Industry while the hon. Member is speaking on production, inflation which relates to the Ministry of Finance, not Ministry of Commerce and Industry. With your permission, I would request the hon. Member if he is pleased to discuss the demands for

grants of Ministry of Commerce and Industry. He will definitely be heard and will also note every point raised by him.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Who is making Pakistan a most favoured nation, of course we are not making.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: The most favoured nation status given to Pakistan, was done at the time of WTO that was in 1996. It is not given now. Pakistan has given India the most favoured nation status now. So kindly come with facts then we will definitely hear you.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: We did not get ourselves involved in trade and gave you the status, very well done. You have stated that our deficit balance of trade is with respect to China. We are exporting 12 per cent while importing 23 per cent. It was you who stated that our trade deficit is increasing. What is happening in the world? S and P are bringing your credit down. It is not the only reason for, you will say Moody's or S and P keep doing something. This is not correct. Even World Bank has said recently that it will bring down your credit and it will really be surprising if you are able to achieve GDP target of 6.3 per cent to 6.8 per cent against the target of seven, eight or nine per cent which was fixed by you. This is according to the latest report of World Bank.

As regards black money, it is said that importers and exporters are generating more black money. This is not what I say, this is the statement of Finance Ministry. How many importers and exporters have been punished for it or your ministry has no mechanism in place for controlling this thing. Balance of payment is a very exhaustive subject. Budget remains silent about it. I am saying this because you are showing rosy picture, you show where is balance of payment. Trade deficit is rising. Just now Shashi Tharoor ji had said, According to him trade deficit is the biggest source of concern. About controlling trade deficit you have said that Euro Zone Crisis is the reason behind trade deficit. The approach paper prepared by the Ministry stated that we will enter into trade relations with Latin America, Africa, SAARC countries and ASEAN. What is the outcome, how it is helping to tide over the trade deficit.

I would not dwell on import-export because you too have already stated about the cause of 185 billion dollars loss. You want to bring a new policy but I would suggest that if you are really interested in correcting the situation,

you should take steps to bring down or abolish practice of giving subsidy in the country. Subsidy is the part of Government policy. You propose to reduce subsidy in respect of three F that is fuel, fertilizers and food plus social security. You have stated that you have to compete with the subsidy system prevailing in USA or UK and other countries in respect of agricultural products. However, this competition is in billion in comparison to which our budget would be smaller. You are not concerned with the gap of earnings between poor and rich in our country. You want to make poor still poorer, if you withdraw this subsidy the manner in which the tag of most favoured nation was given to Pakistan in 1996 and now Pakistan has passed it on to you, and it made you happy. You must take note of what happened in Ghana in 1995, you should try to gather information about that. When you have examples of Ghana, Namibia before you, you should take a lesson from that which should make you change your mindset as to what you will do of tax regime in case you choose to reduce subsidy. There is a rule relevant to the entire world which suggest that if you reduce subsidy then suppose at that point of time when this done, the tax rate is 30 per cent, so as a result of reduction of subsidy will you cut the tax rate to 15 or 10 per cent? The tax we pay is meant for compensating that subsidy component. What ideas you have about it, you should share with us. If those left unaffected the pro-American policies will not help us. A big thing was said about labour. Our country is a social welfare state. So in view of that we provide protraction to our labour, unemployment, that is why we have brought laws like MNREGA. But they want the labour law to be changed. If the labour law is changed, retrenchment takes place, unemployment rises, then you can very well imagine where we will land ourselves following pro-American policies. Government should come out with its plan or thinking in this regard.

Just now the Finance Minister praised the Minister of Commerce a lot while replying. He said that the Minister of Commerce has been dealing with the crisis of Euro Zone very aptly while he is shifting countries trade from European market to other countries. He said that:

[English]

"The Budget was presented in the first glimmer of hope. But reality turned out to be different. The sovereign debt crisis in the Euro-zone intensified,

political turmoil in the Middle-East injected widespread uncertainty, crude oil prices rose, an earthquake struck Japan and the overall gloom refused to lift."

[Translation]

While speaking in this very House on 22nd April 2012, I had said that the Euro Zone crisis being mentioned by you is not in fact Euro Zone crisis. You are talking of Portugal, Italy, Greece and Spain while your import or for that matter export amounts to not more than two per cent and there is not any Euro Zone Crisis either. Earlier when there was a bomb explosion, it led the people to think the expression is the handiwork of ISI only. Now in order to hide your incompetency you are making Euro Zone Crisis an escape goat. The Finance Minister visited Washington on 19th April and made the following statement:

[English]

"Even as the after effects of the global crisis continue to linger in many advanced economies, steeply rising sovereign debt in the absence of a quick return to trend growth is making markets nervous. Although actions by Euro-zone countries and the ECB have stabilized the situation and calmed the market somewhat, the/underlying structural problems remain and downside risk remains/significant as manifest in the recent movements in bond yields."

[Translation]

So if the Finance Minister did mention of Euro Zone Crisis in his speech then how the Euro Zone crisis suddenly disappeared on 19th April. It suggests that there is some mismanagement in handling of things by the Government. You are being misled by your officers. There is a proverb "Kali gay ka alag Bakhan". Sir, this is indeed very serious, your industrial growth is going down as a result of it, what have you noticed in this budget, while talking of SEZ you had mentioned that 235 SEZ's condition is very bad. While only 154 are working which were given by us to the people and the other projects have 583 such projects among them. The country have 150 projects of the value of 150 crores of rupees and only seven of them are working on time, while the rest are lagging behind. Wherefrom will you bring money? As regards FII, market is fluctuating daily because of frequent policy change by the Government. There is imbalance in the international trade. What does

the Ministry propose in this regard and for the balance of payment. Foreign exchange reserve is also going down and the exchange rate marked earlier at Rs. 40 is now touching the mark of Rs. 53-54-55. If RBI intervenes in it, the entire foreign exchange reserve will go into the hands of the USA. It is a fact. But how will you frame your policy and what is the extent of your internal and external deficit. If we talk of the GDP, everyday you are patting on your back inspite of the increasing debts. Even the amount of budget varies from Rs. 10 lakh crore to 14 lakh crores. In fact, 80 per cent of your GDP is working on borrowings. Arrangement of funds for the same is Ministry's responsibility. There is no proposal with the Government to balance the fiscal deficit and ILO report is speaking of the employment slowdown in this country but you have just stated that the recent report of ILO is saying that the employment opportunities have been increasing continuously whereas actually there is an employment slowdown.

Now, I come to the 13 basic sectors. What is the position of coal? Coal India is not producing coal and you are not importing it, so all the power plants under your management will not be able to do anything. As regards the cement sector, it is working upto its 40-50 per cent capacity and the half of it has closed down. Same is the situation in steel sector which is operating only 40-50 per cent. Position of electricity is also the same. There was a time when merchant power was available at the rate of Rs. 6 only but now there is no purchaser in the market who is ready to purchase at a rate of Rs. 3 or Rs. 3.50. What is position of fertiliser sector and that of oil and gas. Mr. Shashi Tharoor was telling that there should be adequate balance of oil and gas as there is a crisis of balance of payment. When was that crisis identified. If so, whether any agreement had been signed with other countries to control that crisis or any long term investment was made for that or a storage capacity was developed to ensure the supply of oil and gas for a period of next six months or one year. The way you propose to go ahead with this country of 120 crore people, clearly shows the intention of the entire Ministry. Moreover, you say that by 2020, we will touch the level of 2180 billion. For that you require proper infrastructure but the situation is 'if sky falls, we shall gather larks.' For ports, you require Rs.1 Lakh crore and for roads, Rs. 7 lakh crore and also Rs. 4 lakh crore for the railways. You have to increase the airport capacity 2.5

times. For power, you want Rs. 4 lakh crores. For inland waterways, you require 02 lakh crore. Do you have that much of money? If you don't have it, why are you presenting those sweet dreams to the people of this country. You should stop doing it.

Now, wherefrom and what do you want to export. Have you framed any policy for the export of engineering goods. Prof Hague was speaking of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. What is the position of that sector? How will you promote your gems and jewellery because you have levied tax on it. Now comes the turn of Agricultural products and Iron ore. What are you doing for this sector? Entire country has asked the Standing Committee to promote finished products in iron ore sector and export of these products. You should setup companies here but your Ministry stands for the export of iron ore. For that purpose, you have brought in Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor of which Shri Shashi Tharoor was speaking here. Since Japan is giving aid for it, we should certainly go in for the export of iron ore because nobody in this world is exporting iron ore. China, US and UK is not doing it while Australia is striving for stability. Earlier, it was exporting but now it has changed its policy because of its lack of capacity. Even then you want to export iron ore. Besides that, what are you importing? I would like to tell here that you are working promptly and hurriedly for the export of iron ore but you do not show that promptness for the export of agricultural products. As regards cotton, you are aware that a lot of hue and cry has been raised. Onion and potato have been rotting and, after imposing a ban on the export of these items for a few days say 5,10,15 or 20 days, you remove that ban. I mean to say that you are not concerned about the ban. I mean to say that you are not concerned about the farmers, for the poor but you stand for the export of iron ore. You have joined hands with that lobby and with the Japanese Government and so you are doing injustice with this country.

Now I would like to tell about the items you are importing. While you have to increase the production of pulses in view of the meagre growth of 0.3 per cent of the pulse production and import of edible oils. What do you want to say in this regard and to ensure the supply of edible oils to the general public. Now, I come to the fertilisers. What rules you have framed for that for the farmers and 120 crore people of this country? As regards

the electronic goods, China has captured the entire toy market and we are indulging in an illegal trade with China. What steps have you taken for the indigenous electronics industry as well as coal and its production? Its production is not increasing. If you import it, what will be the net result of coal import? The Government should clearly spell out their policy in respect of petrol.

Shri Shashi Tharoor has raised a very good topic. I would like to tell you that in 1700 SB our trade share was 23 per cent and in the world trade, we and the Europe were equal partners and even in 1952 ie. after the independence of this country, we had a share of 3.8 per cent which has now come down to 3 per cent. Therefore, it has nothing to do with the liberalisation, pre-liberalisation and the colonization. Regarding the situation of this country, I would like to quote here from the speech of the Hon'ble Prime Minister who was Finance Minister in 1991.

[English]

"No power on earth can stop an idea whose time has come. I suggest to this august House that the emergence of India as a major economic power in the world happens to be one such idea. Let the whole world hear clear and loudly India is now awake, we shall prevail, we shall overcome."

[Translation]

Such was the situation in this country that in 1991 we had to pawn our gold to run this country. Don't you feel that in the present scenario of forest reserve decline, we shall have to sell out that gold in the next four to five years for which you were blaming the women that they were importing gold which was affecting our trade balance. Is it not the situation in this country? What your department is doing in this regard? You have stated that all the credit agencies, be it World Bank, Asian Development Bank or the forums like G-20, G-8, SAARC or ASIAN are telling that if present situation of inflation, corruption, price rise, economic slowdown and lack of transparency persists, the situation will continue to deteriorate day by day. It is for this reason that people's interest in dollar is increasing with the rising value of dollar. Though the economy of America is not in a good shape as its economy is not making a good progress and if the progress of their economy goes beyond 1 or 2 per cent, it goes beyond expectation but we are not concerned about this factor.

The Government, as its usual practice, listens everything but instantly ignores it and does not worry about any untoward situation. In the economic conclave organised by the Ministry of Finance in Dec, 2011, 400 persons including the economists of US, UK, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Japan had participated. What did they do? They stressed to increase the South and South trade and investment in Capital Formation. They also observed that Government of India should increase their investment in agriculture and strengthen their education and health as well as insurance sector. Is there anything of that sort in this Budget? Why did you call people from the entire country? What has been done by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in respect of all those things the people had told you? What is the condition of your department? Junior Minister is worrying very much about the export figures as the Standing Committee has asked to set the things right in respect of these figures. Handicrafts and carpet sector is also going down. Why is the carpet sector going down? Child labour problem has been unduly highlighted. I am saying that my child play cricket. If Sachin Tendulkar's son play cricket, you say it is child labour. If someone play wrestling you say it is child labour. If the skill is in the genes of the father and someone support or cooperate his father or mother and the carpet is made of good quality, you say it is child labour. One day Menkaji was making a very good suggestion that why don't you start skill development courses from class I or II, so that the problem of child labour is solved and the industry will also develop.

This 'Hanumankood' means if you over expect from someone to do graduation or complete B.A. in a short time and start the work of handicraft. What rules are you framing for this concept? You were talking about the foreign trade policy that this is the focus market scheme. Where is the market link focus of your Ministry? Thereafter, comes the EPCG scheme, what are the views of your Ministry? The Standing Committee had mentioned about the EDI that this system is running very well. This EDI system is running for the last five years. God knows upto what time it will run? The time by which it will be connected with Airport Authority, customs, DGPT, Exporters, Airlines and Importers because it will bring transparency in its working. By when you will be able to connect the EDI scheme? Many speakers had mentioned about EDI scheme like Saidul

Haque Saheb. The exporters do not get bills and goods. What are the views of your Ministry about National Export Insurance?

The Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government started the Price Stabilisation Fund. That scheme was started in 2003 and this scheme was for tea, rubber, coffee and tobacco. You are creating so many boards. You are creating spice board. You establish the spice board where you want. You took it to Guna, Gwalior. You cannot see Jharkhand and Odisha because we are very poor people. The voice of poor people is not heard here. What is the status of price stabilisation fund which is meant for the farmers? Not a single person came to you in six months. The Tobacco industry is in worst condition. What are the views of the Government about price stabilisation?

You have mentioned about National Manufacturing Policy. It is a very good policy. We welcome it. Are you implementing it in Delhi to Mumbai Industrial Corridor. You promote the developed states, developed areas. You never think about the poor and backward areas. Further the packages, Standing Committee had mentioned about some packages. You are giving the packages to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal, Uttrakhand, continue these packages but Bihar, Odisha and Jharkhand are the most neglected areas, give the packages to them also. There are 70 to 75 per cent unemployed and poor people in my area. Whether the Government considering in this direction? National Institute of Design (NID) will increase the skill development. How many branches are being opened? What are the views of the Government about NPC?

Sir, I would like to mention three points which are very near to you. The solution of each and every thing is FDI. What happened in multi brand? FDI is everywhere, it is in multi-brand, lottery business, gambling, chit funds, fund company, trading, manufacturing of cigar, activity sector which is private investment. FDI is not in Atomic energy and railway transport. You have allowed FDI in agriculture, tea plantation, mining, coal, petroleum and natural gas, defence, print, airport, trading, banking, single brand retail and now you are allowing it in aviation sector also because this sector is going down. Have you made any assessment that what is its impact? You are talking about new FDI without any assessment. If aviation sector is going down, why and what are the reasons? Aviation

sector, whether it is private or public, is going down, than how many airports have been built? Whether you wish to allow FDI in multi brand and whether inter ministerial co-ordination has been made? A number of Ministries had opposed the FDI when the approach paper was brought. Whether you have taken representations of the State Governments in Boards or you are talking about the FDI without doing so. It is the fight of a healthy wrestler and a thin wrestler. Similarly, there are rich people and poor people. Have you made any assessment in this regard? It is the conflict of haves and have not means conflict of rich and poor people, conflict of hungry and naked people with rich people. It will be better if you make an assessment or bring an approach paper in Parliament.

Sir, Thiroor Saheb was speaking about SEZ. The Standing Committee has said in its report that most of the SEZ have turned into reality sector. They are grabbing the land. We do not say that there are the Members of Congress, Left, Samajwadi and BSP in Standing Committee, but all the party members have expressed such views. You change the policy. The case of tax of Vodafone, which is getting old for investment. You are bringing MAT, you were telling about the impact of MAT. Have you assessed the SEZ? The SEZ succeeded in China, will it succeed in India? The democratic system of China is different, economy is different, people are different. Whether we will copy the Chinese model? You should issue an assessment paper.

Sir, I would like to mention the third major fact and that is PPP. Talk anything, the PPP is there. Tell me how much funds have been collected for water and sanitation? How much has been invested? What happened in agriculture sector? It is the report of Shridharan Saheb. According to that report, PPP is a very dangerous thing. The Standing Committee says that PPP is not successful in this country. You have constructed airports on PPP model. You should bring an assessment paper on the corruption in this matter. PPP model can be successful in US and UK, Delhi, Mumbai, Madras, Bangalore but in the rural area where infrastructure is needed most, where you cannot get return, it cannot succeed. What are the PPP projects, you should intimate the Parliament.

Sir, at the end I will say that the economy was 23 per cent in 1700. When Manmohan Singh ji visited Britain, he said a very good thing.

[English]

"The brightest jewel in the British Crown was India."

[Translation]

You are trying to go further without skill, infrastructure, direction and conditions. The members of other sides were saying that the Planning Commission decides the policies of this country, which is functioning due to the American policies.

People who speak fluent English, the persons who are dressed well, maximum foreigners are framing your 12th Five Year Plan and the things you are trying to extract from it, because it is an example in the world that Steve Jobs was not a very learned person. Bill Gates is not a very learned person, Dheeru Bhai was not a very learned person. During the times of Chandra Gupta Maurya and Ashoka the entire country from Attock to Cuttack and from Kashmir to Kandhar, was united. Congress always talks of Kamraj plan and if Congress wants to bring any plan, it talks about Kamraj plan. I very much respect Rahul ji when he says that the scheme which he has brought for weavers and it has been implemented by your handloom ministry, was taken by him from a poor man, a weaver. Your whole balance is hidden in un-organised sector. More than 60-70 per cent people live in villages. If you made a policy by keeping in mind the poor people, the villages, only then it can be successful in the country. When some temple is constructed, some house is constructed, parliament was constructed, then some layout plan would have been prepared before their construction. Shri Harivans Rai Bacchan had composed a very good poem Madhushala-

"KUCHAL HASRATEN APNI HAI BANA PAYA HALA,
KITNE ARMANO KO KARKE KHAK BANA PAYA
PYALA,

PEE PEENE WALE CHAL DENGE, HAI NA KOI
JANEGA,

KITNE MAN KE MAHAL DHAHE TAB KHADI HUEE
YAHA MADHUSHALA."

You talk about village, poor-man, farmer, tribal, downtrodden, backward, the last man, you talk about Hind Swaraj of Mahatma Gandhi, you talk about the theory of Deendayal Upadhyaya, they all talk about a village, they

construct castle everyday and everyday their castle stands broken, they see day dreams and these stands broken. You have government, you have opportunity, you have opposition like us who are ready to help you everywhere. Stand up today and build this country. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

*SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL (Mumbai North East): Maharashtra is the perfect example of how India's economic growth has been uneven and concentrated in just a few geographical pockets. On one hand, you have Mumbai, dubbed as the financial capital of the country and has promoted surrounding ring of development just outside the city limits, and on the other, you have a region like Vidarbha, notorious for poor growth. Indeed, Maharashtra has the highest share of foreign direct investments over 2000-2011.

Currently, Maharashtra's growth has been concentrated in few places like Mumbai, Thane and Pune. The Government needs to economically develop Tier II cities like Nagpur, Nasik and even smaller towns like Sangli, Miraj, Kolhapur, Amravati, Solapur, etc.

Greater investments in transport facilities will also help in spreading growth across the state. Where will the funds come from? Some experts at the convention thought that instead of spending huge sums on a metro project in a large city, money should be spent on smaller public transport projects in towns. Any surplus cash could also be used to provide better job opportunities in these towns.

Along with communication, industrial infrastructure in crucial. For example, Maharashtra is one of the largest power consuming states in India.

The Maharashtra government had failed to kickstart small and medium industries in the State. The new Industrial Policy of Maharashtra rightly places emphasis on this sector. Being important for employment generation, medium and small scale industries must be given help in accessing funds, technical and advisory support and access to new markets. Arun Firodia, Chairman, Kinetic Engineering, drew attention to industries like horticulture and food processing as major hubs for development.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Agricultural training and developing training centres throughout the state are extremely important. The significance of building skills and imparting proper training to make good use of human capital cannot be over emphasized.

The state needed to act as a facilitator for private industrial investments. Mumbai offers a conducive atmosphere for mega projects and investments, getting regulatory clearances and execution delays continue to prove problematic. The co-ordination among ministries leaves much to be desired as well. These problems must be resolved if manufacturing has to develop in the state.

The farmers of Nashik are selling onion in the mandis at Rs. 2 kg. while ultimate consumer in the terminal markets like Delhi and northern Indian end up paying Rs. 18/kg. The procurement prices of onions have come down drastically after than ban on exports in September, 2011. While we are grateful that the Government decided to revoke the ban in exports of onions subsequently, the lifting of ban at a higher MEP of \$ 475 a tonne fixed by government has adversely affected the export of onions. Besides, knee-jerk reactions like suddenly imposing a ban adversely affect farmers of Nashik and erode our credibility as a reliable supplier in export markets. As everyone is aware, our trade deficit is mounting steeply; hence we should be consistent and stable in our export policies. The Government should also see that huge disparity in prices between mandis and the ultimate consumer is addressed and ensure better returns to the farmers. I would also request for a special package to support farmers in Nashik, Thane, Sangli, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg against destruction of grapes and other crop due to untimely rains and sudden assault of phyan cyclone in November 2009. In Nashik, damage to these crops of grapes, which had already suffered previous year of drought was immense. In fact 75-80% of flowering crop was destroyed. I request that crop loans should be scheduled and interest should be waived for one year in the relief package.

*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): While supporting the Demand for Grants by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13, I wish to make some suggestions and observations regarding certain policy areas of the Home Affairs.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Recent reports suggest that the utilization of funds granted to the Coffee Board was only 65% it was 75% for Spices Board. Such underutilization of funds leads to the 'March rush' as all agencies work in overdrive mode to use funds before they lapse. This invariably leads to unsystematic fund allocation for various projects. I therefore request the Government to initiate steps to monitor observance of fiscal discipline and streamlining of fund utilization by the Commodity Boards.

Now moving to Price Stabilization Fund which was launched by the Government in 2003 to protect small and medium size rubber, coffee, tea and tobacco farmers from distress sale, it is reported that the farming community has not shown much interest towards the scheme due to factors like levying of non-refundable entry fee, extended lock-in period, very low withdrawal limit and long time gap between loss suffered by the farmer and payment made to the farmer. To the contrary, of the total expenditure of Rs. 123.57 lakhs under the Scheme in 2010-11, about Rs. 85.12 lakh was administrative expenses and only Rs. 27 lakh was given out as payouts under the Scheme. Thus, there is urgent need to restructure the Scheme so that maximum farmers can avail the timely benefits of the Scheme with Government incurring minimum administrative expenses in this regard.

Now coming to spices, it is alarming to note that the sector which performed well even during the recession is being cornered by foreign nations. It is reported that the country has lost its dominant position as a grower and exporter of pepper and cardamom and is facing stiff competition from ASEAN countries. I request the Government to make adequate provisions in its Budget with regard to rejuvenation of spice plantations by propagating re-plantation drives and bringing newer areas under spice cultivation.

The Government has the unenviable task of managing diverse areas like maintaining high economic growth rates, finding adequate employment for a large population and raise incomes across the full range of households, skill levels, sectors, and regions. Therefore, our trade policies must reflect these diverse interests while interacting with other nations and international institutions. Studies conducted suggest that if the nation while pursuing trade interests gives in to international demand for binding agricultural tariffs, then even a 25 percent decrease in the

price of commodity like rice would have negative effects on all major components of the domestic economy, including private consumption, investment, exports, and imports and seventy eight percent of households would experience real income losses. I therefore strongly suggest that the Government while determining trade policies with other countries must continue seeking provisions like "special product" designation for agricultural products that are important to livelihoods and a "special safeguard mechanism" which would allow it to shield domestic producers from sharp negative price shocks to key commodities.

Employment generation is also a primary consideration while entering into bilateral trade treaties with other countries. But studies have shown that such treaties would only lead to small increases in demand for unskilled labour, for example a Doha agreement would increase demand by 0.9 percent (about 4 million jobs based on current employment levels), an EU FTA would increase demand by 0.5 percent (about 2.3 million jobs), a U.S. FTA by 0.3 percent (1.4 million jobs), and a China FTA by 0.2 percent (900,000 jobs). Although these additional positions would be welcome, they represent a very modest contribution to our employment needs of finding employment for 40.4 million unemployed and underemployed workers and around 8 million annual new entrants to the job market. Clearly, employment creation will depend much more on domestic demand than on export-led growth. I therefore urge the Government to balance the defensive interests of India's poor households with its quest for improved efficiency and market opportunities, which will require careful trade negotiations and appropriate complementary measure on part of the Government. With these comments, I offer my support and endorse the Demand for Grants for 2012-13 as worthy of adoption.

*SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (Karimganj): I support the demands for Grants of Commerce and Industry. The efforts of the Ministry in developing trade and commerce and international trade is praiseworthy.

During these long years of independence my state has also undergone a lot of changes. Many industries have come up and the State capital has become the commercial capital not only for the State but also for the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

whole of North East. The Ministry sanctioned Rs. 67.78 crore for export development in North East to 68 projects for activities relating to export is most welcome. This will contribute to further development.

There is a saying that "roads bring development" – that is, good transport connectivity is imperative for development. But the condition of transportation is miserable in my constituency, entire Barak Valley and the neighbouring States like Mizoram and Tripura. That is the reason this area could not keep pace with the national development. The miserable condition of transport is due to partition of India. Because, before partition the commercial capital was Calcutta and these areas along with my constituency had better link with Calcutta by rail and waterways. In fact, my constituency was a very famous river port. But, after partition, the commercial importance of this area diminished because of closure of rail link and waterways.

So, for better trade and commerce we are requesting to re-establish the rail connectivity as that would be the turning point for the development of this area. A few years back Government of India had established International Trade Centre at Suterkandi in my constituency, Karimganj, which is on Indo-Bangladesh border. It is the old transit point with Bangladesh. However, this Trade Centre is not fully functional. I request the Government to make it fully functional as that would boost up the trade and commerce in this area and problem of transportation could be solved. Your Ministry is going to open Border Huts, one in Maghalaya and three in Tripura. I request you, since my constituency has a very long and land border with Bangladesh, one border hut in my constituency may be opened at Suterkandi in any other suitable location.

You have declared a manufacturing policy for the first time with the objective of 16 per cent share of GDP to be increased to 25 percent of manufacturing and to make a provision of one million employment within a decade. With this reference, I would like to state that we also have a Paper Mill in my constituency- it is a 'mini-ratna' industry. A Few thousand people are directly or indirectly dependent on this mill. Only 4 years back this mill declared profit that was highest. But within 4 years, this mill has become sick. Since last one year, this mill is suffering for severe shortage of raw material - that is

bamboo. Supply of bamboo was mainly from Mizoram and Dimahasu.

When the mill was started, these areas were taken as base of supply of raw material. Now, due to problem of railway, the supply from Dimahasu is affected. The other source of supply from Mizoram is closed. If the mill has to be closed down due to shortage of bamboo, it will be disastrous to the economy of this place as thousands of people will lose their livelihoods.

I urge upon to your Ministry to take up the matter with Miaoram Government and ensure restoration of regular supply of bamboo so that the mill could survive.

We had a sugar mill but that was closed down long back. Now, whatever infrastructure is still available there that should be utilized. The mill had a huge area of land- due to closure of the mill people have started encroaching in and started living. Recently the Minister of Industries of Assam Government visited this mill. I requested him to utilize this land by making it a industrial hub and request the Government of India so that this huge land could be developed and provide a lot of employment. Another point, industrial Estate was sanctioned at Badarpur in the 60s. After that, all of a sudden that was closed. Now the place is at the centre of a small town and I wish to suggest this place should be utilized for suitable commercial centre with public and private partnership which will generate a lot of employment.

Assam is known for its famous tea. We have about 800 large tea gardens. In addition to that we have a number of small gardens. Now these gardens employ about 70 lakh people. Except a few, other gardens are sick. A few gardens are being run by Government of Assam, even they are not running well. As a result, Assam tea is no longer able to compete in the international market.

Since your department is promoting industry, I would request to look after these gardens. Though some packages were given about four or five years back, they are not sufficient for the development of this industry. Provision of Special Tea Fund should be made for assistance to these Tea Gardens.

North East has tremendous potential in Food Processing- with its proximity to South East Asian markets. Being home of diverse and exotic variety of fruits and

other crops, NE states could emerge as major centre of food processing industry. With fruits like pineapple, kiwi, peach and plum, besides mango and banana, being abundantly cultivated in the North Eastern States, the food processing industry can emerge in a big way and besides local market, this can create demand outside India.

Development of North East means the development of entire country and it will reduce, if not eliminate, the racial discrimination that the people of NER are experiencing today.

[Translation]

*SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): My Parliamentary Constituency Lohardaga is a tribal dominated area. The people here are compelled to live in scarcity. People of this area feel themselves very backward due to non-availability of employment and trade and shortage of resources. This area is badly affected with naxalite problem, because of that youths are becoming direction less. Even today, this region is very far from development and is separated because of many problems like scarcity of resources for farmers, lack of proper environment for traders etc.

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the industries based on the traditional forest products in my parliamentary constituency so that industrial development may take place in the region. Industrial training centers should be opened in this area so that the employment opportunities may be provided to the youths and their energy may be utilized in the interest of the country. It will not only develop the area but also increase the job opportunities. Education and industrial development will also get boosted in the region. Youths will be saved from becoming directionless. In this very context, I want to tell you that Sakhua seeds which are also exported to foreign countries; kusum and karanj from which oil is produced in large quantity; Laha which flows out of Bair and Kusum trees, which is very valuable and of multiutility, are found here and likewise many trees are available in this region which are used by people in many ways.

I request that in Lahardaga Parliamentary Constituency of Jharkhand state, more and more industrial training centres should be opened and industries based

*Speech was laid on the Table.

on forest should be provided here, so that this region could also develop economically and socially.

*SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): India is a very big country in which all round progress in the leadership of UPA Chairperson hon'ble Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji, hon'ble Shri Rahul Gandhi ji, hon'ble Prime Minister, has taken place in the field of industrialization. In the guidance of hon'ble Industry Minister, National Construction Policy was framed in November, 2011 which will achieve new dimensions of development in the field of industry. India has an important place in the category of 6 developed countries of the world. This is a miracle of successful industrial policy and scientists who successfully test fired missile Agni-5 which can target upto 5000 km.

Earlier, the development rate of the country has been 8.2 per cent. During the period of worldwide recession, India's development rate was not much affected and economy remained in good condition and under control.

India is an agriculture based country. It is necessary to promote agro-based industries here. Working 162 sugar mills are sick and almost 172 sugar mills are closed and because of this, farmers are facing great difficulty in selling their sugarcane and there is a problem of unemployment. Similarly, a good number of cotton mills have also been closed due to which there has been a big loss to farmers and labourers. We are grateful to hon'ble Rahulji that he has given a special package of 4000 crore rupees to weavers in textile industry and has, thus, saved them. Trade deficit which was 89 crore rupees in 2007-08 has become 119 crore rupees in 2010-11. It is very important to reconsider on the policy to establish and reopen the sugar mills and cotton mills so that the farmers and labourers may not have to face any difficulty. There has been an investment of 7314 crore rupees in 2008-09 which has come down to 1691 crore rupees in 2009-10. Investment has gone down around 5700 crore rupees due to which unemployment has increased by more than 5 per cent.

Through special economic zone (SEZ) 220.711 crore rupees were collected in 2009-10 which become 315686 crore rupees by increasing 43 per cent in 2010-11. This is the result of government's progressive policy and I

*Speech was laid on the Table.

congratulate the government for this. According to 2007-08, there are 7.2 per cent workers whose number is more than 3 crore workers, are working in retail trade. This is also a good result of government's successful policy. Iron ore in big quantity is available in the country, we should promote steel factories.

The role of small, cottage, agricultural and rural industries is very important for the balanced development of the country. Successful implementation of industrial policy is very important for the development of small industries. At present, around 9,177 lakh rural labourers are working in it, out of which 7.36 per cent are women. It is important to develop it further in the interest of the country.

It is submitted to the hon'ble Minister that Bharatpur is mainly an agriculture based region where mustard is produced in abundance. Mustard is also produced in plenty in the surrounding districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Mathura. There are mustard oil mills in Bharatpur. It is necessary to promote these mills.

In addition to it, it is absolutely necessary to give incentives for the establishment of other agro-based industries in Bharatpur. Recently, the Government of India had issued EOI (Tenders) for Mega Fruit Park and the area Bharatpur is most suitable area for it. It is necessary to establish Mega Fruit Park related industries in time bound manner in Bharatpur. Railway wagons are already being manufactured in Simco Birla Limited Factory, Bharatpur. The factory is well equipped with latest techniques and machineries. But due to the lack of orders for the manufacture of railway wagons the production work has stopped, resulting the rise in unemployment 10 thousand workers directly and 45 thousand workers indirectly have been affected by it. It is essential to take necessary measures and pass such work orders under the rules for the smooth functioning of the factory.

Many mega buildings in Delhi are being constructed from Bansi Paharpur of Bharatpur, Pink and White sand stone of Bayana. This stone is continuously being demanded in the country and abroad and it is an important stone for the construction of a building. It is necessary to promote the stone industry and the possibilities to have construction industries in this field are great. A stone must be established in Bayana and incentive should be given to industries which will help in the development of

industries in Bharatpur region. Farmers, labourers, workers and traders all may be benefitted from it.

I strongly support successful liberalisation policy and public welfare and progressive industrial budget.

In addition to it, it is absolutely necessary to give incentives for the establishment of other agro-based industries in Bharatpur. Recently, the Government of India had issued EOI (tenders) for Mega Fruit Park and the area of Bharatpur is most suitable area for it. It is necessary to establish Mega Fruit Park related industries in time bound manner in Bharatpur. Railway wagons are already being manufactured in Simco Birla Limited Factory, Bharatpur. The factory is well equipped with latest techniques and machineries. But due to the lack of orders for the manufacture of railway wagons the production work has stopped, resulting the rise in unemployment 10 thousand workers directly and 45 thousand workers indirectly have been affected of it. It is essential to take necessary measures and pass such work orders under the rules for the smooth functioning of the factory.

Many mega buildings in Delhi are being constructed from Bansi Paharpur of Bharatpur, Pink and White sand stone of Bayana. This stone is continuously being demanded in the country and abroad and it is an important stone for the construction industries and the possibilities to have construction industries in this field are great. A stone road must be established in Bayana and incentives should be given to industries which will help in the development of industries in Bharatpur region. Farmers, labourers, workers and traders all may be benefitted from it.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Ours is a mega agricultural country. Industries are also taking foothold here. I would like to know whether our Government has got suitable measures to give a pep to industrial growth and extend incentives to entrepreneurs and small and medium industrialists. I feel that is the stark reality. Instead I find only the very big industrialists are sided with by the Government. New entrepreneurs and educated unemployed are not encouraged with any incentive. They have to fend for themselves facing hardships to develop their industries. Tiruppur town in my Tiruppur Lok Sabha

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

constituency is famous for knitting industrial units and export of knit wears. But the knitting units, power loom units, spinning mills, and all other textile units are all greatly affected. Government's wrong policies have caused this malady. Claiming that they are protecting cotton growers, cotton was allowed to be exported. If we go into the question of whether it has benefited the cotton growers, the answer is a big 'no'. Only the cotton merchants who resort to hoarding and exporting cotton have been benefited. If this Government is really for benefiting the farmers, the Government must give a remunerative MSP or determine a fair price for cotton. The Government could have also given Rs. 10,000 of grant per acre to every cotton growing farmer. Instead of that, cotton is sought to be exported. This affects our textile industry which needs cotton as raw material. Only when we go for spinning and go in for cloth and garment manufacturing, we can have a sustained growth of our industrial units and that industrial growth can help our exports. That would remove unemployment problem and joblessness. But our export of cotton would only benefit foreign countries to manufacture cloth and garments which again come as a competitive material in the market affecting our Indian manufacturers. Hence, I urge upon the Government to consider implementing a new plan based on the following suggestions forthcoming from me to help develop the growth of textile industry in our country.

Cotton which is used as a raw material should never be allowed to be exported. We must export only the finished garment products.

All the textile industrial units must get uninterrupted quality power supply and the Government must take it upon itself seriously to supply power.

The power tariff must be commensurate with the power tariff paid by the textile sector industrial units in China and other countries to help ensure a level playing field. If need be, subsidy grants should be extended to meet power cost.

The dyeing and bleaching units which are the ancillary industry to the textile industry must get exclusive industrial parks to protect these industrial units. These parks can be set up along the coast lines.

Under the Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) Scheme, the Government must continue to extend subsidy

grants to newly set up textile industrial units.

Youth and educated unemployed must get guidance to go in for entrepreneurial ventures which would help us to compete with other countries.

Commercial banks must be suitably instructed to encourage industries by way of extending loans at lower rate of interest.

In and around Tiruppur and Coimbatore, with a coordinated effort, improved facilities to handle goods transport must be ensured in both the railway stations and the airport.

In order to improve the growth of textile industry, a consultative mechanism comprising of industrialists, entrepreneurs, people's representatives, and Government officers must be created.

Sales tax, excise duty, and income tax concessions may be considered for small and medium textile industry units. Levying of taxes and duties must not add to the heavy burden on these fledgling industrial units.

Excise duty exemption for under garments used by people from all walks of life must be given. Or else, total duty exemption may be granted to all the under garments priced under Rs. 250.

New plans and schemes must be evolved to manufacture agro fuel to save industrial units from the onslaught of price rise in petroleum products like petrol and diesel.

The Government must take steps to see that the local people's representatives are included in the committees and groups pertaining to relevant industries. For instance, the people's representatives of Tiruppur must find a place in committees and groups meant for textile units.

Suitable changes and reforms must be brought about in our education system to see that mere paper degrees are not granted but career oriented professional courses are available more in number.

Guidance and assistance must be extended to promote export of products manufacturers in India.

When industrial units are to be set up, the procedure must be streamlined and it must be transparent and simple

to avoid undue delay in obtaining necessary clearance and licence.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): I would like to express my views on the Demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for 2012-13. The Commerce and Industry sectors plays significant role in our country's economy and provide substantial contribution for the development of our country. The formulation of policy and implementation of various provisions thereof made by the government reflects in the outcome of the commerce and industry of the country. So, it is important to the government to provide more importance to this sector.

In this regard, I place a few of my suggestion for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The condition of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country is miserable. The rising number of sick micro, small and medium enterprises has insisted us the need for setting up a rehabilitation fund for reviving of such units. The reserve Bank of India has also recommended to the government to set up a rehabilitation fund for sick Micro Medium Units in the country. According to a report released by RBI, the number of sick units in Micro Medium sector has gone up by 16 percent to 90,141 units in March 2011 from 77,723 in March 2010.

Further, there is a need to implement a corporate governance code for SME sector and adoption of corporate governance framework by SMEs in India is indispensable for taking this sector to a higher growth. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister at this moment, the actions taken on the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, to save the micro medium enterprises in the country since this unit provides a considerable percentage employment besides contributes a significant part for country's GDP.

Secondly, the government have notified the Special Economic Zones under the SEZ Act, 2005 and it was informed that the special economic zones have emerged as the major source of exports from the country. According to the Annual Report 2010-11 that as on 31st December, 2010, there are 130 SEZs which have commenced exports.

During the first nine months of the current year,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

exports from the SEZs have been to the tune of Rs. 2.23 lakh crore against exports of Rs. 2.21 lakh crore during the complete year of 2009-10. It is also informed that SEZs in India provide direct employment to over 6.44 lakh persons. The incremental employment generated by the SEZs in the short span of time, since the Act came into force, is of the order of 5.09 lakh persons. Even though it is informed that a number of new generation SEZs have made significant progress in terms of exports, employment and investment, but I am concerned about the misuse of lands allotted under Special Economic Zones in some parts of the country. The lands are acquired from farmers on ominal rate by the government giving certain assurance for proper compensation, employment. But the lands acquired for SEZ have not been used for the purpose. So the government should add provision to return land to those farmers if Special Economic Zone has not been established within the prescribed period.

Thirdly, the export of the country has been affected due to global economic condition. No doubt, that export constitutes to about 22 percent of GDP and it remains a viable economic activity. Therefore, the government must focus for the growth of exports of the country. The Indian exports are looking towards the government to provide suitable relief to exports in the upcoming Foreign Trade Policy which is scheduled to be released this month.

The government should provide necessary competitiveness to exports by providing lower rate of credit through re-introduction of interest subvention, rebating of State and Local Taxes, providing marketing support to Micro and Small Enterprises through creation of an Export Development Fund.

I further request the government to note that the growth rate deficit during the current year is higher in the country's trade history and it is a cause of concern and this could be bridged with increasing exports.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants for 2012-13 on Budget (General) related to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and before speaking on it I would like to support it. As I know Shri Anand Sharma for long. He started his politics from youth congress and Shri Jyotiradity Scindia ji, who is

sitting behind him is a youth and framing schemes for the industries and commerce of the country. I hope and think that they will take positive steps how to improve our relation with other countries and neighbouring countries. Just a while when our hon'ble friend Shri Dubey ji started speaking Shri Scindia ji told that the discussion is on price rise and the Budget. I had been having a look on some references your ministry is directly concerned with the price rise and depression. As we are discussing budget and both these are positively concerned to it. But later on he managed the words and said a very good thing and I fully connect myself with that. It has been observed that our export had decreased and the import increased. How will we make over the present deficit of 185 dollars. It is a matter of consideration. Secondly, the entire world today is facing economic recession. It is not only in India, I can't say. The entire world is facing it. What are your efforts and planning of your Ministry to come out of it for establishing the Export and Import industries.

Our good wishes are with you to move forward and our support is also with you. You have opened consulate offices in the countries for creating infrastructure for economic exchange in the world trade. It is a good thing. You may open consulate offices in almost all the countries of the world. I think no other country of the world has as much natural resources, wealth, different seasons and the environment as in India. We can produce many thing from our these natural wealth and can do import and export. I come from a remote village area. We will not place figures before you but will talk in a simple village language in general term and today you should give much importance to agriculture sector. Even today 30% people live in villages. The economic policy of our country depends on the production of a farmer. We are required to pay special attention to it.

Shatrughan ji, you might have seen that milk is spilt on the road in protest. It is a matter of great sorrow because we people worship milk. We worship mother cow and cow dung. When it is spilt on the roads it gives us great pain. All types of foodgrains, vegetables, fruits and cotton etc are included in the agricultural produce. You will have to pay special attention to it. As Nishikantji has spoken in detail, for it you will have to frame long term policy and not a short term policy, so as whenever the production is less or excess, you will not have to be deprived of the same.

Only then the country can develop and become prosperous. If you see the region-wise result of the central schemes, many of the items relate to your department. The activities relating to agriculture, rural development, areas of power, industry, minerals, transport, communications, science and technology, environment all are such services, which are directly concerned to your department. So far the public and private sectors are concerned it has been observed that the institutes of private sectors are getting less chances of promotion. All the mills or institutes of the government are slowly on the verge of closure. Naini is a place in Allahabad, which is called an industrial area. There are big factories of good standing, ITI, Bharat Pump Compressor, Swadeshi Cotton Mill etc. But all are on the verge of closure. Many have closed and others are sick.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I have only started just now and no other member from my party is likely to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to your party is only ten minutes. You speak fast as many members have to speak yet.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, the private sector also needs incentive today. You have heavily increased the taxes to fact the cost of price rise. The industrial world is very much concern of it. Sir, now I would like to conclude as you have rung the bell. I can say nothing to it. I have said about the farmers. So far it has been observed that the private sector is not much capable to run the business in comparison to public sector. Whereas, all the public sector institutions are indulged in the corrupt practices. Now we are compelled to hand over them to private sector at cheap rates but we will have to impose restrictions on them to see, whatever they are producing is being utilised in a correct manner or not. They are cooperating in import-export or not. The import duty on waste paper has been reduced to nil from 25%. I think the experiment is going on all over, which may result in rise of its price. You have reduced the duty on imported machineries for processing in the iron-ore sector. The persons associated with the mining industry are concern of it. They are not feeling good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The second point which I want to say is that you have exempted from tax the gold coins having 99.5% purity and the silver coins having 99.5% purity. On the other hand, the branded silver jewellery is also exempted from tax but the goldsmiths working in our villages, towns and cities on these you have imposed one per cent tax on their unbranded jewellery. They have closed their shops all over the country in protest of it. It also needs consideration. It has been observed that you have increased the rates of taxes on industry and service sector. The amount spent on welfare scheme in the budget will have to be seen that the industrial sector should not feel themselves weak and are not left behind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: They are worried. We will have to promote them.

Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has announced about the improvement in the relations with Pakistan, on it I would like to say that Pakistan has fixed certain items for export. For improvement of relations, decision has been taken to export 6800 products and the list, that has been prepared shows only 1200 articles. In the manufacturing sector, the Hon. Minister, you have said that target for 10 crore jobs has been fixed. It is a good thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of your party is over.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: You have taken a decision to set up seven new industrial cities including Dadri in Uttar Pradesh. I demand that Minister should set up an industrial city in Poorvanchal so as to give benefit to the people of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh where carpets, sarees are being made and there are number of weavers in those areas. You are interrupting me time and again. I was to cover a lot of points but I am unable to speak, therefore, I conclude.

[English]

*SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE (Udupi-Chickmagalur): India dominates the world production of areca nut producing almost half of the nuts produced in the world. It has also got the maximum area covered under the betel nut cultivation as compared to other nut

producing countries of the world. India has an annual production figure of around 330000 metric tones and the plantation is cultivated over 2,90,000 hectares in the country. Productivity-wise, the country stands fourth in the world producing areca nut @ 1.189 tons per hectare.

Karnataka is the leading Areca nut producing state in India involved in the production approximately 40% of the country's produce. The regions in Karnataka that hold the major share in the total state production are Dakshin Kannada, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Dharwad. The two varieties of betel nuts i.e. white and red varieties, the first one dominates the production in the country having a percentage share of 60%.

The price of the red variety is currently around Rs. 130-140 a kg, while the price of the white variety is around Rs. 100-110 a kg. The cost of cultivation of the white 'areca nut' is Rs. 114 per kg. and for the red one is Rs. 148 per kg. It had included the annual maintenance cost of the arecanut plantation, interest expenses and the establishment cost when calculating the production cost. This makes 'areca nut' cultivation not a very lucrative proposition. The input costs for the production of coffee have been increased. So there is a need to review the production cost for red and white areca nut.

My next point is about the diseases in areca nut plantations.

Areca palm is affected by a number of diseases. Some of the diseases are seasonal while others occur throughout the year. Following are the few major diseases.

1. Koleroga or Mahali: It is a widespread fungal disease occurring in all the areca growing tracts causing economic losses usually as high as 80% or even total crop loss.
2. Bud rot: This disease is also caused by the same organism causing Koleroga.
3. Yellow leaf disease: The symptoms appear as yellowing of the leaves in the margins and progress inwards interspersed with green stripes. The kernel of the affected nuts are usually dark brown in colour and is unsuitable for chewing.
4. Anabe roga: Infected palm exhibits symptoms of severe draught with yellowing of outer whorl of

*Speech was laid on the Table.

leaves which at later stage droops. Roots of diseased palms show varying degrees of discoloration, rotting and brittleness.

5. Collar rot: Collar rot of seedlings is an important disease occurring in nursery.
6. Bacterial leaf stripe. This will be creamy white in the early stages but turns to grey or yellowish flakes or fine granules or irregular yellowish masses on drying. Infection leads to partial or complete blighting of leaf.
7. Nut splitting.
8. Sunscorch and stem breaking.

Because of the fact that a large part of the areca nut is consumed within the country itself, the export potential of India is limited. India somewhat exports small quantities of the nut in its processed form to the neighbouring countries. It does not have to import the commodity, as the production in the country seems to satisfy the domestic consumption demand. Areca nut is being grown in 2.13 lakh hectares in Karnataka. Yellow leaf disease in 10, 400 hectares of land has affected farmers growing areca nut in those areas. Subsidies should be provided to farmers under Areca Rejuvenation program.

Areca nut prices in India have been hit by the escalating imports, which have pushed down the demand for local varieties particularly the white areca nut. With the lifting of restriction on import of areca nut, the flow of areca nuts from countries like Indonesia has gone up. The gutka and pan manufacturers are mixing the imported areca nuts with the superior domestic variety, which had led to a fall in the demand for the local production.

India is the highest producer of areca nut with a production of around 3.3 lakh tones and a total acreage under cultivation of 2.64 lakh hectares, with Karnataka and Kerala accounting for nearly 72 per cent of the total production.

Over six million people are engaged in areca nut cultivation, processing and trade. More than 85 per cent of the area under cultivation is made up of small and marginal holdings. Among the two varieties white nuts have a share of 60 per cent. India is also the largest consumer with around 3.2 lakh tones.

The following factors include the areca nut market:

- Weather conditions
- Government policies over the pricing of betel nut
- Carryover stocks
- Growth of the consumer industries
- Government politics over the consumer industries.

Apart from these more numbers of intermediaries, lack of information about prices, low producer's share in consumer price (30-40%) and farmers are not able to get for value addition.

Areca nut cultivators are facing several problems due to decline of areca nut export trade and health problems of areca nut producers etc. To solve their problems, a comprehensive scheme should be implemented. Besides this, the recommendations of the Gorak Singh Committee may kindly implemented in toto.

India produces around 30,00,000 tonnes of coffee in a crop year, which constitutes around 2,00,000 tonnes of robusta and 100,000 tonnes of Arabica. While 70 per cent of Indian coffee is exported to European Union nations, Russia and other parts of the world, the rest is consumed domestically. However, the Centre should come out with a relief package to coffee growers reeling under debt and a fall in export business due to their inability to compete with Vietnamese and Colombian planters. The government should be sensitive towards the problems of coffee growers.

I would like to urge upon the Government to implement various measures like improvement in existing schemes in the plantation sector alongwith discovery of new disease-resistant strains in the 12th five year plan to improve production and productivity of the commodity.

In order to protect the interests of coffee exporters some schemes similar to the Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB) and interest subvention should be implemented. There is also a need to increase mechanization subsidy to planters along with a plan for allocation on marketing development. "In the wake of labour shortages in coffee growing regions, provision for higher mechanization subsidy would help to tide over this problem.

There is also a need to waive an accumulated and capitalized interest on special coffee term loans (SCTL)

taken by large and medium growers from 2006 till June 30, 2011. Growers had borrowed loans under the SCTL package in 2002 with a repayment period of nine years. With one year remaining, we are still finding it difficult to repay the loan and have asked the Government to waive the interest accumulated.

Domestic coffee exporters and planters are increasingly seeking eco-friendly certification from international certifying bodies like UTZ Rainforest and Fair trade in their bid to get higher premium over competing produce in the international market as well as a premium over prices. Coffee estates from major growing regions of Coorg and Chikmagalur were seeking such certification. UTZ, Rainforest, Fair trade among others are the international certifying agencies, which certify an estate on the basis of good agricultural and business practices, social criteria and environment parameters.

Such certified coffee, in turn, fetches higher premium over competing produce from other nations and over current international prices. While premiums are low at the time of high prices in international futures, it is usually higher by 20-30 per cent over competing produce from Brazil and Vietnam. However, said certification was done for getting long term dividend as organizational rules, sound crop practices, efficient use of natural resources became a part of the coffee production process.

I would like to quote that some export houses are of the opinion that international certification will help domestic planters to get right price at the time of crisis in the international market. "While prices are high, certified coffee may not give planters a distinct price advantage, but it would definitely be of help during crisis period." Hence, I would request the union government to pay adequate attention in this regard and take suitable steps to ensure welfare of coffee growers.

The economy in 2010-11 witnessed a growth of 8.4 per cent during the year but suffered a moderation in both GDP and industrial growth in 2011-12. While the GDP grew below the rate of 8 per cent for the past four quarters, industrial growth decelerated at 2.6 per cent in the third quarter of the current fiscal. It was informed that high input capital cost and uncertainties in the global economy constrained the growth of the manufacturing sector which accounts for nearly 16 per cent of GDP. The manufacturing

sector grew at the rate of meager 0.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2011-12.

The deceleration in industrial growth may largely be attributed to the macro economic factors like decline in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure and Gross Fixed Capital Formation which affected the demand for both capital goods and consumer goods. While the rate of growth of consumption expenditure moderated from an average of 8 per cent in 2010-11 to 5.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2011-12, the rate of growth for Gross Fixed Capital Formation turned negative in the second quarter of 2011-12 and remained so in the third quarter as well. The situation may continue to be grim on account of the under performance of the construction sector.

My next point is about industrial development of the country. The economy of the country was affected by the hardening of interest rates resulting in increased cost of capital. Also, the tight monetary policy pursued by RBI resulted in moderation in the rate of growth of flow of credit to industry. Year on year, rate of growth of credit to industry had reached a level of 26.7 per cent in May 2011 which declined to 19.8 per cent in December 2011.

The industrial growth which peaked to 15.5 per cent in 2007-08 has started decelerating due to global economic melt down. There has been a modest recovery in industrial growth to 5.3 per cent in 2009-10 and 8.2 per cent in 2010-11. In the current year, so far, the sustained slowdown in the industrial growth reached a dismal 4.7 per cent in October 2011 and stood miserably at 1.8 per cent in December, 2011. The cumulative growth in April-December was at 3.6 per cent.

So, there should not be any failure on the part of industrial clusters to achieve the envisaged milestones. There is also a need for effective monitoring of the Project Management Agencies (PMAs) in executing the projects in a specified time frame. There should be an end to the lackadaisical attitude of the Department.

Increase in merchandise exports in the first half of 2011-12 - 40% export growth has decreased in the third quarter of 2011-12, while imports have remained high, partly because of continued high international oil price. At the same time, foreign institutional investments flows have declined. Agricultural exports-share in world trade 1.7% (\$23.2 billion in 2010). Imports 17.5 billion-share in world

trade 1.2 %. Fisheries contributed 0.7% of total GDP. Fishing activities are reported to have provided livelihood to over 14 million people. In 2010-11, apart from being a major foreign exchange earner (Economic Survey 2011-12 page No. 193), value of exports during 2010-11-Rs. 12, 901 crores.

The Marine Products Exports Development Authority functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Role:

1. Promotion of raw material production by capture
2. Culture fisheries
3. Processing
4. Marketing
5. Extension
6. Export standards and training in various aspects of the industries. India has a coastline of 8,129 kms, 2.02 million sq. km. of EEZ and 0.5 million km. of continental shelf.

Exploitable Fishery Resources to the tune of 3.9 million tons, of which 3.2 million tons are presently exploited. India is one among the biggest seafood processing hub in Asia with 421 processing units out of which 237 units have been approved by European Union with a freezing capacity of over 16,202 MT/day.

With a vision to make India a leading player in seafood production and processing, though Fisheries is a state subject, the centre has to take more responsibility to see that the export of fishing products does not decline- it should increase institutions are doing good job.

Network for Fish Quality Management and Sustainable Fishing-Technology development to be decimated to ground level. I request the Hon'ble Minister to upgrade the MPEDA office in Karnataka.

Living condition of fishermen, their life is at stake when they go for fishing in deep sea. They have to face rough weather and no proper accommodation. Even if they have a small piece of land for construction of house, C.R.Z problem is there. Their life is not insured.

In Karnataka, when I was Minister for Port and Fisheries, we had given sales tax exemption to buy diesel.

I request the Government of India to give grant.

- extra quota of kerosene for out board engine fishing boats that helps small fishermen.
- Women folk are already into marketing.
- Help them to improve their business by funding their self help groups or societies. More vehicle to transport fish to market at subsidized rates also. Ice boxes for storage.

As for coffee, thanks to Government for helping small holders-waive of interest of medium and large producers.

*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Let me record my views on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. This Ministry in my opinion is vital and is like the backbone of our country's economy and forms the basis of the commercial and industrial activities of the people of the country.

Statistical data of Commerce and Industry at a global level shows us the success story of prospering countries both in production and exports. But in our country we find a setback to both the production and exports though we have a record from time immemorial both in manufacturing and exports. Why this has happened? Is it because our demands have increased? Or is it because our production has come down? This needs to be looked into. Even to meet our own requirements, we are resorting to import of goods. This only emphasizes the need to review our policy of manufacturing and policy on production. For instance, even for onion and sugar, at times we have to depend on imports. Hence, I would like to reiterate that the union government must concentrate on to the production of tea, coffee, rubber, cashew, cardamom and pepper. In order to enhance production, liberal financial assistance must be forthcoming to the small and marginal farmers.

At this juncture, I would like to urge upon the Centre to ensure protection to our retail trading. When multi national companies are allowed to operate in the retail sector, it will affect our small traders in a big way. Hence, the union government must never allow MNCs in the retail trade. In the name of free trade, in the era of liberalization, we must not open up the floodgates of imports. We must know the quantum of our demands and allow import to

*English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

such an extent that it does not come in the way of our manufacturers and those who produce for us.

Handicrafts and Handloom sectors provide job opportunities to ordinary people. This goes on from the ancient times. But now we find these two sectors are greatly affected. In order to protect our traditional expertise in these fields and to ensure the traditional livelihood opportunities, the government must drastically bring down or entirely do away with the tariff on exports on handicrafts goods, handloom products, silk sarees, bed covers and knit-wear products. This would help the rural folk in a big way bringing solace in their lives.

The stipulations and restrictions in the name of environment are coming as an unmanageable impediment to our industrial growth. These restrictions are seriously hampering the production activities of the entrepreneurs both in the small, marginal, medium scale sectors. They are faced with hardships. They cannot afford to raise huge funds to meet the requirements of the Environment Department. So the government must set up the required infrastructure. This would help us to ensure resilience in the industry ensuring industrial growth.

As of now, we are allowing MNCs to manufacture life-saving drugs and import it in a big way in our country. This comes in the way of our determining the prices of such drugs. Since they are manufactured by MNCs elsewhere we are not able to go for testing the quality. So there is an urgent need to see that we produce life-saving drugs in our country and we must attain self-sufficiency at that. I urge upon the union government to take necessary steps in this regard at the earliest.

It is also necessary to put in place a regulatory mechanism to determine the prices of manufactured goods. That will take care of the interests of product manufacturers, the world of commerce and also the consumers. The Centre must look into this to help both the manufacturers and consumers.

We must have Special Economic Zones but at the same time it should not cause problems to the locals in the areas in which they are to be established. We must resort to consensual approach specially when we go in for land acquisition to set up SEZs.

In our country minerals are dug out and taken to ports and exported to foreign countries all in an illegal way.

It has come to notice that this has happened in Karnataka till recently. It was raised in this august house. Centre must pay attention to stem this problem as it would cost huge loss to the nation and its exchequer.

With this, I conclude.

*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13.

Our country, India is emerging as an upper power-an economic super power. Our growth has been consistent enough for the last many years. The world is watching us with envy. It is a matter of pride that our leaders in the Government, also in the Party had indicated to the European Union that we can play a crucial role to bail out them from their financial mess crisis. This shows our confidence and also our financial stability and economic prowess.

However, even after 63 years of independence, you will be stunned to learn the fact that there is hardly any industrial growth in the entire North East. There is some semblance of industrialization in Assam. But they are also not worth-mentioning. There is hardly any mega industrial or commercial activity which can employ thousands of people except tea gardens, that too were developed by the Britishers.

Private companies and multi-national companies do not want to come to the Northeast, because of the inconducive law and order situation there. The law and order situation is bad in my parts of the Northeast because of insurgency. Why there is insurgency? It is because of under development and pathetic economic condition of the people. Why the economy is so bad there? It is because there is no industrialization and commercialization. So, it is a kind of vicious circle. We need to break this vicious circle.

I strongly believe that the answer lies with industrialization, commercialization and overall development of the region. It is the responsibility of the State and Union Government to provide security to the people and to companies who want to do business in the Northeast region. We need to provide protection to the lives and properties of those industrialist and capitalist

*Speech was laid on the Table.

who came to do business in the Northeast. Along with their safety and security, all kinds of incentives must be extended to them. Tax holiday to the newly set up industrial units in the Northeast is always a welcome step. But we need to give more incentives to the industrial and commercial activities in terms of cess concessions, loans and government assistance. Otherwise, industrial and commercial activities in the Northeast will always remain dismal as usual.

For the last few years, we have been trying to establish a Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN countries. I believe, we are still endeavouring to have such a Free Trade Agreement with ASEAN. If it happens, this will open a floodgate of opportunities in terms of trade and commerce for India and as well for the ASEAN countries. It will also bring about remarkable expansion and development in industrial production and activities. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to take up this issue of Free Trade agreement with ASEAN with the Ministry of External Affairs and pursue it seriously together. Each and every Member of ASEAN may be engaged separately so that we have desired result. In fact, a free trade with ASEAN will certainly prove to be a boon for our economy, particularly trade and commerce. There was a proposal to build a Trans Asian High Way from India to Singapore. There was a lot of hue and cry about it some years back. Now-a-days we are not hearing about it. In fact the road network between India and Singapore via Myanmar and Thailand is already in existence. The only thing required is to improve it and officialise it. Such an International Highway will certainly boost our trade and commerce with the neighbouring countries. Please take up this matter with the concerned Ministry that is the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Tourism is considered as one of the largest industries in the world. Yes of course, there is a huge potential for tourism industry in the North East. But who is going to take the initiative? For developing tourism industry, we need infrastructures like roads, rail links, air links, hotels etc; we need to provide safety and security to the tourists; we need to remove all the restrictions on the movement of tourists and visitors—that means we need to do away with the Protected Area Permit (PAP) or Restricted Area Permit (RAP) and Inner Line Permit. The State Governments along with the Union Government must work together seriously of the development of tourism industry in the North East. If we are really serious in our efforts,

we can certainly bring about a Tourism Revolution in the Northeast and it can certainly redeem the entire Northeast from the doom to economic boom. Finally, I support the DFG pertaining to Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

*SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): I would like to express my views on a very important issue pertaining to the problem of pomegranate growers in Karnataka. My parliamentary constituency, Koppal in the state of Karnataka and many of the northern Karnataka districts region were once known for its export quality pomegranate. Unfortunately these days, our pomegranate growers are facing great difficulties in its cultivation. Problems like shortage of water, bacterial blights, fungus disease have destroyed a major portion of pomegranate gardens. The production of pomegranate has come down. The revenue loss is estimated at around Rs. 100 crores. As a result of this, most of our farmers in Karnataka are unable to clear the growing debt.

The region had thousands of hectares of land under pomegranate cultivation. But now the area has shrunk to a few hectares. Withered pomegranate plantations can be seen all around. Many farmers have uprooted the plantations. They are now used as firewood. The farmers elsewhere in the district are also in a similar plight. As the nature's fury continues, there is not much hope left among them. Unlike foodgrains, horticulture requires heavy investment. Crores of rupees have been invested by farmers, but it has gone down the drain as most of the plantations have withered.

The horticulturists, particularly pomegranate growers have been trapped in the vicious circle of debt. The Government should waive the interest on loans and also principal amount.

Before the year 2000, the area of horticulture was 52,870 hectares but it came down to 24,770 hectares last year. And in one year, the area has shrunk at least by 40 per cent. If the district fails to get an early spell of rains, they fear, another 20 per cent of plantations will wither. The area of pomegranates withered is 2,925 hectares.

Therefore, I would like to urge the government for an urgent need for intervention. As most of the internal sources of water have dried up, farmers are trying to transport

*Speech was laid on the Table.

water from far away places. The Government must bear the cost of water transportation.

Government should also encourage small and marginal pomegranate farmers by providing support price of up to Rs. 1 lakh to take up farm activities, such as leveling land, digging wells and bore wells, installing drip irrigation, supplying seeds and manure, among others. There is also a need to provide 50 per cent subsidy on tools worth upto Rs. 5 lakhs to encourage mechanization in all kinds of agriculture particularly in horticulture.

The Customer Hire Centre (CHC) scheme should be extended to agricultural cooperative societies. The government should support agriculture cooperative societies to buy the tools and rent them out to needy farmers.

Sona Masuri is a medium-grain rice grown largely in the Indian States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It is light weight and aromatic, and considered to be of premium quality. This premium variety of rice is mainly exported to USA, Canada, Europe, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Middle East countries like Saudi, UAE and Qatar, etc. Sona Masuri is largely considered to be a healthy dish as it contains less starch and is easily digestible. In Karnataka, it is mainly cultivated in Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts. The best quality Sona Masuri rice can be found in the regions like Sindhanur and Gangavathi region of Raichur and Koppal Districts of Karnataka. Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps to promote Sona Masuri rice in a large scale, so that our farmers would get better price for their produce.

My next point is about industrial development of the country. The economy in 2010-11 witnessed a growth of 8.4 percent during the year but suffered a moderation in both GDP and industrial growth in 2011-12. While the GDP grew below the rate of 8 percent for the past four quarters, industrial growth decelerated at 2.6 percent in the third quarter of the current fiscal. It was informed that high input capital cost and uncertainties in the global economy constrained the growth of the manufacturing sector which grew at the rate of a meager 0.4 percent in the third quarter of 2011-12.

The deceleration in industrial growth may largely be attributed to the macro economic factors like decline in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure and Gross Fixed

Capital Formation which affected the demand for both capital goods and consumer goods. While the rate of growth of consumption expenditure moderated from an average of 8 percent in 2010-11 to 5.9 percent in the third quarter of 2011-12, the rate of growth for Gross Fixed Capital Formation turned negative in the second quarter of 2011-12 and remained so in the third quarter as well. The situation may continue to be grim on account of the under performance of the construction sector.

The economy of the country was affected by the hardening of interest rates resulting in increased cost of capital. Also, the tight monetary policy pursued by RBI resulted in moderation in the rate of growth of flow of credit to industry. Year on year, rate of growth of credit to industry had reached a level of 26.7 percent in May, 2011 which declined to 19.8 percent in December, 2011.

The industrial growth which peaked to 15.5 percent in 2007-08 has started decelerating due to global economic meltdown. There has been a modest recovery in industrial growth to 5.3 percent in 2009-10 and 8.2 percent in 2010-11. In the current year, so far, the sustained slowdown in the industrial growth reached a dismal 4.7 percent in October, 2011 and stood miserably at 1.8 percent in December, 2011; the cumulative growth in April-December was at 3.6 percent.

The Index of eight core industries moderated to 5.8 percent during 2010-11 compared to 6.6 percent in 2009-10. Growth of Crude Oil (11.9 percent), Natural Gas (11.9 percent) and Steel (8.9 percent). The deceleration was led by a moderate growth in Electricity (5.6 percent), Cement (4.5 percent), Refinery (3.0 percent), Fertilizers (0.0 percent) and a negative growth in Coal (-0.2 percent).

The recent political instability in the Middle East and North Africa, rising international commodity prices, particularly crude, and the US debt and Euro - zone crises has accentuated concerns regarding the revival of the global economy. The slackening of external demand and capital outflows resulting from those global uncertainties are certain concerns demanding attention on the part of Government.

In the Budget estimation for the year 2011-12 Plan, the allocation for the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion was Rs. 1300 crores which reduced to Rs. 1107 crore in Revised Estimate 2011-12.

In the Budget estimation for the year 2012-13, the Plan allocation for industries has been increased to Rs. 1365 crores. The Standing Committee in its report said that the poor progress in utilization of funds is mainly due to framing up of half-baked schemes, poor evaluation and monitoring mechanism and ineffective appraisal before appointment of implementing agencies. Therefore, the Department will review these schemes with a view to overcome these constraints so that the enhanced outlay for the financial year 2012-13 will be fully utilized.

I would suggest that the government should take steps to implement the Committee's recommendations to solve the problems prevailing in the sector so that there should not be any failure on the part of industrial clusters to achieve the envisaged milestones. There is also a need for effective monitoring of the Project Management Agencies (PMAs) in executing the projects in a specified time frame. There should be an end to the lackadaisical attitude of the Department.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Demands for Grant under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Sir, our country is an agricultural country, therefore, I want to raise a discussion about farmers before our policy makers. Sir, there was a festival of 'Akshya-Tritiya'. Electronic media and channels alleged that 15 ton gold was sold in our country on this day. I became anxious and asked my MNREGA friends if they had purchased anything on Akshya Tritiya. They replied that they had not purchased anything. Then I asked farmers doing milk business and producing cotton and other farmers.

16.00 hrs.

They told me that they did not purchase. I want to say while formulating any policy, we should see as to what extent, we are doing justice with the farmers. Hon'ble Agriculture Minister alleged that the production of certain crops is so much that we do not have storage capacity for that. Then, why do we formulate short term policy in agricultural field? Why do not we formulate long term policy? We take milk according to our needs and cost but can provide much benefit to our farmers by selling milk in

European countries. But the policies are not clear. Same is the case with cotton. We produce banana.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is good to insure rubber and tea crop. We produce banana, orange and apple but there is nobody to watch the interest of their producers. These farmers have to face situation similar to the onion growers in Pune and tomato growers in Haryana. Similar situation of apple and orange is in our area. Persons from the State are sitting here. First of all, the Government and the Ministry should see that arrangements are made to export the products of the farmers. I don't say that the requirement of the country is not met and you export the produce. I want to say that farmers should be benefitted by exporting his produce after fulfilling requirement of the country as per the cost.

Mr. Chairman Sir, as far as industry is concerned, it is correct that we have closed 3418 units rendering 2,35,856 workers unemployed. But what is the fate of our unemployed persons? The country cannot progress where there is no value of labour. With due respect, I want to say that had our policy framers given utmost importance to labour, our industry sector may not have taken such a bad shape and the number of unemployed persons in the country not increased. Production has declined and the quality of produce also has declined to the extent that nobody is ready to purchase it. It may be the production of Government sector or private sector, a common man of a village believe on mobiles and toys of China. He will not believe on your toys and mobiles. This the position of our quality. I want to know the condition of the labour. How would we survive in the industrial sector?

There is a Maitrai project in Kushinagar. In this project, Government of India signed an agreement to the effect that there would not be pollution within 50 kms. Our district Dewaria falls within 50 kms. You please see as to what will be the condition of pollution within 50kms. This agreement was signed in 2004 and after 2004 this district Kushinagar is affected by BRGF. Our district Dewaria never came under BRGF. But in this district 'Chynda' industry cannot be set up. Permission will not be granted for that. Farmer who was not able to give sugarcane to sugar mills, used to run his own crusher, but he will not get permission. Permission will not be granted to set up rice mill but there is no scheme to divert highway from the Kushinagar Bodhik Sathal from where thousands of vehicles ply daily emitting

carbon. I want to submit that on one hand the farmer went on demanding permission to set up industries but was denied and on the other permission was granted to set up sugar mill in Hata.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to narrate the condition of industries in our area within a minute. Industrial areas have been developed at every Tehsil level. One can see the allotment of industrial area but no industry is seen in that industrial area. If any industry is set up then there is no power supply. I want to talk about the sugar and paper mills of Uttar Pradesh. No small or big industry in Uttar Pradesh can produce wind energy because ban has been imposed on this. Big industries produce wind energy in Poorvanchal, Uttar Pradesh. Paper industry of Uttar Pradesh gives 14 per cent tax. Despite same cost and produce, Mr. Chairman, in area, you came from Uttaranchal only two to two and a half per cent tax will be given by paper producers. I feel, people of the whole country would purchase paper of Uttaranchal. Why should they purchase paper of Uttar Pradesh? I, therefore, want to say that uniform policy should be adopted.

Sir, I want to say something about subsidy. A provision exists about granting subsidy of Rs. 5 lakh to the industrial units of industrial investment above Rs. 50 lakh. This subsidy comes in the hands of the officers. The Ministry should look into it. Hon'ble Minister, you are linked with the society and you are a leader of good attitude. Whether any survey has been conducted to find out that all industrial houses are opening malls, global hospitals electronic stores and are losing interest in opening farmer based industries. I demand that subsidy should be granted only for farmer based industries and not for any other industry. With these words, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

DR. MONAZIR HASAN (Begusarai): Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on Demands of Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Sir, it is Gandhi's country and our freedom fighters had fought and made it independent. But, I am very sad to say that the Congress party which is ruling the country today as UPA is the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru who had fought for Indian freedom.

16.08 hrs. (*DR. GIRIJA VYAS in the Chair*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am so sorry to say that though the Britishers have left our country yet we have not been able to make ourselves free the legacy of Britishers. We have murdered the ideals and principles of Gandhiji. Gandhiji had given a call for promotions of our industry, agriculture and dairy development, but we are forgetting it now. The Government has made no efforts for promoting dairy development, fisheries or goat rearing.

Sir, the Government has evolved no scheme for promoting our workers, artisans such as black smiths, pottery- makers, shoe- makers, those engaged in making idols of god, goddesses. Country like China, adopted Gandhian ideology and promoted their cottage industry. We find industrial units in China in every household. People make mobile parts, parts of watches, computers etc. China followed ideals of Gandhiji and it has made great progress. China has huge population but they are making everything such as cycles, toys or motor cycles. We need to promote this aspect.

Now, I would come to dairy development. 72 per cent of our population lives in villages and they are customers also. If these 72 per cent who use cycles today are able to earn their livelihood, they would buy motorcycle tomorrow. Consumers promote business as well as occupation. Today, there is a need to follow the principles of Gandhiji. I was listening to Shashi Tharoor Saheb. I was of the impression that he is very learned person, but his speech made no meaning, i.e. much cry little wool.

Madam, small gold-smith who are engaged in making jewellery have restored to protest. In Bihar, they led a very strong pretest. The Government has imposed one percent service tax on them. Though the Government has assured them, still there is a need to roll it back. If the Government wants to impose such tax, impose it on being players like Tanishk, Reliance as they have set-up large units in their sector also.

Madam, I have just started and you've pressed the bell. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Many Members are to speak today, therefore, I have given a warning bell.

DR. MONAZIR HASAN: You, see, the Government gives land on lease to big hospitals, schools etc, such as Apollo, Medanta Hospital. But there is no place for poor people in such hospitals. So far as rich people are concerned, even they have to wait in queue. There is a need to treat the poor people also, not only rich. Whichever sector finds a corporate entry, touches sky within no loss of time. If one wants to assess the value of anything, give a corporate touch, and it will touch skies. An egg costs rupees three in market but in a five star hotel one will have to spend 500 rupees for a pair of eggs. One bottle of water costs Rs. 150, but it has a corporate connections, but milk is available in the market at the rate of Rs. 22 a kg. That's what our industrial policy is.

I hail from Bihar. You are aware that a step motherly treatment has been meted out with Bihar and so far as creation of infrastructure in Bihar is concerned, the UPA Government has always neglected it. I would like to remind that 25 years ago, the late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi ji had announced that Begusarai will be made as industrial hub. Even today, industrially Begusarai is on the top most districts. IOC, thermal plants, fertilisation plants are located here. But thermal plants are not functioning properly. We have approached the Government for coal linkages for thermal plants but the Government has been dillydallying. Late Rajiv Gandhiji had promised an investment of Rs. 5,500 crore for constituting a petro chemical complex. IOC is already there. If a gas pipeline is connected to fertiliser plant at Haldia, which is manufactured today, the fertiliser plant will become operational. Large tract of land is lying unused in Garhona. A railway factor can come up there. Earlier, 22 thousand workers were employed in Jamalpur. Now, only 1800 workers are employed there. The Government is ready to pack up from there and shift to Bengal. The Government is meeting out step motherly treatment. If the Government wants industrial development to take place then it needs to adopt the policies of Gandhiji and further, there is a need to treat everyone equally. ...*(Interruptions)* I was talking about coal linkages. Now, I conclude with these words.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the supplementary list of business.

16.16 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2012*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I introduce** the Bill.

16.17 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-2013

Ministry of Commerce and Industry – contd.

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Thank you madam. I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to stand in support of Demand for Grant of Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Right from the time, the wheel was invented by industrious people, there has been no looking back for the civilization. The Renaissance took place in the rest of the world starting from Europe and we have followed. But slowly, we found that even after our great nation, India took off in a sprint, our growth and our marketing policies slowed down mostly because some of the neighbouring countries in the Asian sub-continent, particularly, China took over and even the Benarasi Sarees that the Indian women wore particularly during the wedding season are now being made in China and our weavers and our traders in silk thread are suffering from that. In India, we have to give serious thought so that industry is not only meant for those corporate houses and the moneyed people but also it has to spread its wings and reach the poorest of the poor and the communities like the advisasis, SCs, STs and people of interior areas who are suffering from lack of it. For sustained inclusive growth of

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary part-II, Section 2 dated 3.5.2012

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President

GDP and gainful employment of the newer generation, manufacturing sector must be given impetus. The estimated GDP has fallen from 8.4 in the last two fiscals to 6.9. It has been predicted that this time it might rise to 7.6. The slow down which is just mentioned here can be attributed almost entirely to the weak industrial growth. This industrial weakening depends on so many factors which include factors beyond our control all over the world. But as far as we are concerned here in the country, we must be taking serious concern of the factors that are affecting industrial growth within our country.

The Government has announced the National Manufacturing Policy on 25th October, 2011 with the objective of raising within a decade, the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creation of 10 crore newer jobs. We would like to know exactly where we stand as far as this is concerned today, and the policy encourages the setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones across the country but as far as we are concerned, as far as the State of West Bengal is concerned, as far as our hon. Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee is concerned, we have our reservation as far as the Special Economic Zones are concerned.

Our nation, our great India is a compassionate, secular and a democratic country. We do not believe that just to reach our goal of export, just to reach our target of marketing, we can confine labourers in a room for 12 hours giving them one small plastic pot for their natural calls and exploiting them to the fullest to keep down the labour cost. In West Bengal, we have not given into this formation of Special Economic Zones over the past 11 months. In spite of this, I am proud to say that in the past 11 months, we have proposal of nearly Rs. 85,000 crore worth of investment.

I would like to draw the attention of this august House and of yourself that wherever the proposal of SEZ is coming up, I think we should give it a second thought. As far as setting up of industry or progression in industrial development is concerned, the most important points are innovation and research to take us forward, the availability of land – it is best to have freehold land; it is best to have land from the land banks of the Government sector – the easy availability of power, the source of power generation, availability of water, infrastructure building and the availability of labour and marketing. As far as innovation

and research has been concerned, we have this formation of the National Manufacturing Policy. We would like to know how far we have gone through that. Without innovation, without research, we really do not get anywhere. India wastes 58,000 crore worth of grain every year. About 40 per cent of the vegetables and fruits produced every year are lost due to pests. We have to build up the cold storage, the cold chain. The storage capacity building has to be done so that this amount of fruits and vegetables is not lost. That is our basic industry. Even though it is agriculture, that should be our basic strength because the last man in the last village is also involved in agriculture and we should be able to provide him his requirements for production of more crops, for storage of more crops and for selling of these crops preferably organic crops to the world across the globe because we are a nation who are very well-versed in agriculture. Today, with the climate change affecting globally, with the climate change affecting the availability of water resources, if we take little care in providing this water through, maybe water recharging the ground table or the rain water harvesting and creating provision of that water for irrigation, our farmers can produce wonders. If we give little notice to their requirements of procurement, processing, packaging and marketing, that can form the base, the spine, the strength of our industry.

Power is being affected in every sector, though the World Bank has supported nearly 40 per cent of power generation through hydro-electric power. About sixty per cent power is still produced from other sources. And coal is being looted in this country. I wish to draw the attention of this august House that there are certain States like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal where coal is being looted and coal blocks are being allotted at a very subsidised rates allotted to private houses who are using power from these coal blocks and selling them at a multi-fold profit. Allotment should be preferentially to public enterprises.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Today we have so many speakers and the hon. Minister has to reply at 5.30 p.m.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: These coal blocks should be distributed so that the Government can use this coal for power generation and given to industry for cheap production of goods. I have just one or two more points.

Infrastructure is the other most important point affecting the growth of industry. As far as infrastructure-building is concerned, though the PPP model is being accepted, the common people, the local people are getting affected by the PPP model because the toll charge of the bridges and the roads is much higher than what the person is losing at the ground level. So, this also has to be given a lot of thought.

We also want to request the Government that since the State of West Bengal was under utter misrule for 34 years and then the Left Wing extremism has taken its toll, no development has taken place in District after District. There are eight Districts which have been declared as Backward Districts. But we want three more Districts to be declared as Backward Districts, and in those Districts we want mega hubs set up and assistance being given from this Department so that multiple number of industries may be set up and these people affected by underdevelopment and under the Left Wing extremism threat can proceed forward, and the State can again see the face of resurgence.

The farmers of our country are facing a great shortage of fertilisers. With phosphorous, potassium and urea being in short supply, imported urea is being used which is very expensive and not at all cost-supportive. So, more factories for production of urea must be set up in the country including West Bengal, and more grants must be given so that there is advancement of industry. The other industries like cement and automobiles also require greater innovation and greater care so that the Country and State begins to prosper.

*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): I would like to express my views on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13.

No country in today's globalised world can be separated from what happens in the global economy and India is no exception to this. Hence the slow down in the world economy has impacted our economy also.

Yesterday, the Asian Development Bank has stated that the combined national wealth of India, China and ASEAN could exceed that of US and European countries put together in the next 18 years.

*Speech was laid on the Table

India is a success story in terms of diversification of export and import markets. The share of Asia and ASEAN in total trade increased from 33.3 per cent in 2010-2011 to 57.7 per cent in the first half of 2011-12. At the same time, in Europe and America, the trade fell from 42.5 per cent to 30.8 per cent respectively. This has helped India to face the global crisis emanating from Europe and America. An interesting direction of India's trade is that USA which was in first position in 2007-08 has relegated to third position in the following years. At present, UAE is India's largest trading partner followed by China. Another interesting point to be noted is that India has trade surplus with the UAE from which it import large quantities of oil. However, India need a more focus strategy with respect to balance of trade because of import of large quantity of oil and gold.

For more than a decade, Indian growth story has been dominated by the service sector. This domination was also evident from the trend in export of services (receipts) which grew from 23.4 per cent during 2000-01 to 38.4 per cent in 2010-11.

I request the hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry to consider the following issues:

1. The coir, handloom, cashew and fishermen community are under distress. A financial package should be announced so as to enable them to recover and develop to the path of growth. Export promotion policy should be made favourable to encourage the above sectors.
2. Kerala is the top rubber producing State in the country. Import of rubber should be stopped so that the farmers of rubber could get sufficient price for their product. At the same time, our rubber products should be encouraged to be exported to abroad. A rubber Park should be set up at Punalur, in the Kollam district of Kerala.
3. Sale of substandard Chinese products in various parts of the country should be banned immediately. Our market is flooded with poor quality electrical goods, toys and even spurious medicines produced in China.
4. Some items produced in China are sold in Indian markets with Indian stamp. The volume of this illegal

trade amounts to a staggering sum of 5 billion dollars. Hence I urge upon the Govt. to take immediate necessary action to ban sale of inferior quality and cheap goods and spurious medicines coming from China.

5. The price of gold is soaring in India. At present, India is importing gold amounting to 62 billion dollars. In order to make it cheaper, a policy should be evolved to encourage import of more gold in the country.
6. More Export Promotion Councils should be established in the country to encourage export from the country. More centres of Indian Trade Promotion Council should be set up in different parts of the country.
7. No Traffic barrier agreement should be made with more countries. Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN is a successful step taken by India.
8. More Special Economic Zones should be set up in the country to encourage production and the industry. Exports from the Special Economic Zones must be specially encouraged. China's success in the field is worth nothing and should be a lesson for India.
9. The number of Freight Container Stations should be increased so as to boost trade in the country.
10. Export of spices and its products should be encouraged to attract more foreign dollars by the country. This will be great help to the farmers of Kerala who work hard for the production of spices, tea, coffee etc.

With these words, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13.

SHRT R. THAMARATSELVAN (Dharampuri): Madam Chairman, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Government for taking a good step to improve the commercial relationship with our neighbouring country Pakistan. Pakistan's decision to grant India MFN status

was a game-changer. MFN status will mean India can export 6,800 items to Pakistan, up from around 2,000 at present. The two countries aim to boost bilateral trade to six billion US dollars within three years. Commerce is an excellent way to bring the two countries together. This is really a welcome development for betterment of trade between the two countries.

India's trade deficit touched a record high at 184.9 billion dollars for 2011-12, as imports outpaced exports by a huge margin. This higher-than-expected trade deficit is about 1.06 per cent of the GDP. India's exports have not done as well as expected. However, imports grew 32.15 per cent to 488.6 billion dollars on rising oil and non-oil imports. Trade deficit, or the gap between exports and imports, during 2011-12 grew 56 per cent over previous year's 118.6 billion dollars. The high trade deficit is yet another cause of worry for the Indian economy, especially after the recent revision in outlook on long-term credit rating by Standard and Poor's. The Government should provide necessary competitiveness to exports by providing lower rate of credit through re-introduction of interest subvention and rebate on State and local taxes. The Government should also provide marketing support to micro and small enterprises through creation of an Export Development Fund.

Exports fell 5.7 per cent to 28.7 billion dollars in the same period a year earlier. The Continuing sharp slowdown in shipments in recent months combined with high imports of oil and gold, have sparked concern over the country's swelling trade deficit. The export drop is the latest bad news for India's faltering economy. Together with the declining trend of India's exports, another thing which causes us worry is the slump in our industrial growth. The industrial growth throughout the fiscal year 2011-12 has been dismal. The industrial growth contributes much to India's GDP. Because of the slowdown in industrial growth in 2011-12, our GDP remained at 6.9 per cent as against 8.4 per cent the previous year. Therefore, there is an urgent need to look into the issue concerning the slowdown in industrial growth.

As the hon. Minister is aware, the growth in the industrial sector gives rise to growth in employment for our youths. Today what we are experiencing is that even for a construction of a house all the material used are imported because those are cost-effective, they have a better finish,

and the Indian products are costlier. We need to reverse this trend. We need to promote our industries by giving them all support. I would like to mention this here. Everyone in our country is very patriotic and no one is interested to go in for imported products. But the circumstances are necessitating them to go in for the imported goods, especially from China which is very cheap.

We have initiated the setting up of Special Economic Zones with much fanfare. According to various reports, most of the Special Economic Zones are not doing well. Even the land allotted for SEZs are being misused in many parts of the country. The intention of the Government in setting up the SEZ was to boost our exports, but it turned out to be a total failure.

I understand that in countries like Korea, they have similar Zones, but they are based on products, and they call them as clusters. The product-wise clusters generate competition and help share technologies amongst the manufacturers. That is the reason why the countries even smaller to our stature are doing much better than us. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to see that such a system is introduced in our country also.

If we go through the record of exports, the majority of items which we are exporting is of agricultural products, iron ore, textiles, etc. If we desire to achieve a higher volume of export trade, we need to focus on items which have a good volume. This can be achieved only with the active support of the Government for the producers of such products. There is no doubt that for the growth of industry in any State, the support of that State is most important. The State of Tamil Nadu had witnessed massive industrial growth during the regime of DMK, under the dynamic leadership of our beloved leader, Dr. Kalaignar. Many new and well-known industrial establishments came up in the State which helped the State to have an all round development. The State was able to contribute much to the Exchequer of the Central Government. We were able to achieve that because of the pro-industrial policy adopted by the then DMK Government. Now, this trend is taking a reverse in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The industrial growth is taking place only in the developed areas of the country. Most of the industrialists are not willing to put up their units in most backward areas

like the one, which I represent in the Lok Sabha, that is, Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu. So, I would like to take this opportunity to make a humble request to the hon. Minister to announce concessions to set up more industrial units in the most backward areas of the country.

With this, I conclude and I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you so much.

Now, Shri B. Mahtab. Shri Mahtab, I want to make a request to you. You are an excellent speaker, but today due to shortage of time, please be brief.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I will try my best, Madam.

Rising deficit, falling rupee, stubborn inflation, stagnant investment and policy paralysis have cast a dark shadow over the Indian economy.

Has the macro economy deteriorated as much as it is perceived to be? Is the situation beyond retrieval? The free fall of rupee has created a fear of adequate resources for the world's seventh largest holder of foreign exchange reserves. As the world's largest holder of gold, we do not have to go to extremes like the US, which nationalized gold in 1930s. The trade deficit is expected to cross 225 billion. We need to send strong message to narrow the gap or create a barriers which will narrow the gap.

India has many problems. The good news is that some of them are self-inflicted and can be solved with relative ease. The rising import bills and its consistent outpacing of exports is straining India's balance of trade in goods, and by extension, the current account deficit which includes other inflows like remittances, software, BPO inflows and investment income from abroad. For a fast growing economy, imports outpacing exports might not be bad per se. But import of four commodities - crude oil, vegetable oil, fertilizers and coal - that the country cannot do without, have ensured that import bill is rising every day.

In 2008-09 India had set a target to reach an export figure of 500 billion US dollars by 2013-14. This means an average annual export growth of about 27 per cent. As against this we have achieved 13.7 per cent growth in 2008-09, 3.6 per cent in 2009-10, 37.5 per cent in 2010-

11 and 23.5 per cent during April and January 2011-12. You can add up next two months. Export import report is a matter of grave concern especially what happened in the month of March this year. In comparison to March last year import has grown by 24 per cent whereas export has declined by 6 per cent. This is the position of just one month. The trade deficit has risen to 185 billion US dollars and it may rise further. One can understand the reason for glut in export but why should the import rise?

Amidst global recession the future lies in regional trade, reduced distances making it a low carbon option. Over the years several attempts have been made to increase intra-regional trade through preferential trading arrangements. The agreements covering South Asian Free Trade Areas (SAFTA), which is in operation since January 2006, is the most important among all such attempts. Yet our trade with South Asia has not kept pace with otherwise rapidly growing external trade. What has kept intra-regional trade so low? Politics is certainly one but probably there are more important factors such as enabling policy, environment and supporting infrastructural facilities which have not let intra-SAARC trade, including between India and Pakistan the two major nations of the region, to take off.

I had the benefit of visiting Lahore and Islamabad in the month of January with some colleagues of both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. It was a different arrangement between people to people contact led by Shri Yashwant Sinha and Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. Shrimati Supriya Sule and some other Members had been there with us. We interacted with the Members of Parliament of Pakistan and also with the trade organisations. The Minister of Commerce and Industry was supposed to visit and they were waiting in anticipation that something better is going to happen. I need not explain what transpired during those four-five days which we spent there but they were looking forward to have trade and commerce with India, to open up more avenues. Today we have rail route through Attari and road route through Wagha border. There is a sea route from Mumbai.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurudaspur): It is the same.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, it is the same. You must have visited it a number of times. But it is said

that the rail route is through Attari and the road route through Wagha border and the sea route is from Mumbai to Karachi. There are multi-level illegal routes also.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: It is just like saying 'Bharat' and 'Hindustan'.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes. Our side is Attari and their side is Wagha. That much common knowledge many of us have. But what I have been saying is that it is always mentioned that rail route is Attari and road route is Wagha. There is also a sea route between Mumbai and Karachi. But there is a need to open up or to legalise more number of routes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have requested you to be brief. You are a very good speaker.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It is not that trade does not take place between these two countries. It goes via third or fourth country also. It needs to be looked into. I think that some positive steps have already been taken up by this Government and the Minister has also visited Islamabad. There is already a negative list which has been formulated and we should all look forward to the Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan in the near future.

I would also like to mention something more here as I am laying more stress on regional cooperation, instead of looking towards Europe or to Far East. While goods from Afghanistan may come to India via Pakistan, We cannot send goods to Afghanistan via Pakistan. Pakistan cannot also send goods to Bangladesh or to Nepal via India. There are restrictions. It needs to be done away with.

I have witnessed the dynamics which are changing between India and Pakistan. This is extremely good news for all of us who resides in South Asia. We can possibly hope that South Asia trade will - in the not too distant future - be enabled to link up with Central Asia trade via Afghanistan. Trade barriers may stretch out to 2016 but it is a good augury that South Asian nations are in a mood today to do business.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, you please come to your last point.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I would mention two points. One is relating to SEZ. Once the Special

Economic Zone Policy was considered to boost manufacturing sector, there was much hype. The economy was booming and investors around the world were looking at the country as a credible investment destination. SEZ was launched with the promise of lucrative tax incentive to substantially boost export. However, five years later with the change in the global economic scenario, on unstable policy the SEZ story is dying a slow death. The grand SEZ dream is now on death bed. The Ministry has floated a discussion paper. You are, perhaps, very much aware that while 583 SEZ have been formally approved as on 31st October, only 381 have been notified and out of which 143 are exporting. Today, when we go around Haryana or to some nearby places around metropolis like Delhi, we find that SEZs are actually becoming big Zamindars. This Zamindari system was abolished 60 years back by respective State Governments. Now, SEZs in a different way have become land owners.

I need not go into all the details but I would fail in my duty if I do not mention about export of iron ore. Export of iron ore should be discouraged and here the onus lies with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. My suggestion would be that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should come up with policy guidelines for promotion of exports of value added products made of mineral resources in coordination with the Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Finance and other related Ministries. It is because the Minister has to take that initiative.

The last point which I want to mention refers to the two States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and both the States are run by two major political parties of this country. The term of Special Category Status which is accorded to these States is coming to an end in June 2012. There is a need to extend it. The House expects that the Minister should come out with a statement whether he is going to extend the Special Category Status to these two States. With the same breath, I would also say that the industrially backward States like Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha should also be provided the Special Category Status so that they could also have the value added industries.

With these words, I thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I want to dwell upon the Demands for Grants of this important Ministry. I urge the hon. Minister of Commerce for making the EXIM policy flexible and effective in view of price-rise. Let us take the example of sugar, the decision of the Government for its export or import burdens the common man a lot. Recently, the Government has decided. I want to warn the UPA Government that this decisions will result in hike in sugar prices thereby putting common man in difficulty.

India is a leading cotton producer. I would like to attract your attention to the fact that the contributions of Gujarat in cotton production is 70 per cent. One farmers produce cotton in abundance but they do not get its remunerative price. There is a demand for Indian cotton abroad and farmers are sad to say that ban on cotton export has ruined our farmers. The farmers in Gujarat alone stand to lose Rs. 2 thousand crore as a result of it. There should be no politics in such decisions.

In global market, India is compared with China. Now a days, our markets are flooded with Chinese goods. But in terms of quality, our products are better. I urge the Ministry to promote Indian products so that our products can compete with Chinese products in open market.

So far as the Government's decision on FDI in retail is concerned, the small retailers, vendors should be taken care of FDI will result in price- rise. I urge this Government for not allowing FDI in retail.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Madam Chairperson, I am thankful to you that you gave me time to participate in this debate. I stand here to speak on behalf of Shiv Sena Party. Maharashtra State has witnessed the maximum industrialization. I belong to Marathwada. The industries are growing in number in the districts of Nanded, Parbhani, Jalna, Latur, beed, Osmanabad etc. I demand something from the Honourable Minister to boost up industries in the area. The Golden Jubilee Programme was organized in Sambha Ji Nagar, Aurangabad. It was a big programme and Honourable Chief Minister also participated in it. Those who established industries were awarded and we are trying to establish more industries through them. There are auto-industry,

*Speech was laid on the Table

electronics industry, pharmaceuticals, seeds, steel, cotton industries, paper mills, liquor industry, engineering, hotel industry in my constituency and my area is a tourism place. Ajanta and Ellaura tourist place is there. I demand all the facilities for establishing industries in my constituency. Sports facility should also be provided for that. My submission is that there are 13,000 industries in Marathwada and nearly 3 lakh workers work there. Initially Marathwada Development Corporation, Maharashtra State Finance Corporation, SIICOM etc. provided help. I want to say that the presence of nationalized bank and CDB of Central Government also promote industries. I welcome the Central Government more with pride because a very big centre of Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor is being established here. I welcome the Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor which passes through Chickledhana, Sindra, Bidkil areas of my constituency and I invite you to visit my constituency between 10th to 15th January. This corridor would also pass through UP, Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Gujarat and you have provided 17,500 crore rupees along with the provision of additional 1,000 crore rupees, but its work should be completed at a fast pace. You know the land acquisition act being brought by you is so stringent that Central or State Government would find it extremely difficult to establish any industry and no PSU can be established as well. This is a very stringent act being brought by you. The farmers there are ready to give their land if they are paid more than farming. The Central Government should support us for that. The products are exported to 52 countries from the industrial areas of my constituency. So, I urge upon the Minister to establish export hub there.

Engineering Industrial Hub should also be there as it is the requirement of the day because Engineering Industries, auto industries do also exist in my constituency. There are Bajaj and Sukoda which require good quality workers. I submit that there are 10,000 workers and minimum 3 lakh employees are working in the industries in my constituency. So, the Central Government should prepare such a plan for them so that good quality product and industries can be made there. There should be training centre for 10,000 employees and it should be from Commerce and Industry Department. There should be a separate branch for all supervisory and management category staff. I request the honourable Minister to do special efforts for that branch because the industrial belt

can be well developed with the help of this branch. We can boost up the development of our country with the development of industrial sector.

I also request the honourable Minister to organize an special event for Business to business purpose. Several people can visit here due to that event. There should be a spacious and well furnished exhibition centre so that the seminars of Delhi and Mumbai can be organized here because the Pragati Maidan of Delhi and even Mumbai do not have sufficient space for such seminars. So, a better centre can be developed here.

Last year, it was announced to establish seven new industrial cities but it could be done only in Jamshedpur and Noida. I request the government to include our Sambhaji Nagar, Aurangabad in it. I urge that the biggest industrial area of the country should be in my constituency. Our city should also be included for as two cities have been developed out of 7 cities.

As per the trade centre, transport facilities etc. are provided for such cities as it has been done in Noida, it would be better if you do the same here.

In my constituency Marathwada PPP project has been developed through Auto cluster. The honourable Minister would inaugurate it very soon so that our auto industries like Bajaj, Sukoda can attain growth at a rapid pace.

What is government doing for the farmers? We agitated for all the farmers of Maharashtra. Shiva Sena also did the same and all parties supported it. Please do not stop sugar and cotton export. Do not ban onion export. There should be international trade policy. Gas pipe line for industries, as it exists some areas, should pass through Marathwada. IOC, BPCL, HPCL should have their presence in the area. It would be beneficial for all industries if it is permitted. There should be special water supply for industry. Four-lane and six-lane roads should be adjacent to it.

[English]

*SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to express my views on Commerce and Industry as a part of the General Budget for the year 2012-13. Commerce

*Speech was laid on the Table

and Industry are the two big pillars of our economy where we generate huge amount of income and also generate large number of employment potential.

But the Central Government has the projection of new liberal economic policy on both sectors which are really not at all helpful to the development of our own industry and agriculture and also our cash crops to a large extent. The agreement that we made with other countries to a large extent have negative results for the domestic existence. I am not against signing an agreement with other countries but in many of the agreements that we made we have to surrender our domestic interests and dominating the interest of other countries. With the instruction of IMF and World Bank, Central government has admitted these facts even without discussing in Parliament. We have made a number of bilateral agreements not taking into account the sense of Parliament. But in other countries, they have to get the sanction of Parliament before signing such agreements. Either in the case of ASEAN Treaty with the Asian countries or of other bilateral agreements with foreign countries they have not discussed in the House. This has become a point of severe critics.

Agriculture products and cash crops contribute a lot to our economy. In Kerala, both of them have equal importance. Now a days due to the wrong policies pursued by the Central Government various sectors are suffering from price fall, damage to products, etc. So, government has to take a pro agrarian outlook to give interest - free loans to the farmers and make infrastructure facilities for better irrigation, thereby to increase better production. Earlier 60-65 % of people depended on agriculture. Now it is reduced to 30-40%. If government does not take it seriously, the nation would have to face more serious problems.

Cash crop is the other contributing factor in the economy of Kerala. Kerala is the first in the production of rubber, that there is variations in the price of rubber due to the import of foreign rubber in the domestic market. Cashew, pepper, coconut, aercanut, cardamom, coffee, tea are the other valuable cash crops in the State. In Waynad district alone in Kerala there was loss of 500 crores of rupees in a year due to fall in the prices of ginger. Last year, it was 25 to 30 per kilo. Now it is reduced to 5 to 6. It is same in the case of banana. Last

year 20-25 rupees per kilo this year it is 6 to 8 rupees. Though pepper has better price in the market, their production has reduced to fifty percent of last year. Kerala is the land of coconut but the importing of coconut and palm oil drastically reduced the prices of coconut in Kerala. Coffee and tea are the other major products in Waynad and Idukki district. Many of the plantations are closed down. Thousands of workers are unemployed. Central Govt. has to take immediate steps for giving assistance for replantation and also financial assistance to working capital. Cardamom is the other major product which also face the same fate in the market.

Why the important cash sector as well as the agricultural sector face severe problems? It also affects the economy in the state of Kerala and also to other concerned states. Govt. should make assessment and intensive study and action to promote domestic products by protecting the market and also giving all sorts of assistance to farmers and workers. If agricultural and cash crops sectors ruined in Kerala and in other states, it would have a very disastrous affect on our national economy.

In the economic survey placed before the House, it is obviously stated that there is a setback for the industrial growth. There may be some effects of the global recession in India. But the new liberal policy accepted by the Government is the main reason for the setback of the industrial sector. The selling of share of major PSUs has no justification at all. For the last year Govt. has gained Rs. 22,500 crore from the last year. This year Govt. intend to get Rs. 30,000 crores. But these PSUs are giving crores and crores as excise customs and sales tax duties. This decision is to assist the big traders and companies and not assist the public sectors. Govt. has already declared to sanction for the entry of FDI in the small trading sector. This would throw out from employment at least 20 crores small traders and their families.

Traditional industries are facing serious crisis in textile, khadi, beedi, etc. Lakhs and lakhs of workers are engaged in these sectors due to very high competition from the multi national. They could not survive without substantial assistance from the Government. Many of the mills are sick and closed down but the Government has not taken any decision to reopen and give employment to the workers. In textile alone, at least one crores employees are out of the factories. Beedi sector face very serious

crisis; instead of giving assistance to them Govt. has levied new tax on the hand made beedi. Though we are proud of khadi as a symbol of freedom struggle, khadi sector is also in the severe crisis. Khadi workers are getting the lowest wage in India.

So, in recent times, the policy change has made severe drastic adverse effects on various sectors of industry as well as the agricultural and cash crops sectors. I agree that the Govt. has to increase the export for better foreign exchange earning but it should not be at the cost of domestic sector and domestic industry. It should not be at the cost of domestic sector, either agriculture cash crops or small scale industries or of other traditional industries in our country. So, Govt. should evolve balanced approach in order to save our farmers, workers and also the toiling people of our country. India being the second largest country in population and size after China, we have great potential to be exploited. Our human resources should be utilized in a creative way to produce more and more and also for more jobs. With these words I conclude.

*SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY (Barmer): The main source of livelihood of the people of rural desert area of the Western Rajasthan has been agriculture and live-stock. Industrial development in this region has taken up considering the sufficient availability of oil gas exploration-production and other minerals.

The Government should develop this area as "Reserve Mineral Zone" considering the sufficient minerals availability so that economic self sufficiency can be improved along with the development of the region. There are sufficient reserves of Lignite and Bentonite in this region. People of this reaa engaged in wood carving, diamond work in large numbers and working as labourers in the various parts of the country and abroad. Industrial institutes should be established in every sector in this region. There is a need to develop the potential of human resource of this region and employ them in various industrial and factories.

India and Pakistan are two major force of South-Asia and they have thousand years old civilization to share. Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of my constituency are situated on Indo-Pak border.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Thar express way i.e. Khekhrapar to Mumbai via Jodhpur should be opened for goods trains so that handloom artisans of Pakistan can establish their market in India and vice-versa. Cross-country corporate partnership should be established between the two countries. The data of Jodhpur handicraft Association this year show that more than 1600 crore rupees worth handicraft has been exported this year. The handicraft, Print Industry, Textile Industry of Balotara, wood carving work, Marble industry etc. have been exporting goods worth of crores of rupees every year but the manufacturers and artisans of their area need government protection and encouragement. The Textile and Commerce Ministry should work at large scale in this region in the field of handloom, handicraft, furniture etc. through clusters.

[English]

SHRI P. SUGUMAR (Pollachi): Madam, I am thankful to you for allowing me to make my submissions with regard to the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the subject more concerned with the growth of the country.

Madam, I have come across many Press reports that, in each passing quarter, the industrial growth has shown downward trend which is very disturbing. During the last few years, export of farm produce has been reduced. As a result, the farming community is not able to get the much expected price for their produce.

I would like to place here that India is facing stiff competition from its neighbouring countries in products of all our traditional items, whether it is tea, textile or any other products of that kind. We are forced to accept even these products dumped over here under the WTO Agreements.

Madam, we have many times set a goal for achieving textile export targets but they are never achieved. The units which are opened with many aspirations specially the purpose of textile exports remain closed. The domestic manufacturers of textiles are not even getting the raw material for their production. So, how will they be able to make exports?

Today, the country is flooded with products from China, etc. forcing the domestic units to close down. I am very sorry to say that many units in small and medium and

larger sectors have been closed down and the employees of these units have become jobless affecting the economy of the people of this country. The most affected segments of the society are the people from remote areas. Therefore, the Government should intervene in the matter and help them with all sorts of assistance so that they can remain in the business to provide employment.

Today, the State of Tamil Nadu is moving fast towards vast industrial development under the leadership of our dynamic leader. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. The policies and guidelines of the Government of Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma paved way for more and more units coming up in the State and many more industrialists have shown keen interest to set up units in the State of Tamil Nadu which was not the case when the DMK Government was there.

Similarly, due to non-support from the Central Government, the export has decreased and the volume import has increased. We need to change this if we want to protect our domestic industry which is already facing a slump. The industrial growth has been witnessing downward trend for the last few years.

16.58 hrs. (*SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair*)

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has undertaken any study to find out how and why industrial growth is showing a negative trend and set it right.

Another point which I would like to mention here is that the industry needs skilled personnel. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has any plan to provide training, etc. through various trade chambers in the country so that the demand for skilled personnel of the industry can be met with.

As you are aware, industrial growth is the backbone of our economy and if the industry is not doing well, it will have a bad impact on the economy of the nation. This is what our present GDP shows. India was once the most favoured nation for the investment by foreign companies considering the fact that India being the largest middle class market in the world and highly talented workforce with an ability to read and write English. But today, it is not the case. The hon. Minister is aware that, for the last few

years, we are not able to attract much FDI in any of the sectors. What is the reason? Have we made any attempt to know the reason for declining trend in FDI? We should encourage FDI in sectors which our people accept and should be popularized.

I am from the farming community. Indian farmers can contribute much towards attaining bigger exports value provided the Government comes forward with right policies to support and encourage the farmers to produce products for the world community and earn precious foreign exchange. Look at the case of agricultural products kept in open space in many parts of the country. Is that policy helping our farmers to go in for higher production with an aim to make exports?

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, what I would like to stress here is that you may make a policy which will bring cheer in the face of the farmers, to go for bigger production of agricultural products for the purpose of exports as the farmers in the developed countries are doing.

In the end, I urge upon the Government to frame policies which will usher the domestic industry and curtail imports.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Even after 65 years of independence, things like outcry in the country due to price rise, more than 40 per cent of people being below poverty line, draining out of money from government treasury in the name of public welfare schemes due to corruption, continuously growing parallel economy of black money, constant state of concern in villages regarding agriculture and farmers, regular pollution of water in several rivers, including Ganga and damage to natural environment due to geographic phenomenon are continuously disturbing the minds of our people. This issues are raising a question mark on the claims of government that India is an emerging economic power in the world. The dream country saw regarding the prosperous India is entrapped under a vicious circle of riches and poverty. Denying the model based on economic development based on rural growth after independence and accepting the models focusing on development of

*Speech was laid on the Table

cities and industrial development has given its economy a form which destroys its public welfare form. This economic structure is making rich people more rich and poors more poor. Abode of 80% of population of the country - villages - have been destroyed, agriculture has been damaged and lakhs of farmers are forced to commit suicide. Today, when serious questions are being raised on neo-liberal economic policies and market oriented reforms, especially when Europe and America are apparently found to be fail in dealing with the economic crisis and the deadlock, once again the UPA government has expressed its faith on the same beaten economic policy and the economic reforms in this new budget. It was expected of the government that it would control the price rise and would take steps to speed up the economy and would try to transfer the benefits of the development to the common man especially poors. Now, when the country is facing the danger of economic slowdown and is not coming forward for investment in private sector, the attempt to disinvestment instead of investment could be damaging for the economy.

Agriculture is an important sector in Indian economy, which gives employment to 60% of total working population of the country and 80% of total rural working population. But the agriculture and the farmers in India are facing a lot of problems in the absence of appropriate value for the agricultural produce. Farmers are not able to get remunerative prices for their produce, as a result it has become difficult for them to pull on. And this pressure force them to commit suicide.

In the name of globalization a conspiracy is being hatched to handover the cultivation to large and foreign companies putting Indian agricultures against foreign agricultural products. We are but to bear the results of adopting new agricultural technology, which is based on high yielding seeds, Chemical fertilizers and pesticides without giving it any thought. Result is that domestic seeds are depleting table of ground water, problems of pollution and health have increased because of penetration of dangerous chemical substances into the agricultural produce, and a large area of land has become barren. Today, the way commercial and industrial activities are unsuccessful to bring about economic equality, it has become an issue of deep concern. On one hand millionaires in the country are increasing, on the other we can see the level of poverty by looking at kids empty

stomach, half covered, bare footed, crying due to hunger and the youth wandering in search of employment. This scene of economy of the country breaks heart. A number of freedom fighters gave their lives to lay the foundation of a prosperous India. But regrets its happened in political gimmicks. In the end I submit to the government that if we will only be enticed by the attraction of the town, our resolution to reconstruct India would remain unfulfilled.

[English]

*DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): I would like to express my views on the discussion on Demands for Grants in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce for the year 2012-13.

Sir, I have a few observations to make for the attention and consideration of the honourable Commerce Minister.

Though India is claimed to be one of the most dynamic and emerging economies of the world, our performance in the industrial sector and its contribution towards GDP growth is not commendable. Despite the fact, under the effect of global recession in economy, our big industrialists and corporates were given sizeable 'economic stimulus' during the last 2/3 years. Indian trade and commerce performed pathetically giving rise to trade deficit and contributing sizeable to fiscal deficit. So, I would request our Finance Minister to withdraw nearly Rupees 2 lac crores economic stimulus to save the failing industry and to divert the fund to social sectors for necessary subsidies in food, fuel and fertilizers from which segments subsidies had been reduced substantially.

In any industrialized and capitalist democracy, to create employment of eligible unemployed people stands as a social obligation and responsibility for a nation's prosperity. In this respect our capital intensive industries are failures and unemployment is raising to a huge level across the length and breadth of our country. We need labour intensive industries instead of highly technical low man-power industries which can tame unemployment as well as create market for consumer products. Closed down industries and factories be opened urgently with reinstatement of the earlier employees and to compensate them with money for survival till those are reopened.

Jute, tea, bamboo, potato, mango etc. which are main products in Bengal should be taken as agricultural

*Speech was laid on the Table

but highly valuable products which may draw enough trade and commerce, if utilised and taken care of properly. Condition of jute and tea, industries and potato growers in West Bengal are miserable and workers are perishing with large number of deaths due to apathetic attitude of the proprietors and of the earlier State Government in West Bengal. I would request the Union Government and Industry Ministry to take care of the half fed, half dead employees of the jute and tea industries of Bengal.

'SEZ' projects are made for maximum and inhuman exploitation of our people in favour of the corporates and multinationals. They are as 'independent countries' within our country where no laws of the land could be enacted. Inhuman practices not allowing to trade union formation, long duty hours, no EPF and other social securities can not be accepted by any sort of civilized trade union practices. 'SEZ' have also acquired prime and cultivable lands in many states causing tremendous pressure on food production giving rise to further hunger and prostration of our people. Commerce and industry and production were there all over the world, before this WTO formulae of privatization, globalization and liberalization (LPG) which have actually globalised impoverishment in contradiction to the promises of enrichment, employment and prosperity of our people. It has also denuded employees from their hard won rights since the significant May Day movement of history.

I am totally against disinvestment of Government entrepreneurs and PSUs including Navratnas. These are gifts to industrialists and corporates and our national assets are given in throw away prices. Government has no right to disinvest public properties for the profit of a moneyed group. Industrialists are no fool that they will take up sick or such industries which have no scope of real survival. And if at all, they can, why our Government can not do that?

Equally PPP model and inviting private players in Government institutes can not be a policy in favour of our people. These policy must be rejected and Government should perform its promised responsibility and constitutional obligation.

So called 'sick industries' having real potential of production and employment be reviewed and Government should come forward to rejuvenate them like Hindustan

Cables, IDPL, HAL, Bengal Chemicals etc. No industrial land should be allotted for real estate business.

My last point is that forgery in 'balance sheets' and 'bribery' for gaining licenses and tax evasion and loan default by big industrialists be stopped and looked into seriously which are looting nation's property as have been evidenced from the facts of Satyam Online, Neira Radia episode etc.

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Today, if we compare our country with others, it seems to be very weak and negative. Today we encourage big factories and big companies and big industries but we ignore small companies of cottage industries. We give subsidy to big industrial companies, we give them loan, give them land at token rates but if we give this land to small industries it would generate employment in the country and unemployed youth would get jobs. I would like to attract your attention to the point that if it is done, every domestic industry would be set up in villages and a good amount of industries would be found in small cities and towns. I would like to say to the Hon'ble Minister, today there are villages where more than 5 lakhs people live. 90% people are living in villages. Today, the job of economic policy making which you are going to do would be useful if all would have job and every field would have water. When this would be economic policy everything would be alright. Today, I support this budget. If use of demand and commercial grant would be proper, it would encourage an important function of development of the country. Today, industries should be seen as an essential thing but a right approach should be there and educational sector also needs to be given attention.

Today, in big cities, villages are being urbanized. Youth of villages do not get jobs, and the urbanization is also in that proportion and to provide education, water, electricity, road, health and employment to people is the responsibility of the government and it would have to be provided by the government; it may be any government.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Due to the bad policies of this Government, commerce and industry is declining day by day. ...(*Interruptions*) It has happened due to the wrong and bad policies of this Government. I will prove it with the figures. The Indian industrialists are going out from India and are investing elsewhere, outside our country. Since the last five years, this is increasing like anything. Figures are there to prove this. They are very alarming.

You see the trade balance in UPA I and UPA II. In the last eight years, it is in deficit. In 2003-04, the trade balance was minus 14 billion US dollars. Now, it is alarmingly high. In 2009-10, it was minus 108 billion US dollars. It is continuously increasing. Since last eight years, the Government is unable to control this trend of increasing trade deficit. The Government has completely failed on this issue. This is very alarming. The Government should take it up very seriously. Every time they tell something, but they are unable to produce effective results. This is the fact.

They are now telling that by 2013-14 the exports will increase to 500 billion US dollars. How is it possible? Till the last year, it is only 245 billion US dollars. How can you jump 100 per cent? Then, why have you not done that since the last five years? Like this, they are giving all wrong figures. This is how they are passing the time.

They are signing agreements, like the FTA and the PTA. Why is the trade not going up? Why are the exports not going up? This is an alarming situation as far as commerce is concerned.

As regards the industrial growth, see the position in the last twenty years. In the Eighth Plan the industrial growth rate vis-a-vis the GDP was 25.90. Now, it is only 27.90. So, there is an increase of only two per cent. After this Government took over, there is no industrial growth. They are totally responsible for this. They should take up this very seriously instead of telling something and going back. Every time they say something, but they are not doing anything.

Coming to the FDI, since the last three years the FDI on equity is declining like anything. During 2008-09, it was 27.33 billion US dollars; during 2009-10 it was 25.83 billion US dollars; during 2010-11, it was 19.43 billion US dollars. It is decreasing like anything. They are talking about the FDI. They are unable to attract the FDI. They are

unable to stop Indian industrialists from leaving this country and investing abroad. It all shows the total failure of this Government.

They are talking about the employment. On the employment front, they have totally failed. ... (*Interruptions*) Employment opportunities are also declining. This is very alarming.

Coming to my State, they have allotted 113 SEZs and they have taken two lakh acres of farmers' land. At the time of allotting SEZs, they promised almost Rs. 1,00,000 crore of investment. Till now they have not invested even Rs. 10,000 crore. At that time they promised 10 lakh jobs. Till now they have not given 80,000 jobs.

The Congress Party is in power both at the Centre as well as in the State of Andhra Pradesh. They have allotted Obulapuram Iron Ore mine to the Brahmani Steel Plant. However, they have not constructed the steel plant. Now, the Iron Ore mine is under the investigation of the CBI. Since they have not constructed the steel plant and land allotted to them is 10,766 acres, iron ore mine should be taken back and given to the Vizag Steel Plant. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, I am concluding within one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, in my constituency Bayyaram Iron Ore mine was allotted to the private company. This should be taken back and another steel plant is to be constructed in my constituency at Khammam district. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, before I conclude, I would like to say that the policies of the Government especially of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are not encouraging for the industry. Due to this reason, Indian industrialists are going outside the country and are investing outside India. So, the Government should frame proper policies in this regard.

Madam, with these few words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Respected Chairman, at the outset I thank you for this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of Commerce and

*Speech was laid on the Table

Industry. Our country can develop economically, politically and socially if we are sound enough in trade, commerce and industry. In order to improve this status, we need a suitable tax policy and trade policy. Both our able Finance Minister and our learned Commerce and Industries Ministers tried to establish a conducive atmosphere in India. With the aim of keeping a tab on the high current account deficit, our experienced Finance Minister honourable Shri Pranabji has proposed to raise the import duty on gold and platinum. Rising gold imports and high crude oil prices are thought to be the key reason for the high current account deficit. GDP growth estimated at 6.9% in real terms in 2011-12. There is a slow down when we compared it to previous year. The Plan outlay for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation increased by 18%. In order to give initiative of bringing Green Revolution to eastern India, we need increased production and productivity of paddy.

Since most of our Indian people are depending upon agriculture and it is giving more employment opportunity, we have to put a more concentration in developing this industry. The Minimum Support Price must be provided to the products which are produced in the agrarian field. The products must be processed and it must be exported to other countries. The food processing industries should be established in high standard. It should produce the products, which can be marketed easily in foreign market. Coir industries:- Coir industries were once earning a lot of foreign exchange. These industries are cottage industries predominantly occupied in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Karnataka. Now these industries are facing difficulties due to non-availability of cheap labour, non-introduction of new technologies and reduction in availability of raw materials. China produce good coir materials by purchasing the raw materials from India. I request honourable Minister to encourage this industry for producing high standard materials from our industries. Manufacturing Sector:- Small scale and cottage industries are facing a lot of problem in our country. Infrastructure facilities like power, railway line, sea-ways are inadequate to improve the small scale industries. Each and every State adhere different policies to give the license. The industries are suffering due to various restricted policies of Government. Subsidies are provided by our Central Government in various ways to

larger number of industries. But the subsidies are not reaching in time the small scale industrialists in the rural level.

The full amount of bank loans is not sanctioned that is required for the total infrastructure of an industry. Since half of the loan amount is sanctioned by Banks, the trader and small scale industrialists depend on money-lenders for fulfilling the remaining half amount of loan. It is hampering the production and repayment of loan.

World Trade Market:- We have to increase the trade with other nation. Finding out new avenues of world market is an important task of our Ministry in order to enhance the trade export. Our Ministry of Commerce and Industry takes various steps and formulate numerous policies to attract the global market. Recent meeting of Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan is a historical development of trade relationship between two countries. Both sides have agreed to jointly work to more than double the bilateral trade within three years from current level of 2.7 billion US dollars per annum to about 6 billion US dollars.

Tax Policy:- Our tax policies are framed to reduce the import of some goods which is favouring to save the foreign exchange. Oil Import:- The oil price in the world market is a great concern. Due to the rise in price of crude oil in the world market, our economy is affected. We can see the impact of oil price in industry, agriculture, trade and commerce. We have to lose a larger amount of exchange for the importation of oil. Our R&D Department should find new alternative product, close substitute for oil.

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): I thank you Hon. Chairperson ma'm for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demand for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13.

Punjab is a border-state. At the time of India's independence, Punjab was bifurcated into Indian Punjab and Pakistani Punjab. The condition in the Indian State of Punjab was dismal. There was shortage of food-grains. The hard-working people of Punjab ushered in the Green Revolution by the dint of their sweat and blood. Punjab became the granary and the food-basket of India.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Madam, the people of Punjab have suffered and found themselves at the receiving end during the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan. Being a border-state has its own perils.

Madam, Punjab was plagued by terrorist violence for 20 long years from 1978 to 1997. It led to the flight of industries from Punjab. For 10 years, there was Governor's Rule in Punjab. As a result, Punjab started reeling under the debt of Rs.7800 crores. However, the Central Government did not do anything to bail out Punjab. In fact, step-motherly treatment was always meted out to Punjab by the centre.

Madam, in our neighbouring states like Haryana, Himachal and Jammu & Kashmir, industries have been given tax-free status for 10 years by the centre. But, the centre has turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the pleas of Punjab.

Madam, we welcome the facilities given to our neighbouring states to facilitate commerce and industry there. However, our just and genuine demands should also be met. Our industries have shifted to the neighbouring states to avail the tax-free facility. Why not provide Punjab the same facility? In the absence of these incentives, our trade, commerce and industries have been destroyed. Progress and development of Punjab has become a casualty.

Madam, we are happy that of late, efforts to improve trade relations with Pakistan have yielded positive results. Hon. Minister Anand Sharma was present when an integrated check post between the two countries was established. We in Punjab have heaved a sigh of relief as the ice has been broken with Pakistan. However, trade between the two countries will be limited to 136 items. The need of the hour is to conduct trade with Pakistan in all 5600 items. So, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to kindly increase the number of items being traded between the two countries.

Madam, we in Punjab were concerned when the integrated check-post was closed down recently. Luckily, an understanding between the two countries has been reached and the integrated check-post has started functioning.

Madam, we had demanded two more such integrated check-posts one at the Hussainiwala border and another

one elsewhere. It will give a fillip to trade & commerce in Punjab.

Madam, we should have close trade & commerce ties with our neighbouring countries. We have had inimical relations with Pakistan in the past. But, our ties are improving now.

Good economic ties with our neighbours will boost our economic growth. It will also help in improving our relations with these countries and establishing peace and security in South Asia.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Ajnala, please wind up.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Madam, people are dying of hunger in our state. Please don't curtail my time.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: We have limited time. Please cooperate.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Madam, Hon. Lalu ji had also voiced his concern regarding the 'Dedicated Freight Corridor' work at Ludhiana that is still incomplete. 8 long years have passed by. We have been demanding the extension of this 'Corridor' upto Amritsar. However, it has yet to see the light of the day.

In 1988, when late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, a project had been started with much fanfare at Goindwal Sahib. An assurance had been given by the centre that it would help in the establishment of 8 ancillary units at Goindwal Sahib. A public sector unit was to come up here. The State Government provided 1000 acres of land in 1988 for this purpose. However, only one unit has been established there till date. Hardly two factories have been set up there.

Ma'm, Amethi gets a royal treatment. New plants are set up over there. Its development is assured as it is the constituency of Shri Rahul Gandhi. But, why discriminate against Punjab? What is the fault of Goindwal Sahib project? Why no money has been earmarked for this purpose?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Wind up in half-a-minute.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Madam, Ludhiana in Punjab was the hub of the cycle industry. But, the cheap Chinese cycles have wreaked havoc and badly harmed our cycle-industry in Ludhiana. I appeal to the Hon. Minister

to immediately stop the import of Chinese cycles. Even the quality of items being imported from China is not up to the mark. It leaves much to be desired. If Chinese imports are not banned, our indigenous industries will be destroyed.

Madam, our dynamic Chief Minister Sardar Parkash Singh Badal and our ex-Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had started an HPCL refinery work, courtesy Shri Mittal, in Punjab. However, when the Congress came to power, it stopped all work at the site. Our Government has got the work completed recently. Whenever Congress has come to power in Punjab or at the centre, it has never worked for the welfare of Punjab.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Anjala ji. Please sit down.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Madam, Punjab is a border-state. The state should be helped by the centre. This is the need of the hour. Punjabis have always been at the vanguard in fighting the enemy at the border. We protect the country against foreign invasions and Pakistan's nefarious designs.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, it is your turn now. Please start.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: India can make progress and remain safe only when Punjab and Punjabis develop and thrive. Hence, we must save the commerce and industry of Punjab.

*SHRIMATI DARSHANA ZARDOSH (Surat): Gujarat is number one in production of cotton in the country. If the farmers grow in cotton industry and latest techniques are adopted, it can go a long way in benefitting country in the international cotton business. A centre for excellency of cotton may be set up in Gujarat. Any development in cotton cultivation may be conveyed to the growers. If the farmers of Gujarat are properly educated, the farmer would be able to grow more produce in the same patch of land and this enhanced produce would fetch more foreign currency to us.

I would like to call your attention to the diamond industry of Surat also. Many a times diamond industry also faces slump. In such circumstances central government should buy the raw material at international level through its corporation and get it finished in the country to sell it at international level, it would benefit industries at Surat and country would also gain benefit.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Gems and jewellery dealer went on agitation for weeks together which was stopped with intervention of government. My demand is that considerable demands of gems and jewellery dealers, many other MPs like me should come forward in their support. Government should also take decision in their favour and accept their demand.

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehesana): I would like to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

In President's Address five main challenges have been mentioned on which the promise has been made by the Government to work. Among them a quick and extensive development and to achieve economic security by creating livelihood based employment, achieving development target without endangering ecological and environment security.

I represent Gujarat. I demand that under the Centre Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute of Bhavnagar, Gujarat salt farms with latest technology should be developed with 50 per cent Central assistance for small salt farm workers in Kuchh.

State Government of Gujarat has written to the Central Government on 16.1.2012 that the expenditure on the latest technology of CSMCRI 70 per cent should be borne by the Central Government and 30 per cent by salt farms to have good quality of salt production and price enhanced product. The Government should think over it.

For the development of salt industry and welfare schemes for welfare of workers associated with salt industry, I would like to say that more than 70 per cent of simple salt and 57 per cent of Iodine salt is produced in Gujarat alone.

An expert of salt, Gujarat has a major scheme. The State Government spent Rs. 40 crore on development of salt production activities and welfare schemes for the worker engaged in salt production activities every year. The Central Government should pay 50 per cent share for such projects and to this effect Gujarat Government has written a letter to the Centre on 16.1.2012. Increase in the Central assistance in Housing scheme meant for salt workers. The Central Government decided to construct 880 houses during 2011-12 under July 2011 modified salt workers

*Speech was laid on the Table

Housing Scheme. In this Scheme, the share of Central Government has been reduced from Rs. 45000 to Rs. 40,000 and with the expansion of unit i.e. 22.5 square meter, 50 per cent share was demanded in the expenditure of Rs. 1.40 lakh per unit but that was not approved by the Centre.

I demanded that unit wise the minimum Central assistance should be Rs. 60,000. To this effect a letter was written to the Central Government in February, 2012.

I would demand that Gujarat Government has formulated a plan for constructing Special Women Enterprising Industry zone, the Government of India should approve this plan and such plan should also be formulated for other States.

Women Handicapped Industry should be encouraged. Good work is being done on it in Kuchh. The Central Government should think over it.

A youth Enterprising Development Scheme should be formulated on the occasion of 150th birth Centenary programme of Swami Vivekanand.

Industrialisation in naxal affected and tribal areas should be done. Industries should be developed in Urban areas, inaccessible areas and the areas affected by migrations.

[English]

*SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): MSME sector can play a significant role provided the sector is given marketing support. There is a need for establishing an Expert Marketing Fund. It is a well known fact that export of handicrafts and carpets need to be taken care of in view of the labour intensive potentialities. Imposition of excise duty on hand made products may have adverse impact upon it.

Export credit has risen from 7% to about 12%. With the withdrawal of interest subvention of 2% from 01.04.2012 the exporting community for handicrafts handlooms and hand made carpets and the same will feel the punch.

I must appreciate the department for proposing an allocation of Rs. 30,876 crore to the Planning Commission for the 12th Plan including DMIC, IIUS, ILDP. National Manufacturing Policy will also be implemented during 12th Plan. The growth of Indian economy is sucked by imports

*Speech was laid on the Table

energy as well as whole range of manufactured goods, capital and manufactured intermediaries/component. To balance the trade India need further growth of manufactured goods in exports. We should not indulge in exporting raw materials and importing finished one. We need to have two pronged strategy to increase exports as well as provide internal market with domestically produced manufactured goods which can compete the imported goods. We should reduce the dependency on China for intermediary goods which will also help to narrow down the trade deficit between the two countries.

Government is going to set up national investment and manufacturing zone to give a boost to fructify the policy. The objective is to enhance the share of manufacturing to 25% of GDP and thus creating 100 million jobs.

In the 11th plan, manufacturing was targeted a 10-11% but actual performance will be only 7.7% as a result the share of manufacturing sector in GDP is only 15% compared with 34% in China, 40% in Thailand.

In the next 15 years additional 250 million additional income seekers will join the work force. Unless manufacturing becomes an engine of growth, which at least provide 100 million additional jobs, decent jobs, it will be difficult for India's growth to be inclusive. What is the present status of Indo EU free trade agreement and bilateral investment treaties? Concern of Civil society regarding the intellectual property provision should take into cognizance. Whether it has been ascertained that India will gain from market access to 27 European countries from its agri-products. Any problem in regard to geographical indication has been arisen out?

What is the status of present nuclear trade of India with other nuclear supplier groups?

Relation between India and Bangladesh has been steadily improving. Number of items are being exchanged between the people of both the countries. Informally which even culminated into the firing and killing of citizens of both countries. I may request you to ponder over the establishment of border trade which may further consolidate our relation and thus informal trade could be turned into formal. It will help a lot to the traders of Border district including the districts Murshidabad.

Significant uptrend in outward FDI has also been observed in the case of India in recent years.

Since globalization is a two way process, integration of the Indian economy with the rest of the world is evident not only in terms of higher level of FDI inflows but also in terms of increasing level of FDI outflows.

According to UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2011 based on the magnitude of FDI outflows, in terms of value of net purchases by Indian companies in 2010, India was placed 5th in the world after US, Canada, Japan and China. In these sectors Indian outward F.D.I has been evident. It is observed that oil, gas and other natural resource based industries are relatively less prominent in Indian outward FDI compared to that by Brazil and China.

Role of Export Credit Guarantee of India Limited

What is your thinking about adequate risk mitigants in the process of investment abroad? Some overseas acquisitions are found hugely successful, some are written off in a short span. In 1980 ECGC introduced the overseas investments insurance scheme. How many insurance covers were there along its aggregate value? Why it is not so popular? What are measures taken by the Government for promoting overseas investment? India is a Current Account deficit economy and need to monitor capital outflows. We need surplus on capital account to finance India's growing current account deficit and also have to keep the level of forex reserve at comfortable level. Therefore, unlimited capital outflows for outward FDI could jeopardize the sustainability of India's CAD and external debt profile.

Demand No. 11 of the detailed demands for Grants

Annual outlay for 2011-2012 was Rs. 6511.58 crore. The outlay for 2012-13 is Rs. 5023.00 crore declined by nearly 23%, even after 16 new schemes are supposed to be included in the year 2012-13.

In the Export sector remarkable resilience and dynamism are observed.

Merchandise exports reached a level of US - 251 billion dollars during 2010-2011 registering a growth of 40.49% as compared to negative growth of 3.53% during the previous year.

Export of top 5 commodities, petroleum, gems and jewelry, transport equipment, machinery and instruments, drugs, pharma and fine chemicals contribute 53%. For the last 3 years export targets have been achieved.

Global trade after growing to about 14% in 2010 declined to 6.3% in 2011. This year it is projected to grow by a mere 3.7%.

Long Term objective – as stated by the Ministry is –

To double India's share of exim trade by 2020 means 4% of world trade.

Infrastructure requirements for meeting export targets suggest 537 billion dollars by a Committee to make export competitive as well as capacity building.

Stability in exchange rate is imperative to sustain the export sector.

Foreign trade policy objectives

1. Achieving an export growth of about 25% annually from 2009
2. Doubling of India's export of goods and services.–
3. Doubling of India's share in global trade – Transaction cost is still high.

The question is in the present scenario, these objectives are achievable?

MFN status to India by Pakistan

India and Pakistan are strengthening business links in 2012, with the stage set to start trading in electricity and petro products. What is the present status of it?

I would further plead in developing economy MSME plays a vital role and if India were to have a growth rate of 8-10% for the next couple of decades, it needs a strong micro, small and medium sectors. This sector employs an estimated 59.7 million people spread over 26.1 m enterprise.

In terms of value MSM accounts for 45% of the manufacturing output and around 40% of the total export of the country.

There are virtually no restrictions on FDI except for units on specific sectors and portfolio investment in equities. I do support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): Thank you, Madam, after the colonial rule was over, for transforming India into a modern and industrially developed nation, Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) played a great role for our country. It was conceived and put into operation.

While our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru hailed the PSEs as the commanding heights of the economy and accordingly PSEs played a key role for the development of our country and the rejuvenation of our economy, for the employment generation, wealth and made an environment for the industrial development. But since 1991, in the name of economic reforms, and globalization and liberalization of economy, importance was given for the private companies, multi national companies and corporate sector and PSEs were not given much more importance for which reason, now, we are facing a lot of problems. Although after Independence in the First Five Year Plan, when only five PSEs were there, and now, in the 12th Five Year Plan, we have 250 PSEs but the PSEs were deprived of getting much more importance by the Government of India, for which reason, it has become a threat for the generation of employment as well as regeneration of our economy. That is why, it has become a threat to our agricultural economy also because due to rampant and random Land Acquisition and due to lack of implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy. On the other hand, private companies and multinational companies, along with PSEs have not been contributing for periphery development defying the corporate social responsibility.

In this context, I prefer to cite an example. In my State, Odisha, there is a PSE - Rourkela Steel Plant. It has a capacity to produce only 2 MT of steel and it has absorbed 17,000 employees but it has undisputed acquired land and 12 million capacity steel plant can be established there where the Government of India is not giving emphasis on PSEs. The Government of India is running after POSCO, a company of South Korea, whose intention is to take the land of farmers, to deprive the farmers from their livelihood, and wants to make a captive port, where a major port like Paradip is very nearer to the proposed project. When our port is there, why does POSCO company make a captive port? That is why, I stress that the Government of India should give emphasis on PSEs and a consistent pattern

relating to industrial growth be adopted to augur overall growth of our economy.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now conclude. You have made suggestions.

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: I would make only two more points.

As Odisha is an underdeveloped State, as well as less industrially developed State, which have the rich mineral resources but special allocation for my Odisha have not been given. So, special allocation for Odisha should be announced, along with other States like Bihar and Jharkhand. On the other land, Special Category Statuses should be provided to my State, Odisha along with poor States. The Department of Commerce and Industry should give emphasis on MSME sectors and the maximum investment limit in plant and machinery for MSMEs unit should be increased from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 25 crore.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. I think you will cooperate and conclude your speech within three-four minutes.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam, Chairman, Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are being discussed. First Industry and then Commerce or first Commerce and then Industry. I think this name is opposite. First there should be industry and then commerce but this Ministry has been named as Commerce and Industry. I think there is some mistake because no attention has been paid on it. Change its name because if Industry will grow then Commerce will also grow. But you have kept Commerce first in the name. If there is no industry then where the commerce will be.

Secondly, you have directed to conclude within 2-3 minutes. Industry should grow, foreign trade and export should grow, import should decline so that farmers and poor people may be benefitted. They should get marks on the basis of these points. We have 17 per cent population of the world and 2.4 per cent land but we have one per cent share in foreign trade and there is no indication of its increase. Export is declining and import is increasing. Chinese commodities have captured our market. It is

cheaper or what about its quality. I would not like to go into that but overall all electricity items and other things in villages are made of China. What our External Affairs Ministry and Commerce Ministry are doing? Chinese commodities have captured our market. What will happen to our own commodities. Government seems to be failure on this front. Export has declined and import has increased so how the Government will get pass marks. What is the target for increasing employment and reducing unemployment? They have formulated a policy to give employment to 10 crore people by 2022. The Report to this effect was received in 2008 and the policy was formulated in 2011. The Government has taken three years to formulate a policy. The report of the Committee constituted by the Prime Minister was submitted in 2008 and then this policy was announced in 2011. What steps the Government has taken in 2012 to reduce unemployment and generate employment?

Madam, I would like to talk about farmers. The Agricultural Minister says that production of sugar has increased so it should be exported. Onion and cotton should be exported so that farmers may be benefitted. But when there is high inflations, he says stop the export. If there is any surplus with the farmer and if he is getting some benefit, the Agricultural Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar, who is a powerful Minister, starts writing letters. What is the mystery behind it? I would like to know as to why the Government is indifferent to the interest of farmers. Farmers should be benefitted.

Madam Chairman, I would like to submit through you regarding SEZ. They purchased land from the farmers at throw away prices and whether their SEZ has been successful. How much industries have been set up in the SEZ. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, Chairman, I am speaking in brief and obeying your order. The purpose for which SEZ was created that was not solved so why lands of farmers has not been returned? Shri Nama Nageshwar Rao and other hon. Members were saying about it. I would like to ask the Govt., is it not anti-farmer and anti-poor behaviour of the Government? The basic thing, theory and principle. ...*(Interruptions)* Nishikant Dubey ji was saying that there was a mistake in computer and all the figures have become confusing. Figures were right but computer person was confusing. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to ask as to why farmers are being harmed? Disparity is increasing in the country. SEI has been created but whether industry has grown, capital is being invested in industries at all places? Why FDI has been allowed in retail market? 33 million of people getting employment in retail market, will become unemployed. Though the people have presumed the Government not to take final decisions on FDI in retail market. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, you have given assurance for cooperation.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam, Chairman, I am concluding. Through you, I would like to say about Bihar. Not a single paise has been invested there. ...*(Interruptions)* Sugar mills are lying closed. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no heavy industry in Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)* The State Government should allot land in Motipur and Bhel factory should be set up there. Some Industry should be set up there. ...*(Interruptions)*

Some members were saying that Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand should get special package. I would like to know as to why special package should not be given to Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)* Tell me why package is not given to Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, if you go on speaking like this, nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Therefore, I would like to caution that there should be a balanced industrialisations. Therefore, the Government should adopt a balanced policy. With these words I conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, Chairman, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry presented by hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry. I support them. I was very attentively listening to the points raised by hon. Members from ruling party and that of hon. Members from opposition party. Even our hon. Minister of State pointed out that today the discussion on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was presenting the picture as if we were discussing the issue

of inflation, small cottage industry or some other Ministries other than this. They have stated that the Government ruled by Congress Party is simply enjoying the beautiful dreams of Mungri Lal that is to say " Neero was fiddling when the Rome was burning". They are unaware of the ground reality where a situation has presented itself in which we may possibly have to sell our gold stocks or may have to mortgage that. I would say that they are not indulging in that dream of Mungari Lal rather the people who are leveling this charge are definitely seeing the dreams of Mungari Lal somewhere, that is why they are saying this thing.

I would like to say that today our foreign exchange reserves stand at 15296 billion rupees, in this the gold component is 13521 billion rupees. Similarly, op-position in S.D.R. is 231 and in IMF our reserve position is 151. It has been unfortunate for India that gold had to be mortgaged during the different non-congress ruled Governments. Well What is the contributing factor? We have implemented liberalised economic and commercial policies. Today what is the responsibility of our Government. Now we have the demands for grants relating to Ministry of Commerce, its components are agricultural products of farmers, industrial products and service sector. Its objective is to enable us to solidify our standing in the international market, earn foreign exchange and this make India's economy strong.

Today I feel that India's total investment in international area amounts to 4347 billion U.S. dollar, which is a record in itself. There was a time when foreign investment was here in India, today our investment in other countries of the world stand, at 434.7 billion U.S. dollar in which the direct investment is 109.1. In the same way, I recollect that recently when the world experienced recession at that time a Bank in USA named City Bank had to retrench 50 per cent of its employees. During that recession India was the only country under Congress rule where no such retrenchment took place in any bank or any services. Nobody was rendered jobless.

Our exports have registered an increase of 62 per cent during the last two years. I don't know how people had claimed that export had not increased. I am on record while I say that engineering export has increased. I say that engineering export has increased by 17 per cent during the last two years. Petroleum products exports have

registered 38.5 per cent. Gems and Jewellery export have registered an increase of 13.3 per cent increase while drugs and pharmaceuticals exports have increased by 22 per cent, exports in respect of leather have increased by 22.5 per cent, textile sector by 20 per cent. Marine products exports have registered an increase of 31.4 per cent. That time while whole world was facing recession when GDP was increasing at the rate of 3 per cent, 2 per cent, at that time only two countries namely China and India were the only exception in the world who not only maintained their GDP, but we have been able to increase our exports by 62 per cent. This export has increased due to our policies, our strategy. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am just concluding the time allotted to our party has yet some twenty minutes left, so kindly bear with me.

This export is not increasing automatically, it is the contribution of our Government. During the 11th Five Year Plan, we have invested in the entire Plantation sector, our Government invested 752.90 crores on different schemes in 30 sectors, which include plantation, re-plantation or in helping grow those plantations. A sizeable investment of 376.77 crores in coffee sector was made, spices sector account for an investment of 356.50 crores, rubber sector 641.57 crores which helped in improving the production. So this 62 per cent increase in export is the result of joint efforts by Congress-UPA Government which were made by them from time to time. Now, SEZ is being constantly discussed. People say SEZ has resulted in this loss or that loss. Today some 153 SEZ are functional. What is the export position in those? In 2005-06, our physical export was 22.8 thousand crores, that stand at 364.5 thousand crores in 2011-12 representing an 16 fold increase. It is a record in itself in the country. This remarkable export performance was shown by us. Today we have increased our exports by 16 times. Today the total exports which are being made by the country, 27 per cent of that export has been channelised through SEZ by us. Not only this as compared to our performance in SEZ during last year, our trade has increased by 15.39 per cent. How many jobs we have provided in SEZ? Today the number of people who got job under SEZ stand at 8 lakh 44 thousand and 916. Now several State Governments are opposing SEZ. They are not allowing it to get functional. It is true that originally

some 589 SEZ were to be created, however, only 389 were notified while the functional ones are only 103 today. As they have helped in providing jobs to the people beside helping the economy to grow.

17.36 hrs.

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

We were discussing ASEAN. Today we have entered into comprehensive housing economic partnership with Japan and Malaysia. We have entered in this sort of partnership with ASEAN countries also, be it a matter relating to strengthening infrastructure, it has helped. Three land customs are being created on Indo- Bangladesh border, which are located at Dalu, Bodawari and Dhansupora. We would like to say to the hon. Minister that Indo-Nepal border runs into 1800 km. You are going to create something in second phase. You have created one at Attari spending rupees 150 hundred crores. Now when you are going to create this facility at Jogbani or Raxaul or Petrapaul in the second phase, it will help in increasing our trade. Our trade with Burma will for the first time take this route. You are adopting mall culture. Till now it was said that we are for giving western look. But our east look policy will help in increasing our trade with eastern countries like Malaysia, ASEAN countries including Burma, Pakistan was also mentioned. Because of paucity of time, I would not go in detail. But in the present when we are going to have trade relation with our neighbouring nations, we should focus on our traditional carpet industry. There some decline is noticed somewhere in the handicraft and carpet industry. You have labour intensive programmes, so the tax component may please be reduced. There is propaganda in the world over that we employ child labour. Bhadoi, Mirzapur for that matter Uttar Pradesh had flourishing carpet work which was being done on traditional lines, so something should be done by way of giving incentives or providing market or any such thing to revive this industry.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, I would conclude by saying one or two things. As they dwelt at length on this subject, I would take up industry. Criticism has been made of manufacturing policy also. However, our Manufacturing policy envisages 16 to 25 per cent contribution in growth rate and it is likely to provide jobs to 10 crores of people

in ten years time. Shri Nishikant ji, perhaps, is not able to see the merits of our national manufacturing policy. It suggests that he does not want to see the reality. Had he taken the trouble to go through the national manufacturing policy, he could have come across the reality.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have put all the points, now please conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: In the end, I would say that the GT Fund has been created for special purpose. You have created some fund under it. You are also extending economic assistance from this beside providing fund for quality upgradation, product diversification. You are doing something for spice Park. We want you to continue with it. However, efforts should be made to do away with the existing non - barrier scheme in respect of certain countries.

With these words, supporting the demands for grants presented by Ministry of Industry, I conclude.

MADAM SPEAKER: Those Members who could not put forward their point of view may lay their speeches on the table of the House.

[English]

*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): I support the Demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Today the real macro economic issue is the low economic growth. However Compounding this is the widening trade deficit which is now almost 10% of our GDP.

This naturally has a huge pressure on the prices and the inducement of destabilizing the value of the rupee against international currencies. Hence imports become dearer. Other than oil, we are importing a huge amount of electronic items which now are very important. Take for example, our telephone/mobile handsets or our television, plasma and the list can go on endlessly. Tablet computers are the latest. Why are we importing all this is because we do not have a manufacturing base. We never had any policy to ensure that this would be done. How the changes in the technology are too fast for us to jump in midstream. Within ten years, the import bill on this account promises to exceed our fuel import bill.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Hence, the Ministry may have to accelerate the thrust in trying to raise our manufacturing from a meager 15% of GDP to 25% of GDP within a very short time. It can be done. It will also be opportune with the kind of economic scenario that the world is facing. China is waning in this and it is India that can takeover. However bold steps are needed and impediments have to be removed.

I now come to the issue of Land Port Authority. Even though, it does not directly come under the Ministry, it has a direct impact on the North East Region. A slew of integrated check posts are to be constructed at Moreh, Dawki, Aghana in Tripura. Suprakhandi in Assam and Karvapuchial in Mizoram. Trade relations through the land borders will have to be improved. A super thrust needs to be given to spur economic growth and trade along these traditional land ports. Yesterday the Home Minister spoke of the very good and sustained improvement in the laws and order situation in the North Eastern Region. This economic thrust will be very important to further improve the viability of the various States. Many young people can be employed through this policy. I urge the Ministry to take this issue seriously in the nation's interest.

In view of this, the Nathula Border trade with the Tibetan Autonomous Region can also be upgraded. It will certainly help Sikkim to fast track its progress on this front as well.

Hence, the time is opportune for our Nation to take such bold measures especially when we as a nation is ascendereny. It will require us to ensure that we give due fillip to our entrepreneurs and manufacturer to bring back the glory of innovation and manufacturing.

With these words, I end my speech and support the Government's Demands for Grants.

*DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): I would like to express my views on this important Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I think, this is one of the rare debates when we are taking up the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Generally, this Ministry never takes place in the debate and discussion. I welcome it wholeheartedly.

In fact, this is a long overdue because this debates helps the hon. Members to highlight the issues and

*Speech was laid on the Table

concerns relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This would definitely go a long way in finding solutions to the long pending concerns of the exporters, importers, matters relating to SEZs, exports of sugar, Free Trade Agreement with various countries, improving growth, trade with other countries etc.

In the garb of giving much needed fillip in setting up of SEZs across the country, concessions, rebates and exemptions were given to corporate houses. But in the case of West Bengal, Singur and Nandigram, we had a bitter experience. In West Bengal, land of farmers were forcibly taken away; protests continued for a long time. On the one hand, benefits of SEZs were highlighted but on the other hand, the overall impact of SEZs on rural and agro industries in different parts of the country is not palatable.

There cannot be two opinions about SEZs providing direct or indirect employment. Even new developments have taken place- be it in the realm of consumption pattern, social life, education, Healthcare, etc. Hence, I would like to urge the Central Government to review the policy of SEZs in the light of developments that have taken place since the policy of SEZs came into existence.

Then, I come to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail trade. Here too, petty retailers faced closure of shops in many places. We, the Trinamool Congress strongly object to the FDI in retail trade. The Central Government should not shy away from looking into the whole aspect of FDI in retail trade afresh. Our Chief Minister of West Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee is of the firm opinion that FDI in retail trade would immensely affect the petty shopkeepers in the vicinity.

Hence, we vehemently oppose this. At no cost. FDI in retail trade should be entertained and a relook on the part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is a dire need. I strongly urge the Government to look into this aspect in a humane manner considering the pitiable plight of petty shopkeepers.

About setting up of Trade Centres by the State Government, it is evident that Ministry extends financial assistance only partially. I would strongly urge the hon. Minister to extend more financial help to the West Bengal as it is already in a financial crisis. 34 years of CPI(M) led Government has dragged West Bengal in a financial mess.

We, the Trinamool Congress Government is facing the brunt. It is high time, Central Government extends financial help to come out of the financial crisis.

About the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with countries, the Government should keep the interests of the Indian traders in mind before entering into any Free Trade Agreements. At any cost and under any circumstances, FTAs should not endanger the business of Indian traders.

About the generic drugs, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Ministry and the Government that a diabolic design is drawn by the Multi National Companies against the Indian pharma industry which has made a lot of headway in the global pharma scene when it came to the generic segment.

It is a welcome step and a step in the right direction. Indian pharma companies should be given protection by the Government and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as Indian pharma companies are focusing attention in producing quality drugs and drugs at reasonable cost. Instead of competing in a healthy manner, MNCs are trying to jeopardize the Indian pharma companies internationally. This trend should be nipped in the bud.

The Ministry extends incentives to exporters with a view to boost exports. Incentives are a must. Here, I would like to urge the Government to review the performance of the export sector and this review should take place from time to time. There should be a cell in the Ministry to take up the issues concerning the exporters, as to what problems they are facing, what incentives are required to boost their exports further and what hurdles are being faced by them in exporting their products.

Economic slowdown and meltdown has impacted the labour in a great way. Labourers are retrenched from the export sector. They are left in the lurch. They are forced out of the job and asked to mend for themselves suddenly. It is learnt that Labour Bureau conducts employment assessment quarterly. I would like to know as to what is the impact of economic slowdown on employment in the export sector. What measures have been taken by the Ministry to ensure that retrenchment is not implemented in the export sector?

What is the status of giving Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India by Pakistan? What are the efforts that

are being initiated by the Ministry to improve trade relations with Pakistan and to get MFN status from Pakistan? What would be future trade scenario with the grant of MFN status by Pakistan to India? What are the areas where India and Pakistan are extending cooperation?

About Central Public Sector Undertakings, I would like to state that majority of the Central PSUs are running in losses. I would not hesitate to request the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Anand Sharma to undertake a review on the functioning of Central PSUs.

I conclude by saying that the hon. Minister while replying to the debate would respond to the important queries raised by me.

[Translation]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): During the last three years. Cotton production in the country has increased. In 2011, there was heavy rise in the prices of cotton at the international level. But the government, in spite of all possibilities, had imposed a quantitative ban of 55 lakh bale on the export of cotton and exported only 10 lakh bales on account of resentment among the farmers. Due to delay in decision by the government regarding the export of cotton, the farmers had to suffer a heavy loss. They received the price of about 7000 quintal by way of export.

This year, the government has imposed ban on the export under the pressure of cotton mills. The Ministry had estimated the production of Cotton at 340 lakh bales but the actual production was 352 lakh bales. Actual requirement of cotton in the country is between 200 to 225 lakh bales. Besides the surplus of 40 to 50 lakh bales of the last year, there is a possibility of export of 100 to 125 lakh bales this year. Govt. gives the price of cotton at the rate of Rs. 3300 per quintal only. It is at par with the cost price of Cotton. To give a higher price to the cotton growers it is necessary that all export bans on Cotton are removed. On 5th March 2012, the government had lifted ban on export. Due to several restrictions on the export of cotton it could not be exported and cotton growers of the country had to suffer heavy loss. It shows that Govt. is staging merely a drama. Instead of cotton bales, if we prepare thread from cotton and export it, we will get higher prices as well as more employment opportunities.

*Speech was laid on the Table

The government controls the prices of agricultural products only. During the last several days, there was an unprecedented rise in the prices of cement and iron. Even the prices of medicines have been increasing but taking the cognisance of it, the government do not come forward to control prices. When the prices of commodities like cotton, onion, tomato etc. increased, the government imported those products to bring down the prices of such products. When there is a higher production of agriculture products, the government does not take care of it and never cares to export it. The farmers have to throw these products on the roads. How can it serve the interests of the farmers? For the marketing of agricultural products of the farmers at the global level, the government should frame a policy for the benefit of farmers. An agricultural export-import policy should be formulated to ensure fair prices of agricultural products. Farmers should be the centre point of this policy.

Mineral resources of the country particularly the costly mines products like iron are being exported on a large scale. We will require iron ore for our future requirements. Therefore, there should be a ban on its export. Even if we are to export it, we should export processed iron. Setting up of mineral based processing industries may create employment opportunities in the country. Therefore, there should be a change in the policy for mineral export.

For the promotion export, the government has created special economic zones for export oriented dustries. These zones are being given concessions in Income Tax, Excise and Export duty.

In the first instace, it should be seen that land acquisition for such zones should not exceed its concept of utilization. Therefore, there should be a ban on the acquisition of agricultural land for this purpose. Focus should be on the creation of employment through SEZ. The hon'ble Minister should come out to tell as to what is the share of SEZ in the export of this country, how much of employment was generated with the creation of SEZ and what concessions were given to SEZ.

Even today small industries continue to be the basis of development in this country. It has a great role in export. Still this government is neglecting small industries. For this purpose, an independent ministry had been created but special measures are not being taken to promote them.

There is immense potential in our handicrafts, garments and other industries. By promoting traditional arts, we can create a network of export oriented industries. There is a need of such identification of such industries and to provide them essential modern technique, training and financial assistance with loans at a cheaper rate of interest.

There is an increasing demand of Yoga and Ayurveda of this country in other countries. Taking an advantage of this situation, China has succeeded in exporting its ayurvedic products. For this pupose, China is resorting to the duplicate products of Indian formulations. Several such instances have come to light. We are lagging behind in making our ayurvedic products export oriented. In this field we can establish our monopoly. The government should focus on it and should take appropriate steps for the export of ayurvedic medicines. Its manufacturing units should be promoted and government should formulate a policy for Ayurved Export Promotion to ensure its increased share in export.

Population of this country has touched the level of 125 crore. Our share in the global population and land is 2.5 and 17.5 per cent respectively. Today, we are a country with the largest population of the youth in this world. Therefore, the largest responsibility of providing employment to the largest population of youth of this country also lies on us. We need modernity but for that, now we shall have to formulate a new industrial policy, taking our population as the basis of our development. See the development of China. They have dumped their consumer goods manufactured in their small industries in the world market. Can't we do that? We shall have to prepare skilled labour and set up industries not in the cities but in the villages. If we can provide basic amenities and infrastructural set up in our villages, we can have industrial development according to our requirements and we can also generate employment.

Export of rice should continue on a permanent basis and frequent restrictions and ban on the export of non-Basmati Rice results in the surplus availability of rice in the domestic market as the production has exceeded its demand in the country. As compared to the domestic requirement of rice of 50 million tonnes, production was more than 902 million tonnes. Why was a ban imposed on export. I am surprised. It has disappointed our farmers. Export of rice will boost production. The government should not ban export.

* SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to give following suggestions on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13.

There are 583 SEZs (Special Economic Zones) in the country but at the time of creation of these zones and acquisition of land, farmers were promised job for one person per family but that promise is not being honoured and the farmers whose land had been acquired, are worried. For that reason, there were agitations at several places against SEZ, it disturbed the Law and order and even at present many of these SEZ are not serving the purpose for which they had been created. Production in SEZ also has gone down. Export also has declined and employment opportunities have also suffered a setback. In this situation, the SEZ scheme should be reviewed in the Indian Context and should be changed according to the Indian requirement.

For promotion of export, ASIDE scheme is in operation but several states have sent their proposals to the Govt. of India. But these proposals are not being approved speedily. For that matter, States have been facing difficulties in the development of basic facilities for export. The Ministry should take care of this situation and give their speedy approval in respect of all the pending proposals. For Export-import Policy and Commerce, the Government of India has a department called Directorate General Foreign Trade but several posts in this department are lying vacant and cadre management is not being done. Hence, this department plays the role of a Regulator only. It does not take any step to guide the entrepreneurs. Hence, DGFT is required to be strengthened as per the requirements of Indian industrial investment.

According to the National Sample Survey Organisation, employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector have been declining continuously. Manufacturing sector can play an important role in providing employment. Hence, in order to increase the declining employment opportunities in this sector, the Government of India should form a study group and should issue guidelines to implement the suggestions received from that group in different ministries expeditiously.

Before reinforcing FDI in retail sector, it is essential that a study should be made in respect of the Indian

market and a special care should be taken to see that with the arrival of FDI in the retail sector, the commercial chain created in the villages and towns for marketing is not thrown into jeopardy.

The Ministry's endeavour should be that no raw material is exported directly, every raw material should be made value added and then the export should be allowed.

The industrial growth rate is falling constantly and industrial investment is decreasing. The inter-national organisations are reducing the Indian rating. Under these circumstances, the ministry should organise exhibitions in various countries to promote the products of the weavers and handicraftsman and those artisan working in unorganised sectors in India and make arrangements for marketing of the products produced by the artisans. This will improve the industrial growth rate.

[English]

*SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): I support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and industry for the year 2012-13. In evaluating the performance of this ministry, one must take cognizance of the global economic slowdown and its impact on the Indian economy. The fact that the nation has maintained a healthy growth rate and exports have not suffered to the extent that they have in other countries goes to the credit of our beloved and dynamic Commerce and Industries Minister. I applaud the Hon'ble Minister for the efforts he has put in to keep the Indian ship sailing in these choppy waters.

Internal economic revival in the Euro zone and the Americas, being the primary export destinations for India have indeed had an adverse effect on the balance of Trade. Increasing International commodity prices, unending demand for import of costly oil and technological imports of the country far outweigh our agricultural, manufacturing and services export. A long term focus in reviving the manufacturing industry is required to get us on a stronger footing and ensure continued growth and prosperity.

We enter the twelfth year of the negotiations of the Doha Round. With the stalemate unrelenting, experts have questioned the long term role of the World Trade Organization in improving systems for international trade. In fact there is a general shift from a multilateral system to

regional and bilateral understandings considering the immediate results that they can deliver. I have had an opportunity to be present when major bilateral inroads were made with Pakistan recently through the efforts of the Hon'ble Commerce Minister.

One must be pragmatic by accepting the fact that there has been a definite slow down in the manufacturing sector. With dampening demand and rising cost of capital across the board and the debate of growth versus inflation continuing in the background, major policy intervention is required to ensure a swift revival of domestic production. Taking a cue from China and other emerging economies, National Manufacturing Investment Zones and other Cluster Manufacturing Units as envisaged in the National Manufacturing Policy is a great initiative towards this revival. I hope that there is proper implementation of this policy as there are several challenges such as land acquisition, labour industrial relations, and environmental concerns and so on in ensuring this revival.

Additionally, fiscal incentives such as duty reduction on raw material, inputs, components, capital goods and machinery for modernizing and expanding existing units in the sectors of iron ore, textiles, and domestic electronics industry are welcome measures. India has immense potential in the domestic electronics industry; steps need to be taken to boost this sector. The Ministry must consider a dedicated fund for nurturing this sector. Additional focus should be given to setting up dedicated manufacturing units, particularly in rural areas for these goods.

China's global dominance in the manufacturing sector has its effects on the Indian market as well. With our trade deficit with China being in excess of USD 20 billion last year and projected deficit quadrupling (to be increased fourfold) to USD 80 billion within the next five years, domestic production needs a boost. The minister's proposal to revive and revamp production of PSU's to forestall the imports is a novel means of addressing the issue. Similar focus must be made in the private sector for providing adequate financial resources to support this initiative.

The Pharmaceutical sector is severely lacking in Research and Development. Even with regards to production to generic drugs, there is a strong dependence on Chinese input materials. Citing high risks of failure in the sector adequate capital resources are not made

available to R and D establishments. Even state run undertakings such as the Indian Drug and Pharmaceutical Ltd. and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. have not been spared from non performance due to paucity of funds. Additionally, concerns with the current IPR regime makes multi national companies think twice about coming to India. A very delicate balance needs to be maintained keeping in mind the interest of pharmaceutical companies and furtherance of Research and Development as well as ensuring availability of low cost life saving drugs.

India has ambitious aims for generation of power during the 12th five year plan. Demand for the heavy equipment required for power generation cannot be met by state run Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. Lucrative contracts in this growing industry are being lost to Chinese manufacturers. Even the telecom sector has not been spared, infrastructure for new technology such as equipment for 3 G services is sourced from China. I recall that there was a demand to make state-run IT and telecom products manufacturer ITI a PSU. Surely with additional resources PSUs supplemented by private industry can meet many of our demands internally.

Even with the 30 percent sourcing requirement for FDI in Single Branch Retail, Small scale industry in India is stagnating. One must review the actual implementation of sourcing guidelines by foreign players and additional fiscal incentives should be given to boost this industry which helps provide employment to many persons particularly in rural areas.

It is disheartening for me to state that the agricultural sector is in the doldrums. Despite the highest proportion of persons engaged in the field, its contribution to India's growth story has been dismal. Changing export policies have had a drastic effect on India's image as a reliable supplier of agricultural produce as well as having an effect on the returns to farmers. In the case of cotton, in addition to delays in clearing of export contracts, the restriction on export has hurt domestic prices and led to legal actions being taken against exporters. Wheat export too has not seen much enthusiasm with reports that in spite of a fall in global prices, even half of this year export quota has not been met.

There have been reports that quality concerns have been raised by many countries to which India exports

agricultural produce. In the case of maize, Vietnam rejected some consignments on the grounds of higher level of moisture and broken grains. Similarly, last year, the American authorities did not allow shipments of premium basmati rice because their labs found higher levels of pesticides and chemicals than permissible. The Hon'ble minister will appreciate the sovereign right of these countries to govern imports however; steps must be taken to educate the farmer, middlemen and exporters of the requirements of these nations so that adequate care can be taken in advance for the produce to meet their standards or requirement.

The State of Punjab has sacrificed a lot for the nation. In addition to enduring the bloodshed of partition, the men of Punjab have bravely and with valour fought wars for the protection of the greater realm since well before the time of the British. There was a time when every Punjabi household could boast of one child serving in the army. Punjab has taken the onus of serving the demand for food grain of the nation with the farmer breaking his back to ensure that adequate produce is supplied. In return, the state has been largely neglected.

There was a time when Punjab occupied a lead position in industrialization and manufacturing in the country; however today the ground reality is in contrast, very different. The annual survey of industries while highlighting a slowdown in net value added per factory across the country has shown that in the year 2009-10, Punjab stood well below the half of the national average just fairing better than Delhi. Being close to the bottom of the table, one can introspect and see that there are crucial problems that need to be addressed.

Few can deny the link between industry and infrastructure. Unfortunately Punjab which is primarily a rural state does not boast of fine rural infrastructure. With many poor quality roads and power shortage, industry left Punjab a while ago.

In the start of the new millennium the then Prime Minister of India granted several packages to Hill states that lead to substantial development of industry there, this did lead to industries in Punjab moving out to neighbouring hilly states. In spite of irreparable damage to the sensitive ecological balance of those areas, this has benefited these hilly states. Border areas and backward areas of the country

are in need of similar stimulus packages. I would, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to consider extending such packages to backward and border areas of the country.

Punjab has great potential in the Food Processing Industry. With an estimated 40% of fruit and vegetable products going waste due to lack of cold chain infrastructure, even as a small scale industry, which is in grave need for a boost, food processing can allow for good returns. The government should look at encouraging the private sector in this field particularly in setting up establishments in rural and border areas such as my parliamentary constituency of Gurdaspur.

Despite many fiscal measures being in place, private investments in Cold Chain infrastructure has not been able to match the demand. FDI in cold chain infrastructure has not yielded great results. As most of the existing infrastructure is used for storage of potatoes, enhanced cold chain and warehousing facilities would immensely benefit the fruit and vegetable industry, enhance government coffers and reduce waste.

When farmers don't get adequate remuneration for their toil; consumers are crying hoarse due to high prices and poor quality foods and there is excessive waste of agricultural produce, there is an urgent need for look for new and efficient means of supply chain management. Large scale capital and technical know how is needed to improve retail, warehousing and back end infrastructure. I hope that the government can take forward the ambitious move to introduce FDI in Multi Brand Retail as I believe that it will be of great help to both farmers and the consumers. Having said that, I welcome the enhanced allocation to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund and the amount earmarked exclusively for creating warehousing facilities in this regard.

The manufacturing industry is suffering from lack of skilled persons. Institutions such as the ITI's provide a means to bridge this gap with their impetus on industry oriented and industry specific courses. In Punjab, particularly in border areas with the youth being unemployed and resorting to drugs abuse. There is a need to create centers of excellence where a spirit of entrepreneurship can be developed. Internship in industry should be encouraged for giving hands on industrial and skill training. The ministry must take up this matter with

industry and impress upon them the merits of such internships.

Finally, I would like to dwell for a moment on inroads made this year by the ministry in Pakistan. The recently concluded visit to Pakistan by the delegation led by the Hon'ble Minister has had a very positive impact on road based trade.

In the first part of this session, I raised a question regarding allowing FDI from Pakistan. The reply furnished back then was that no FDI was allowed. Today, I am pleased to read news reports suggesting that an in-principle approval has been given by the Government to allow FDI from Pakistan. This move will enhance the commercial engagement and bilateral trade between India and Pakistan.

Back in 2009, the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) estimated that potential trade with our neighbor was USD 14 billion. With the advent of a negative list and talks of grant of Most Favoured Nation status, there is great opportunity to increase the trade between the two countries from the current paltry sum of USD 2.6 billion.

However, these high aims can only be attained after addressing problems that businessmen are facing, most importantly the difficulty in obtaining business visas. Even the SAARC sticker which is the most convenient choice for businessmen is steeply priced. The ministry may consider proposing a reduction in this fee or extending the period of this sticker to five years.

The land route at Wagah Border in Punjab is not efficiently exploited. Restrictions are there on goods that can be sent by roads and by rail. ICRIER noted that Cotton could only be transported via sea to Pakistan costing around USD 1000 per container instead of USD 325 that would have been the cost if it was transported by land across Wagah. Additionally, the Dedicated Freight Corridor is proposed up - till Jalandhar. I see no reason as to why it is not being extended till Atari station on Wagah Border, besides being a conduit for movement of bulk goods across the border.

Concerns are still raised on the infrastructure on the Pakistani side of the border for processing and unloading of cargo that comes through the ICP. Even the infrastructure at Karachi Port needs improving. The ministry in

continuation of the spirit with which it has engaged with the Pakistani authorities must raise this issue as well with them.

The ICP gives one hope of revival of the old land routes through Pakistan and Afghanistan to Central Asia and even the Persian Gulf. Distortion in the regional physical infrastructure has been held back the Asian region. Having been tagged as the least integrated region, intra regional trade has been virtually non-existent. India being a large player in the Asian map has a responsibility to be a catalyst in this integration. Presently, transit of goods is not allowed between India and Pakistan, affecting land based trade from Bangladesh to Afghanistan. There is a need to reach specific transit trade agreements between Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh to promote regional connectivity.

History demonstrates that whenever a region remains culturally and commercially connected, trade flourishes and the region prospers in peace. Let us use trade and commerce as a means to supplement the peace process that India is engaged in. I extend my wholehearted support for these demands for grants.

*SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikara): I would like to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Chairperson, UPA, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and the Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji under whose leadership our hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Anand Sharma ji has done an excellent job under difficult situations.

Our economy is passing through a difficult phase. Our industrial growth has seen fluctuation after the economic slowdown which affected almost all countries of the world. Hence, there is an urgent need to have a relook at our industrial policy in order to sustain global pressures.

The UPA Government has embarked upon industrial and freight corridors in the country aimed at developing industrial zones. These are mega infrastructure projects. The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor and the Bengaluru Chennai Industrial Corridor will not only spur industrial

*Speech was laid on the Table

growth in the country but also faster movement of goods and services to ports. The cities which will come up along these corridors will have world class infrastructure. I suggest that Bengaluru Chennai Industrial Corridor should be extended up to Mumbai for faster movement of goods and services. I request the Government to start the process of land acquisition in consultation with the concerned States because due to delay in land acquisition many crucial projects have been badly delayed.

To achieve desired industrial growth, it is essential that the Government should have a mechanism where the entrepreneurs should get all licenses or clearances through a single window. We are living in the age of automation. I, therefore, request the Government to implement the e-Biz Mission Mode Project on priority basis.

It is a matter of satisfaction that our country has been able to achieve the export targets fixed by the Government. The Government propose to increase our export from the present figure of 300 billion dollars to approximately 2500 billion dollars by the year 2020. To achieve an eight fold increase in our export target is a herculean task and needs a sizeable investment to build the needed infrastructure. The Government must make efforts towards lowering the trade by the year 2020. The Government needs to give encouragement to our micro, small and medium enterprises by extending marketing support. This is being done by China and other countries who have a dominant position in world trade. For this, the Government can set up a special fund to develop market for our micro, small and medium enterprises.

Kerala is called the spice garden of India. Kerala grows cardamom, pepper, turmeric, nutmeg, clove, etc which are famous throughout the world. Because of production of spices in Kerala, India had a dominant role in the export of spices. But the growth of spices production in the country has slowed down and we have ceded our dominant position as grower of pepper and cardamom. In October, 2009, the Government had approved a special scheme for replantation and rejuvenation programme for pepper and cardamom. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that due to extremely hot climate conditions and scanty rainfall, the pepper and cardamom plantations have been damaged and it is estimated that the output may fall by 15-20 per cent. The Government should announce a relief package for the growers of

pepper, cardamom and other spices whose production is likely to fall due to hot climate.

The Government of India has accepted in principle, setting up of a Cashew Board for the welfare of the cashew industry in India. As in the case of Rubber Board, Coir Board etc, a Cashew Board is highly essential for the overall growth of cashew industry.

There are about 3 lakh cashew workers engaged in various factories owned by Government controlled CAPEX society as well as in private sector in Kollam District in Kerala. It is a very long pending issue which is frequently taken up through this august House. If the Cashew board is set up in Kollam District, the export of cashew could be flourished and a sizeable amount, by way of foreign exchange, will be available to the Government. Moreover, the welfare of the employees engaged in cashew industry will also improve to a great extent. Let me bring it to the notice of the Government that as per the Strategy Paper prepared by the Government for doubling the exports in next three years, India is the biggest producer, consumer and exporter of cashew and has an installed capacity of cashew processing units of approximately 15 lakh MT. But the production of cashew stands at only 6.13 metric tonne. The paper further suggests increment in acreage to improve production and provision for subsidies for replanting senile trees with new high yield varieties, utilizing wasteland for cashew cultivation, modernization of the cashew processing units in the country by financial support on sustainable basis the modernization of the units. But it is silent on setting up of a Cashew Board. Without the Cashew Board, targets for production of cashew cannot be achieved.

I, therefore, request the Governemnt of India to take suitable steps in the direction of setting up of the Cashew Board at Kollam District at the earliest, since it is the main centre of cashew producing place in India.

Pattapuram Taluk in Kollam district is a prominent area in rubber production. The marginal and large scale farmers produce rubber in this area. The farming cooperation which is under the Kerala Government also produces rubber. The Rehabilitation Plantation Limited, which is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Kerala Government, is also producing large scale rubber in this area. Every year, huge quantity of rubber is produced in Pattapuram Taluk.

There is one Rubber Park functioning at Irapuram Taluk in Ernakulam district in Kerala, which is doing excellent job. Lot of rubber products are being produced in this Rubber Park. Thousands of workers are getting employment through this Rubber Park.

At present, there is no rubber based industry in Pattanapuram Taluk. There is a long pending demand of the people of this area to set up a Rubber Park in Pattanapuram Taluk. The rubber producers will be immensely benefited if a Rubber Park is set up in Pattanapuram. The Union Government has a flagship scheme called the Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE) which focus on active involvement of States and UTs for creation of critical infrastructure for boosting exports in the State and UT. The Rubber Park in Pattanapuram Taluk of Kollam District can be set up under this Scheme. Hence, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to set up a Rubber Park in Pattanapuram Taluk, Kollam district under ASIDE scheme. Setting up of a Rubber Park in Pattanapuram Taluk will encourage entrepreneurs to set up rubber based industry in this taluk which will generate employment.

After the coming into force of the Special Economic Zones Act and Rules in February, 2006, the Government has granted formal approvals for setting up of 589 SEZs. 389 SEZs have already been notified. 153 SEZ's are already exporting. These SEZs has created huge employment opportunities. It would be highly appreciated if the Government favourably consider giving employment opportunities to people belonging to SCs and STs. If necessary a provision could be added in the SEZs Act. The Government should also hold consultations with the various stakeholders.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAJU SHETTY (Hatkangle):

- Emerging maximum milk producer country in the world.
- Started our competition with America.
- Instead promoting the export of skimmed milk powder, casein butter we have banned it from 18 February, 2011.

- The milk production is increased by 5 to 10 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- Third phase of milk food monitoring worth Rs. 17000 crores has started.
- The excess milk after meeting the domestic demand is converted into skimmed milk powder and casein butter.
- This conversion has stopped due to ban on export for the last one year. The milk powder and casein producing companies have stopped their production because they do not have storage capacity for powder.
- The milk is surplus as the market is flooded with milk.
- Taking the advantage thereof the sale price of milk is being increased and purchasing power is diminishing whereas the cost price of milk is increasing day by day.
- Daily 2 lakh litre surplus milk is produced in Maharashtra. 20 thousand tonne milk powder is transported to Maharashtra and 150 thousand tonne milk powder is lying in godowns.
- Either start export or make buffer stock.
- You are providing subsidy for exporting meat, providing subsidy for slaughtering, mostly the Buffalo meat and meat of hybrid cow is being exported. The milching good breed is being killed.
- Export of milk powder and casein butter must be permitted after seriously considering the situation.
- The case of onion is also same. We have 30 lakh tonne surplus onion after meeting the domestic demand. There is need to permit the export by giving subsidy thereon.
- We impose 225 dollar export duty on onion. Pakistan and China are providing subsidy then how we will complete with them.
- The farmer organisations and sugar industry were demanding for export of 40 lakh tonne sugar from the month of October.

*Speech was laid on the Table

- The prices of sugar were 790 dollar in October but we did not give permission. The prices slashed to 590 dollar in international market due to influx of sugar from Brazil. This caused loss to farmers and sugar industry.
- There is need to create an autonomous body for making policy of agricultural export-import.
- Policy should be determined at least for 5 to 10 years after study of country's agricultural production, domestic demand and changes in international market so as to promote the agriculture sector in the country.
- Failing to do so, the public and farmers will not forgive the government.

I have a card of the marriage of Priyanka, the daughter of 45 years old Gajanan Sambhaji Ghotekar, Pandarakwada, Dist. Yavatmal and a letter is written on the reverse side of the card. It says: Farmer brothers, do not vote for congress and Nationalist Congress, otherwise you will be in the same condition as I am.

[English]

*SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): I would like to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This is a very important Ministry both in its size and scope and therefore, it is but natural that it is led by Shri Anand Sharmaji, one of the dynamic Ministers of the Government. And his talented deputy, Shri Jyotiraditya Scindhia. Needless to say that, their leadership had provided a much-needed momentum to the economy at a time when the global economic recover is rather slow.

Today, 'policy paralysis' is the buzzword. Every one is talking about it, without, perhaps, having any idea as to what it means. I believe, there is nothing as such called policy paralysis. It is also not true. The Government has been in the upfront to initiate the requisite policy initiatives to sustain the growth momentum in our economy. Recently, a new manufacturing policy was put in place; Infrastructure Debt Fund was created; easy access to commercial borrowings was ensured. Diesel decontrol, FDI in retail, GAST are some of the issues that the Government is keen to implement after securing a broad political consensus.

*Speech was laid on the Table

Government categorizes its priorities as per its own assessment and compulsions and plans out accordingly. That does not also mean that all is well with the Government in the area of policy making. Concerns have been expressed by varied stakeholders about governance-deficit. India Inc. has impressed upon the need to expedite policy reforms to boost economic growth. The Government is cognizant of the challenges and the Hon'ble Prime Minister has assured the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) to accelerate the process of reforms. The Opposition parties are also being actively consulted to help pass key reform legislations. Parliament disruption during the past year, I believe, has severely impeded the reform momentum as a number of important legislation are pending in the Parliament.

Indian economy continues to be on the path of economic resurgence compared to the other economies such as US and Europe. Our global trade has registered steady progress. India's exports showed spectacular performance in financial year 2011-12, topping \$ 300 billion, but a 5.7 per cent fall in March, for the first time since 2009, raised fresh concerns about an already slowing economy facing high current account deficit due to zooming oil, gold and coal imports. Imports surged to \$ 485 billion in the fiscal gone by leading to a widened trade deficit of close to \$185 billion that put pressure on current account balance. Apart from oil import, gold imports too were at a record high of close to \$59 billion in 2011-12, leading to a swelling trade deficit.

Government data reveal that India's exports fell by 5.71 per cent to \$ 28.68 billion in March while imports surged 24.28 per cent to \$ 42.58 billion, leaving a monthly trade deficit of \$ 13.9 billion. Oil imports rose to \$ 5.83 billion in March due to soaring crude prices in the global market. The oil imports bill in 2010-11 was of \$ 105.96 billion. This has been the main reason for widening deficit. As all of us know that oil has been the main reason for rise in fiscal as well as the current account deficit at the moment. It is a collective challenge for all of us in this House to help the Government overcome the constraints posed by oil imports, rising above our narrow concerns.

I am not going into reasons for the decline of exports. There are a number of reasons, including the continued slow recovery of world economy especially the EU and USA, our two major trading partners. But one thing I would

certainly mention, that is lack of inter-ministerial coordination for export augmentation. It was widely reported that due to lack of concerted efforts by the Ministries of Commerce, Agriculture, Textile and Food, our exports in sugar and cotton were badly hit. I think, time has come for our learned Ministers in charge of these Ministries to put up a unified front with the sole intention of benefiting the economy in general and the farmers and artisans in particular.

I always believe that we can manage our performance; but perception management is always difficult. Fall in the global perception about our macro-economic fundamentals is a cause for worry. Recently, the global rating agency Standards & Poor (S&P) scaled down India's credit rating outlook from 'stable (BBB+)' to 'negative' (BBB-) with a warning of a downgrade if there is no improvement in the fiscal situation and political climate. At this juncture, S&P's move is only a warning. But if we do not improve and the growth prospects of the economy continue to be dim, the downgrade can be scary for the foreign and domestic investors. The Government of India has to act fast on foreign direct investment in retail, GDP growth, fiscal deficit and current account deficit to avoid the downgrade.

The Government is aware of the potential pitfalls of perception deficit. It has undertaken a series of efforts, both at the domestic front as also at the international level. Our Commerce Minister is actively engaging the countries in the Middle-east to meet our oil requirement. We have entered into an agreement with Qatar for LNG supply. We recently convened BRICS summit in New Delhi to carve a major role through this forum. BRICS Bank is being set up to boost trade among the member countries. After almost 47 years, our hanlrino operations will resume between India and Pakistan. A lot of good things are also happening. Let us not criticize the Government only for the sake of criticism. Let us strengthen the hands of the Government to overcome the macro-economic challenges through a strong political resolve, across the parties.

[Translation]

*DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shravasti): I would like to draw your attention towards my constituency

*Speech was laid on the Table

Shravasti (Uttar Pradesh) while speaking on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

This area is important in respect of Bodha pilgrimage, reserved forests, tharu tribes, sericulture (cacaoon) production, cottage industry of tharu tribes, milk production, sugarcane and sugar production and production of aromatic and medicinal plants. There is potential of earning foreign exchange and more investment, if it is provided more funds and promotion.

I would like to say that employment creation, infrastructure development and foreign exchange potential could be increased if Shravasti is provided more input under the Export promotion scheme and cluster scheme and other schemes of Govt. of India. Please do the needful and pay proper attention.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The world's economy is suffering from recession. But the performance of India is very good in manufacturing sector through its industries. The GDP growth of India is about eight per cent which is second in the world after China. Our Export performance is very good. Our foreign exchange reserves are rich. The UPA-2 Government have managed the economy of the country very well. The Finance Minister as well as Industry and Commerce Minister have done a commendable work.

I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to express my views on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Whenever we read the newspaper, we find that the most of the news is related to commerce and Industry. Today, the entire world focuses on Commerce and Industry to march ahead.

There is a need to conduct thorough study to ascertain the reasons behind ill China's rapid industrial development. In terms of population, India ranks second in the world after China however, if we compare China and India in terms of commerce and Industry, we find that China is miles ahead of us. We should pay attention in this regard and understand the reasons why China continues to make rapid progress consistently. A comprehensive study should

*Speech was laid on the Table

be conducted to find out the investment pattern of Chinese citizens residing in Taiwan.

We all know that the Chinese finished products are not expensive. We have to find out as to what kind of technology it has adopted to produce goods at lower manufacturing cost than India and even export the finished products to other countries. We need to conduct research on this subject. For example, if China started selling shoes at the cost of Rs. 20/- then everyone would prefer to buy those shoes and in that case all artisans will become unemployed and it will become difficult for them to feed their families.

We would develop our industries to such an extent that instead of exporting raw material and importing the finished product we should export the finished products after manufacturing them in the country. For instance, China imports iron ore from us and sell the finished products in our country. Just as we assemble cars in our country, similarly we should make finished products with iron ore and sell it in the market. This will not only increase our revenues but also increase employment opportunities in our country are make our economy strong.

My opinion is that SEZ (Special Economy Zone) should be set up but not on fertile agricultural land. We need to increase our per hectare agricultural production to feed our increasing population. So, in that case we should set up SEZ on such land which is not fertile.

Here, I would also like to say that there is an immense potential of generating electricity through nano technology. There is Tag Line in this, which reads. "The larger the city the more electricity."

Through this technique, we can not only generate electricity from sewage water but also can make available pure drinking water. Our industrialists should pay attention towards this also. This is an eco-friendly project and hence it will not pose any threat to our environment. Moreover, less area of land is required for setting up of this project. Therefore, there is a need to take action while paying attention towards this thing.

We have to find out the reasons behind increasing prices of commodities. It's a matter which needs to be considered. To bring down inflation, we must go into its root cause. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry should

pay attention towards this also. Alongwith this, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
Madam Speaker, I rise to reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as the hon. Members know, has a mandate to enhance India's economic engagement in the entire world, a world which is today interconnected and interdependent to increase our trade with the rest of the world including exports to ensure what India needs for its economic growth is made available to their industry including the sources of energy as well as raw materials, minerals, precious metals and other products which are required.

At the same time, we also have a mandate to focus on industrial productivity; to enhance industrial production; to ensure that the manufacturing sector grows in the country and jobs are created. When the UPA-II Government assumed Office, it was a challenging global backdrop.

I would like to remind the hon. Members - many of whom had made very valuable contribution, including Shri Nishi Kant Dubey, Shri Shailendra ji, Shri Ramashankar ji, Shri Shashi Tharoor ji, Shri Ajnala ji and other colleagues — that the backdrop was very dismal. The global economy had faced the worst crisis of the last seven decades. It was the only crisis after the great depression which came riding on top of the financial crisis, which preceded it. It imploded from the heart of the capitalist world or the richest economy of the country and the contagion spread embracing all continents, all regions adversely impacting them. Also it tested the leadership, the capacities of countries and their economies. The small and vulnerable economies were under pressure. When we talk of the adverse impact, it was universal only when it came to crisis but it differed from region to region. Our country and other economies were fortunate. We remained in positive growth territory but the fact remains that after having grown consistently at over nine per cent for five years, we were also dragged down by this crisis to less than seven per cent. It was primarily because capital flows of the world

were affected. Investments were not coming. Productivity stopped. There was a major contraction in the global trade to the extent of 12 per cent. Many of the countries which slipped into negative growth territory have not come out. It was referred to by one of our colleagues about the enormous job losses in the developed countries; close to 45 million jobs had been lost. Job recovery has not started. Jobs have not returned. Last year again was a dismal year for the global economy. The projections of this year, I would like to share with the House, are not very encouraging or heartening.

The entire global economy is projected to grow barely at three per cent plus. The developed countries will grow only at 1.2 per cent. Euro Zone has slipped into negative growth. Emerging economies also will come down from 6.6 per cent to 5.4 per cent. These are the stark realities which cannot be denied.

Our Government took conscious policy initiatives. As was said here, in May, 2009, our exports were minus 39.6. We decided to intervene through policy measures and through incentives, adding to the three stimulus packages which the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister had given amounting to three per cent of India's GDP to stabilize the economy and to rejuvenate the growth.

We, therefore, had clarity in our mind that we need to look at those regions of the world where growth was taking place, not wait for demand to return in the traditional destination of India's trade that was in America, Europe, Japan and other places. Therefore, we consciously diversified into other markets which were referred to by most of the hon. Members. In August, 2009, we had identified 39 markets under two schemes - Focus Market Scheme and Market-Linked Focus Product Scheme - 26 under one and 13 big markets under the second scheme. That is the decision which helped us to enhance our trade with these regions of the world. These are the countries in Africa, in South America, in Central Asia, the ASEAN region and the Far East. Thereafter, we added two more - China and Japan - taking the number to 41. Last year, in a supplement to our Foreign Trade Policy, we launched a special Scheme, a different one, Special Focus Product Scheme covering 44 markets including 22 markets in Africa.

Now, these are the initiatives, which helped us to ensure a growth between then and now of 63 per cent in

our exports. We had set a very modest target because of the global backdrop of 300 billion dollars for the year 2011. And, I can share with this House that we had repeated reviews. Until the last numbers came in, I was a worried man because we never knew, because of the Euro Zone Crisis, whether we will be able to reach that number or not. But fortunately we have and I congratulate our industry, our Exports Councils, our officials who worked as a team and achieved this.

We can imagine, given the concerns rightly expressed by the hon. Members about the increasing trade account deficit, if we had not done, what would be the case? I acknowledge that the imports have increased; and the trade account deficits of 180 billion US dollars plus is a matter of grave concern for all of us. But whether the Government has been wanting in the effort as was said by Shri Nishikant Dubey. With all respect, I would say, that is not true at all.

It is the rising prices of the commodities, we are a net importer of petroleum products, that India had to pay more than 160 billion US dollars only for petroleum product imports. And, it is true, whatever be the reasons, industry also uses and individuals too are consumers, gold imports were also closed to 60 billion US dollars. That definitely had an adverse impact. We are making all possible efforts; and we shall continue to make these endeavours to enhance our share in global trade as we have set a target of doubling our trade by 2014 through the Foreign Trade Policy of 2009 up to 2014 and doubling in percentage terms, India's share in global trade by 2020. The strategy that we have put in practice under implementation has four pillars, which include product, which include value added manufacturing, diversification into new markets as well as promoting India brand.

The question is: whether the steps that we have taken, did we succeed or not? At a time when the global economy has been in recession and the country is putting around protective barriers around themselves, we stepped out, we engaged with the world. In August, 2009, we signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement with South Korea. We signed the Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN group of countries, which was unfairly criticised by my friends in the Opposition.

I would tell you what the results have been. Our trade with the ASEAN countries has grown since then

including India's exports in excess of 37 per cent. Today, India's two way trade with the ASEAN group of countries, is close to 75 billion US dollars. We diversified into Africa; and our trade with Africa has increased now to close to 63 billion US dollars. Our trade with Latin America and Brazil, both put together, is 39 billion US dollars. These are the positive results. Before a criticism is mounted on the Government on our policies, the circumstances in which the Government works, addresses the challenges and takes these initiatives and achieves these results, should also be acknowledged in all fairness.

Madam, Shri Nishikant Dubey while referring to ASEAN and the Extended Region, also had referred to the pressures of our trade account deficit from China. We share that. And, this is one issue that we have taken up at the highest level in our bilateral meetings including the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and I myself, seeking more market access for Indian products, Indian services including pharmaceuticals as well as IT contracts for the Indian IT industry. And, I assure this House that we shall continue to work for enhanced market access in these countries. I may refer also to the other agreements that we had reached. Last year we signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan, a country which has been a trusting trading partner or economic partner of India. Our trade increased by 40 per cent. We signed a Comprehensive Agreement with Malaysia. We are negotiating one with Indonesia, with Canada, with Australia, with New Zealand and with Thailand. Now, you have to see the larger picture. Regional economic integration has been a reality in the world. It started with North America's NAFTA to Mercosur group of countries in South America and to the Andean community.

In our extended neighbourhood, the ASEAN vibrant economic community is there. As Asia is becoming one of the hubs of the economic growth of the world, in less than two years time the economies of Asia, Europe and America will be equally sized. ASEAN economic integration is gathering momentum. Initially, it was ASEAN plus three. Now, it is the other process which includes India. This is our considered view that India, a country of 1.2 billion people, a country which has, only 10 days ago or two weeks ago, become the third largest economy of the world in PPP terms, moving up from the fourth position. We are not declining. I can assure you. Therefore, it is important

for us to be integral to the process of ASEAN economic integration.

We are conscious of the neighbourhood. References have been made to Pakistan and to our engagement with other countries, including Bangladesh. Yes, we are keen to take forward the SAFTA process. The SAFTA Ministers had met in Islamabad on the 16th of February. We have undertaken many positive steps which will ensure that South Asia also moves with the rest of Asia when it comes to trade and economic engagement.

I fail to understand the opposition and the criticism of what we are seeking to do with Pakistan. I am grateful to Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab and Ajnala Saheb for appreciating the dynamics. The fact is that we live in this neighbourhood. Both Pakistan and India are two big countries in SAARC. We need to engage. It is not a question of whether we should or not. Economic engagement is the only way forward to ensure that our industry, our Chambers of Business engage with each other.

We have travelled to Pakistan. It was the largest business delegation which accompanied me, that ever left the shores of India, and we were received with enthusiasm and respect. We went to Lahore. We went to Karachi. We went to Islamabad. Three agreements were signed. When Pakistan's Minister, Makhdoom Fahim had come here on my invitation in September last year, he had assured that they would also take steps to move towards granting MFN status to India. Now, I must say that here in India when people say why Most Favoured Nation status to Pakistan, I heard the same question in Pakistan. This is not what we have coined. This is a terminology of the World Trade Organisation. All countries, who are part of a regulated international trade regime give, grant each other MFN status.

Now, when it comes to the other issues that have been raised, before I respond quickly to that, I would like to mention two important initiatives, if not more. One is on manufacturing. The share of manufacturing in our GDP is only 16 per cent. Through the National Manufacturing Policy, we propose to take it to 25 per cent and create 100 million skilled jobs in the process. One of the objectives is to set up Integrated Greenfield Industrial Townships. On 24th October, the Cabinet took the decision. On 25th of October, we notified seven National Investment and

Manufacturing Zones in six States along the Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor. The question was asked why along that corridor? It is because, there, the land banks were created by the States. Feasibility study was conducted. But, we are also now negotiating and working very sincerely and seriously on the Chennai-Bengaluru corridor. By the end of the year, we would present to the country a blue print of this corridor also. Yes, we are also working for the corridor. That work has already started. But, I am talking in addition. So, we have a Delhi-Mumbai corridor; we have the corridor in the East, particularly in West Bengal. We are also looking for a corridor in the South. Once these industrial townships are established, this will transform India. If we do not take these initiatives, we will have problem.

Madam Speaker, we recognise the enormity of the task; we recognise the social dimension; we recognise the cost which this country could have to pay, if we do not create skilled jobs, if we do not ensure that India continue to grow at a pace where our position in the global economic hierarchy is always moving up. But, through these decisions, we are effectively going to put in place a single window clearance mechanism, where the investors will not have to face years of delays. Delays in approvals shall not happen. We are doing so in the partnership with the States. We are a federal polity; we are a Union of States. Land is the responsibility of the States that we share with equity of the State Governments. It is not what was said by our friends from UP and Bihar that we are not looking in that direction. I have written personally to Shri Nitish Kumar ji; I had gone to Bhubneshwar and I had a very productive meeting with the Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik. We want those States to come forward who are willing to do so. But, you will appreciate that the Government of India cannot declare it for those States, who do not have the land banks or who are not in a position to do so. At the same time, there is no question of overlooking States or discriminating against States.

Madam, much was said on the SEZ. To put it briefly, 139 and odd are functional, though more than 580 approvals were there. There has been an investment of over Rs.2,00,000 crore. Nine lakh jobs have been created. The exports in excess of Rs.3,60,000 crore have taken place. There is no question of allowing any real estate activity which is forbidden, except for housing.

As far as the land acquisition is concerned, it is left to the States. Our policy is same for these National Investment and Manufacturing Zones. No agricultural land, only waste land and shrub land is used. The emphasis would be for the green technologies. Therefore, I can say Do I have time or shall I conclude?

MADAM SPEAKER: You can go ahead.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Madam. Thank you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him complete. Please do not make a noise. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing shall go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you please address the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: As far as we are concerned, we are very clear in our policy and approach. We recognize the challenges; we recognize the pressures. At the same time, this Government is taking decisions. There is no question of policy paralysis as was referred to or lack of decision making or governance. I have stated in this House that some of the biggest policy decisions or initiatives have been taken and the results are there. At the same time, this Government is mindful of the challenges. As I said, today we live in a world where we have to engage with each other. We cannot insulate ourselves with what is happening in the rest of the world.

I do not also agree with some of our hon. colleagues who feel that India should not be exporting some of the primary produce. Yes, value addition must take place.

18.00 hrs.

That is taking place, but a country exports what it has and a country imports what it needs. If the same attitude is adopted by other countries, then we shall, surely, have more difficulties to face. With these words, Madam, assuring the House that the Government shall continue to work in partnership with the Indian industry, in partnership with the States and in partnership with all the stakeholders who

*Not recorded.

will be contributing in the growth of our economy and building this country for the future.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, till we pass all the Demands for Grants, we are extending the House.

Six cut motions by Sk. Saidul Haque and one cut motion by Shri Raju Shetti have been moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be put separately?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, together.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

The motion was adopted.

18.03 hrs. (Guillotine)

SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING DEMANDS TO THE VOTE OF THE HOUSE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we go to Item No. 16.

I would like to inform the House that Sk. Saidul Haque, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel and Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure have indicated their intention to move cut motions to the Outstanding Demands.

Sk. Saidul Haque has indicated to move the following cut motions:-

1. Cut Motion Nos. 8, 9, 55 to 72, 98, 99, 118 and 119 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. Cut Motion Nos. 8 and 9 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
3. Cut Motion Nos. 4, 5 and 11 to 16 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
4. Cut Motion Nos. 8 to 11 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
5. Cut Motion Nos. 4 to 6, 11, 12 and 21 to 23 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance.
6. Cut Motion Nos. 31 to 42 and 66 to 74 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
7. Cut Motion No. 17 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
8. Cut Motion Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Mines.
9. Cut Motion Nos. 2 to 10 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
10. Cut Motion No. 1 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
11. Cut Motion Nos. 5 to 9 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
12. Cut Motion No. 12 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Water Resources.
13. Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 7 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel has indicated to move the following cut motions:-

1. Cut Motion Nos. 78, 79 and 100 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure has indicated to move the following cut motions:-

1. Cut Motion Nos. 11 to 17, 80 to 84 and 101 to 104 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. Cut Motion No. 3 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
3. Cut Motion Nos. 4 and 5 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Coal.
4. Cut Motion Nos. 2 to 6, 18 to 32, 55 and 56 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.
5. Cut Motion No. 8 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
6. Cut Motion Nos. 3, 4 and 5 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Culture.
7. Cut Motion No. 5 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
8. Cut Motion Nos. 1 and 2 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
9. Cut Motion Nos. 24 to 30 and 52 to 58 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
10. Cut Motion No. 3 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
11. Cut Motion Nos. 10 to 12, 14 and 15 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
12. Cut Motion Nos. 5 and 6 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
13. Cut Motion No. 2 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
14. Cut Motion No. 2 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Planning.
15. Cut Motion Nos. 5 and 7 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Power.
16. Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 3, 5 to 10 and 51 to 55 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.
17. Cut Motion Nos. 2 to 5 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
18. Cut Motion No. 3 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Textiles.
19. Cut Motion Nos. 1, 2 and 5 to 8 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Tourism.
20. Cut Motion No. 4 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Water Resources.
21. Cut Motion Nos. 1, 2 and 3 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

I would now call Prof. Saidul Haque, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel and Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure to move their cut motions.

Now, Prof. Haque, are you moving your cut motions?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Yes, Madam. I am moving my cut motions.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, are you moving your cut motions?

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Yes, Madam. I am moving my cut motions.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Wakchaure, are you also moving your cut motions? Okay, he is not present in the House.

...(Interruptions)

Cut Motions

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members would appreciate that we have a very limited time at our disposal. Therefore, I shall put all the cut motions, which have been moved together, to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, I have to say something. I would like to ask for Division for my Cut Motions, particularly, Demand No.72 - Serial No.1 where I say that: "Need to provide at least 15 per cent reservation

in jobs and educational institutions for socially, economically and educationally backward minorities as recommended by Justice R. N. Mishra Commission." I want Division. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you are a little late.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof, against:-

- (1) Demand Nos. 1 to 3 relating to Ministry of Agriculture;
- (2) Demand Nos. 4 and 5 relating to Department of Atomic energy;
- (3) Demand Nos. 6 to 8 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers;
- (4) Demand No. 9 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation;
- (5) Demand No. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal;
- (6) Demand Nos. 13 to 15 relating to Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;
- (7) Demand Nos. 16 and 17 relating to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution;
- (8) Demand No. 18 relating to Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (9) Demand No. 19 relating to Ministry of Culture;
- (10) Demand Nos. 20 to 27 relating to Ministry of Defence;
- (11) Demand No. 28 relating to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region;
- (12) Demand No. 29 relating to Ministry of Earth Sciences;
- (13) Demand No. 30 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (14) Demand No. 31 relating to Ministry of External Affairs;
- (15) Demand Nos. 32, 33, 35, 36 and 38 to 44 relating to Ministry of Finance;
- (16) Demand No. 45 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (17) Demand Nos. 50 and 51 relating to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;
- (18) Demand No. 57 relating to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;
- (19) Demand Nos. 58 and 59 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- (20) Demand No. 60 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (21) Demand No. 61 relating to Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- (22) Demand Nos. 62 and 63 relating to Ministry of Law and Justice;
- (23) Demand No. 65 relating to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (24) Demand No. 66 relating to Ministry of Mines;
- (25) Demand No. 67 relating to Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (26) Demand No. 68 relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
- (27) Demand No. 69 relating to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs;
- (28) Demand No. 70 relating to Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (29) Demand No. 71 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- (30) Demand No. 72 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
- (31) Demand No. 73 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
- (32) Demand No. 74 relating to Ministry of Planning;
- (33) Demand No. 75 relating to Ministry of Power;
- (34) Demand No. 77 relating to Lok Sabha;

- (35) Demand No. 78 relating to Rajya Sabha;
- (36) Demand No. 80 relating to Secretariat of the Vice-President;
- (37) Demand No. 81 relating to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;
- (38) Demand Nos. 82 and 83 relating to Ministry of Rural Development;
- (39) Demand No. 84 relating to Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- (40) Demand Nos. 85 to 87 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology;
- (41) Demand No. 88 relating to Ministry of Shipping;
- (42) Demand No. 89 relating to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (43) Demand No. 90 relating to Department of Space;
- (44) Demand No. 91 relating to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
- (45) Demand No. 92 relating to Ministry of Steel;
- (46) Demand No. 93 relating to Ministry of Textiles;
- (47) Demand No. 94 relating to Ministry of Tourism;
- (48) Demand No. 95 relating to Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (49) Demand No. 104 relating to Ministry of Water Resources;
- (50) Demand No. 105 relating to Ministry of Women and Child Development; and
- (51) Demand No. 106 relating to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports."

The motion was adopted.

18.15 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2012*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 17, hon. Finance Minister.

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2 dated 3.5.2012

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, with your permission, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I introduce** the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 4, 2012/Vaisakha 14, 1934 (Saka).

Annexure-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Bajwa Partap Singh	395
2.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	382
3.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	383
4.	Shri Das, Khagen	382
5.	Smt. Devi Rama	389
6.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	391
7.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	387
8.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	388
9.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	400
10.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	384
11.	Shri Meghwal Arjun	381
12.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	394
13.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	390
14.	Shri Punia, P.L.	385
15.	Shri Purkayastha Kabindra	392
16.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	388
17.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	398
18.	Shri Shukla, Balkrishna K.	384
19.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	391
20.	Shri Singh Ganesh	393
21.	Shri Singh Yashvir	398
22.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	387
23.	Smt. Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	389
24.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	383
25.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	396
26.	Shri Tagore Manicka	386

1	2	3
27.	Shri Tewari Manish	397
28.	Shri Thomas P.T.	399

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Pratap, A. Sai	4391, 4566
2.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	4476, 4555
3.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	4442, 4448, 4485, 4549
4.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	4442, 4485, 4544, 4545, 4549
5.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	4434, 4586
6.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	4519
7.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	4379, 4444
8.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	4378
9.	Shri Anandan M.	4524
10.	Shri Ananth Kumar	4458
11.	Shri Anantkumar, Hegde	4550
12.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	4494
13.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	4485, 4544, 4545
14.	Shri Badal Harsimrat Kaur	4473
15.	Shri Bairwa Khiladi Lal	4497, 4546
16.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	4387, 4548, 4558
17.	Shri Bajwa Partap Singh	4561
18.	Dr. Baliram	4492
19.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	4455

1	2	3	1	2	3
20.	Shri Bhajat Sudarshan	4456, 4547, 4552	47.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	4398
21.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	4410, 4426, 4591	48.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	4410, 4443
22.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	4514	49.	Shri Gohain Rajen	4538, 4556
23.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	4483	50.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	4424, 4558
24.	Shri Biju P.K.	4471	51.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	4557
25.	Shri Sivasami. C.	4397, 4554	52.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	4384, 4547
26.	Shri Chag C.M.	4374	53.	Smt. Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	4473
27.	Shri Chaudhary Harish	4393, 4527, 4542, 4556	54.	Shri Haque, Mohd Asrarul	4472
28.	Shri Choudhary Jayant	4409	55.	Prof. Haue, Sk. Saidul	4558
29.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	4539, 4596	56.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	4387, 4548, 4558
30.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	4400, 4569	57.	Shri Hooda Deepender Singh	4480, 4600
31.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	4499	58.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	4512, 4520
32.	Smt. Choudhri Shruti	4416, 4577	59.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	4467, 4542
33.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	4412	60.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	4443, 4452, 4506
34.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	4464	61.	Dr. Jagannath Manda	4373
35.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	4380	62.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	4526
36.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	4496, 4544	63.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	4517, 4528, 4530
37.	Shri Deka Ramen	4547	64.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	4395
38.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	4529	65.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	4421, 4454
39.	Shri Dhruvanarayana R.	4432, 4461	66.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	4466, 4541
40.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	4427	67.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	4406, 4453, 4544, 4573
41.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	4600	68.	Dr. Joshi, Mahesh	4402, 4570
42.	Adv. Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	4541	69.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	4550
43.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	4501	70.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	4375, 4476
44.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	4491, 4551	71.	Shri K. Shivakumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh	4511
45.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	4515	72.	Smt. Kaiser Jahan	4414, 4575
46.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	4531			

1	2	3	1	2	3
73.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	4441, 4589	100.	Shri Meghe, Datta	4444
74.	Shri Karwariya, Kapil Muni	4380	101.	Shri Meghwal Arjun	4511, 4559
75.	Shri Kashyap Virender	4439	102.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	4474, 4546
76.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	4422, 4581	103.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	4446
77.	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	4490	104.	Shri Mitra, Somen	4535
78.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	4482, 4557	105.	Shri Mohan P.C.	4455
79.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	4470, 4543	106.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	4450
80.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	4420, 4508	107.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	4553
81.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	4585	108.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	4465
82.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	4520	109.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	4534
83.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	4484	110.	Shri Kachhadia, Naranbhai	4433, 4592
84.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	4431, 4541, 4595	111.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	4488
85.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	4549	112.	Shri Ola, Sis Ram	4546
86.	Dr. Kumar, Ajay	4489	113.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	4410, 4428, 4545, 4583
87.	Shri Kumar, P.	4419, 4485, 4579	114.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	4459
88.	Shri Kumar, V. Aruna	4479	115.	Shri Panda, Jay Baijayan	4599
89.	Shri Kurup Peethambara	4399, 4544	116.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	4522
90.	Shri Laguri Yashbant N.S.	4527	117.	Km. Pandey, Saroj	4411, 4574
91.	Shri Lingam P.	4544	118.	Shri Pangri, Jayaram	4500
92.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	4372, 4494, 4580	119.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	4540, 4548
93.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	4505	120.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	4513
94.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	4539	121.	Shri Patel, Kishnbhai V.	4502, 4518
95.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	4502, 4518	122.	Shri Pathak Harin	4504, 4539
96.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	4494, 4539	123.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	4465
97.	Shri Mandlik Sadashivrao Dadoba	4491, 4551	124.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	4494
98.	Shri Mani Jose K.	4447	125.	Smt. Patil Bhavana Gawali	4452, 4541
99.	Smt. Mcleod, Ingrid	4486	126.	Shri Patil C.R.	4539

1	2	3	1	2	3
127.	Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil Khatgaonkar	4491, 4551	154.	Shri S., Alagiri	4430, 4517
128.	Shri Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	4443	155.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	4403, 4557, 4571
129.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	4386	156.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	4376
130.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	4392	157.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	4382, 4478, 4564
131.	Shri Pradhan Amarnath	4375	158.	Dr. Saha, Anup Kumar	4462
132.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	4599	159.	Shri Sahu, Chandu Lal	4475
133.	Dr. Prasad, Naramalli Siva	4493, 4542	160.	Shri Sampath, A.	4477
134.	Shri Premchand (Guddu)	4552	161.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	4387, 4548, 4558
135.	Shri Punia, P.L.	4597	162.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	4415, 4445
136.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	4384, 4401, 4547	163.	Smt. Scindia, Yashodhara Raje	4461, 4503
137.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	4448, 4540	164.	Smt. Shantha, J.	4429, 4584
138.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashanker	4423	165.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	4381, 4562
139.	Shri Rajendran, C.	4469	166.	Shri Shetti Raju	4385
140.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	4508	167.	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	4451
141.	Shri Ram Puranmasi	4547	168.	Shri Shukla, Balkrishna K.	4590
142.	Shri Ramkishun	4470, 4543	169.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	4521, 4548, 4560
143.	Dr. Rane, Nilesh N.	4408	170.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	4552, 4572
144.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	4390	171.	Shri Singh Ganesh	4404
145.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	4460, 4461	172.	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	4407, 4487
146.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	4375, 4520	173.	Shri Singh Jagadanand	4498
147.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	4440, 4511, 4553, 4594	174.	Shri Singh Mahabali	4554
148.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	4417, 4578	175.	Smt. Singh Meena	4460
149.	Shri Reddy, A. Venkata Ram	4437	176.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	4449
150.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	4554	177.	Shri Singh Pradeep Kumar	4539
151.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	4446, 4523	178.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	4537
152.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	4539	179.	Dr. Singh Raghuavnsnsh Prasad	4436, 4576
153.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	4532			

1	2	3	1	2	3
180.	Shri Singh Rakesh	4388	202.	Shri Tewari Manish	4435
181.	Shri Singh Ratan	4487	203.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	4425, 4582
182.	Shri Singh Ravneet	4396, 4568, 4589	204.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	4533
183.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	4468	205.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	4501, 4507
184.	Shri Singh Uday	4453	206.	Shri Thomas P.T.	4588
185.	Shri Singh, Chaudhary Lal	4493	207.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	4494, 4539
186.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	4520	208.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shanker Alias Kushal	4463, 4510
187.	Shri Singh, Kunwar Rewati Raman	4457	209.	Shri Tudu Laxman	4430
188.	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	4445, 4555, 4593	210.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	4448
189.	Smt. Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	4598	211.	Smt. Upadhyay Seema	4387, 4548, 4558
190.	Shri Sinh, Sanjay	4528, 4598	212.	Shri Vasava, Mansukh Bhai D.	4467, 4556
191.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	4405	213.	Dr. Venugopal P.	4394, 4547, 4548, 4567
192.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit Premjibhai	4454	214.	Shri Verma Sajjan	4389
193.	Shri Sugavanam E.G.	4383, 4565	215.	Smt. Verma, Usha	4387, 4548, 4558
194.	Shri Sugumar, K.	4377	216.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru	4438
195.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	4465, 4494	217.	Shri Viswanathan P.	4481
196.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	4495	218.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	4371
197.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvvaraya	4413	219.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	4516
198.	Shri Tagore Manicka	4563	220.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	4485, 4509, 4544, 4554
199.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	4536	221.	Prof. Yadav Prof. Ranjan Prasad	4442, 4521
200.	Shri Tawar Ashok	4418, 4511, 4523, 4548, 4587	222.	Shri Yadav, Hukumdev Narayan	4525
201.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	4478			

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	386, 395
Corporate Affairs	:	397
Drinking Water and Sanitation	:	
Earth Sciences	:	
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	390, 399
Law and Justice	:	
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	
Minority Affairs	:	
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	387, 400
Railways	:	382, 385, 388, 389, 392
Rural Development	:	384, 391, 393, 394, 396, 398
Science and Technology	:	
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	
Water Resources	:	381, 383

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	4391, 4394, 4398, 4400, 4405, 4415, 4449, 4450, 4453, 4456, 4457, 4488, 4498, 4510, 4516, 4563, 4570, 4577, 4585
Corporate Affairs	:	4377, 4396, 4402, 4436, 4447, 4481, 4505, 4518, 4559,
Drinking Water and Sanitation	:	4375, 4417, 4441, 4539, 4547, 4548, 4558
Earth Sciences	:	4418, 4499
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	4378, 4384, 4459, 4483, 4486, 4496, 4500, 4502, 4522, 4529, 4538, 4551, 4566, 4568, 4591, 4594
Law and Justice	:	4371, 4372, 4414, 4437, 4440, 4444, 4445, 4462, 4467, 4519, 4523, 4560, 4583, 4587, 4590, 4592, 4597
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	4395, 4448, 4451, 4501, 4507, 4511, 4520, 4581, 4588, 4589, 4598
Minority Affairs	:	4411, 4432, 4446, 4472, 4491, 4575, 4593

Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	4373, 4389, 4393, 4397, 4407, 4410, 4413, 4420, 4423, 4427, 4429, 4430, 4431, 4468, 4480, 4485, 4489, 4508, 4513, 4526, 4528, 4531, 4535, 4550, 4555, 4556, 4564, 4565, 4567, 4580
Railways	:	4376, 4383, 4386, 4387, 4388, 4399, 4403, 4404, 4406, 4409, 4424, 4428, 4443, 4463, 4464, 4465, 4469, 4470, 4473, 4477, 4478, 4479, 4490, 4493, 4495, 4512, 4517, 4524, 4527, 4532, 4534, 4537, 4543, 4549, 4552, 4553, 4574, 4576, 4584, 4600
Rural Development	:	4392, 4401, 4416, 4425, 4433, 4435, 4442, 4452, 4454, 4458, 4461, 4476, 4482, 4484, 4492, 4494, 4504, 4515, 4530, 4533, 4536, 4540, 4541, 4544, 4554, 4557, 4572, 4582
Science and Technology	:	4439, 4471, 4569, 4599
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	4382, 4455, 4525, 4573
Water Resources	:	4374, 4379, 4380, 4381, 4385, 4390, 4408, 4412, 4419, 4421, 4422, 4426, 4434, 4438, 4460, 4466, 4474, 4475, 4487, 4497, 4503, 4506, 4509, 4514, 4521, 4542, 4545, 4546, 4561, 4562, 4571, 4578, 4579, 4586, 4595, 4596.
