

(d) The reasons for pendency *inter alia* include non-submission of requisite evidentiary documents/clarification by the applicants as also the verification report by the State Government.

(e) Receipt of cases, their examination and disposal is a continuous process. While all efforts are made to dispose them expeditiously, no time - frame can be indicated.

Census survey for issue of MNIC

666. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the census survey across the country for the purpose of issuing the unique multi-purpose national identity cards is still in progress;

(b) the work done on the project as on date;

(c) by when the whole survey is likely to be completed; and

(d) the main purpose of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (d) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each individual alongwith Census 2011. The NPR would be a credible identity database of all the usual residents in the country complete in all respect, which will help in better targeting of benefits under various government schemes/ programmes and may be used for security purposes also. The NPR Schedule would be canvassed during the Houselisting and Housing Census during April-September, 2010. Later, photographs and fingerprints of all those who are 18 years of age and above will be captured.

As one of the measures to strengthen costal security, creation of NPR for the costal villages in all the 9 Maritime States, namely; Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union territories (UTs), namely Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry has been undertaken. The work of direct data collection to map a population of over 1.2 crore in the costal villages has commenced. So far, personal details of more than 30 lakhs people have been collected. The work of collecting photographs and fingerprints of individuals aged 15 year and above is going on.

Increase of compensation for victims of road accidents

667. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents during the last two years in Delhi, year-wise;

(b) the current amount of compensation being paid to victims of road accidents;

(c) whether Government is considering for increasing of compensation package for victims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and by when this provision is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA) : (a) The total number of road accidents during the last two years in Delhi, is as under :

Year	Number of road accident
2007	8620
2008	8435
2009 (upto 15th November)	6054

(b) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for compensation to the road accident victims/dependents as per the details given below :

(i) **Compensation in hit-and-run cases:-**

Death Rs.25,000/-

Grievous Hurt Rs.12,500/-

(ii) **Compensation on “No fault principle”.**

Compensation to road accident victims on ‘no fault principle’ (*i.e.* where the victims or their heirs/successors do not have to prove the negligence of the driver of the motor vehicle causing the accident to claim such compensation) is given as per the Structured Compensation Formula prescribed under the Act. The amount of compensation depends upon the age and annual income of the victim. The maximum amount of compensation in respect of permanent disability and death comes to Rs.7,20,000/- and Rs.4,80,000/- respectively. The amount of compensation in case of death is reduced by 1/3rd on the premise that such expenses would have been incurred, if the victim had been alive.

(iii) **Compensation on “Fault principle”.**

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 also allows application for compensation to Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) or Civil Court, as the case may be, on the principle of fault/negligence of the driver of the vehicle causing the accident. In such cases, there is no upper limit and MACT or the Courts awards compensation on the merit of the case.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. However, amendment in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is a long drawn process as the Ministry is required to undergo a number of legal formalities, before approval by the Parliament. As such, the exact date cannot be indicated at this stage.