

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, if any, by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through schemes formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Ministry receives a large number of complaints including Rajasthan mainly relating 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, use of machinery, delay in payments, corruption and other irregularities. As implementation of the Act is vested with the States/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. Action against the guilty officials, if any, is taken by the State Government as per law. 52 complaints relating to implementation of MGNREGA in Rajasthan were received during 2012-13 and these complaints are dealt with as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Recycling of plastic waste

4320. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain countries are producing crude oil from plastic waste;
- (b) whether any research has been undertaken in the country in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes Sir. Certain companies claim to produce liquid hydrocarbon fuel from waste plastics.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) through its constituent laboratory, CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (CSIR-IIP),

Dehradun, in collaboration with GAIL (India) Ltd., a Maharatna company has undertaken research to convert polyolefinic type waste plastics to various products like gasoline, diesel and aromatics.

(c) CSIR-IIP and GAIL (India) have jointly developed an environment friendly technology to convert waste polyolefins into exclusively any one of the products, viz. gasoline, diesel or petrochemicals. The liquid fuel (gasoline/diesel) meets most of the Euro III specifications.

(d) Does not arise.

CSIR laboratory in Bihar

4321. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to establish atleast one CSIR laboratory in Bihar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that presently CSIR is having 37 laboratories/institutes, 39 outreach centres and 4 units in all over the country, out of that not a single laboratory in that State;

(d) if so, whether that students from that State have no option, but to go outside for their further research works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) to (e) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has thirty seven national laboratories/institutes spread across the country which undertake research and development projects in diverse fields of science and technology, covering domains ranging from affordable healthcare to sustainable energy, from smart and functional materials to chemistry and environment and from micro machines and robotics to infrastructure engineering. Historically, the first few laboratories of CSIR, viz., CSIR-Central Fuel Research Institute (CSIR-CFRI), Dhanbad, CSIR-National