

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Ninth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

Gazettes & Debates Section  
Parliament Library Building  
Room No. PB-025  
Block 'G'

Acc. No. 33

Dated 6 July 2016

*(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 80.00

## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

Anoop Mishra  
Secretary General  
Lok Sabha

Rakesh Kumar Jain  
Joint Secretary

Navin Chandra Khulbe  
Director

Rakesh Kumar  
Additional Director

Suman Rattan  
Joint Director

B.B. Dalal  
Assistant Editor

© 2011 LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

---

Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

# CONTENTS

*[Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXI, Ninth Session, 2011/1933 (Saka)]*

**No. 13, Monday, December 12, 2011/Agrahayana 21, 1933 (Saka)**

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MYANMAR .....	1
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 241 to 244 .....	1—42
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 245 to 260 .....	42—82
Unstarred Question Nos. 2761 to 2990 .....	82—616
REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER	
Completion of 100 years of Delhi as the Capital of India .....	616
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE .....	617—635
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
31st Report .....	636
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 40th report of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'problems being faced by workers due to sickness of HMT Units', pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment	
Shri Mallikarjun Kharge .....	636
GOVERNMENT BILLS—INTRODUCED	
(i) Mines And Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 .....	637
(ii) Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2011 .....	637—638
(iii) Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 ....	638
(iv) National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011 .....	638—639

---

\*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	COLUMNS
NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI LAWS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) SECOND BILL, 2011 .....	639
Motion to Consider .....	639
Shri Kamal Nath .....	639—641
Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain .....	641—642
Shri Sandeep Dikshit .....	642—648
Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	648—650
Shri A. Sampath .....	650—651
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh .....	651—653
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab .....	653—655
Shri Lalu Prasad .....	656—660
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1 .....	664
Motion to pass .....	664
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 .....	664—673
(i) Need to exempt 'Jallikattu' from the purview of the notification dated 11.7.2011 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests	
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu .....	664—665
(ii) Need to ensure financial propriety in expenditure incurred on training of Government officers	
Shri Pradeep Majhi .....	665—666
(iii) Need to include Rajasthani language in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution	
Shri Harish Choudhary .....	666
(iv) Need to follow the rules of reservation for appointment of SCs/STs in jobs of Supreme Court and High Courts	
Shri P.L. Punia .....	666—667
(v) Need to release funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to Haryana particularly for Faridabad Parliamentary Constituency for construction of roads	
Shri Avatar Singh Bhadana .....	667—668
(vi) Need to run Indore-Amritsar Express via Ujjain and also make provision for financial allocation in the forthcoming budget in the wake of Simhasth Mahakumbh in Ujjain	
Shri Premchand Guddu .....	668
(vii) Need to provide opium licence (Patta) to farmers in Rajasthan	
Shri Dushyant Singh .....	668—669
(viii) Need to extend all possible help to the State Government of Gujarat in its efforts to minimize pollution level	
Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel .....	669

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ix) Need to transfer land belonging to Defence Department in Belgaum district, Karnataka to Belgaum district Authority to ensure smooth flow of traffic in the area Shri Suresh Angadi .....	669—670
(x) Need to convert N.H. 104 between Chakiya and Sheohar in Bihar into two-lane Shrimati Rama Devi .....	670
(xi) Need to ensure adequate quantity of Fertilizers to farmers in Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi .....	670
(xii) Need to ensure supply of adequate quantity of coal to thermal power units in Uttar Pradesh Shri Bhisma Shankar <i>Alias</i> Kushal Tiwari .....	670—671
(xiii) Need to develop Hogenakkal Falls in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu as world class tourist destination Shri R. Thamaraiselvan .....	671
(xiv) Need to develop and implement comprehensive police reform measures in the country Shri Jayant Chaudhary .....	672
(xv) Need to allocate coal blocks for Kalisindh and Chhabra Thermal Power plants in Rajasthan Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena .....	672—673
LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009 .....	674
Motion to consider .....	674
Shri Namu Narain Meena .....	674—675
Shri Shivkumar Udasi .....	675—679
Shri Harish Choudhary .....	679—681
Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	682
Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar .....	683—684
Shri Arjun Roy .....	684—687
Shri Kalyan Banerjee .....	687—689
Shri R. Thamaraiselvan .....	689—690
Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury .....	691—692
Shri Tathagata Satpathy .....	692—696
Shri S. Semmalai .....	696—697
Shri Prabodh Panda .....	697—698
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh .....	698—702
Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey .....	702—703

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Dr. Tarun Mandal .....	703—704
Shri Jose K. Mani .....	704—705
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal .....	705
Clauses 2 to 9 and 1 .....	711—720
Motion to pass .....	720
<b>PETROLEUM AND MINERALS PIPELINES (ACQUISITION OF RIGHT OF USER IN LAND) AMENDMENT BILL, 2010 .....</b>	<b>720</b>
Motion to consider .....	720
Shri R.P.N. Singh .....	720—721
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir .....	721—724
Shri Ninong Bring .....	724—728
Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	728—729
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey .....	729—732
Dr. Monazir Hassan .....	732—733
Dr. Ratna De .....	733—734
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab .....	734—737
Shri P.R. Natarajan .....	737—738
Shri Anant Gangaram Geete .....	738—740
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh .....	740—743
Shri S. Semmalai .....	743—744
Shri Nama Nageswara Rao .....	744—746
Shri Prabodh Panda .....	744—747
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu .....	747—750
Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav .....	750—752
Shri Prem Das Rai .....	752—754
Shrimati Putul Kumari .....	754—755
Shri Harish Choudhary .....	755—756
Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty .....	756—758
Shri Kameshwar Baitha .....	758—759
Clause 2 and 1 .....	767—770
Motion to pass .....	770
<b>ANNEXURE I</b>	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	791
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	792—800
<b>ANNEXURE II</b>	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	801—802
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	801—802

## 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

Monday, December 12, 2011/Agrahayana 21, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MYANMAR

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Thura U Shwe Mann, Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw (Lower House of the Parliament of Myanmar) and the members of the Parliamentary Delegation from Myanmar who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Sunday, 11th December, 2011. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Government and the friendly people of Myanmar.

11.01 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Review of Textiles Policy

\*241. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a high level committee to review/evaluate the performance of the textiles industry;

(b) if so, the details of the observations/recommendations made by the committee alongwith the corrective steps being taken by the Government;

(c) the details of the infrastructural assistance provided by the Government for promotion and development of the textiles industry;

(d) the details of the schemes undertaken by the Government for creation of employment in the textiles industry; and

(e) the further steps taken by the Government to increase the export share of Indian textiles in the international market and explore new markets for exports of textiles in view of the rising competition from neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):  
(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Government has constituted the following high level inter ministerial committees with representation from Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Department of Commerce, Department of Industrial Policy Promotion, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Science and Technology under the chairpersonship of Secretary Textiles to review/evaluate the performance of the textiles industry:

- (i) High Level Committee on Revival of Tiruppur Textiles Industry
- (ii) Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) on TUFFS;
- (iii) Project Approval Committee on Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks;
- (iv) Empowered Committee on Integrated Skill Development Scheme;
- (v) Project Approval Committee on Mega Clusters;
- (vi) Project Approval Committee on Technical Textiles

(b) The High Level Committees meet on a regular basis to address specific policy challenges to ensure effective and timely implementation of Government schemes which inter alia ensures the buoyancy of Textiles



industry in the country. The IMSC on TUFS addressed the issues of slowdown in the textiles industry and deliberated upon the restructuring program to address the slowdown in textiles industry.

(c) Government has sanctioned 21 new Integrated Textiles Parks under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks in October 2011 with a project cost of Rs. 2100 crores to create world class infrastructure for textiles industry.

(d) Government is implementing the Integrated Skill Development Program (ISDS) in the 11th Five Year Plan with the objective of skill building of 2.5 lac textiles workers by March 2012 with an allocation of Rs. 229 crores.

(e) Government has introduced several export promotion measures through schemes of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 including incentives under the Focus Market Scheme and Focus Product Scheme. Textiles Ministry has encouraged its export promotion councils to take advantage of these schemes to conduct export promotion shows in new markets of Africa, Latin America and East/South East Asia.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Madam, the weavers and the farmers of the country are two eyes of the country—one provides food for the people and the other provides the cloth for the people. So, these are the two important aspects in the country. They are the two eyes. Today, the textile industry has lost much in the country. India is losing one-fourth income on the export front. The conditions of the weavers are the worst in the country especially in my State Karnataka. Weavers in my parliamentary constituency, Belgaum city, Ramdurg Taluka and in other parts of the Karnataka State, that is, Bagalkot and other districts in Karnataka are facing great problems. Is there any plan from the hon. Minister in this regard? He has said this once on 20 November and it has appeared in *The Hindu* as 'Rs. 50,000 Waiver for the Weavers'. He has announced a special grant. Is it extended to Karnataka also? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, as I have mentioned in a detailed reply that there has been a slow down in the textile industry which has been a matter of serious concern. Therefore, a number of steps had been taken by the Government to address the challenges. There have been many factors which have led to the slow down of the textile sector. One of the factors is the contraction of the global demand. Therefore, both the yarn production and the fabric production have declined between 15 and 19 per cent.

Another factor responsible for this has been the closure of the Tiruppur units because of the Madras High Court orders which has led to the loss of employment for one lakh people and also loss of Rs. 1100 crore to the industry. The Government is also concerned, as the hon. Member has said, about the problem of the weaver. In fact, that I was going to address in great detail in the next question (Q. No. 242) on the Handloom Sector because this particular question is about the textile sector.

As I mentioned, there are six Committees which the Government has constituted. One is the high-level Committee for the revival of Tirupur textile industry. There is an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on TUFS. There is a Project Approval Committee on schemes for integrated textile parks. There is an empowered Committee on integrated skills development scheme. There is a Project Approval Committee on mega clusters. Four mega clusters were announced, as the House would recall, by the hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech. There is also the project approval Committee on technical textiles. Further I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government has sanctioned 21 new integrated textile parks under the scheme for integrated textile parks in October this year. The project cost will be Rs. 2,100 crore.

Specifically about Karnataka where the hon. Member comes from, Karnataka has been sanctioned 23 clusters and 18 group approaches for the development of handloom sector in the 11th Plan.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Is there any plan for my Parliamentary Constituency Belgaum? Ramdurg and Belgaum are important places for weavers.

*[Translation]*

Whether the hon. Minister has formulated any scheme for it or not?

*[English]*

It is one of the important Districts in Karnataka.

*[Translation]*

Kindly inform me if you have formulated any scheme in this regard.

*[English]*

Apart from this, is there any scheme of special grants for loan waiver of Rs. 50,000 to the weavers? Shri Atal

Bihari Vajpayee during NDA regime had implemented a scheme wherein a weaver can do his work in the front of his house and can live there at the back side.

*[Translation]*

This facility was provided to weavers during Vajpayee's tenure, have you formulated any scheme of that sort?

MADAM SPEAKER: You put only one question.

*[English]*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, I will be very happy to receive a proposal from the hon. Member.

*[Translation]*

Whatever suggestions you put with regard to your Parliamentary Constituency will definitely be paid attention and appropriate decision will be taken thereon. You have put forth the problems of the weavers. I have already informed that the next question is related to weavers. I would like to inform the House that a revival package has been announced for the weavers. The hon. Finance Minister, during his budget speech had mentioned about the package worth rupees three thousand crores for the weavers. The process with regard to the said budget has been completed. The Cabinet Committee on Economics Affairs has accorded approval to that and the package meant for weaver is being implemented across the country.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker, textile industry is the largest sector which comes after agriculture in terms of employment opportunities in the country. The hon. Minister has said in this regard that textile industry is passing through recession. He has constituted a committee in this regard. But it is a common experience that whenever the Government wants to evade any matter it constitutes a committee. Textile Integrated Park was approved for Gorakhpur in the year 2005-06. I am very sorry to say that the said Gorakhpur so far. Only one textile park had been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that Gorakhpur, Khalihabad, Mau and Varanasi regions of Eastern Uttar Pradesh have been renowned for handlooms and powerlooms. Lakhs of people were engaged in this work, but now their condition has become very miserable due to the yarn imported from China and the second cause of their pathetic condition is recession in textile industry. I would like to ask the hon. Minister that by what time

the said approved textile integrate park will be set up and what scheme is being formulated by the Government for the upliftment of the people working in textile industries there.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the question raised by him with regard to textile integrated park in Gorakhpur was the scheme of T.C.I.B.S. That has been merged into Special Integrated Textile Park scheme. This scheme has been closed on 30th September, 2011. SITP is approved on the basis of proposal. The concerned committee seriously views as to how many cooperative societies or the number of people in that cluster home are involved in that. Permission for SITP is not given to any particular person. I have informed the House that we have 21 parks. The weightage points have been given on the basis of the number of people will get employment in that and the amount of investment will be made in that the order of merit. We have approved 21 parks, each has the limit of Rs. 21 parks, each has the limit of Rs. 40 crore which is granted by the Union Government. Rs. 2100 crore will be invested in these 21 parks. It is clear from it a large number of people will get employment from it.

Your question was comprehensive, you have raised many issues in that. It is true that after agriculture, textile industry is the largest employment sector. Three and a half crore people directly and four and a half crore people indirectly are working in this the largest employment sector after agriculture in unorganised sector. Therefore whatever challenges crop up have many reasons behind it. You said that yarn important from China has created problem. I have the date of the previous year and current year with me, according to which inspite of reduction of duty the import of yarn has fallen. That is a matter related to demand and supply. The domestic production of yarn is less than the demand, therefore, it is imported from foreign countries and the Government keeps eye on it.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Thank you Madam you, I would like to thank the hon. Minister and the Government that the package announced for the weavers of the country is appreciable ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him put his question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: As mentioned in with regard to previous question, it is true that the share of the export of textile has fallen to great extent. Other countries such as China, Bangladesh, Mexico, Thailand etc. have excelled in this regard. It may be that they have better technology, or they have cheaper credit facility, or they have better methods of the promotion of their products, there may be any reason, but the closure of textile mills has multiplied unemployment in our country. Earlier my neighbouring district Kanpur was known as the Manchester of Eastern India. The closure of textile mills in Kanpur has also affected employment in my Parliamentary Constituency Unnao.

I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to set up any independent body which may provide inputs for textile industry and make assessment of the outcome particularly with regard to silk yarn and raw cotton so that it may generate innovation and technical funds for textile industry on the rhythm of innovation foundation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Be quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: We would be able to help the textile industry by formulating a special scheme keeping in view its micro, small and medium enterprises.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I have mentioned in the reply that 6 committees have been formed. There are six such committees to tackle the challenges and problems of textile industry. Inter ministerial committee is formed under Textile Upgradation Scheme (TUFS). We have decided under the Textile Upgradation Fund Scheme too that it would be continued during the 12th Plan because there is a lot of investment under the said scheme. Lakhs of people have been employed under the said scheme. It is a matter of concern this year because rupees, 1,972 crore were allocated under the TUFS' scheme during 2011-12 and due to economic slowdown, it might not be possible to even use rupees 500 crore. This is not related to just the country but global factors are also the cause of this slowdown. The economic slowdown in the whole world including Europe

and America has led to fall in demand and less production. As I mentioned earlier, the production of cotton yarn in the country has decreased by 15 percent and the fabric production by 19 percent.

Madam Speaker, I, through you would like to inform the hon. Member and the House that textiles worth 28 billion US dollars have been exported last year and this year our target is to export textiles worth 33 billion US dollars.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Madam Speaker, today the weavers throughout the country are on the verge of poverty. Weavers are a symbol for human civilization as they weaved clothes and provided clothes to humans to cover their bodies. Weavery are a symbol of this country's civilization. Weavers are in all the sections of society. Minorities and Hindus also have weavers in their communities. Today, the poorest people are weavers. I belong to the weaver community. I see that today there is not even a sufficient food in my family or community to eat. Lakhs of people have become unemployed, mills are regularly being shut down. The government is least concerned about this issue ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief and ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister, on what basis he dares that one lakh people have been unemployed. I would like to inform him that at least 50 lakh weavers have become unemployed ...(Interruptions) More than one crore people are starving. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Anuragi ji, please ask your question.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Madam Speaker, I, through you, would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether any plan has been formulated to provide employment to those young weavers? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Very well, thank you.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Whether there is any arrangement to provide employment to them? Please arrange food, clothes, shelter and education for them. Whether there is any work for ...(Interruptions) for the starving people unable to get education? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I through you, would like to give clarification to the hon. Member that the figure of 1 lakh that I mentioned was restricted to only Tirupur, not the entire country. A special committee has been constituted for Tirupur and talks are on with the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard. Your question is related to weavers. I have already mentioned that the government has revised the amount under the weaver package from rupees three thousand crore, as the Finance Minister had assured in the budget, to rupees 3884 crore. This was the second question therefore I did not go in detail. Please take both the questions at once as they are related to handloom census of weavers.

MADAM SPEAKER: I have taken them together.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have come up with Revival Reform and Restructuring Package for weavers. The Government has made the announcement.

Census was also conducted in this area, which is mentioned in the second question, it is true that the number of weavers in the country have decreased in comparison to last census. The figure at present is 43.31 lakhs. The state-wise figures have been mentioned in reply to the second question, the details of number of weavers have been provided.

Planning Commission constituted a working group on Handloom. There are many reasons for this, like, there is fierce competition with mechanized sector such as mills, powerlooms. The productivity of Handlooms is much less in comparison to powerlooms and mill sector. The network and marketing of their organization is poor. Therefore, the package to weavers was given considering these factors.

The interest rate of loans and cost of credit was high and therefore debts of 15000 co-operative societies have been waived off in this package. 13 lakhs weavers would benefit from it. There is a provision of waiving off debt of 500 crore rupees, for weavers who did not take loan through co-operative societies, to benefit the poor directly. Alongwith this, there is a subvention of three percent cost of credit, as I discussed with the Finance Minister.

One more proposal is under consideration of the Government on which talks with the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission have been completed and the Government would soon make an announcement. It is related to future. There is a scheme of distributing credit card alongwith guarantee to weavers from government and we are also introducing a provision of providing margin money to weavers.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE: Thank you Madam Speaker.

As you are aware, the textile industry contributes 4 per cent to the GDP and provides 80 per cent employment in this sector in spite of export, although it is whopping 16 per cent. But the industry faces a lot of drawbacks. I would like to quote a few.

The basic problem is that the employee faces dust, noise exposure is too much; chemical exposures too go out of control; dependency on cotton is high; and labour laws are not favourable to this industry.

Would the hon. Minister state whether the Ministry has taken any initiative to provide basic protective equipment like hand gloves, protective shoes, respirators for both dust and chemical gadgets as also ear plugs? Apart from holistically, did the concerned Ministry undertake a review of the whole gamut of issues concerning the industry? Would the Minister ensure the monitoring of the personal hygiene of the employees in the concerned industry?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There are a number of schemes, which we have for the weavers of this country.

As I have mentioned in the reply, there are five schemes, which are currently under implementation. They are Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme. All these Schemes are under implementation.

I had explained earlier the problems that are confronting this sector and the steps that the Government has taken to address the challenge. We have also announced the technology mission on cotton to reduce contamination and the TUFs for technology upgradation of industry, in which Rs. 2,00,000 crore worth of projects have been approved in this sector.

The handloom sector and the weavers as such are being given all possible assistance including skills training. To help them in marketing, there are a number of initiatives that had been taken and 680 events have been sanctioned this year and for the next year 700 marketing and export promotion schemes have been planned.

Regarding assistance to be given, yes, when it comes to dyes and when it comes to the processing units that is being done in small clusters already which would be further extended. I feel that with the full implementation of the four major mega-clusters which are coming up in the States of Sibsagar, Assam; Murshidabad, West Bengal; Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu; and also one in Varanasi. That would further help the weavers. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Reduction of customs duty on raw silk from 30 per cent to five per cent has adversely affected the silk industry, weavers as well as sericulture farmers. Thousands of the weavers have been rendered jobless as well as farmers in the States of Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh where silk industries are the important industries.

May I know from the Minister in view of its adverse impact and in view of dumping of raw silk from China in our country which has adversely affected silk industry whether the Government will consider raising the customs duty from five per cent to the two years' back level of 30 per cent?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, the Government through its various instrumentalities, keeps a watchful eye. The decision that was taken to reduce the duty on silk fabric, that has not been implemented and on the raw cotton it was implemented because there is a demand in the country.

India is one of the major silk producers. That is true. China is world's largest silk producer. Over 80 per cent of the total silk production of the world is in China. However, due to significant supply constraint in China arising out of shrinkage of mulberry cultivation due to natural calamities, in China in the last two years, prices of raw silk have seen sharp rise. When it comes to the domestic prices and the domestic imports as the hon.

Member has asked, there has not been any such situation which has been brought to our attention—that is dumping. If the Government receives any complaint of dumping, there are provisions which we have even under the WTO to impose a safeguard duty and to take anti-dumping measures including anti-dumping duty.

We have to bear in mind that raw silk on which the duty has been reduced, there is a mis-match between the demand and supply. The demand has been more but our own production has been less. Therefore, the raw silk which is coming is meeting the requirement of silk industry including the weavers and that is a fact. I would also like to mention that in spite of reduction in the import duty, the average price of cross breed cocoon is about Rs. 180 per kilogram whereas the Minimum Remunerative Price is Rs. 170 per kilogram.

It is true that the prices have fallen. But there are a number of factors. When you look at the cocoon production, that has gone up by 20 per cent, even in Karnataka. I have got the figures and I can send them to the hon. Member.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 242 Shri Khagen Das—Not present.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY

#### **Handloom Census**

\*242. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weavers and allied workers, as per the recently held National Handloom Census, in the country, Statewise;

(b) whether any assessment was made about the problems and other difficulties particularly occupational diseases faced by weavers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the handloom sector has come under stress due to stiff competition from international markets and unavailability of credit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for creation of more jobs in handloom sector in view of the rising demand of the handloom products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):  
(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) This Government has conducted the Third Handloom Census in 2010 to ascertain actual numbers of weavers and allied workers across the country. As per the Handloom Census of India (2009-10), the number of handloom weavers and allied workers is 43.31 lakh in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(b) Assessments have been made about the problems confronting the Handloom Sector by the Planning Commission's Working Group on Handlooms for Twelfth Plan (2012-17) for the sector. These, inter alia, include (i) competition with mechanized sector such as mills and powerlooms (ii) low productivity of the handlooms in comparison to powerlooms and mill sectors, (iii) weak organizational network and poor marketing, (iv) outdated pre and post weaving activity, (v) capacity constraints, (vi) supply chain bottlenecks, (vii) lack of worksheds and modern dye houses, (viii) high cost of credit and low disbursement of credit for the handloom weavers, (ix) choking of credit lines due to debt overhang, and (x) occupational diseases.

(c) The Handloom sector is facing competition from the mechanized sector such as mills and powerlooms and also from the cheap imported fabrics. The flow of credit to the handloom sector has been characterized by high cost, low disbursement levels and choking of credit lines due to debt over-hang.

(d) For the development of Handloom Sector and welfare of handloom weavers, five Schemes are under implementation, which are (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, (ii) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

Further, in the Budget speech delivered on 28.02.2011, the Finance Minister has announced a financial package for loan waiver in the Annual Budget 2011-12. Subsequently, the Government has operationalised the Budget announcement by approving the "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" with a total financial implication of Rs. 3884 crore, out of which Government of India's share is

Rs. 3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs. 747 crore. This intervention will re-open the choked credit lines for the handloom weavers and their societies and will benefit more than 15000 handloom weavers' cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom weavers.

**Annexure**

*Number of Handloom Weavers and Allied workers as per Handloom Census of India (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	Names of State(s)	No. of Weavers (2009-10)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355838
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33041
3.	Assam	1643453
4.	Bihar	43392
5.	Chhattisgarh	8191
6.	Delhi	2738
7.	Gujarat	11009
8.	Goa	0
9.	Haryana	7967
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13458
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33209
12.	Jharkhand	21160
13.	Karnataka	89256
14.	Kerala	14679
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14761
16.	Maharashtra	3418
17.	Manipur	218753
18.	Meghalaya	13612
19.	Mizoram	43528
20.	Nagaland	66490
21.	Odisha	114106
22.	Puducherry	2803
23.	Punjab	2636

1	2	3
24.	Rajasthan	31958
25.	Sikkim	568
26.	Tamil Nadu	352321
27.	Tripura	137177
28.	Uttar Pradesh	257783
29.	Uttarakhand	15468
30.	West Bengal	779103
	All India	4331876

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Thank you, hon. Madam Speaker, I had asked question to the hon. Minister about the handloom census and wanted to know about the outcomes of the comparison among the first, second, and third census. The hon. Minister has given ambiguous answer. The fact is that as per the census conducted in the year 1995, the total number of weavers was 25 lakh but they are reduced to 22 lakh. Their is thought has been reduced to 29 lakh from 34 lakh. The share of ideal looms has been reduced to four per cent from ten per cent. This is the outcome of the comparison between the second and third censuse. After that you talked about the committees. The committees have been a constituted since 1952. The Ashok Mehta Committee and Kanungo Committee were formed. The Shriram Committee was formed in the year 1974 and in the year 1985, hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi introduced a very good textile policy. After that, Abid Hussain Committee was formed in the year 1990. The Meera Seth Committee was formed and after that hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee constituted the S. Satyam Committee. My first question is related to the report of the Abid Committee which recommended o include the textile industry in the Nineth Schedule. This report focuses on the local area development. One textile policy can not work for the whole country because I come from Bhagalpur where Bhagalpuri silk is very famous. My Parliamentary Constituency is Godda where Bhagaiya silk, Banarasi silk and Madras silk are very famous.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, ask the question.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I want to know about the policy formulated by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Adib Hussain Committee for the weavers and why the number of weavers decreasing?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hon. Member is very capable and has very good knowledge about textile and weavers. Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to reply the hon. Member through you. The answer of the question is not ambiguous and it is clear. If you go through the answer of part 'a' of the written reply, the number of weavers has decreased as compared to the last census. I have already mentioned it today while answering ...*(Interruptions)* Please, have a little patience. I am telling the figures also. I told that as per the latest census, the number of weavers is 43 lakh 31 thousand. According to the earlier census, the number of weavers was 65 lakh 50 thousand. Why did the number of the weavers has been reduced so much? ...*(Interruptions)* I have explained the reasons why their number has reduced so much.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: What was the figure in the first census? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let us listen.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The number of handlooms has also decreased. It has reduced to 23 lakh 77 thousand from 34 lakh 87 thousand. Why has the number of looms also decreased ...*(Interruptions)* I have explained the reasons for it. There is one category of people who are poor. Therefore, the Government has framed many schemes after intervening into it — for providing them training, waiving off their looms and providing loans, giving them credit cards of banks, providing health facilities through a machinery and cluster service. These all schemes are under implementation. I would like to inform you that weavers. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER; Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: We have spent so much time on just these two questions.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I want to inform that there is an improvement in the third census of the year 2010 as compared to the census of the year 1995 as far as the man days are concerned. I have full information. The

number of mandays has increased in the year 2010 as compared to the census of the year 1995. This is not the matter of production hank yarn at mill gate price. More relaxation has also been provided in it. The Government has provided more relaxation in it.  
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I can understand your point.  
...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, do not behave like this.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down and listen.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I can understand the reason because I myself have announced big package for the weavers after going to Banaras three weeks ago. The initiative for it was taken by the hon. Member Shri Rahul Gandhi. The Finance Minister has made its announcement ...(*Interruptions*) With the announcement of two package for the weavers ...(*Interruptions*). This excitement in due to politics only. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member is asking question. Please, take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Madam Speaker, I had asked about the report of the Adib Hussain Committee and the hon. Minister did not reply to it. I need your protection.

My second question is related to mandays. Hon. Minister, I also have same according to which the monday have incured 5,300 from 5,000. This is not the matter of being happy. This data have been extracted from the census conducted by the Government. You have just mentioned that the Government has provided credit and all the Members lauded it. Hon. Anuji has also express

\*Not recorded.

mentioned the same things. ...(*Interruptions*) It was announced an February 29 and it has not been implemented till now. As per the midyear appraisal, it has been cleared by the Planning Commission and has sent to the Ministry and will be delayed in the Ministry also. This is your answer hon. Minister. You said that there are 43 lakh weavers in the country. While replying, you said that the Government is providing the package of three thousand crore rupees which will benefit three lakh people, it means that only three lakh people will get benefits from this package, what will happen to the rest of them. Please answer it.

As per the credit flow of the NABARD, only 50 per cent of the target set for the primary and apex cooperative is completed. In Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, 70 per cent of the set target is being completed. The Planning Commission has made range explanation to the grant and has asked to take certain corrective measures. The Planning Commission has asked about what to do with the credit deed of the handloom weavers, input support system, marketing and product reservation?  
...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions will you ask?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask only one question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The Planning Commission has given you suggestions. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Quickly ask the supplementary question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The Planning Commission has given suggestions in regard to product reservation, credit deeds, input support, technology, marketing and those 40 lakh weavers, you must give statement in this regard. You must give a fresh reply in regard to the report of Abid Hussain Committee.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hon. Member has not asked the question, but has definitely made a remark. ...(*Interruptions*) Hon. Member has asked many questions in one time. ...(*Interruptions*)



MADAM SPEAKER: There are not many questions, give reply to a single question only.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This question is not related to Abid Hussain Committee, but to Handloom Census. ...(Interruptions) I can send the observation thinking of the Government evolved after studying the recommendation of the Abid Hussain Committee to the Hon. Member. ...(Interruptions) After Abid Hussain. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please be seated. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else, except what the hon. Minister says, will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You should not interrupt at least listen with little patience. Otherwise a lot of noise is created nowadays. House is running peacefully, please listen to me patiently. ...(Interruptions) Two Committees headed by Abid Hussain and Satyam were constituted. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be calm.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Government has contemplated on recommendations of both the committees. Tenth and Eleventh Five Year plans were formulated after taking into account the recommendation of Abid Hussain Committee and Satyam Committee. It has been included in it.

Madam Speaker, I have given full information to the House through you in regard to the package given to the weavers. There are 680 events for the market promotion under our foreign trade policy, from year 2009 ...(Interruptions). I am telling you, please listen. ...(Interruptions) 41 big markets were identified under Focus Product Scheme and Focus Market Scheme, Special provisions were covered under one scheme and 13 under another scheme. It was incentives. We have

\*Not recorded.

given incentive to the textile sector for the entire Europe and the entire USA. Though we are short of means. We have given special incentive for the export of textiles ...(Interruptions). It is in public domain, full information is available in this regard that the Government is making continuous efforts to promote export. The Government is supporting this sector through schemes. I am not able to satisfy the Hon. Member because he does not want to get satisfied. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon, Members, please sit down.

Shri P.C. Chacko.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except Shri P.C. Chacko's remarks.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Hon. Speaker, handloom sector is the second highest employment provider after agriculture in the country. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Millions of handloom workers are today struggling for survival. The hon. Finance Minister in the last Budget has sanctioned Rs. 3,000 crore-Debt Relief Scheme for the handloom sector. The next Budget is only three months away. This Rs. 3,000 crore-Debt Relief Scheme is not being implemented. ...(Interruptions) The hon. Minister is very capable and he is handling important issues like the FDI very efficiently. How come there is no priority for the handloom sector? Will the Minister assure this House that this Debt Relief Scheme announced in the last Budget will be implemented immediately, at least before the next Budget? Which is the nodal agency for this? What about the audit of the handloom societies all over the country? Nothing is being completed and this Scheme is yet to take off.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I have informed the House that the hon. Finance Minister had in his Budget speech referred to the weavers' plight and the intention of the Government to have a special package for their revival and rehabilitation. That was a Rs. 3,000

\*Not recorded.

crore-package. The package was re-worked and the final package that has been announced is for Rs. 3,884 crore. Also, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its last meeting had cleared the package. The hon. Member is a very knowledgeable person. He understands the processes of the Government. Only a declaration or a mention in the Budget does not mean implementation of a scheme. Once the scheme is cleared by the Planning Commission and the Special Finance Committee, which is Chaired by the Secretary, Department of Expenditure, then the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs considers and clears it. The approval has been given. The implementation process has started. I will send to the hon. Member the dates and the number of the camps that have been scheduled for this month itself for various States where the benefit of this package will be given directly. We have cleared it with the banks. The package is being implemented through the NABARD. I have also mentioned about those who have not been covered. ...(*Interruptions*) Show some respect. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not proper.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you completed?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, I have not completed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Not yet? All right, please be brief. Let us move on to the next question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I hope my friends on the other side will show respect to the right of the hon. Member, Shri P. C. Chacko, to give the answer. Madam, the issue before us was about the. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, half-an-hour discussion on this issue should be held. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is a very serious issue. It is related to our weavers and the entire House is concerned about it and we have discussed these two questions for forty-five minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to me. If you people give notice, we will conduct half-an-hour discussion on this issue. Now let us take the next question.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: When discussion on this will be held, you should participate in it.

### **Land Acquisition for National Highways**

\*243. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land acquisition is one of the major factors contributing to the delay in the implementation of the National Highways projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of projects delayed, cases pending in courts on account of land acquisition during the last three years;

(c) whether the proposed Land Acquisition Law is expected to push up the costs for the National Highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and corrective action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHOUDHARY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Land acquisition is one of the factors contributing to delay in implementation of some projects under NHDP. Delay occurs due to multiple reasons which overlap with others such as poor performance of contractor, utility shifting, forest clearance and land acquisition.

Out of 226 projects under implementation by NHAI, 58 projects are currently delayed due to multiple reasons including land acquisition. State wise list of the projects is enclosed at Annexure.

As per Section 4 of the National Highways Act, 1956, all national highways shall vest with the Union and the land vests with the Central Government after notification under Section 3D of the Act. As per section 3D (4), such notification shall not be called in question in any court or

by any other authority. However, court cases are filed against the awards given by arbitrator and policy issues. On account of this, 1609 court cases are pending in various courts.

(c) and (d) The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 is before the Standing Committee of the Parliament. Hence, the details of increase of cost of land acquisition cannot be estimated.

### **Annexure**

*List of currently delayed projects under implementation by NHAI due to land acquisition and other reasons.*

Sl.No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total Length (in Km)	Completed Length (in Km)	UI Length (in Km)	Date of start	Date of completion as per contract	Date of Anticipated completion	State Name
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada (Six lane)	5	82.5	18.9	63.6	May-2009	Dec-11	Aug-2012	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	31	21.5	19.105	2.395	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2011	Assam
3.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	31	30	27	3	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2011	Assam
4.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	31C	30	23.02	6.98	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2011	Assam
5.	Guwahati to Nalbari (A5-4)	31	28	8	20	Dec-2005	Apr-2008	Mar-2012	Assam
6.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	31	28	14	14	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Mar-2012	Assam
7.	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	54	32	17.56	14.44	Sep-2004	Sep-2007	Mar-2012	Assam
8.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	54	16	10.2	5.8	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Dec-2011	Assam
9.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	31	27.3	11.5	15.8	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2011	Assam
10.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	31C	30	9.5	20.5	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2011	Assam
11.	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	36	30.5	28.905	1.595	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-11	Assam
12.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	31	25	18	7	Nov-2005	Jun-2009	Dec-2011	Assam
13.	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	57	34.87	21.5	13.37	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Dec-2011	Bihar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7)	57	37.59	30.5	7.09	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Dec-2011	Bihar
15.	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	57	15.15	13.6	1.55	Apr-2006	Apr-2008	Dec-2011	Bihar
16.	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond and Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10.63	7	3.63	Apr-2007	Apr-2010	Dec-2011	Bihar
17.	Aurang-Raipur	6	43.485	41.5	1.985	Apr-2006	Jan-2009	Dec-11	Chhattisgarh
18.	Six Laning of Upgradation of Mehrauli-Gurgaon road Andheria More of Delhi-Haryana Border	236	7.45	7.1	0.35	Apr-2010	Aug-2010	Dec-11	Delhi
19.	Surat-Dahisar (Six lane)	8	239	186.578	52.422	Feb-2009	Aug-2011	Dec-2011	Gujarat (118.2)/ Maharashtra [120.77]
20.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	50.25	13.24	May-2008	May-2010	Dec-2011	Haryana
21.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur (Six lane)	8	225.6	117	108.6	Apr-2009	Dec-11	Jun-2012	Haryana [64.3]/ Rajasthan [161.3]
22.	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/Jammu and Kashmir)	1A	17.2	17	0.2	Jan-2002	Dec-2004	Dec-11	Jammu and Kashmir
23.	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS 33/Jammu and Kashmir	1A	15	14.7	0.3	Nov-2005	May-2008	Mar-2012	Jammu and Kashmir
24.	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	1A	1.23	0	1.23	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Dec-2011	Jammu and Kashmir
25.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/Jammu and Kashmir)	1A	33.65	32.7	0.95	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	Dec-2011	Jammu and Kashmir
26.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/Jammu and Kashmir)	1A	30	29.25	0.75	Sep-2005	Feb-2008	Dec-2011	Jammu and Kashmir
27.	New Mangalore Port	13, 17 and 48	37	36.74	0.26	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Dec-2011	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devitali	48	81	81	0	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Dec-2011	Karnataka
29.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	26	44	38.22	5.78	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Mar-2012	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Lalitpur-Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	26	55	53.84	1.16	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-11	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	26	54.7	50.06	4.64	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2011	Madhya Pradesh
32.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	26	54	43	11	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2011	Madhya Pradesh
33.	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	26	24.74	1.26	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Dec-2011	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-I)	75.3	42	39.12	2.88	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Jun-2012	Madhya Pradesh
35.	Gwalior Jhansi	75	80	42.505	37.495	Jun-2007	Dec-2009	Jun-2012	Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/Uttar Pradesh [11.5]
36.	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	7	27.4	27	0.4	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Dec-11	Maharashtra
37.	Nagpur-Kondhali	6	40	39.84	0.16	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Dec-11	Maharashtra
38.	Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir Border (NS-36/J and K)	1A	19.65	16.4	3.25	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2011	Punjab
39.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	1A	40	39.36	0.64	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2011	Punjab(29)/Himachal Pradesh[11]
40.	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2)	67, KC2	55.2	54.35	0.85	Aug-2006	Aug-2008	Dec-2011	Tamil Nadu
41.	Thanjarur-Trichy	67	56	54.2	1.8	Dec-2006	Jun-2009	Dec-2011	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
42.	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	45 B	128.16	127.4	0.76	Jan-2007	Jan-2010	Dec-11	Tamil Nadu
43.	Puducherry-Tindivanam	66	38.61	38.61	0	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Dec-11	Tamil Nadu
44.	Trichy-Dindigul	45	88.273	87.27	1.003	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Dec-11	Tamil Nadu
45.	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	56A and B	22.85	21.5	1.35	Mar-2009	Aug-2010	Dec-2011	Uttar Pradesh
46.	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.6	26	6.6	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Dec-2011	Uttar Pradesh
47.	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	25	5.6	1.64	3.96	Dec-2005	Sep-2008	Jun-2012	Uttar Pradesh
48.	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	28	40	39	1	Dec-2005	Dec-2008	Dec-2011	Uttar Pradesh
49.	Jhansi to Laitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	25, 26	49.7	43.95	5.75	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Feb-2012	Uttar Pradesh
50.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	26	49.3	49.3	0	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Nov-2011	Uttar Pradesh
51.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	28	44	41.5	2.5	Oct-2005	Oct-2008	Dec-2011	Uttar Pradesh
52.	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	28	41.115	39	2.115	Dec-2005	Dec-2008	Dec-2011	Uttar Pradesh
53.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	25	50	49.7	0.3	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Mar-2012	Uttar Pradesh
54.	Garhmukteshwar-Muradabad	24	56.25	55.85	0.4	Mar-2005	Sep-2007	Dec-2011	Uttar Pradesh
55.	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	26	38	36.6	1.4	May-2006	Nov-2008	Dec-2011	Uttar Pradesh
56.	Sitapur-Lucknow	24	75	71.5	3.5	Jun-2006	Jun-2009	Dec-2011	Uttar Pradesh
57.	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	31	26	17.84	8.16	Jan-2006	Jul-2008	Dec-2012	West Bengal
58.	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	31C	32	22.08	9.92	Jun-2006	Nov-2008	Jan-2012	West Bengal

*[English]*

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Madam, in the reply the hon. Minister has said that out of 226 projects, 58 projects are delayed due to multiple reasons including land acquisition. Today, land acquisition is a serious concern in our country. So, how does the Department find its role in acquiring the land and completing these projects in time because first the connectivity is very critical and second is the land rights which fluctuates because of these delays?

So, would the hon. Minister kindly reply as to how would he expedite to complete all these projects? It is because our serious concern is that there are two major projects in Vidarbha which has been delayed by about three years. So, what is the Government trying to do in this regard?

*[Translation]*

DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY: Madam there are many steps for land acquisition in the Ministry and we have simplified the procedure also. The Ministry has to construct highways of 18 thousand kilometers in length and the cost of land acquisition for that purpose is Rs. one crore 25 lakh per hectare. If a new policy is introduced in the coming days, then this cost will become five times and if in future 50 percent of highway will go in land acquisition only. The Ministry is making full efforts to set up a proper land acquisition unit in every PIO, and the assistance of retired Tehsildar, Revenue officer should be taken. A High Power Committee headed by the Chief Secretary should be constituted in every state, the Ministry is making such efforts. As far as the question asked by Hon. Member in regard to his constituency is concerned, I myself will provide information in writing to him.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Madam, in the reply there is a mention about the poor performance of the contractor and forest clearance. Today, environment is a sensitive issue in our country. A lot of these projects get delayed due to delay of forest clearance from the Central Government. So, why does the Government plan National Highways which get delayed? Without taking an environment clearance from the Central Government, they start implementing the project. The money gets tied up and the contractor gets struck and the entire project is held up because there is no specific forest clearance taken from the Central Government. So, what is the

Government's plan from Delhi? When they plan such major projects, why do they start such projects because the money also gets tied up because of this lacuna in the policy?

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): Madam it is a fact that when we formulate National Highway project, it covers some part of wild life and forests. In such a situation we have two options, first, we should avoid wild life and make proposal but we are trying to make best efforts to change the alignment of the highway keeping in view the decisions of the hon. Supreme Court in this regard. As far as the matter of forest clearance is concerned

*[English]*

the subject is referred to the State Government. We wish that the State Government will take initiative.

*[Translation]*

If the State Government provide clearance with regard to alignment on time, it will avoid delay. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, through you, I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister because he has mentioned in serial number 19 about Surat-Dahisar. For the last three years, the Department is giving new date. Every year, the Department is giving the new date. This time, it has given the date which is December, 2011. I think it is December, 2011 and still the work is going on. So, I would like to ask a specific question. When will this work be going to be completed?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I think the problem is with the concessionaires. We are interacting with the concessionaire. We are in the process to see that the concessionaire executes the work as per the schedule.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Madam, the hon. Minister has given a list of currently delayed projects under implementation by the NHAI due to the reasons like land acquisition, etc. But I am surprised and shocked to note that Oddanchatiram has not been included in the delayed projects list. I would like to say that NH 209 road starts from Dindigul and passes through Oddanchattiram, which is the biggest vegetable market in South India. In order to avoid traffic congestion, a bye-pass road at

Oddanchattiram is a vital necessity. It is learnt that though the land acquisition estimates were sanctioned about two years back, yet it has not completed the award stage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has forwarded the 3D proposals to the Government of India for the acquisition of land. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will take necessary and serious steps to see that the 3D proposals are processed and published in the Gazette of India?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, I think, he has asked a particular question. The question was referring to only about land acquisition issue. ...(*Interruptions*) I am aware of this. The question pertains to the delay because of land acquisition. So, we have not mentioned that particular stretch because that does not fall in this category. Hon. Member, you have brought it to my notice. I will take care of it and see to it that it is expedited.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, the issue I am going to put forth in the House is the sense of all the hon. Members. I had given notice to speak on this issue during the Zero Hour. Today, the progress of the country has come to a halt due to slow pace of work of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). Madam Speaker, quality roads were constructed in your Parliamentary Constituency during the tenure of Vajpayee Government. Today the pace of the work of NHAI has slowed down. This basic question is related to NHAI. All the engineers of NHAI have resigned. What is the reason behind it? Whether their resignation will hamper the work of NHAI or not? This happened first time that all engineer members and the Chief Engineer resigned collectively. Therefore, the pace of road construction work has come to a standstill. ...(*Interruptions*) Will you be able to regain that pace of work?

MADAM SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: The work on National Highway No. 106 and 80 has halted. The work is not being done on such of many projects in Bihar. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what efforts are being made by the Government to restore and to bring back the pace of the construction of road on track what it was during the tenure of Vajpayee led Government *i.e.* construction of 11-12 km. long road daily.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I am happy that the hon. Member has put a question on the birth day. I am happy to say that India will get Rs. 5,000 crore per annum premium for the next five years as a result of the step of open bidding taken by our Ministry.

[*English*]

Never in the history of NHAI, have we done it. I assure you that there is no conflict of interest between the engineers and my Ministry. The only issue is that we are addressing the issue of PC. The decision was taken by the Cabinet. We are strictly adhering to it and it should be implemented in a faithful manner. So, I can assure you this.

[*Translation*]

The hon. Member has said that the pace of work has slowed down but I would like to submit that the speed of the work has not slowed down rather it has accelerated. We had set the target of 7300 kms. and we have awarded 4000 kms.

[*English*]

By the end of March, we will award 7300 kms. and consecutively for three years, we award 7300 kms.

[*Translation*]

We have set the target to construct 20-21 kms. road daily and we will definitely achieve the said target ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask the question we have the shortage of time.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Thank you Madam, the issue of land acquisition has been going on since the work of national highway started. This issue has been discussed here many a time and it had been discussed at length during the 15th Lok Sabha also. Recently the hon. Minister of State replied that they had constituted a high power committee. I would like to submit that high power committee has already been constituted under the

\*Not recorded.



chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of State. Despite all these, until the land is acquired, project will not be made. Whenever the issue of land acquisition is discussed in the House, the responsibility is put on the states, if there exists a high level committee in this regard, what is the monitoring system of the Ministry? If the Ministry is constantly monitoring, why the problem is not being solved?

*[English]*

In the country, infrastructure is very important.

*[Translation]*

What further action will the Ministry take in order to solve the problem? If it continues how the country will make progress and what further action will be taken by the Ministry in this regard?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, all the hon. Members know that the work of land acquisition is done through the State Governments. The authority with regard to acquiring land is appointed by the State Government. After the land is acquired we provide the fund but disbursement of fund is done by the State Government. I think, the states wherein the State Governments are working properly, the work is progressing at fast pace. The states where this problem is occurring, the appointing authority of the concerned State is also delaying in shifting utility and disbursing the amount. The problem which has cropped up due to them, we are expediting in this regard with the help of the Chief Secretary in order to resolve the problem.

*[English]*

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: I just want to ask a very specific question. This was a very ambitious project throughout the country. A wonderful job has been done. There is no doubt about it. So far as our State, Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, everything went up to Jammu but beyond Jammu—as you know, Kashmir is almost disconnected from the rest of the country. The only highway we have, which connects us to the country and the rest of the world, is the Jammu-Srinagar Highway. But unfortunately, Madam, kindly intervene, nothing beyond Jammu. It was started on a war footing throughout the country; a wonderful job has been done, but nothing beyond Jammu has happened and unfortunately, the Jammu-Srinagar Highway, which gets disconnected because of the land slides nothing Jammu has moved.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question. A very little time is left.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: So, will the Government of India, so far as the Jammu-Srinagar Highway is concerned, take it up on a war footing, as was done in the rest of the country?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I do feel concerned about the hon. Member and I can assure you that not only Jammu and Kashmir, we are also going to have very effective measures to connect the Ladakh-Leh part also.

*[Translation]*

So far the connectivity of Zojila is concerned, Rahul Gandhi ji paid a visit there and we have taken initiative there.

#### **Bio-medical Waste Disposal**

\*244. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Public/Private Health Care Institutes are violating the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 by not following prescribed colour coding for containers meant for collecting wastes;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received complaints in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether there is any proposal to constitute a committee for monitoring the implementation of the Bio-Medical Waste Rules, 1998 at the Central level and if so, the status of the proposal; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure proper compliance of rules all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) As per the Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, every occupier of an institution generating BMW has to ensure that such

waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and environment. The Bio-Medical Waste is required to be segregated according to the colour code for containers<sup>^</sup>ags prescribed in Schedule-II of the BMW Rules. Further, it is the responsibility of the occupier to treat and dispose of bio-medical waste in accordance with treatment and disposal options mentioned in Schedule-I of the Rules.

The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories are the designated Prescribed Authorities for ensuring implementation of the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Government of India have delegated necessary powers vested in it under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all the SPCBs and PCCs in UTs, to issue directions to any industry or any other authority for violation of standards and Rules, inter-alia, relating to Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998. The SPCBs/PCCs are required to closely monitor the implementation of the Rules by the Health Care Establishments (HCEs) and take necessary legal actions against the establishments which violate these Rules.

As per the annual report submitted by SPCBs/PCCs/ Directorate General of Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFMS) for the year 2010, some of the Health Care Facilities (HCFs)/Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) are reported to be violating the provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The State-wise number of HCFs reported violating norms of BMW and the number of show-cause notices/directions issued to defaulter HCFs in the country is enclosed at Annexure.

(d) An inter-ministerial Committee of Senior Officers at the Central level has been constituted comprising representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Urban Development and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to review the implementation of Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in the country.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve compliance of the BMW Rules:

- (i) All the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and the Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) of Union Territories have been asked to ensure

effective implementation of the BMW Rules and to take stringent action against the health care facilities for violation of provisions, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- (ii) 5829 defaulting health care facilities have been issued show cause notices or directions by the SPCBs and PCCs, for violations of the provisions of BMW Rules. CPCB has also issued directions against 33 HCFs/CBMWTFs for violation of the provisions duiing the last three years.
- (iii) The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides financial assistance on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis for setting up of treatment and disposal facilities in the State/UT for environmentally sound disposal of bio-medical wastes.
- (iv) Financial assistance is provided to SPCBs/PCCs and governmental/non-governmental organizations for creating awareness and capacity building programmes on bio-medical waste management.
- (v) CPCB has prepared guidelines for 'Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs)' and 'Design and Construction of Bio-Medical Waste Incinerators' for ensuring their compliance.
- (vi) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been requested to advise the State Health Secretaries to take necessary measures to improve compliance of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 by all the Health Care Establishments under their respective jurisdictions. CPCB has also been requested to advise SPCBS/PCCs to create public awareness through media campaign for better compliance.
- (vii) All the States/UTs have been requested to constitute state level Committee of Senior Officers in their States/UT as well as District Level Monitoring Committee to monitor the compliance of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998.
- (viii) The Ministry has identified the gaps in existing provisions of the Bio-Medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and has notified the draft Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for seeking public comments/suggestions before replacing the existing Rules.

**Annexure**

*State-wise number of Health Care Facilities (HCFs) which have violated the Bio-Medical Waste (M and H) Rules, 1998, the number of Show Cause Notices/Directions issued against the defaulting HCFs (as submitted by SPCBs/PCCs) for the year 2010*

Sl.No.	State/UT (Date of submission of Annual Report)	No. of Healthcare Facilities violated the BMW Rules	Total No. of show cause notices/directions issues to defaulter HCFs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (28.09.2011)	NP	NP
2.	Andhra Pradesh (18.05.2011)	167	167
3.	Arunachal Pradesh (20.05.2011)	0	0
4.	Assam (11.05.2011)	208	1
5.	Bihar (24.05.2011)	1217	544
6.	Chandigarh (14.03.2011)	15	4
7.	Chhattisgarh (27.09.2011)	20	20
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (01.08.2011)	0	0
9.	Delhi (31.05.2011)	54	36
10.	Goa (30.05.2011)	1	1
11.	Gujarat (14.07.2011)	154	154
12.	Haryana (27.06.2011)	121	62
13.	Himachal Pradesh (04.10.2011)	15	15
14.	Jharkhand (05.07.2011)	100	67
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (25.05.2011)	499	138
16.	Karnataka (12.05.2011)	483	483
17.	Kerala (05.08.2011)	644	281
18.	Lakshadweep (03.10.2011)	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh (29.07.2011)	100	100
20.	Maharashtra (13.09.2011)	3235	2331
21.	Manipur (28.04.2011)	0	0
22.	Meghalaya (27.04.2011)	0	0
23.	Mizoram (19.05.2011)	0	0
24.	Nagaland (23.05.2011)	0	0
25.	Odisha (17.05.2011)	102	74

1	2	3	4
26.	Puducherry (16.04.2011)	0	0
27.	Punjab (30.03.2011)	119	101
28.	Rajasthan (01.09.2011)	440	330
29.	Sikkim		Not Submitted
30.	Tamil Nadu (01.06.2011)	300	261
31.	Tripura (30.07.2011)	0	0
32.	Uttarakhand (03.08.2011)	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh (16.05.2011)	266	266
34.	West Bengal (22.06.2011)	393	393
	Directorate General of Armed Forces Medical Services (19.10.2011)	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8653</b>	<b>5829</b>

*[English]*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Madam, hospital waste or biomedical waste (BMW) is one of the most hazardous components of environmental pollution. Hospitals produce waste is increasing over the years in its amount and type. A major issue related to the current bio-medial waste management in many hospitals is that the implementation of bio-waste regulation is unsatisfactory as some hospitals are disposing of waste in a haphazard, improper and indiscriminate manner. There is no mechanism to ensure that all waste collected and segregated reaches its final destination.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps have been taken by the Union Government in this regard.

**12.00 hrs.**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, I have mentioned in my reply the steps taken by the Government of India for efficient disposal of bio-medical waste in the country.

I agree with the hon. Member that the compliance to the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules is not as good as it should have been. In our country there are 1,37,000 health care units generating bio-medical waste. At present there are one lakh health facilities which are utilising the common facility of bio-medical waste

disposal in the country and there are 20,000 institutions which have their on-the-spot incinerators, auto clearing facility, microwave facility and shredders in the country.

As I have mentioned in my reply, the Draft Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 are on the website and the Government will take further steps for efficient disposal of bio-medical waste in the country.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

### Pending Cases in EPF

\*245. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the total number of cases pending for settlement under the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) all over the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reasons for the pendency of such cases and the action taken to settle the cases and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the functioning of the EPF Organisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Details on 'Pendency of Claims' for the last three years and the current year (upto 30.11.2011) are given below:

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Opening balance as on 1st April	Claims received during the year	Workload during the year	Disposal	Claims pending	Pendency ratio in relation to workload
1	2	3	4(2+3)	5	6(4-5)	7(6/4)
2008-09	4.27	95.31	99.58	93.07	6.51	6.54%
2009-10	6.51	101.73	108.24	101.00	7.24	6.68%
2010-11	7.24	97.55	104.79	98.05	6.74	6.43%
2011-12	6.74	80.11	86.85	67.22	19.63	22.60%

(b) The main reason for pendency of claims is because of the fact that in some of the offices the process of migration of legacy data to the new computerised system and updation of pending accounts took place during the early part of the financial year 2011-12.

For this process some of the staff were diverted from the routine functioning which arrested the pace of settlement of claims.

The following remedial measures have been taken for speedy settlement of claims:

- (i) National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) facility has been introduced to expedite the process of settlement of claims.
- (ii) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is already on the path of computerization and has introduced new software in all its field offices. After completion of these tasks, the process of settlement of claims will be simple, better and speedier.
- (iii) Upgradation of existing offices and by opening new offices with reference to the workload will speed up the process of settlement of claims.
- (iv) Monitoring of settlement of claims is being done by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner-In-charge of office himself. It is further monitored at Head Office level.

(v) Settlement of claims is a continuous process. As there is a continuous inflow of fresh claims, certain claims are likely to be pending at any given point of time. The claims which are pending in a month are settled in the subsequent cycle of claim settlement.

(vi) Cases pending at different courts also come on the way of settlement of claims. All the field offices have been suitably directed to review the position of pendency and to take all efforts through legal counsel for early disposal of the cases to augment claim settlement process.

(c) and (d) Review of functioning of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is an ongoing process. Government reviews the functioning of the Organisation in consultation with Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund from time to time and takes appropriate corrective steps.

[English]

#### Encroachment on Defence Land

\*246. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the defence land under encroachment in various States of the country including Maharashtra, State-wise;

(b) the measures being taken to remove the encroachment and reclaim these land;

(c) whether any investigation was conducted and the officials of the Directorate General Defence Estates (DGDE) in such cases were found to be in connivance and if so, the details of the outcome thereof and the action taken against them and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy for utilization of the abandoned/unused defence land for better public use in a time-bound manner and if so, the details thereof and the action taken for its implementation; and

(e) the measures taken to streamline and bring in an effective and transparent system for management/use of defence land and to delineate the accountability of officials of DGDE at different levels?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) The State wise details are Annexed as Statement.

(b) Action for removal of encroachment is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants), Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonments Act, 2006, Detailed instructions emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments have been issued by the Ministry. The process of detection and removal of the encroachments is a continuing exercise.

(c) There has been no report on alleged involvement of officials of the Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE) in the cases related to encroachment.

(d) Defence land is meant primarily for various defence needs. The requirement of defence land is, gradually increasing and hence cannot be frozen at any point of time. Keeping in view both present and future requirements of the Services, no defence land including land which is presently vacant, can be declared surplus or utilized for public use.

(e) In order to prevent misuse of defence land, steps have been initiated to streamline its proper management and its protection. The project on computerization of Military Lands Register and General Lands Register has been implemented. Two projects, one on Digitisation of land records and the other on Survey of Defence land using modern technology have been sanctioned recently. Both the projects are to be carried out in time-bound manner. Further, considering the importance of land as a

national resource, it has been decided to resume land audit of Defence lands. Existing government rules make sufficient provisions to hold officials of Defence Estates responsible if they fail to perform the assigned duties.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise details of encroachment of Defence land*

Sl.No.	State	Area Under Encroachment (In Acres)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0414
2.	Andhra Pradesh	215.425
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.3
4.	Assam	616.569
5.	Bihar	448.88
6.	Chandigarh	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	165.76
8.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	—
9.	Delhi	113.5997
10.	Daman and Diu	—
11.	Goa	4.05
12.	Gujarat	303.6407
13.	Haryana	959.0387
14.	Himachal Pradesh	143.9041
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	729.349
16.	Jharkhand	77.7
17.	Karnataka	28.5819
18.	Kerala	0.0665
Ta	Lakshadweep	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1491.796024
21.	Maharashtra	2487.9482
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	15.4337
24.	Mizoram	—

1	2	3
25.	Nagaland	—
26.	Odisha	45.31825
27.	Puducherry	—
28.	Punjab	495.7967
29.	Rajasthan	367.729
30.	Sikkim	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	71.1776
32.	Tripura	—
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3079.9508
34.	Uttarakhand	23.574
35.	West Bengal	405.6423
Total		12327.27257

#### **Mercury Management in CFL Sector**

\*247. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) contain high content of mercury;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for environment-friendly mercury management in CFL Sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal for recycling of the said lamps properly to contain mercury pollution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) The concentration of mercury in Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) may vary depending on the type of technology used in dosing of mercury.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a Task Force to evolve a policy on "Environmentally Sound Management of mercury in Fluorescent Lamps". A Technical Committee, constituted by this Task Force, had prepared "Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in Fluorescent Lamps Sector". These guidelines prescribe the best practices at various levels, such as at manufacturer's level and include aspects related to mercury consumption, process technology, raw mercury distillation, on-site storage, treatment, recycling and disposal of mercury bearing wastes, mercury spill management. The best practices at consumer's level include handling of used/broken lamps, consumer awareness pertaining to collection, transport, treatment and disposal of used fluorescent lamps. Ministry of Environment and Forests and Central Pollution Control Board have written to all the State Governments and Union Territories to encourage establishment of recycling units so that the fused Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) and Fluorescent Tube lights (FTLs) are properly collected and the mercury is recovered and recycled scientifically and safely.

#### **Patent of Medicinal Plants and Products**

\*248. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted the patent of some indigenous medicinal plants and products to certain foreign Companies/Institutes recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assessment made by the Government of its likely impact on Indian companies; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of Indian companies and also check exploitation of India's heritage and traditional knowledge?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Medicinal plants as well as the products derived from Medicinal Plants which is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components are not patentable under Section 3 (j) and Section 3 (p) of the Patents Act, 1970 respectively. However, substantial improvement in products derived from medicinal plants, which fulfils the criteria prescribed for patentability in the Patent Act, 1970, can be granted

patents. So far, ten (10) such patents have been granted to foreign companies of these, four are derived from medicinal plants which are indigenous to India. The details of the patents granted are enclosed at Statement. Since the granted patents are new products/processes, assessment of their likely impact on Indian companies cannot be made.

(c) In addition to Sections 3 (j) and 3 (p) of the Patents Act, 1970 which ensure that patent is not granted to medicinal plants or its products having properties of traditionally known component or components, Section 25 (1) (k) and 25 (2) (k) provide pre and post grant opposition against the grant of patent to an invention whose claims can be anticipated from the available traditional knowledge. Moreover, anticipation of invention by available local language including oral language is also one of the grounds for revocation of patents under Section 64 of the Patents Act.

Department of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have established the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in collaboration with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for prevention of grant of patents to inventions which are traditional medicinal knowledge in India. This database contains traditional medicinal knowledge from the existing literature compiled from Ayurved, Unani, Siddha and Yoga presented in international patent classification format and in five international languages. The database, therefore, breaks the language and format barriers and makes knowledge accessible and searchable to patent examiners for establishing prior art. TKDL has been provided to the European Patent Office (EPO) Indian Patent Office, German Patent Office, United States Patent and Trademarks Office, United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, IP Australia and Japan Patent Office through an Access Agreement on non-disclosure basis.

#### **Statement**

##### *Patents granted on Indigenously Available Medicinal Products to Foreign Companies*

Sl.No.	Patent No	Title	Patentee	Nationality	Indian Medicinal plant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	248562	AN ANTIOXIDANT-PROMOTING COMPOSITION	LIFELINE NUTRACEUTICALS CORPORATION	U.S.A.	This medicinal composition contains plant extract of turmeric plant, which is of Indian origin.
2.	231692	COMPOSITIONS FOR PREVENTING OR TREATING POLLENOSIS, ALLERGIC NEPHRITIS, ATOPIC DERMATITIS, ASTHMA OR URTICARIA.	MATSUURA YAKUGYO CO., LTD.	Japan	The first plant used in this composition is Cucurbita moschata is basically originating from either Central America or northern South America, but is also widely cultivated in India. The second plant used in the composition is Carthamus tinctorius, which is grown/cultivated in India.
3.	213308	A NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT	THE QUIGLEY CORPORATION	U.S.A.	This composition contains extract of turmeric plant, which is of Indian origin.
4.	190850	PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF HERBAL	UNITED GLOBAL VENTURES LIMITED	Hongkong (China)	The medicinal plant used in this composition is Tinospora cordifolia, which is known by the common name Guduchi,



1	2	3	4	5	6
		PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MENOPAUSAL SYNDROME			is an herbaceous vine of the family Menispermaceae indigenous to the tropical areas of India.
5.	243564	A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A HERBAL COMPOSITION FOR THE TREATMENT OF VIRAL INFECTIONS	SAGE R and D	U.S.A.	Compositions derived from Chinese herbal medicines.  Aeginetia indica is the active ingredient found in India too.
6.	211690	PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF A COMPOSITION FOR BOTH HUMAN AND VETERINARY APPLICATION	ROPAPHARM B.V.	Netherlands	The first plant material used in the claimed composition is <i>Origanum vulgare</i> , which is a common species of <i>Origanum</i> , a genus of the mint family (Lamiaceae). It is native to warm-temperate western and southwestern Eurasia and the Mediterranean region.
7.	242831	AN ANTI MICROBIAL COMPOSITION	THE QUIGLEY CORPORATION	U.S.A.	The first ingredient used in this composition is ginger powder extract, which consumed as a delicacy, medicine, or spice. Ginger cultivation began in South Asia and has since spread to East Africa and the Caribbean.
8.	219874	A COMPOSITION USEFUL FOR THE TREATMENT OF VIRAL INFECTIONS IN AN ANIMAL	SAGE R and D	U.S.A.	This composition is derived from Chinese herbal medicines, medicinal plants and extracts thereof. <i>Aeginetia indica</i> is the active ingredient found in India too.
9.	221614	A HERBAL INJECTION AND A METHOD TO PRODUCE THE SAME	MAOXIANG WANG	China	The plant material used in this composition is from genus <i>Ixeris</i> , which is flowering plants in the daisy family. The active ingredient of this plant is used in Chinese traditional medicine. <i>Ixeris Sonchifolia</i> found in India too.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	200879	COMPOSITION FOR HEART DISEASE, METHOD TO PREAPARE SAME	TIANJIN TASLY PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD	China	The plant material used in this composition is <i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i> , which is also known as red sage, Chinese sage, tan shen, or danshen. It is a perennial plant in the genus <i>Salvia</i> , highly valued for its roots in traditional Chinese medicine. Native to China and Japan.

**Market Access Issues at WTO**

\*249. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up its concerns like access to markets of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Tariff and Trade Distorting Subsidies, Modalities for Agriculture etc. with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions held with the WTO in each case; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to resolve these issues?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):

(a) Rather than seeking access to LDC markets, least developed countries are to be assisted by grant of market access for their products. Accordingly, India has implemented a Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for the LDCs in 2008, as per the Hong Kong Ministerial mandate. India, together with several other WTO member countries, has been pressing for substantial and effective reductions in the large subsidies provided by some developed countries to their agriculture sector as these distort production and global trade.

(b) and (c) The Doha Round of WTO negotiations are in progress. India has consistently expressed its commitment to a strong rules-based multilateral trading system and has been working closely with key developed and developing countries, towards a balanced and development-oriented conclusion of the Doha Round.

**Check on Felling of Trees**

\*250. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
DR. RATNA DE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of forest cover in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a rise in the unauthorised felling of trees in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

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

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and incurred for the purpose during the said period; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to conserve the forest cover and further afforestation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Forest cover of the States/UTs as per 'India State of Forest Report 2009' published by Forest Survey of India is given in Statement-I.

(b) No Madam. The Ministry has not received information regarding rise in the unauthorized telling of trees in the country.

(c) The details of the unauthorized felling of trees in various States as per information available in this Ministry from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given at Statement-II. Major reasons for unauthorized tree felling are felling trees for use and sale as timber, clearing forest land for unauthorized cultivation and for use as fire wood.

(d) The details of the funds released as grant-in-aid for strengthening of forest protection infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff, communication etc. under Intensification of Forest Management Schem (IFMS) during the year 2008-09 to 2011-12 to various States is given at Statement-III.

(e) Besides supporting forest protection measures under Intensification of Forest Management Schemes (IFMS) as indicated in part (d) above, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is providing funds to the States under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National

Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation in the country. The State-wise details of funds released to the States under the National Afforestation Programme Scheme during last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) are given at Statement-IV.

Besides National Afforestation Programme, various Central Schemes/Programmes like Thirteenth Finance Commission Grants for conservation and development of forests, Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) and State Schemes have component of afforestation/tree planting.

### **Statement I**

#### *Forest Cover in States/UTs in India*

(area in km<sup>2</sup>)

State/UT	Geographical Area (GA)	Forest Cover			Total	% to GA
		Very Dense Forest*	Mod. Dense Forest**	Open Forest***		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	820	24,757	19,525	45,102	16.40
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	20,858	31,556	14,939	67,353	80.43
Assam	78,438	1,461	11,558	14,939	27,692	35.30
Bihar	94163	231	3,248	3,325	6,804	7.23
Chhattisgarh	135,191	4,162	35,038	16,670	55,870	41.33
Delhi	1,483	7	50	120	177	11.94
Goa	3,702	511	624	1,016	2,151	58.10
Gujarat	196,022	376	5,249	8,995	14,620	7.46
Haryana	44,212	27	463	1,104	1,594	3.61
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,224	6,383	5,061	14,668	26.35
Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	4,298	8,977	9,411	22,686	10.21
Jharkhand	79,714	2,590	9,899	10,405	22,894	28.72
Karnataka	191,791	1,777	20,181	14,232	36,190	18.87
Kerala	38,863	1,443	9,410	6,471	17,324	44.58
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	6,647	35,007	36,046	77,700	25.21
Maharashtra	307,713	8,739	20,834	21,077	50,650	16.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	22,327	701	5,474	11,105	17,280	77.40
Meghalaya	22,429	410	9,501	7,410	17,321	77.23
Mizoram	21,081	134	6,251	12,855	19,240	91.27
Nagaland	16,579	1,274	4,897	7,293	13,464	81.21
Odisha	155,707	7,073	21,394	20,388	48,855	31.38
Punjab	50,362	0	733	931	1,664	3.30
Rajasthan	342,239	72	4,450	11,514	16,036	4.69
Sikkim	7,096	500	2,161	696	3,357	47.31
Tamil Nadu	130,058	2,926	10,216	10,196	23,338	17.94
Tripura	10,486	111	4,770	3,192	8,073	76.99
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	1,626	4,563	8,152	14,341	5.95
Uttarakhand	53,483	4,762	14,165	5,568	24,495	45.80
West Bengal	88,752	2,987	4,644	5,363	12,994	14.64
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,762	2,405	495	6,662	80.76
Chandigarh	114	1	10	6	17	14.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	0	114	97	211	42.97
Daman and Diu	112	0	1	5	6	5.04
Lakshadweep	32	0	16	10	26	82.75
Puducherry	480	0	13	31	44	9.14
Grand Total	3,287,263	83,510	319,012	288,377	690,899	21.02

\* Very Dense Forest (VDF) is a forest with canopy density more than 70%.

\*\* Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) is a forest with canopy density between 40-70%.

\*\*\* Open Forest (OF) is a forest with canopy density between 10-40%.

### **Statement II**

*Number of illegal felling of trees for last 3 years (2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010)*

Sl.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24795	38492	28222
2.	Goa	155	237	207
3.	Gujarat	5825	5482	5585

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Haryana	4545	6317	-
5.	Jharkhand	307	192	114
6.	Karnataka	3811	4077	2301
7.	Odisha	71922	6522	
8.	Rajasthan	11217	11662	9879
9.	West Bengal	1067	1094	581
<b>North Eastern States</b>				
10.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Union Territories</b>				
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	2
12.	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL
13.	Lakshadweep		NIL	
14.	Delhi	NIL		

**Statement III***Funds released under IFMS during last 3 years*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09 Released	2009-10 Released	2010-11 Released	2011-12 Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Other States</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270.00	-	136.94	0.00
2.	Bihar	93.614	117.445	118.77	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	463.695	460.07	368.33	430.41
4.	Goa	27.366	24.567	25.00	-
5.	Gujarat	461.66	501.81	429.83	183.49
6.	Haryana	111.85	69.56	101.70	56.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	260.96	281.996	287.71	246.49
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	135.00	0.00	-
9.	Jharkhand	276.622	260.14	150.95	270.98
10.	Karnataka	264.90	252.15	205.61	271.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	467.00	490.99	257.16	136.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	565.50	715.027	379.69	521.87
13.	Maharashtra	232.00	459.195	262.38	373.51
14.	Odisha	234.00	122.46	229.54	133.03
15.	Punjab	134.28	74.13	76.49	-
16.	Rajasthan	150.408	149.98	103.76	161.15
17.	Tamil Nadu	389.68	-	143.99	245.48
18.	Uttar Pradesh	255.48	181.92	213.72	140.00
19.	Uttarakhand	305.26	317.20	134.57	229.95
20.	West Bengal	337.65	262.36	173.12	50.86
	Total	5301.925	4876.00	3799.26	3451.01
	<b>NE and Sikkim</b>				
1.	Assam	400.00	360.02	202.65	246.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	282.84	314.40	325.67	-
3.	Manipur	206.843	198.42	168.21	158.50
4.	Meghalaya	189.00	165.62	121.64	161.26
5.	Mizoram	410.373	300.63	349.79	100.80
6.	Nagaland	222.479	274.05	183.51	-
7.	Sikkim	273.79	286.43	259.33	107.31
8.	Tripura	156.00	138.15	188.81	34.65
	Total	2141.325	2037.72	1799.61	809.16
	<b>Union Territories</b>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	12.00	26.22	30.36
2.	Chandigarh	-	-	60.26	34.46
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
4.	Daman and Diu	18.1464	8.00	-	-
5.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
6.	New Delhi	-	-	-	-
7.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
	Total	18.1464	20.00	86.48	64.82
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7461.3964</b>	<b>6933.72</b>	<b>5685.35</b>	<b>4324.99</b>

**Statement IV***Funds released under NAP during 2008-09 to 2010-11*

					(Rs. in crore)
Sl.No.	States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.54	11.03	10.48	33.05
2.	Bihar	6.48	7.74	5.48	19.71
3.	Chhattisgarh	25.66	25.12	33.25	84.03
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	25.75	24.44	29.43	79.62
6.	Haryana	20.14	20.57	24.20	64.91
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6.72	3.59	3.45	13.76
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.47	9.81	3.99	22.27
9.	Jharkhand	26.32	21.06	8.73	56.12
10.	Karnataka	15.46	11.95	8.12	35.53
11.	Kerala	9.45	4.02	7.54	21.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22.55	22.53	30.39	75.47
13.	Maharashtra	21.87	20.53	16.17	58.57
14.	Odisha	21.63	8.82	11.20	41.65
15.	Punjab	3.30	3.01	0	6.31
16.	Rajasthan	7.32	10.67	4.94	22.93
17.	Tamil Nadu	8.86	7.98	7.21	24.05
18.	Uttar Pradesh	30.80	30.20	21.33	82.32
19.	Uttarakhand	9.24	7.00	4.47	20.71
20.	West Bengal	9.06	3.11	4.12	16.29
	Total (Other States)	290.62	253.17	234.50	778.29
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.25	2.37	5.52	11.14
22.	Assam	9.78	14.48	6.08	30.34
23.	Manipur	9.51	5.93	10.37	25.81
24.	Meghalaya	4.69	2.21	8.79	15.69
25.	Mizoram	13.61	17.27	12.21	43.10
26.	Nagaland	6.64	10.67	10.11	27.42
27.	Sikkim	6.63	8.86	11.99	27.48
28.	Tripura	0.89	3.20	10.43	14.52
	Total (NE States)	55.00	65.00	75.49	195.49
	Grand Total	345.62	318.17	309.99	973.78

### Irregularities in Exports and Imports

\*251. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain instances of irregularities have been reported in the export and import of foodgrains including pulses;

(b) if so, the nature of such irregularities reported during the last three years alongwith the total loss of revenue as a result of such irregularities, year-wise;

(c) whether in certain instances, the importers have allegedly delayed the lifting of the imported pulses from the docks, speculating rise in the prices of pulses in the domestic markets;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such importers; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to have better mechanism to monitor such irregularities and complaints and to take appropriate and corrective measures in the matter promptly?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (e) No major irregularity has come to notice in export and import of foodgrains including pulses in the last three years. However, in respect of export of non-basmati rice to certain countries in Africa, infringement of certain conditions by the PSUs has been noticed and necessary action initiated. Further, Tariff Authority for Major Ports, which fixes tariff for port related matters, has notified on 25th August, 2009 and 22nd September, 2009 revised tariff for progressive increase in storage charges/licence fee beyond the free period in respect of sugar and pulses. The notifications have been issued keeping in view of the increasing prices of the essential commodities. This discourages long storage of these commodities in the port area.

[Translation]

### Casual Workers

\*252. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the existing central labour laws in the country seeks to regulate engagement of casual workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of casual workers in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the number of casual workers has increased over the years in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(f) whether the Government has initiated measures to address the problems concerning casual workers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the various schemes specially implemented for casual workers in the country and the amount of funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Casual workers are engaged by various Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices for work of casual or seasonal or intermittent nature. They are engaged according to the requirement of different Ministries/Departments/attached/subordinate offices. There is no legislation exclusively for regulating engagement of casual workers. The Central Government has issued guidelines in the matter of recruitment of casual workers on daily wage basis.

(c) to (e) No centralized data relating to casual workers is maintained.

(f) and (g) The Government had launched a scheme *viz.* Casual Labourers (Grant of Temporary Status and Regularization) Scheme of Government of India, 1993. As per the scheme Temporary status would be conferred on all casual labourers who were in employment and who have rendered a continuous service of at least one year, which means that they must have been engaged for a period of at least 240 days (206 days in case of offices observing 5 days week). Temporary status would entitle the casual labourers to the benefits such as:

(i) Wages at daily rates with reference to minimum of the pay scale for a corresponding group'D' official including DA, HRA and CCA.



- (ii) Benefits of increment at the same rate as applicable to a Group 'D' employee would be taken into account for calculating pro-rata wages for every one year of service.
- (iii) Leave entitlement will be on a pro-rata basis at the rate of one day for every 10 days of work, casual or any other kind of leave, except maternity leave, will not be admissible.
- (iv) Maternity leave to lady casual labourers as admissible to regular Group 'D' employees will be allowed.
- (v) 50% of the service rendered under temporary status would be counted for the purpose of retirement benefits after their regularization.
- (vi) After rendering three years' continuous service after conferment of temporary status, the casual labourers would be treated on par with temporary Group 'D' employees for the purpose of contribution to the General Provident Fund, and would also further be eligible for the grant of Festive Advance/Flood Advance on the same conditions as are applicable to temporary Group 'D' employees.
- (vii) Until they are regularized, they would be entitled to Productivity Linked Bonus/Ad-hoc bonus only at the rates as applicable to casual labourers.

#### **Development of Ports**

\*253. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed and modernised certain ports including minor ports under the National Maritime Development Programme to promote coastal shipping transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof, port-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and spent during the aforesaid period, year-wise and port-wise;

(d) the time by which development and modernisation works of such ports are likely to be completed; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to launch any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of minor ports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
(a) The Central Government has been developing the major ports and State Governments have been developing the non-major ports. No port has been developed under National Maritime Development Programme specifically for Coastal Shipping.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

#### **Corporate Social Responsibility**

\*254. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and the private steel companies have allocated funds under the head-Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and utilised by such companies during the last three years; and

(c) the nature of projects being undertaken in this regard and their present status?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Scheme, the profit making steel Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are allocating funds for the CSR activities as per the guidelines prescribed by the Department of Public Enterprises. The details of funds allocated and utilised by steel PSUs during the last three years are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilised
2008-09	29010.92	22900.61
2009-10	17615.00	17702.20
2010-11	19949.75	14813.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>66575.67</b>	<b>55416.55</b>

Steel is a deregulated sector. Therefore, the requisite data/information in respect of private steel companies is not available.

(c) The nature of major projects implemented under the CSR relate to water supply arrangement, construction of school buildings, supply of educational materials in

schools, electricity facility, solar lighting system, health and family welfare, irrigation facilities, sanitation and public health, relief to victims of natural calamities, imparting vocational training etc. Some of the projects have been completed and some are at various stages of completion. Some CSR activities are of ongoing nature.

[*English*]

### Conversion of National Highways

\*255. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from various State Governments for conversion of highways into four/six/eight lanes, State-wise/Union Territory-wise along with the number of proposals approved during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the National Highways which are being converted into four/six/eight lanes, State-wise/Union Territory-wise including Karnataka; and

(c) the estimated cost and the present status of these projects along with the details of the Highways/National Highways converted into four/six/eight lanes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) The State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments for conversion of National Highways (NHs) into four/six/eight lanes and approved during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of NHs which are being converted into four/six/eight lanes including those in the State of Karnataka are at Statement-II.

(c) The estimated cost of 212 numbers of on-going NH projects for four/six/eight lanes works out to Rs. 147093.27 crore and these projects are at various stages of completion. Further, 128 number of NH projects amounting to Rs. 39185.89 crore have been completed for four/six/eight lanes during the last three years and current year.

### Statement I

*State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of proposals received from various State Governments for conversion of National Highways (NHs) into four/six/eight lanes and approved (during the last three years, i.e. since 2008-09 onwards and current year (as on 30.11.2011))*

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Number of proposals received	Number of proposals approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	8	1
4.	Delhi	1	1
5.	Gujarat	15	10
6.	Haryana	18	10
7.	Karnataka	1	u
8.	Madhya Pradesh	6	3
9.	Maharashtra	1	0
10.	Punjab	9	5
11.	Rajasthan	4	2
12.	Uttar Pradesh	7	1
13.	Uttarakhand	3	2

### Statement II

*State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of National Highways (NHs) which are being converted into four/six/eight lanes (as on which 30.11.2011)*

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	National Highway No.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5, 7, 9, 18, 202 and 205
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52A

1	2	3
3.	Assam	31, 31C, 36, 37 and 54
4.	Bihar	2, 19, 28, 30, 57, 77 and 84
5.	Chhattisgarh	6 and 200
6.	Delhi	236
7.	Goa	4A and 17
8.	Gujarat	6, 8, 8A, 8C, 8D, 8E, 15 and 59
9.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 22, 71 and 71A
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1A and 22
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A
12.	Jharkhand	2 and 33
13.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63 and 206
14.	Kerala	17, 47 and 47C
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 26, 26B, 59, 69, 69A, 75 and 86
16.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 26B and 69
17.	Meghalaya	40 and 44
18.	Odisha	5, 6, 42, 203 and 215
19.	Punjab	1, 1A, 15, 21, 22 and 95
20.	Rajasthan	3, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 76, 79 and 79A
21.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45B, 46, 47, 49, 66, 67, 68 and 205
22.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 73 and 87
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 3, 24, 24B, 25, 26, 28, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 75, 91 and 235
24.	West Bengal	2, 6, 31, 31C, 34 and 41

**Conservation of Fresh Water Species in  
Western Ghats**

\*256. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the International  
Union for Conservation of Nature(IUCN) has revealed that  
some fresh water species in the Western Ghats are on  
the verge of extinction;

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

(c) whether the Government has received proposals  
from the concerned State Governments for financial  
assistance for conservation of the said species in the  
region;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds  
released in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to  
declare this bio-diversity as protected area; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the other remedial steps being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) had carried out Red Listing assessments of the freshwater biodiversity in Western Ghats during 2010-2011. The assessment report indicates that close to 16% of the 1,146 freshwater taxa assessed are threatened with extinction.

(b) The Red Listing assessment report indicates that the main threats impacting freshwater biodiversity in the Western Ghats include:

- (a) Pollution
- (b) Biological resource use
- (c) Residential and commercial development
- (d) Dams and other natural system modifications
- (e) Agriculture and aquaculture
- (f) Energy production and mining.

(c) and (d) The State Governments in the Western Ghats region have submitted proposals for financial assistance under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the conservation and protection of wildlife and its habitat for the wildlife habitats included the Western Ghats. The details of funds released to the concerned State Government under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during they year 2011-2012 are at Statement. However, no proposal for financial assistance for conservation of specific species in the Western Ghats has been received from the concerned State Governments.

(e) and (f) As per the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the concerned State Governments are authorized to declare biodiversity rich areas as Protected Areas.

The important remedial steps taken by the Government for the protection of fresh water species in the Western Ghats include:

- (i) The Government has identified 39 cluster sites in the Western Ghats for nomination as World Heritage Sites under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

- (ii) Habitats of rare and endangered species are designated as Protected Areas to provide protection to the species as well as their habitat.
- (iii) Financial and technical assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' under the components of 'Protection of wildlife outside Protected Areas' and 'Recovery programme for saving critically endangered species and habitats'.
- (iv) Financial and Technical Assistance is provided to the wetlands, lakes, etc under the National Wetland Conservation Programme that has identified 18 wetlands in the Western Ghats.
- (v) The non forestry activities both inside Protected Areas, and outside Protected Areas are regulated as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (vi) Rare and endangered species of wildlife are listed under the Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection.
- (vii) The utilization of biological resources in the country is regulated as per the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

#### **Statement**

*Financial Assistance released to State Governments in the Western Ghats under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Environment and Forests during the year 2011-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial assistance released during 2011-2012 (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	1218.041
2.	Project Tiger	2495.0751
3.	Project Elephant	541.56
4.	National Wetland Conservation Programme	183.695
<b>Total</b>		<b>4438.3711</b>

**Research and Development in Textiles**

\*257. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative share of India and China in the imports of United States of America (USA) in respect, of special purpose fabric, technical textiles and nonwoven fabric;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the Indian share in the imports of the USA;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive research and development policy so as to face competition from China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to enhance the country's capabilities to tap this growing market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):  
(a) Technical textiles include inter alia special purpose fabric and non-woven fabric. For the year ending October, 2011; for special purpose fabric, China's share in US imports stood at 17.99% and India's share was 1.79%. Under non-woven fabrics, China had a share of 24.44% and India 6.4% in the imports of USA. (Source:-U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration Office of Textiles and Apparel)

(b) To promote the growth of Technical Textiles, government has taken several initiatives which include among others the Scheme for Growth and Development of Technical Textiles (SGDTT) launched in 2007-08; Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) from 2010 to 2014; and Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS).

(c) There is a comprehensive policy for Research and Development to promote growth of Indian textiles, including Technical Textiles, both domestically and overseas. However, there is no Research and Development Policy specifically aimed at facing competition from China.

(d) To promote research and development in the Textile Sector, the 11th Plan Outlay under the Research and Development Scheme was enhanced from Rs. 10.00 crore to Rs. 34.00 crores. Under the Technology Mission

on Technical Textiles, 8 Centres of Excellence (COEs) have been set up/upgraded in various areas of Technical Textiles including Meditech, Geotech, Sportech, Composites etc. to give a fillip to research, development and promotion of Technical Textiles. In addition, under TMTT, fund support is provided for Contract Research.

**Air Pollution**

\*258. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of growing pollution in Metropolitan and urban areas on the health of the citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons suffering from respiratory disorders caused due to pollution in various cities; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control the air pollution in these cities to improve the air quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) According to some epidemiological studies, health effects such as manifestation of respiratory and cardiovascular ailments etc. could be associated with air pollution. No statistical data is available regarding the number of persons suffering from respiratory disorders caused due to pollution in various cities. Steps taken by the Government to control environmental pollution include formulation of a comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal, hazardous and bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations, assessment of pollution load, source apportionment studies, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas, public awareness etc.

**Development of SEZs**

\*259. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of proposals received and sanctioned for setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) alongwith the number of SEZs set up across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering any proposal for setting up SEZs in States like Jharkhand having large area of wasteland and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any special packages have been announced for the various SEZs in the country during each of the last three years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and project-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the SEZs have been able to fulfil the objectives for which they were created and also have been able to facilitate the development of the local area in which it had been set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):

(a) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and twelve State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, till November 2011 formal approval has been accorded to 582 proposals out of which 382 SEZs have been notified. A total of 148 SEZs are already exporting. A statement containing state-wise distribution of SEZs is enclosed as Statement.

(b) In terms of the SEZ Act, 2005 a SEZ may be set up either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Government or any person for manufacture, of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs. One such proposal received from Government of Jharkhand has already been approved and notified by the Central Government. However, no fresh proposal recommended

by the Government of Jharkhand has been received in this Department.

(c) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are inbuilt into the SEZ Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Investment made in the SEZs is primarily private investment driven. No special package has been announced by the Department of Commerce for various SEZs in the country.

(d) and (e) The main objectives of the SEZ Act, 2005 are:-

- (i) generation of additional economic activity
- (ii) promotion of exports of goods and services
- (iii) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources
- (iv) creation of employment opportunities
- (v) development of infrastructure facilities

As on 30th September, 2011, SEZ have provided direct employment to 7,32,839 persons. Physical exports from the SEZs have increased from Rs. 2,20,711 crore approx. in 2009-10 to Rs. 3,15,868 crore approx. in 2010-11, registering a growth of 43.11%. The total physical exports from SEZs as on 30th September, 2011 *i.e.* in the first half of the current financial year, has been to the tune of Rs. 1,76,478 crore approx. registering a growth of 26.20% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. The total investment in SEZs till 30th September, 2011 is Rs. 2,77,259 crore approx., including Rs. 2,58,485 crore in the newly notified zones. 100% FDI is allowed in SEZs through automatic route.

Studies commissioned by the Department of Commerce have shown that SEZs have created a significant local area impact in terms of direct as well as indirect employment, emergence of new activities, changes in consumption pattern and social life, human development facilities such as education, healthcare etc.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise distribution of approved SEZs*

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt/Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the Act, 2005)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	109	75	37
Chandigarh	2	2	1

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	2	1	0
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	45	30	14
Haryana	47	36	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	60	38	20
Kerala	28	20	6
Madhya Pradesh	14	5	1
Maharashtra	102	63	18
Nagaland	2	1	0
Odisha	10	5	1
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	0
Rajasthan	10	9	4
Tamil Nadu	71	57	30
Uttar Pradesh	34	21	8
Uttarakhand	2	1	0
West Bengal	22	11	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>148</b>

*[Translation]*

**Impact of FDI on Retail**

\*260. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow multi-national and other corporate companies into Indian retail market;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment to find out the likely impact of the policy on

the Indian retail market and small shopkeepers and traders;

(c) the likely impact of the Government decision to open up Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi-Brand Retail Trading on small shopkeepers and traders;

(d) the names of the multi-national companies that are likely to enter the Indian retail trading alongwith expected amount of investment to be made and the details of regulations made to regulate the marketing activities to be undertaken by these companies; and

(e) the extent of employment generation due to the said policy in various sectors including jobs in construction sector in the country in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):

(a) The Government has approved a proposal to permit FDI, up to 51%, under the Government route, in multi-brand retail trading. However, the decision has been suspended in order to evolve a broader consensus among various stakeholders.

(b) and (c) The Government had instituted a study, on the subject of "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector", through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), which was submitted to Government in 2008. The study did not find any evidence of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries or of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector, as a result of the entry of organized retailers.

Economies, such as China, Thailand, Russia, and Indonesia, permit FDI, up to 100%, in the multi-brand retail sector. The ICRIER study *inter alia* revealed that, in Indonesia, even after several years of the emergence of supermarkets, 90 per cent of fresh food and 70 per cent of all food is still controlled by traditional retailers.

(d) A number of companies had submitted their comments in response to the Discussion Paper on "Foreign Direct Investment in Multi-Brand Retail Trading", issued by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion in 2010. Under a liberalized economic environment, investment decisions are based on the macro-economic policy framework, investment climate in the host country, investment policies of the trans-national corporations and other commercial considerations. Hence, it is not possible to anticipate the names of the MNCs that are likely to invest in the Indian retail trading sector and the amount of investment.

Safeguards built into the policy decision are:

- (i) FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trade may be permitted up to 51%, with Government approval;
- (ii) Fresh agricultural produce, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, grains, pulses, fresh poultry, fishery and meat products, may be unbranded.
- (iii) Minimum amount to be brought in, as FDI, by the foreign investor, would be US \$ 100 million.
- (iv) At least 50% of total FDI brought in shall be invested in 'backend infrastructure', where 'back-end infrastructure' will include capital expenditure on all activities, excluding that on front-end units; for instance, back-end infrastructure will include investment made towards processing,

manufacturing, distribution, design improvement, quality control, packaging, logistics, storage, ware-house, agriculture market produce infrastructure etc. Expenditure on land cost and rentals, if any, will not be counted for purposes of backend infrastructure.

- (v) At least 30% of the procurement of manufactured/ processed products shall be sourced from 'small industries' which have a total investment in plant & machinery not exceeding US \$ 1.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. Further, if at any point in time, this valuation is exceeded, the industry shall not qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose.
- (vi) Self-certification by the company, to ensure compliance of the condition at serial nos. (iii), (iv) and (v) above, which could be cross-checked as and when required. Accordingly, the investors to maintain accounts, duly certified by statutory auditors.
- (vii) Retail sales locations may be set up only in cities with a population of more than 10 lakh as per 2011 Census and may also cover an area of 10 kms around the municipal/urban agglomeration limits of such cities; retail locations will be restricted to conforming areas as per the Master/Zonal Plans of the concerned cities and provision will be made for requisite facilities such as transport connectivity and parking;
- (viii) Government will have the first right to procurement of agricultural products.

(e) According to the ICRIER study on "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector" submitted in 2008, organized retail was expected to generate nearly 1.7 million jobs in five years. In addition, significant indirect employment is likely to be generated as a result of the supply chain expected to come up to support the organized retail business.

[*English*]

### Construction of Bridges

2761. SHRI BISHNUPADA RAY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of bridges in Middle Strait and Humphrey's strait of Andaman and Nicobar islands by preparing separate Detailed Project Report (DPR) delinking from total DPR of NH-223;



(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time frame by which the construction of the said bridges likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) (No Madam. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared for PorroTair-Mayabunder-Diglipur Section (km 0 to km 61, km 104 to km 142 and km 155 to km 333) of NH-223 in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands including bridges in middle strait and Humpery strait. However, the DPR consultant has been directed to make available the detailed design and cost estimation reports under separate section of these bridges in the body of the main reports, so that report of these bridges may be taken out from the main report for taking action on priority for the bridges portion only, if required.

(c) The above mentioned stretch has not been segregated for taking up under 1st tranche of loan assistance from World Bank, it is not possible to indicate any fixed time frame.

#### Permission of MNC for Port Related Activities

2762. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is allowing foreign Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to undertake port related activities in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this decision has likely threat regarding exposure of defence secrets of the country to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons for permitting MNCs to take over port projects?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The guidelines for private sector participation in the Major Ports issued in October, 1996 allows and encourages private participation including Multi-National Companies (MNCs) in enhancing port capacities and modernization of port equipments etc. Accordingly, 100% FDI is allowed in Port Sector to supplement domestic capital, technology and skills, for accelerated economic growth.

(c) No, Madam. Security clearance is sought in respect of all bidders for port projects for all Major Ports from all the concerned security agencies including the Ministry of Defence and the bids of only those bidders which are cleared from the security angle are taken into consideration in port sector projects.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Export of Rice

2763. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to export rice through diplomatic channels to Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total quantity of rice earmarked by the Government for export to these countries;

(c) whether similar request has been received by Government from Indonesia;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that the rice is exported only after ensuring sufficient stock for domestic consumption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The requisite details are given below:

Name of the Country	DGFT Notification No.	Quantity Allowed for export of non-basmati rice (in tons)	Agency involved
Nepal	33/2009-2014 dated 03.03.2010	25,000	MMTC
Sri Lanka	-do-	20,000	PEC Ltd.
Bangladesh	03(RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 30.8.2010 as amended vide Notification No. 20 (RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 10.02.2011	3,00,000	STC and PEC

(c) The Government of Indonesia has approached Indian Mission in Jakarta to enter into Government to Government (G2G) MOU for purchase of 5 lakh tons of rice from India.

(d) Export of non-basmati rice is presently allowed under Open General License. No decision has been taken for export of rice to Indonesia on diplomatic grounds.

(e) The stock position of rice in the Central pool as on 01.11.2011 is 260.83 lakh tons and the estimated opening balance of rice as on 1st October, 2012 is likely to be 202-75 lakh tons against the buffer norms and strategic reserve of 72 lakh tons. This stock is sufficient to meet the domestic consumption of rice under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) as well as other welfare schemes till the next season.

### **Conference on Climate Change**

2764. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's role at the UN Climate Change Conference held at Cancun was appreciated by the BASIC countries (Brazil, South Africa, India and China);

(b) if so, whether the India's position in global environment has been redefined; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the agreement arrived at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) India's position on Climate Change negotiations has been anchored in the principle of equity and "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" of Parties as enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and Bali Action Plan. During the 16th Conference of Parties (CoP-16) of the UNFCCC held in Cancun, Mexico, India interalia played a coordination role among BASIC countries (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) to have balanced and comprehensive set of decisions in accordance with the Bali Road Map.

(c) COP-16 discussed all the issues on Climate Change and adopted a package of decisions called as Cancun Agreement. The salient features of the Cancun decisions are as follows:

- (i) The Agreement allows developed and developing countries to take globally cooperative actions through simultaneous reporting of their respective mitigation commitments/pledges and actions;

- (ii) Developed country mitigation commitments and voluntary mitigation actions of developing countries are recorded in separate documents annexed to the decision;

- (iii) The developed countries' ambition level for emission reduction as expressed in the Cancun pledges is lower than that required by projections made in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);

- (iv) The developing countries agreed at Cancun, in a spirit of flexibility, to a regime of transparency of their mitigation actions through 'international consultation and analysis', even though such a step was not mandated under the Bali Action Plan. Accompanied by a regime of transparency, the common reporting of mitigation targets and actions by all countries represents a major new step in the existing climate regime;

- (v) There was no agreement on a second commitment period for developed country parties under the Kyoto Protocol;

- (vi) There was no agreement on a legally binding agreement, though the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action was tasked to continue to discuss legal options with a view to arrive at an agreed outcome;

- (vii) Decisions were also taken on setting up a Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Framework, and Technology Mechanism;

- (viii) A Review process has been mandated to review the global goal of climate stabilization by 2015.

### **Joint Naval Exercise**

2765. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has cancelled joint Naval exercise with the Navy causing huge losses to the Indian side;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Russian authorities in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Indo-Russia combined exercises named 'INDRA' are conducted once every two years since 2003. The Indian and Russian Navies work out proposals for conduct of the INDRA exercise based on mutually convenient dates. Indian Navy (IN) had proposed and Russian Navy conveyed their readiness to conduct INDRA 11 off Vladivostok (East Coast of Russia) in February 2011. However due to the situation arising from Tsunami and nuclear radiation disaster in Japan, the exercise was postponed. Since the Indian ships were on their routine overseas deployment, no losses were incurred. Future action will depend on mutual convenience of the two sides.

#### **Withdrawal of DEPB Scheme**

2766. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has withdrawn the Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) scheme;

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

(c) the details of the new schemes announced in place of the DEPB scheme for the benefits of the exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has withdrawn DEPB Scheme w.e.f. 1.10.2011. It was decided that revised duty drawback rates are extended to items which were in the DEPB Scheme. The Duty Drawback Scheme, which was announced for the year 2011-12 on 20.9.2011 has 1096 new items.

*[Translation]*

#### **Export of Iron Ore**

2767. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether high quality of iron ore is being exported and poor quality of iron is being provided to indigenous industry;

(b) if so, whether steel industry of the country is severely being affected by it and is not able to make a mark globally; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to review its policy?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) During the year 2010-11, 97.66 million tonnes of iron ore was exported out of the total estimated production of 208.11 million tonnes of iron ore in the country. Out of the total export, only about 2.93 million tonnes (about 3%) of iron ore was of high quality (with Fe content 64% and above). The total domestic consumption of iron ore (including both private sector and public sector steel plants) during 2010-11 was estimated as 111.4 million tonnes. The production of iron ore in the country is about double the consumption of iron ore by the domestic iron & steel industry and therefore, is sufficient to meet the present requirement of domestic iron and steel industry.

(c) Ministry of Steel is of the view that iron ore, being a non-renewable natural resource, should be conserved for long term utilization of domestic steel industry. The Government has decided that conservation of iron ore resources of the country should be achieved not by banning or capping the export of iron ore but by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures. Presently, an export duty of 20% ad valorem is levied on all grades and varieties of iron ore (except pellets).

*[English]*

#### **IIFT in India**

2768. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of places where the Indian Institutes of Foreign Trade (IIFT) are located;

(b) the details of courses offered by the above Institutes;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more such Institutes across the country including Tamil Nadu in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said Institutes are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) is located at Delhi and Kolkata.

(b) A list of courses offered by IIFT is at statement.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal under consideration with Department of Commerce for setting up Institutes across the country including Tamil Nadu.

**Statement**

*List of courses offered by IIFT*

1. Ph. D. programme at New Delhi.
2. Two-year MBA (International Business) at New Delhi and Kolkata.
3. Three-year MBA (International Business) (Part-Time) at New Delhi and Kolkata.
4. Two-year MBA (International Business) (Part-Time) at Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania).
5. Executive Post Graduate Diploma in International Business at New Delhi.
6. Executive Post Graduate Diploma in International Business at New Delhi (through VSAT), in different cities of the country.
7. Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Marketing at New Delhi.
8. Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Capital and Financial Markets at New Delhi.
9. Post Graduate Diploma in International Business for Young Managers (through VSAT), in different cities of the country.
10. Certificate Programme in Export Management at New Delhi and Kolkata.
11. Certificate Programme in Capital and Financial Markets at New Delhi.
12. Certificate Programme in Global Trade Logistics and Operations at New Delhi.
13. Certificate Programme in International Business Language at New Delhi.

*[Translation]*

**Pension under Provident Fund Schemes**

2769. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of pension for retired employees under the provident fund scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In exercise of powers conferred under Section 6A of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Central Government formulated the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. The Scheme provides pensionary benefits to the members upon superannuation/retirement. In addition, in case of death of member/member pensioner, the pensionary benefits are also given to widow and children/orphan/nominee/dependent parents as per the provisions contained in the Scheme.

The benefits under the Scheme are paid out of the Employees' Pension Fund into which the employer and the Central Government contribute @ 8.33% and 1.16% of the wages respectively subject to a wage ceiling of Rs. 6,500/-.

(c) and (d) The Central Government had constituted an Expert Committee for reviewing the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 entirely including revision of Pension. The Expert Committee submitted its report to the Central Government on 5th August, 2010 and the recommendations of the Committee were placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT (EPF)] for consideration on 15th September, 2010. The CBT (EPF) directed that the report be first considered by the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC). The PIC has since finalized its report and sent it to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for placing before the CBT (EPF) for taking a final decision in the matter in its ensuing meeting.

**Rail Over Bridge and Rail under Bridge**

2770. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works of Rail Over Bridges and Rail Under Bridges (ROB/RUB) on National Highways (NH) have been delayed due to contractual problems;

(b) if so, the details and the number of such ROB/RUB which are running behind scheduled time limit, State-wise/NH wise along with their present status;

(c) the details of action taken for an early completion of said ROB/RUB;

(d) whether the work regarding construction of certain rail over bridges and rail under bridges of NHs in Odisha is pending; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, location-wise along with the steps taken by the Government for completion of there pending ROB/RUB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The details of works of Rail Over Bridges and Rail Under Bridges (ROB/RUB) on National Highways running behind scheduled time limit due to contractual problems with State/UT PWDs & BRO and NHAI (State-wise/NH-wise) and action taken for their early completion are given at Statements-I and II respectively.

(d) and (e) The details of pending work of construction of Rail Over Bridges and Rail Under Bridges for National Highways in the State of Odisha location wise and action taken for their early completion is given at Statement-III.

**Statement I**

State	NH No.	Location	Present status of the works	Details of action taken for early completion of the ROB/RUB
Kerala	17	437/375 (Edappally ROB)	Work in Progress	Terminated the defaulted contract and work rearranged at risk and cost of original contractor.

**Statement II**

State	NH No.	Location	Present status of the works	Details of action taken for early completion of the ROB/RUB
Odisha	5	ROB at Rambha bypass (Package-OR-VII)	Construction in progress	The original road contracts including these ROB and RUB were terminated. All the four contracts have now been awarded.
Odisha	5	RUB (Package-OR-VIII)	Work yet to be started	
UP	25	ROB at Unnao (Lucknow-Kanpur Section)	Construction in progress	
UP	56	ROB at Dilkusha-Malhour of Lucknow bypass	Construction in progress	

**Statement III**

State	NH No.	Stretch	Location (in kms)	Description of ROB/RUB	Details of action taken for early completion of the ROB/RUB
1	2	3	4	5	6
Odisha	203	Bhubaneswar-Puri	48.455	Samjajpur ROB	Concessionaire has commenced work across available stretches. Detailed drawing/design has been furnished to East Coast Railways for approval. Work will be started shortly on receipt of approval.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	5	Bhubaneswar-Chandikhole	278.34	ROB	Approval of GAD is under process at East Coast Railway HQ.
	5	Kolkata-Chennai (OR-VII)	297.154	New 6-lane ROB under Contract Package OR VII	CRS Granted on 10.08.2011, Traffic block schedule has been approved by the Railway authorities. However, the final approval for launching of girder is yet to be received from East Coast Railways.
	5	Kolkata-Chennai OR-VIII)	271.975	New 2-lane RUB under Contract Package OR VIII 11.978 km from Chatrapur Railway station	The railway line passing across the proposed road belongs to M/s Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL). The Railway line is to be dismantled and to be closed for Rail operation for four months, so that NHAI can take up the construction work of RUB. But the IREL has not handed over the encumbrance free site till date. For the above reason a proposal has been submitted to Competent Authority NHAI HQ, New Delhi for taking up the work through cut open box pushing method. On receipt of approval, the work shall be started and targeted to be completed by April 2012.
	6	Sambalpur-Bargarh-Lahurachetti (Km 0/0 to Km 88/0)	11.4	ROB at Hirakud & Godbhaga	Revised GAD under process with Railways.
	6	Sambalpur-Bargarh-Lahurachetti (Km 0/0 to Km 88/0)	0.454	Bargarh By-Pass ROB	Concessionaire has started Pre-Construction activity works. Revised GAD under process with Railways.
	6	Sambalpur-Bargarh-Lahurachetti (Km 0/0 to Km 88/0)	46.6	Bargarh By-Pass ROB	Revised GAD under process with Railways.
	215	Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamnuda (Km 163/0 to Km 269/0)	182.579	Joda ROB (Existing RUB)	Concessionaire has started Pre-Construction activities works. Revised GAD under process with Railways.
	215	Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamnuda (Km 163/0 to Km 269/0)	235.108	Roxy ROB	Concessionaire has started Pre-Construction activities works. GAD approved by Railways.
	215	Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamnuda (Km 163/0 to Km 269/0)	246.258	Bimalgarh ROB (Existing RUB)	Concessionaire has started Pre-Construction activities works. GAD approved by Railways.

*[English]***Intellectual Property Appellate Board**

2771. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been providing adequate infrastructure to the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) and their members;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Chairman of IPAB has raised certain concerns over the independence of IPAB;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government plans to shift the responsibility of IPAB to the Ministry of Law and Justice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of the infrastructure and the logistical support provided to Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) is at Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) IPAB is a statutory body established with effect from September, 2003 under the Trademarks Act, 1999. Establishment of the Appellate Board including inter alia, the composition of the Appellate Board; qualification for appointment as Chairman, Vice Chairman or other Members and terms of office of Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members are determined by Chapter-XI of the Trademarks Act. The functioning of IPAB is, therefore, independent of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The role of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is restricted to providing financial support by way of budgetary provisions and necessary infrastructural support.

(e) and (f) This Department has not yet received any formal proposal for shifting the responsibility of IPAB to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

**Statement**

Details of infrastructure provided by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB):

(i) IPAB has been provided an area of 5,500 sq. ft. at Guna Complex in Chennai for their office purpose. Recently, an additional space of 8000 sq. ft. over and above the existing space has been approved for IPAB.

(ii) Group-wise sanctioned strength *vis-a-vis* incumbency position of officials as on date provided by this Department for secretarial assistance/logistic support to IPAB is given below:-

Group	Sanctioned Strength	Incumbency position
A	1	1
B	8	6
C	11	8
D	6	5

(iii) An amount of Rs. 2.53 crore has been allocated in the year 2011-12 (B.E.). Further, an additional amount of Rs. 10 lakh has been made available through re-appropriation enabling IPAB to meet their immediate requirement towards payment of rent for their office premises.

**NMDC**

2772. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral and Development Corporation (NMDC) is the sole supplier of iron ore to all ore-dependent industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the supply of ore from NMDC is sufficient to meet the demand of the domestic industries; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the adequate supply of ores to domestic industries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. NMDC Ltd. produced 25.15 million tonnes of iron ore during 2010-11, which is about 12% of the total estimated iron ore production of 208.11 million tonnes in the country.

(c) The consumption of iron ore by the domestic industries during 2010-11 was estimated at 111.4 million tonnes, whereas the total production of iron ore in the country during 2010-11 was estimated as 208.11 million tonnes. NMDC supplied 23.75 million tonnes of iron ore during 2010-11 to domestic industries, which constitutes about 21% of estimated consumption of iron ore by the domestic industries. The remaining requirement of iron ore by the domestic industry was either sourced from captive iron ore mines or was supplied by other iron ore producers.

(d) Iron ore, being in deregulated sector, its supply is secured by the individual companies based on their individual requirement. However, NMDC is taking steps to increase production of iron ore by opening up new iron ore mines and expanding the capacity of existing iron ore mines.

#### **Sponge Iron Factory in Odisha**

2773. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether good quality of iron ore is available in large quantity in Bamanghati Sub-division of Mayurbhanj district of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for setting up the Sponge Iron Factory in this district and generate employment in this backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) As per the National Mineral Inventory, as on 01.04.2010 (Provisional), the reserves/resources of medium to high grade iron ore (Haematite) in Bamanghati Taluka in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha are placed at 25,803 thousand tonnes.

(c) Steel Industry, including Sponge Iron, being in de-regulated sector, decisions regarding setting up of sponge iron factory are taken by the individual investors themselves and the role of Government is that of a facilitator.

#### **Sabarimala Bridge**

2774. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Bailey Bridge of Sabarimala being constructed by the Madras Engineer Group of the Army;

(b) the funds spent on the project; and

(c) the details of other facilities including Medical facilities being created/proposed to be created for the festival period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) The bridge constructed by the Army was handed over to State Government of Kerala on 17.10.2011.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the bridge costing approx Rs. 75 lacs will be recouped from the State Government on its placing supply order with the production agencies.

(c) Required facilities during the festival period will be provided by the State Government of Kerala.

#### **Export of Human Hair**

2775. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge demand of Indian human hairs in international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity of human hairs exported in last three years, value-wise, country-wise and total foreign exchange earned; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to encourage exporters of human hair in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The global import of Human Hair during 2010 was US\$ 1339.00 Million against which Indian export was to the tune of US\$193.90 Million.

(c) Details of export of Human Hair from India during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Export (US\$ million)
2008-2009	179.11
2009-2010	193.90
2010-2011	181.08



India's Major five export destinations of Human Hair are:

		(US\$ million)		
Sl.No.	Country	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	China	80.37	86.26	97.88
2.	Brazil	17.71	26.72	23.29
3.	Hong Kong	15.32	14.69	16.76
4.	Italy	17.66	17.63	11.33
5.	USA	9.46	10.80	13.74

(d) To promote the export of all goods including Human Hair, the exporters are encouraged to take benefits of the schemes like Advance License Scheme (ALS), Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB), Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI) etc. The exporters are also encouraged to participate in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions in various countries to procure new business opportunities.

#### **Diversion of Forest Land**

2776. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS refer to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1259 on August 8, 2011 and state:

(a) whether the final decision for diversion of forest land in Kutch district wildlife sanctuary for construction of road from Kunaria to Mauvana in Gujarat has been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat for diversion of 79.474 ha of forest land in Kutch Desert Wildlife Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary for construction of Gaduli to Hajipur-Odma-Khavda-Kunaria-Dholavira-Maovana-Gadakbet-Santalpur Road (S.H. Road). The proposal involves development of border roads to meet security needs of the Border Security Forces (BSF). Since the proposal involves diversion of land from Wildlife Sanctuary, it was placed for consideration of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife. In its meeting held on 25th April 2011 wherein it was decided to carry out a site inspection before taking a view in the matter. The site inspection report has since been received in the Ministry for consideration of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife. No specific time frame can be indicated for the final decision.

#### **Voluntary Retirement**

2777. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) who have availed voluntary retirement during the last three years and the current year, PSU-wise;

(b) whether most of the employees have taken this step due to change in the technology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the technological skills of employees of PSUs in order to arrest this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of number of employees of various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Textiles, who have availed of voluntary retirement during the last three years and the current year, PSU-wise are as below:

Sl.No.	Name of PSU	Year-wise detail			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Textiles Corporation	3493	1217	1503	292
2.	The British India Corporation Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	Nil	882	163	Nil
5.	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	20	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	National Handloom Development Corporation	01	Nil	01	Nil
8.	Bird Jute Export Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
9.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	4	Nil	1	Nil

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Field Firing Ranges**

2778. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the army is left with only about 40 operational Field Firing Ranges out of 104 which the army used to have for carrying out field firing to improve combat skills of the personnel;

(b) if so, the reasons for sharp decline in the number of such ranges; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) The number of Field Firing Ranges (FFRs) has declined in the last decades from 104 to 66 (12 acquired and 44 notified ranges). 38 ranges have been deleted from the list of FFRs in 2009 due to their not being available (due to de-notification) on account of being declared as wild life sanctuaries or to their not being re-notified by the State Governments.

(b) Notified FFRs are required to be re-notified from time to time by respective State Governments after clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has been received. Due to increase in population, spread of habitation and development, encroachments, areas being declared as wild life sanctuary/reserve forests, and environmental pressures, the State Governments are often disinclined to renotify ranges in their jurisdiction.

(c) Concerted efforts are being made at all levels to ensure timely re-notification of the de-notified ranges. One time Compensatory Afforestation (CA) charges as required by the respective State Governments have been paid in case of many ranges to ensure their long term re-notification and continued availability. In addition, efforts are on by the Army to impress upon the respective State Governments and MoEF the need for re-notification/acquisition of field firing ranges.

#### **Interest Rate on PPF**

2779. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for continuing with a higher rate of interest by the Government on the Public Provident Fund under EPFO;

(b) the actual details of expenditure incurred by the Government on this count;

(c) whether the Government plans to decrease the rate of interest in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Provident Fund handled by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is known as Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). Rate of interest on Employees' Provident Fund for every year is recommended by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund on the basis of estimated interest income available and estimated liability on interest payment of the particular year. Assessment on above

lines is made every year by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund before recommending rate of interest to the Government of India.

(b) Actual details of expenditure for the year 2011-12 would be arrived only after updation of all the annual accounts of 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Rate of interest for the year 2011-12 is to be recommended by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund based on both estimated interest income and estimated liability on interest payment to the Provident Fund members.

#### **Six Laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore Section**

2780. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for six-laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of NH-8A;

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

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved/cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The proposal received from the State Government has been examined and certain information has been called for from the State Government.

#### **Smart Cards Under Health Insurance Scheme**

2781. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people receive financial assistance for their treatment through the smart card issued under the National Health Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of such needy people, State-wise including Rajasthan and the names of district in the State in which smart cards have been issued alongwith the number of smart cards issued in Pali and Jodhpur district;

(c) since when this scheme is being implemented and the number of people covered aimed to be covered under the scheme; and

(d) whether this scheme is lagging far behind from its targets?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 300GO per annum on a family floater basis is provided to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. More than 2.54 crore BPL families have been covered as on 30.11.2011. Rajasthan had initially participated in the scheme, but later on discontinued. However, the State Government has initiated the process for extension of RSBY to MNREGA, street vendors, domestic workers and beedi workers. Statement showing the State-wise number of smart cards issued is at Statement.

As per BPL survey, 2002, there are about 6 crore estimated BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganised sector. The experience shows that only about 60% of BPL families become available for enrolment. As such about 3.6 crore BPL families are to be covered under the scheme. It is the endeavor of the Government to cover all such families by 2012-13.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise number of Smart Card issued*

Sl. No.	Name of the State and Union Territories	Number of smart card issued as on 30.11.2011
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	39,615
2.	Assam	2,04,548
3.	Bihar	64,24,884
4.	Chandigarh	4,913
5.	Chhattisgarh	15,48,408
6.	Delhi	1,44,518
7.	Gujarat	15,71,617
8.	Haryana	6,15,809
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,35,131

1	2	3
10.	Jharkhand	12,26,124
11.	Karnataka	1,51,828
12.	Kerala	17,48,471
13.	Maharashtra	20,04,333
14.	Manipur	10,000
15.	Meghalaya	61,947
16.	Mizoram	43,256
17.	Nagaland	77,557
18.	Odisha	4,28,069
19.	Punjab	2,21,444]
20.	Tripura	2,58,402
21.	Uttar Pradesh	40,29,958
22.	Uttarakhand	3,38,879
23.	West Bengal	40,62,836
Total		2,54,52,547

Note: State Goa and Tamil Nadu have discontinued the scheme.

### Functioning of Ports

2782. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to clear around a dozen port projects for improving the functioning and capacity of ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase security and check illegal activities including smuggling through the ports; and

(d) the extent of success achieved through these measures?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) Government has identified 23 projects for award to increase the capacity of major ports by 236.63 MTPA (Million Tons per annum) with an estimated investment of Rs. 16743.92 Crores under PPP mode.

(b) The details have been enclosed as Statement.

(c) The steps taken to increase security and check illegal activities including smuggling through the major ports coming under Central Government are as follows:-

(i) Development of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in all the major ports

(ii) Access control

(iii) Acquisition of two Speed Boats by each Major Port for regular patrolling

(iv) Installation of closed circuit Television (CCTVs) in strategic locations.

(v) Bomb detection and disposal squads

(vi) Radio-frequency Identification (RFID) based Vessel Traffic System (VTS) and installation of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) in all the major ports

(vii) Induction of Dog Squad

(d) The steps taken by the major ports have tightened the overall security and instilled great amount of confidence among the port users. The security agencies have better equipment and capability to handle any terrorist or subversive situations.

### Statement

#### Details of port projects

Sl.No.	Project Name	Department/ Agency	Est. Cost (In Rs. Crore)	Capacity (MTPA)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of Outer Terminal 1 upstream of 3rd Oil Jetty with ancillary facilities on PPP basis (linked with transloading facilities at Kanika/Sandheads)	Kolkata Port	290	4.5

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Installation of Mechanised handling facilities for fertilizers at EQ 7 in the Inner Harbour	Visakhapatnam Port	217.58	5.21
3.	Development of WQ 7 for handling Import Dry bulk cargo at	Visakhapatnam Port	180.00	4.60
4.	Development of WQ 8 for handling break bulk cargo and export bulk cargo	Visakhapatnam Port	230.00	2.00
5.	Installation of Mechanised Iron Ore handling facilities at WQ-1) in the northern arm of Inner harbour of VPT for handling Dry bulk cargo at	Visakhapatnam Port	275.20	8.98
6.	Creation of Mega Container Terminal	Chennai Port	3686.0	48.00
7.	Development of RO-RO cum multi-purpose berth and car parking at Bharthi Dock	Chennai Port	100.00	1.00
8.	Development of Barge jetty at Bharthi Dock	Chennai Port	25.00	1.00
9.	Construction of Shallow draft berth for handling cement	VOC Port, Tuticorin	86.17	2.00
10.	Upgradation of mechanical handling equipments in berth no. 1 to 6 and berth no. 9	VOC Port, Tuticorin	80.10	8.30
11.	Constn. of shallow draught Berth (2 Nos) for handling construction materials	VOC Port, Tuticorin	56.17	2.30
12.	Conversion of berth no. 8 as Container Terminal	VOC Port, Tuticorin	312.23	7.20
13.	Development of NCB-III for handling thermal coal and rock phosphate V.O.C. Port Trust	VOC Port, Tuticorin	420.0	7.28
14.	Development of NCB-IV for handling thermal coal and Copper concentrate	VOC Port, Tuticorin	355.00	7.28
15.	International Bunkering Terminal-Construction of Multi-purpose Liquid Terminal	Cochin Port	206.30	4.10
16.	Development of 4 MMTPA mechanised Coal Import Terminal at Berth No. 11	Mormugao Port	425.00	4.00
17.	Development of 7.2 MMTPA Iron ore export Bulk Handling Terminal west of breakwater	Mormugao Port	721.00	7.20
18.	Development of standalone container handling facility with a quay length of 330 m North of NSICT Terminal	JNPT	600	10.00
19.	4th Container Terminal	JNPT	Ph-I-4100 Ph-II-2600	60
20.	Development of Dry Bulk Terminal off Tekra near Tuna	Kandla Port	1060	14.11
21.	Setting up of Single Point Mooring (SPM) and allied facilities off Veera in Gulf of Kutch	Kandla Port	621.53	12.00
22.	Upgradation of Barge Handling Facilities at Bunder Basin	Kandla Port	85.74	3.22
23.	Mechanisation of cargo berth No. 7 and 8	Kandla Port	80.61	7.35

### Emergency Commissioned Officers

2783. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representation regarding grant of Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) benefits to the Emergency Commissioned Officers who were released from service in 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Representations from Ex-Emergency Government.

(c) Ex-Emergency commissioned Officers are not eligible for ECHS membership as they are not pensioners. To be eligible for ECHS facility it is necessary to be an Ex-serviceman drawing any type of pension. However, Emergency Commissioned Officers are entitled to avail medical facilities at Military Hospitals to the extent available.

[*Translation*]

### Amendment in UNCRPD

2784. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating amendments in various laws in compliance with UNCRPD; and

(c) if so, the details of amendments proposed thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) A Committee was set up on 30.04.2010 consisting of experts in disability sector, representatives of various stakeholders including Central Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations etc. to

study various suggestions received on the proposed amendment to the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 and to prepare a draft new legislation aligning it with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Act. The Committee has submitted the draft legislation on 30.06.2011 which is under consideration.

### Steel Consumption in India

2785. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita steel consumption in India is much less than the world average;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted to identify the per capita steel consumption in rural areas alongwith the factors that would contribute to the rise of demand in rural areas;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to propel the overall demand of steel in the country including the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) During 2010, India's per capita consumption of finished steel stood at 55 kg, which was low when compared to the world average per capita consumption of finished steel of 206 kg and average of developed countries of 324 kg. Low per capita consumption of steel in India is related to low per capita income level, large size of the population and less development of infrastructure.

(c) and (d) In order to obtain a full picture of the pattern and trends of steel consumption in rural India, an all India survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Steel, Government of India. The survey is coordinated by Joint Plant Committee (JPC), Kolkata and the field work has been carried out by IMRB International Ltd. As on date, the survey has been completed and a draft report submitted to the Ministry of Steel.

(e) The Steel Industry in India is deregulated and hence Government plays only the role of a facilitator in accelerating the steel consumption in the country. In the

recent years, all major producers of steel have increased their capacity and production and also have taken action to expand their dealership in rural and semi urban areas substantially to make quality steel available to the users at their doorsteps.

### University of Ship Building

2786. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a university of ship building in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed/ possible locations in the country; and

(c) the time by which such university is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Honorarium to NCC Officers

2787. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of honorarium being paid to the National Cadet Corps (NCC) officers remains unchanged for a long time;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to revise the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Yes, Madam. The rates of honorarium admissible to Associate NCC Officers (ANOs) were last revised on 17th April, 2000 as under:-

#### (a) Senior Division Officers:

Sl.No.	Rank	Existing Rates	Revised Rates
Per Month (Rs.)			
(i)	Major	550	1100
(ii)	Captain	500	1000
(iii)	Lieutenant	450	900
(iv)	2nd Lt	400	800

#### (b) Junior Division Officers:

Sl.No.	Rank	Existing Rates	Revised Rates
Per Month (Rs.)			
(i)	Chief Officer	425	850
(ii)	First Officer	400	800
(iii)	Second Officer	375	750
(iv)	Third Officer	350	700

(b) and (c) The payment of honorarium to ANOs is made by the State Governments/Union Territories for the schools run by them. Their consent to enhancing the existing rates of honorarium has been asked for.

[English]

### Bidding and Awarding of Highway Projects

2788. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote transparency in bidding and awarding of highway projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) All National Highways Development Project (NHDP) projects are awarded under international competitive bidding. The award process follows the procedures laid down in Request for Qualification (RFQ)/Request for Proposal (RFP) documents approved by the Government. For free, fair, transparent and fearless participation by bidders, e-tendering has also been introduced in National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) which is a fully transparent procedure in which the bidders can even see their status in each tendering process online.

### South China Sea Exploration

2789. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of warning India by China on South China Sea exploration projects;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the present status therein?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) to (d) As per information received from the Ministry of External Affairs, sovereignty over areas of the South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. India is not a party to this dispute. As two developing countries with growing energy needs, India and Vietnam have been cooperating in the oil and gas industry to enhance our energy security. China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature and that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute in accordance with international law and practice.

#### **Development of Critical Technologies**

2790. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has adequately focused on development of critical technologies of strategic importance to achieve self-reliance in military hardware;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the DRDO is unable to attract technically trained talents due to financial constraints and the scientists with specialized technical qualifications are moving to private sector and foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Yes, Madam. As per provisions in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) is fully concentrating on development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems. DRDO has adequately developed critical technologies of strategically important to achieve self-reliance in the areas of missiles, aeronautics, armaments and explosives, naval systems, radars and sensors, electronic warfare systems, advanced materials, combat vehicles, etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. DRDO has no financial constraints for imparting training to the scientists. The scientists of all Grades are nominated for trainings as per the requirements of the Organization. Nearly 100 scientists are also sponsored for higher studies at various reputed institutions like, National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Technology (NTs), Indian Institute of Science (HSc), etc.

#### **Check on Uranium Mining**

2791. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wildlife Board has cancelled the uranium mining projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor especially in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year. State-wise; and

(c) the extent to which the parameters have been adopted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife had considered a proposal for exploratory drilling for uranium in Rongcheng Plateau, Balpakram National Park, South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya in its 19th meeting held on 14th May 2010. The Committee noted that a large number of reports were received showing concern on the uranium mining in Balpakram National Park which is an ecological hotspot and home to rare and endangered species like Slow Loris, Hoolock Gibbon, and Elephants besides being a sacred place for indigenous Garo community of Meghalaya.

Proposal for uranium mining in other parts of the country, including Andhra Pradesh, have not been received for consideration by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife during the last three years including the current year.

#### **Ferry Service**

2792. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:



(a) whether various agencies have urged the Government to take steps for modernizing Nagapattinam Port and for introducing passenger and ferry service to Malaysia and Singapore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to modernize the port and also for introducing ferry services from the port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nagapattinam Port is a non-major port in Tamil Nadu. As per Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for development of a non-major port vests with the concerned Maritime State Government. There is no proposal for introducing passenger and ferry service from Nagapattinam Port to Malaysia and Singapore.

#### **Cruise Shipping**

2793. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of cruise shipping in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government proposed to exploit this sector to improve the economy of the people of the coastal region;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action plan of the Government to encourage cruise tourism; and

(d) the details of funds allocated for developing the infrastructure in this sector and the amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) Cruise Shipping is one of the most dynamic and fast growing components of the leisure hospitality industry worldwide and is growing at the rate of 12% per annum globally. This sector has witnessed some activity in India, as well as in the recent times. However, it is still in its infancy in India. Presently Indian Shipping Line owns one luxury cruise liner.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government has formulated Cruise Shipping Policy which enumerates the action plan for encouraging cruise tourism in India.

(d) Under the Ministry of Tourism, Central financial assistance for Cruise Tourism was sanctioned for development of Tourism Infrastructure in Willingdon Island, Cochin Port during the year 2008-09 for an amount of Rs. 145.00 lakh. The project was completed at a lower cost *i.e.* Rs. 1225 lakh. An amount of Rs. 491.53 lakh has been sanctioned and Rs. 245.77 lakh released during the current financial year (2011-12) to Cochin Port Trust for development of Cruise Passenger facilitation centre at Cochin Port.

*[Translation]*

#### **Spice Park in Kota**

2794. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is facing stiff competition from many countries with regard to export of spices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that India is losing its market share of spices in many countries due to lower rates of spices in certain other spices producing countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has sanctioned for setting up of a spice park in Kota district of Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India is facing stiff competition from major competing countries like Vietnam, China, Guatemala, Indonesia, Nigeria, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Iran etc in different spices.

(c) and (d) In the case of spices like Pepper, Cardamom, Ginger, Garlic etc., Indian prices are uncompetitive in the world market, the major reason being the high productivity and low cost of production in major competing countries. However, due to the intrinsic quality of Indian spices, the produce from India fetches a premium price in the world market.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Government has given in principle approval for establishing the Spice Park at Kota under Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE) Scheme with a financial support of Rs. 10.00 Crore. The Government of Rajasthan has allotted 12.14 ha of land in Nimana village of Ramganjmandi, Kota District for setting up of Spices Park on a free hold basis. The Spices Board has entrusted the work to M/s KITCO, Ltd. as the consultant of the project. The spices park at Kota is aimed at setting up of infrastructure and processing facilities for the Seed Spice, especially Coriander and Cumin.

[*English*]

#### **Rickshaw Pullers**

2795. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rickshaw pullers still pulling hand rickshaws in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to replace these rickshaws by better mechanized cycle-rickshaws or autorickshaws; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to abolish this system?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The number of rickshaw pullers pulling hand rickshaws in the country, state-wise, is not maintained at Central level.

#### **Sadbhavana Schemes of Army**

2796. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major works executed by the Army in Ladakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir State under the Sadbhavana schemes;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government has received adequate cooperation of the local administration therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Projects under Sadbhavana scheme executed by the Army in Ladakh relate to infrastructure, community

development, Health care, Human Resources Development, Education, Information Technology and National Integration Tour etc. Since 2009-10, the expenditure incurred is as under:-

(Rupees in Crores)		
Year	Amount Allotted	Expenditure Incurred
2009-10	6.85	6.85
2010-11	7.00	7.00
2011-12	7.00	3.34 (till date)

(c) and (d) These projects are undertaken in consultation/recommendations of village Sarpanches and district administration and are focused to supplement the requirements of the people in remote and inaccessible areas.

[*Translation*]

#### **NH 75**

2797. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Highways proposed to be declared as National Highways during 2012-13 in the country, State-wise particularly in Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to declare the stretch from National Highway 75-V. Mod to Utari Poad block Mod-Mohammadganj to NH 95 at Hariharganj into National Highway;

(c) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal to declare the stretch from National Highway 75-V. Mod to Utari Poad block Mod-Mohammadganj to NH 95 at Hariharganj into National Highway. However, expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

*[English]*

**Environmental Clearances for  
Construction of Flats**

2798. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of developers have started construction of multi-storey flats in trans-yamuna area and other parts of NCT of Delhi which falls in the seismic zone;

(b) If so, the norms for such builders who have constructed more than 15 storeys flats;

(c) whether these builders had obtained environmental clearance from the Government.

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) If not the reasons therefor; and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The proposals of construction of multi-storey buildings for environmental clearance are considered under the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendments. The buildings with built-up, area of more than 20,000 square metres are category 'B' projects and are appraised by the concerned State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SE1AA) and State Environment Appraisal Committee (SEAC).

(c) to (e) As per Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, environmental clearances have been granted to 6 projects by SEIAA Delhi since 2008.

**MRO Unit of HAL**

2799. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from some retired employees of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) to establish private Maintenance Repairing and Overhauling (MRO) Unit in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the relevant provisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) Nasik Division has received a preliminary proposal from one of the retired HAL employee for establishment of MRO at Nasik, Maharashtra.

*[Translation]*

**Preparedness to Face Nuclear Effects**

2800. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Armed Forces Medical Services has reportedly expressed apprehensions about inadequate facilities in the wake of any nuclear attack;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Government to achieve adequate preparedness to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Quick Reaction Medical Teams to respond to Nuclear Biological & Chemical (NBC) incidents are co-located with Quick Reaction Teams at strategic locations as per policy. Capability also exists at the Corps level for medical teams to respond to NBC attacks. Besides, all medical personnel in the lower formations are imparted to NBC training to augment capability for appropriately responding to NBC strikes. Establishment of Causality Decontamination Centres in the identified hospitals are also included in authorized works of hospitals projects.

*[English]*

**Children Afflicted with Cerebral Palsy**

2801. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any data on number of children afflicted with cerebral palsy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the schools have been set up especially for children with cerebral palsy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether certain concessions have been extended to the parents of the afflicted children, in view of this disease; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), grant-in-aid is provided to Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) for running projects including Special Schools for children with special needs. Further, the National Trust, a statutory body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, set up under the 'National Trust for the welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (Act, 44 of 1999) provides scholarship to persons with developmental disabilities including children with Cerebral Palsy under Gyan Prabha Scheme.

(e) and (f) National Trust provides grant to its registered organizations for providing training to parents/guardians of children with disabilities on Early Intervention techniques for School Readiness of such Children through its Aspiration Scheme (Day Care Centers).

*[Translation]*

#### **Set up of Textiles Institute**

2802. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian handlooms and textiles institutes set up/being set up in various parts of the country during the last year and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish another National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) like institute in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria for setting up these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) It is

submitted that presently five Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology are functioning across the country, under the Ministry of Textiles. In principal approval for setting up an Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Kannur (Kerala) in State Sector, has recently been accorded on 11.08.2010. Further, this Ministry has now taken a decision to open one IIHT at Shantipur in West Bengal.

(b) 2 new Campus of the National Institute of Fashion Technology were opened in 2010, namely (i) NIFT, Jodhpur (ii) NIFT, Bhubaneswar.

(c) The NIFT Establishes its campus under section 7 (2) (b) of the NIFT Act, 2006, according to which the Board of the Institute has power to Establish NIFT Campus.

*[English]*

#### **Agreement of Blacklisted Firms with DRDO**

2803. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some blacklisted firms have entered into agreement with the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Madam. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has not entered into any agreement with any banned/blacklisted firm of Ministry of Defence as submitted in 2006.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Diversification of Exports**

2804. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has not been able to diversify its exports beyond such traditional products which were being exported from the country since the past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to diversify its exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Diversification of exports is a continuous endeavour. The Government of India has formulated a strategy paper for doubling the exports, one of the components of which is diversifying the product basket as well as the traditional markets for exports from India. The strategy paper whose final version was released in May 2011 focuses on moving up the value chain in respect of traditional Indian exports of Engineering, Textiles, Gem and Jewellery with special focus on non-traditional sectors like Leather, Electronics and Chemicals where there is a lot of potential for export from India. The Government has also introduced Focus Market and Focus Product Schemes to encourage exports of traditional as well as non-traditional products and to certain markets. Details of these Schemes are available in the website of DGFT at [www.dgft.gov.in](http://www.dgft.gov.in).

[*Translation*]

#### **Slow Progress in the Improvement of Poor**

2805. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the pace of India's progress in the social sector indices is very slow even after longterm concentration on the improvement in the quality of life of the poor;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for accelerated development in social sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per India Human Development Report, 2011, Human Development Index, which is a composite index of outcome indicators in three dimensions *viz.* a long and healthy life, the acquisition of education and knowledge, the standard of living and command over resources, for major states is given in the Statement enclosed as Statement.

(c) Some of the major programmes being implemented by the Government for the accelerated development of social sectors include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Awas Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme, National Rural Health Mission, Integrated Child Development Services, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Sakshar Bharat with focus on female literacy, Mid day Meal Scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Post Matric Scholarship Schemes and Hostel Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage, Integrated Programme for Older Persons, National Rural Drinking Water Project, Total Sanitation Campaign, Aam Admi Bima Yojana and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

#### **Statement**

*Human Development Indices (HDI) for Major States for 1999-2000 to 2007-08*

Sl.No.	State	HDI 1999-2000	HDI 2007-08
1	2	3	4
1.	Kerala	0.677	0.790
2.	Delhi	0.783	0.750
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.581	0.652
4.	Goa	0.595	0.617
5.	Punjab	0.543	0.605
6.	NE (excluding Assam)	0.473	0.573
7.	Maharashtra	0.501	0.572
8.	Tamil Nadu	0.480	0.570
9.	Haryana	0.501	0.552
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.465	0.529
11.	Gujarat	0.466	0.527
12.	Karnataka	0.432	0.519
13.	West Bengal	0.422	0.492
14.	Uttarakhand	0.339	0.490
15.	Andhra Pradesh	0.368	0.473

1	2	3	4
16.	Assam	0.336	0.444
17.	Rajasthan	0.387	0.434
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0.316	0.380
19.	Jharkhand	0.268	0.376
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0.285	0.375
21.	Bihar	0.292	0.367
22.	Odisha	0.275	0.362
23.	Chhattisgarh	0.278	0.358
All India		0.387	0.467

Source: India Human Development Report, 2011  
Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission,  
Government of India.

### Road Accidents on NH 3

2806. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in road accidents at the same place between Manpur and Gujari near Indore on National Highway 3 in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the accidents occurred on this route during the last two years;

(c) whether some technical fault has taken place while converting this road into four lane;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to rectify the same;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action against the construction agency; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Road accident data is compiled in the Ministry as per the format of Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, specific National Highway (NH) wise data of road accidents is not maintained. The total number of road accidents on NH in the state of Madhya Pradesh was 10,359 and 10,769 during 2008 and 2009 respectively as per the last available data.

(c) No Madam.

(d) to (f) Does not arise. However, to check the speed of over speeding vehicles in the sensitive zone of Bakner ghat, number of warning/cautionary sign boards, road markings, rumble strips etc. have been provided.

[English]

### Check on Poaching of Tigers

2807. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages existing inside the notified Tiger Reserves in the country;

(b) whether the Government has notified a number of cases of poaching activity in the forest areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of the loss/damage caused to wildlife due to these activities in the country; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard and to ensure avoidance of unnecessary provocation by the village dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As reported by States, there are 762 villages with 48,549 families in the notified core/critical tiger habitats of 32 tiger reserves. The details are at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Details of tiger mortality, due to poaching during the last three years and current year, as reported by States, are at Statement-II. Information on poaching relating to other wildlife are not collated at the Government of India level.

(d) Poaching, is one of the major causative factors for the depletion of a species from its habitat.

(e) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wildlife are at and Statement-III.

**Statement I**

*Data on Villages/Settlements Located in Tiger Reserves  
(Reference Year 2009-10, as Reported by States)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Tiger Reserve	No. of Villages in Core/Critical Tiger Habitat	No. of Villages in the peripheral buffer area critical areas buffer areas	No. of families in villages falling in core/ in peripheral	No. of families in villages falling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Manas	32	Nil	912	Nil
2.	Assam	Kaziranga	Nil	8	Nil	270
3.	Assam	Nameri	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar	27	1640	102	7601
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namdapha	8	Buffer area not yet notified	84	-
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pakke	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Bihar	Valmiki	Nil	152	Nil	36681
8.	Chhattisgarh	Indravati	56	Nil	993	Nil
9.	Chhattisgarh	Udanti-Sitanadi	45	56	3138	3541
10.	Chhattisgarh	Achanakmar	25	5	1774	-
11.	Jharkhand	Palamau	3	552	105	13634
12.	Kerala	Periyar	1 (enclave in the core)	4	100	1517
13.	Kerala	Parambikulam	6	Nil	299	Nil
14.	Karnataka	Bandipur	Nil	129	Nil	22856
15.	Karnataka	Bhadra	4	Nil	81	Nil
16.	Karnataka	Dandeli-Anshi	52	6	4725	2153
17.	Karnataka	Nagarhole	45	86	1353	16896
18.	Maharashtra	Tadoba-Andhari	5	79	924	-
19.	Maharashtra	Pench	1	38	85	15649
20.	Maharashtra	Melghat	31	39	5835	4093
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Bandhavgarh	14	61	2164	5606
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Kanha	26	350	1828	17134
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Bori-Satpura	41	20	2693	1429

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	5	30	2811	19379
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay Tiger Reserve	47	69	3256	5650
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench	Nil	110	Nil	14764
27.	Mizoram	Dampa	1	21	224	5007
28.	Odisha	Satkosia	5	110	77	6889
29.	Odisha	Simlipal	6	57	221	2674
30.	Rajasthan	Ranthambhore	55	80	6124	17163
31.	Rajasthan	Sariska	28		2254	
32.	Tamil Nadu	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	8	-	245	-
33.	Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai	30	107	449	-
34.	Tamil Nadu	Anamalai	33		94	-
35.	Uttarakhand	Corbett	2	20	71	508
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa	18	4	1475	2373
37.	West Bengal	Buxa	19	20	1744	1756
38.	West Bengal	Sundarbans	Nil	25	-	2748
39.	Maharashtra	Sahyadri	83		2309	
Total:			762	3678	48549	227971

**Statement II**

*State-wise details of tiger poaching during the last 3 years and current year  
(As reported by States)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Poaching Cases			
		2008	2009	2010	2011 (as on 8.12.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	-	-
2.	Assam	-	2	1	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	1	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	2	2
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	1	2	5	3



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Kerala	1	-	2	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	2	-
10.	Maharashtra	-	3	4	3
11.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
12.	Odisha	-	1	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	1	-	3	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	1	2	-
15.	Uttarakhand	1	2	1	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	1	-
17.	West Bengal	2	1	1	-
	Total	9	17	25	12

### **Statement III**

*Milestone initiatives (including the recent) taken by the Government of India for protection of tiger and other wildlife*

#### **Legal steps**

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions towards constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

#### **Administrative step**

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, inter alia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve

management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife.Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of five new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha), Mukundara Hills (including Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan), and Kudremukh (Karnataka). Besides, the States have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as Tiger Reserves; (i) Bor (Maharashtra), (ii) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Nagzira-Navegaon (Maharashtra), (iv) Satyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), (v) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), (vi) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa) and (vii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu).

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter alia, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 32578.78 sq. km. has been notified by 16 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). The State of Bihar has taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitat of Valmiki Tiger Reserve.

#### **Financial steps**

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

#### **International Cooperation**

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

#### **Reproduction of Tigers**

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.
16. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

#### **Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)**

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, inter alia, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have

been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police as an option-II, with scope for involving local people-like the Van Gujjars. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 3 crores has been provided to the Similipal Tiger Reserve for raising, arming and deploying the STPF.

18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

#### **Recent initiatives**

1. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
2. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
3. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
4. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
5. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'M-STRIPEs' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
6. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
7. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
8. Action initiated for using Information Technology to strengthen surveillance in tiger reserves.
9. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively.
10. The second round of independent assessment of Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves

based on globally used framework.

11. Increase in the allocation for Project Tiger with additional components.
12. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
13. As an outcome of the fourth Trans-border Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint resolution has been signed with Nepal for biodiversity/tiger conservation.
14. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority sanctioned at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.

*[Translation]*

#### **Steel Based Industries**

2808. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel based industries in the country, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of raw material exported which is required for manufacturing of steel during the last three years;

(c) the quantum of manufactured steel products exported and imported during the last three years; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to facilitate the indigenous manufacturing of such steel products which are imported in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) A list of number of units producing crude steel in the country is at Statement. However, Ministry of Steel does not maintain record of steel based industries in the country.

(b) Data on export of iron ore, the major raw material required for manufacturing of steel for the last three years is as follows:

	(Million Tonne)		
Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Iron Ore	105.86	117.37	97.66*

(Source: MMTC, Department of Commerce)

\*Estimated

(c) The quantum of manufactured steel products exported and imported during the last three years are:

(Million Tonne)

Item	Year	Import	Export
Finished Steel (alloy+non-alloy)	2008-09	5.84	4.44
	2009-10	7.38	3.25
	2010-11*	6.80*	3.46

\*Provisional

(Source: JPC)

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector and the role of the Government is that of a facilitator. Accordingly, the growth of steel sector in the country is market driven which takes its own path as per the demand and supply matrix of the market.

In its facilitator's role some of the major steps taken by the Government to give boost to indigenous steel manufacturing are as follows:

- Imposition of 20% export duty on iron ore
- Zero duty on export of pellets
- 5 to 10% import duty on steel
- Imposition of 15% export duty on iron and steel melting scrap
- Total exemptions of coking coal/met coke from import duty

#### **Statement**

*State-wise number of public sector and private sector crude steel producing plants*

State	No. of Plants producing Crude Steel
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	81
Assam	11
Bihar	37
Chandigarh	4
Chhattisgarh	70

1	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23
Daman and Diu	40
Delhi	5
Goa	24
Gujarat	59
Haryana	37
Himachal Pradesh	16
Jammu and Kashmir	13
Jharkhand	92
Karnataka	30
Kerala	44
Madhya Pradesh	17
Maharashtra	85
Meghalaya	12
Odisha	98
Puducherry	27
Punjab	147
Rajasthan	54
Tamil Nadu	106
Uttar Pradesh	159
Uttarakhand	34
West Bengal	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1407</b>

(Source: JPC)

[English]

#### **Construction of By-passes**

2809. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up construction of by-passes on various stretches of National Highways in the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and NH-wise;

(c) the details of the criteria for selecting the site for the construction of by-passes on the NHs;

(d) whether certain construction projects in this regard have been delayed/could not be started; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise and NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The details of by-passes taken

up for construction stretches of various National Highways of the country during the last three years and the current year are placed at Statement-I and Statement-II.

(c) Selection of site for construction of bypasses is done taking into consideration criteria such as traffic volume, land availability, least displacement, forest cutting and environmental issues and various engineering considerations and economic viability etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Some projects have been delayed and their details are placed at Statement-III.

### **Statement I**

#### *Details of Bypass taken up for construction*

Sl.No.	State	Name of Bypass	NH No.	Sanction cost (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle town Bypass	205 and 219	13.67
2.	Assam	Guwahati University Bypass	37	57.71
		Nagaon bypass	37	230.00
		Tinsukia bypass	37	70.71
		Bypasses of Mohanbari, Chabua and other villages	37	133.40
		Makum Bypass	38	32.46
		Silchar Bypass	53	103.89
		Katlichera Bypass	154	38.26
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur Bypass	20	5.39
		Hamirpur Bypass	88	27.51
		Kufri Bypass	22	2.90
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Bypass	1A	60.66
5.	Karnataka	Tumkur Bypass	4	83
		Chitradurga Bypass	4	104
6.	Kerala	Calicut Bypass	17	
		Kodungallur Bypass	17	
7.	Madhya Pradesh			
8.	Maharashtra	Sangamner Bypass	50	66.76
		Akola Bypass	6	97.64

1	2	3	4	5
		Four laning from MP/ Maharashtra border to Nagpur 1/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass (bypass length 44 km)	7	1170.52
9.	Meghalaya	Shilong-Bypass	40 and 44	226.00
10.	Rajasthan	Bilara Bypass	112	27.38
		Chittorgarh Bypass	76 and 79	133.03
11.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Bypass	7	567.38
		Chennai Bypass	4.5 and 45	480.00
		Two Laning of Trichy- Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (bypass length 26.1 km)	67 and 210	374.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bypass	2	975.32
		Jhansi Bypass	25	158.06

**Statement II**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Bypass	NH No.	Sanction cost	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	1A	62.96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Acquisition Problems</li> <li>• Law and order problems</li> <li>• Inclement weather</li> </ul>
		Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J and K	1A	85.34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in Land acquisition on both sides of project stretch contributed to delay.</li> <li>• Non approval of GAD by the Railways</li> <li>• change in scope of Kunjwani flyover</li> <li>• Non execution of work relating to ROB by M/s IRCON</li> </ul>
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	151.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in Land Acquisition.</li> <li>• Delay in Forest clearance.</li> <li>• Poor Planning and performance of contractor.</li> <li>• Delay in approval of GAD for ROB.</li> <li>• Increase in scope of the work.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	3 and 75	300.93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue of Clearance of Defence land</li> <li>• State government have to issue suitable land to</li> <li>• Defence Authority in lieu of 7.39 hact land falling in construction of Gwalior Bypass Project.</li> <li>• Technical consent is awaited from Defence</li> </ul>
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	600.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial delay in tree cutting by the State Forest Deptt. due to imposition of additional condition of providing of 10 mtr. strip along the highway.</li> <li>• Delay in acquisition of land by the Competent Authority and removal of encroachments/structures</li> </ul>
		New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-I)	2 and 3	465.50	Delay due to land acquisition.
		Lucknow Bypass (EW-15AUP)	56A&B	111.78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay in acquisition of land and removal of by the Competent Authority encroachments/structures by Distt. Authorities.</li> <li>• Delay in shifting of utilities and relocation of religious structure.</li> <li>• Delay in clearances from Railways for ROB.</li> </ul>
4.	West Bengal	Dalkola Bypass	34	67.00	Poor performance of contractor. Termination notice received from contractor

#### Placement of IAF Personnel

2810. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Fore (IAF) has conducted placement fair recently in Delhi for the personnel retired from IAF;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of personnel who were given placement during the fair, category-wise and company-wise;

(d) whether such kind of fair is proposed to be conducted at other places especially Chennai in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) and (b) A Placement Fair was conducted at Air Force Auditorium, Subroto Park, New Delhi on 15th and 16th October, 2011 by the Indian Air Force Placement Cell. A total of 2788 air warriors including 2671 airmen (2035 retired and 636 serving) and 117 officers (87 retired and 30 serving) participated in the event. A total of 38 companies participated in the fair.

(c) 666 air warriors were shortlisted for placement during the fair. So far 93 confirmed placements have been reported to Indian Air Force Placement Cell.

(d) and (e) Such fairs are conducted as per the requirements of the Indian Air Force from time to time.

### **Ultra Mega Steel Projects**

2811. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up of few Ultra Mega Steel projects on the lines of Ultra Mega Power Plants;

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

(c) whether such a move would entail consolidation and expansion of the existing plants;

(d) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to implement these projects; and

(e) the details of the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) There is no formal proposal to set up Ultra Mega Steel Projects/Plants by the Government.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

### **Mines on Lease to SAIL Plants**

2812. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bokaro Steel Plant under Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have regularly applied for acquiring the iron ore mines on lease;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by SAIL to ensure continuous lease of mining rights for its plant thereby ensuring regular supply of iron ore to these plants; and

(d) whether the Government has recommended to the State Governments having huge iron ore reserves for granting the mining lease rights to the SAIL plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is operating nine iron ore mines with 26 leases in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha and Chattisgarh. SAIL is continuously pursuing the matter for renewal of the concerned leases with respective State Governments and with Central Government. The other measures taken by SAIL for ensuring regular supply of iron ore to its steel plants include expanding production capacity of existing mines, development of new mines and pursuing with State Governments for allocation of new deposits.

(d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Steel has been continuously pursuing the matter of allocation and renewal of mines with concerned State Governments. Recently, on 21.10.2011, Ministry of Mines, Government of India has reserved an iron ore area of 140 ha for 20 years in North Eastern Block Range, Sandur Taluk, Bellary District of Karnataka for undertaking prospecting or mining operations through Visvesvarya Iron and Steel Plant of SAIL.

### **Local Area Development by NMDC**

2813. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for spending ten per cent of net profit by National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC) on local area development and inclusion of three elected members of the Bastar division in the Management Board of NMDC has been received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) A proposal of Government of Chhattisgarh regarding the Resolution passed by Chhattisgarh Vidhansabha for inducting three elected public representatives from Bastar Division on the Board of Directors of NMDC and spending 10% of its net profit on the local area development in Chhattisgarh, has been received recently in the Ministry of Steel.

(c) The proposal of the State Government of Chhattisgarh is being examined in the Ministry of Steel.



**NH-58**

2814. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sanchi-Sagar and Sagar-Chhatarpur stretches of National Highway-58 falling under Madhya Pradesh are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated/spent by the Government for the repairing of the said stretches;

(c) whether the road from Rahatgarh to Sagar and Makronia to Behria is also in a very bad condition causing serious accidents and frequent traffic jams; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which repair works of said road are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) These stretches are on National Highway (NH) 86. Due to heavy rain in this monsoon, some stretches of NH 86 are not in good condition. For maintenance/improvement of Sanchi-Sagar via Rahatgarh section, two works amounting to Rs. 144.25 crore and for Sagar-Madhya Praesh/Uttar Pradesh border section via, Makronia, Behria and Chhatarpur and two works amounting to Rs. 72.60 crore have been sanctioned and are in progress. These works are targeted for completion by July 2013.

*[English]*

**Trade of Animal Products**

2815. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of India in International trade of animal products is negligible;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any scheme to promote export of animal products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per the international Trade Statistics for Animal Products of UNCOMTRADE, India's export in animal products for the year 2009 was USD 609.52 Million against the World's total export of USD 1,39,519,64 Millions, India's negligible share is on account of trade distorting subsidies given by developed countries, stipulation of higher sanitary measures than required for protection of human and animal health by developed countries and prevalence and intermittent outbreak of certain diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease and Avian Influenza respectively in India,

(c) and (d) Encouraging export is a continuous process, The Government is taking steps to encourage export of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and Export Development Authorities etc. Further, in order to boost export of Indian products, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to State for Development Export infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence etc. Trade delegations are sent abroad and Buyer-Seller meets are organized towards this end. Further, for export of scheduled products of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) including animal products, APEDA provides assistance to its registered exporters under its financial assistance schemes for Infrastructure Development, Market Development, Quality Development, Research and Development and Transport. The Government also provides assistance like Duty draw back, Focus country assistance. In addition to this, there is a scheme implemented by Ministry of Food Processing Industries giving assistance for modernization of public abattoirs.

Further, as per the current Foreign Trade policy, export of meat is allowed only from APEDA registered abattoirs and meat processing plants for augmenting quality of exports of meat and meat products.

*[Translation]*

**Pollution due to Chemical Industry in Ankaleshwar**

2816. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is adverse effect on the cultivable land and the health of people due to red coloured water found during excavation at many places in Ankaleshwar on account of industrial pollution caused by the chemical industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any review of the work conducted by the agencies working to control the pollution in Ankaleshwar has been done;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No report is available with by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) or Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on adverse effect on the cultivable land and the health of people due to red coloured water found during excavation at many places in Ankaleshwar on account of industrial pollution caused by the chemical industries.

(c) to (e) The review of work conducted by various agencies working to control pollution in Ankleshwar is being done on a regular basis by the concerned Departments of the State Government of Gujarat and the Central Pollution Control Board. The details are as follows:

- (i) After the declaration of Ankleshwar Industrial cluster comprising of Ankleshwar and Panoli estates amongst "Critically Polluted Areas" by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in December, 2009; a comprehensive Action Plan for the cluster has been drawn.
- (ii) A dedicated Regional Office for Ankleshwar region has been established by GPCB in June 2010 for effective monitoring of Action Plan.
- (iii) A three fold monitoring system has been institutionalized including an independent third party monitoring team in Ankleshwar.
- (iv) Common Effluent Treatment Plants and a closed pipeline for disposal of treated effluent have been commissioned resulting in stoppage of flow of industrial effluent into the surrounding drains and the quality of groundwater in surrounding area has reportedly improved over a period of time.

*[English]*

### **Frequency Band for Defence Communication**

2817. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed for a separate frequency band to be used by the defence forces for communication purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said decision will enable the forces to vacate the additional spectrum for civilian communication; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) A Defence Band has been mutually identified between Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Communications and Information Technology to meet the strategic and operational requirements of Defence and Strategic Forces. Vacation of additional spectrum is contingent on the setting up of an alternate network by the Department of Telecom.

*[Translation]*

### **Payment from Group Insurance Fund**

2818. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing procedure for payment from the Group Insurance Fund of the three Services to the personnel discharged from their respective Service due to disability;

(b) the time within which half of the amount of the insured sum is paid to the next of kin of personnel on account of death;

(c) whether instances of disabled personnel being deprived of medical facilities have been reported; and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The payment from the Group Insurance Fund of the three Services is made from the Group Insurance Fund being managed by the three Services individually. The payment is made on receipt of requisite claim documents

from the concerned individual supported with medical board proceedings subject to fulfillment of all the eligibility conditions by the individual.

(b) There is no provision for partial payment of the insured sum from the Group Insurance Fund. Complete payment as per the entitlement to the individual is paid in lump sum. As regard the time period, payment is generally made within seven to ten working days of receiving the complete and correct documents from the unit/Record Office and from the beneficiary.

(c) and (d) No such instances have been reported.

### **Export of Agro Products**

2819. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy to export agricultural products is having adverse effect on the farming communities and the agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to lift the ban on export of all agricultural products and provide full protection to the farmers from the import of these products;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any such proposals in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government is taking any step to provide complete export facilities for export of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) on Food takes a decision on export of agriculture products after taking into account various factors including stocks of agriculture products available in the country, surplus over and above the buffer stock norm and strategic reserve requirements, if any, the concerns of food security, availability of agriculture products to common man at reasonable prices and remunerative returns to the grower and price competitiveness in the international market on a continuous basis and decides on the export of agriculture products as and when required.

(e) Encouraging export is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage export of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Further, in order to boost export of Indian products, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to State for Development Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. Trade delegations are sent aboard and Buyer-Seller meets are organized towards this end. Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the department of Commerce is also implementing various Schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost the overall agri exports.

### **Special Schools for Mentally Retarded Students**

2820. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether a proposal for opening a Special School for the mentally retarded students in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the said project; and

(d) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No such proposal has been received during 2011-12 from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[English]*

### **Production of Wool**

2821. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of wool in the country including Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the famous Marwari Wool Industry is on the verge of closure due to slow down in the economy;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the development plan formulated/package/financial assistance to be provided by the Government to protect the wool and sheep rearing industry from synthetic wool industry; and

(d) the fund released under sheep and wool improvement programme in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) For the year 2010-11, annual wool production in the country including that of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is 44 million kg.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Under Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme total Rs. 28.30 crores have been released in the country including Uttar Pradesh during last 3 years and Rs. 2.50 crore have been released during current financial year.

#### **Scheme for Rural Single Women**

2822. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to cater to rural single women;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to remedy the situation in future in coordination with State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) No specific scheme for rural single women is being formulated by the Government. However, the Ministry of Rural Development implements various schemes for poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/Aajeevika, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Development Employment Guarantee Act

(MGNREGA), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) under which special provision for coverage of rural women are made. Similarly, Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing a number of schemes for women including rural women. These schemes are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations throughout the country, including the State of Haryana.

#### **Contract for Warfare System**

2823. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has violated the procurement rules by awarding a multi-crore contract to the Bharat Electronics Limited for an electronic warfare system for the army as reported recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Reconstitution of NTCA**

2824. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reconstituted the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in the country;

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

(c) the role and functions assigned to reconstituted authority alongwith its Members; and

(d) the number of tiger reserves falling under the purview of the authority alongwith the number of tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has been reconstituted vide Notification No. 15-25/09NTCA dated 4th September, 2009, since the term of the said Authority as constituted earlier expired on 3.9.2009.

(c) The Powers and Functions of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are provided under section 380 (1) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as indicated at Statement-I. The composition of the reconstituted National Tiger Conservation Authority is at Statement-II.

(d) There are 40 tiger reserves in the country which come under the purview of the said Authority. As per the findings of the recent All India tiger estimation in 2010 using the refined methodology, the total country-level population of tiger is 1706 (mid value); the lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively. The State-wise tiger population and area of tiger occupied landscapes are indicated in Statement-III.

### **Statement I**

Powers and Functions of the National Tiger Conservation Authority as prescribed under section 380 (1) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006:-

- (a) to approve the tiger conservation plan prepared by the State Government under sub-section (3) of section 38V of this Act;
- (b) evaluate and assess various aspects of sustainable ecology and disallow any ecologically unsustainable land use such as, mining, industry and other projects within the tiger reserves;
- (c) lay down normative standards for tourism activities and guidelines for project tiger from time to time for tiger conservation in the buffer and core area of tiger reserves and ensure their due compliance;
- (d) provide for management focus and measures for addressing conflicts of men and wild animal and to emphasize on co-existence in forest areas outside the National Parks, sanctuaries or tiger reserve, in the working plan code;

- (e) provide information on protection measures including future conservation plan, estimation of population of tiger and its natural prey species, status of habitats, disease surveillance, mortality survey, patrolling, reports on untoward happenings and such other management aspects as it may deem fit including future plan conservation;
- (f) approve, co-ordinate research and monitoring on tiger, co-predators, prey habitat, related ecological and socio-economic parameters and their evaluation;
- (g) ensure that the tiger reserves and areas linking one protected area or tiger reserve with another protected area or tiger reserve are not diverted for ecologically unsustainable uses, except in public interest and with the approval of the National Board for Wild Life and on the advice of the Tiger Conservation Authority;
- (h) facilitate and support the tiger reserve management in the State for biodiversity conservation initiatives through eco-development and people's participation as per approved management plans and to support similar initiatives in adjoining areas consistent with the Central and State laws;
- (i) ensure critical support including scientific, information technology and legal support for better implementation of the tiger conservation plan;
- (j) facilitate ongoing capacity building programme for skill development of officers and staff of tiger reserves, and
- (k) perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to conservation of tigers and their habitat.

### **Statement II**

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. The Minister in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests | - Chairman         |
| 2. The Minister of State for Environment and Forests (Vacant)        | - Vice-Chairperson |
| 3. Smt. Maneka Gandhi, MP (Lok Sabha)                                | - Member           |
| 4. Dr. (Smt.) Jyoti Mircha, MP (Lok Sabha)                           | - Member           |
| 5. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, MP (Rajya Sabha)                           | - Member           |
| 6. Shri Brijendra Singh, 28, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-110003.         | - Member           |

7. Shri M. Firoz Ahmad, 50, Samanwoy Path, Survey, P.O. Beltola Guwahati, Assam. - Member
8. Shri P.K. Sen, B-IT/2275, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070. - Member
9. Dr. Prakash Murlidhar Amte, Lok Biradari Prakal, Hemal Kasa, Post Bhamragad, District Gad Chiroli, Maharashtra-442710. - Member
10. Dr. Urmila Pingle, 3-34/5, Madhuvan Enclave, St. No. 4, Habshiguda, Hyderabad-500007. Andhra Pradesh - Member
11. Dr. K. Ullas Karanth, Centre for Wildlife Studies, 1669, 31st Cross, 16th Main, Banashankari 2nd Stage, Bangalore, Karnataka-560070. - Member
12. Shri Samar Singh, P-I, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016. - Member
13. Dr. Aparajita Datta, Door No. 3076-5, 4th Cross, Gokulam Park, Mysore-570002. Karnataka - Member
14. Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests - Member
15. Director General of Forests & Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests - Member
16. Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs - Member
17. Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment - Member
18. Chairperson, National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes - Member
19. Chairperson, National Commission for the Scheduled Castes - Member
20. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj - Member
21. Director, Wildlife Preservation, Ministry of Environment and Forests - Member
22. Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh - Member
23. Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar - Member
24. Chief Wildlife Warden, Chhattisgarh - Member
25. Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka - Member
26. Chief Wildlife Warden, Mizoram - Member
27. Chief Wildlife Warden, West Bengal - Member
28. Shri P.B. Singh, Joint Secretary and Legislative Counsel, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice - Member  
- Member
29. Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Project Tiger), Ministry of Environment and Forests - Member Secretary

**Statement III***Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010*

State	Tiger Population						Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	2006			2010			
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</b>							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	Stable
Bihar	10	7	13	8(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388	Stable
<b>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
<b>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</b>							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
<b>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</b>							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram	6	4	8	5 (-)***	(-)***	(-)***	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1909</b>	

\*\*\*Statistical lower/upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

#### **Free Coaching to SC Students**

2825. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up free coaching-cum-guidance centres for Scheduled Castes (SCs) students in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such centres functioning in various States; and

(c) the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No Madam. However, the Ministry extends admissible financial assistance to the reputed institutions/centres run by the State Governments/UT Administrations, Universities and the private sector organizations to implement its Central Sector Scheme of "Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students". The purpose of the Scheme is to provide qualitative coaching to SC and OBC Students for:-

- (i) Group A and Group B examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC); the State Public Service Commissions; the Staff Selection Commission and the various Railway Recruitment Boards (RRB);

(ii) Officers Grade examinations conducted by Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs); and

(iii) Finishing courses/job-oriented courses for employment in the private sector.

(b) and (c) 94 organizations were extended financial assistance to cover 19,676 students under the Scheme during first four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) of the XI Five Year Plan.

#### **CSD Depots in Himachal Pradesh**

2826. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposal to set up Canteen Stores Department (CSD) depot in the State of Himachal Pradesh in view of the number of servicemen, ex-servicemen and their families residing there;

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

(c) whether any request/representation has been received by his Ministry from the Government of Himachal Pradesh or any organization to set up CSD depot the district headquarters at Una in the State;

(d) if so, the action taken so far in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the CSD depot is likely to be sanctioned/set up at Una in Himachal Pradesh?



THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (d) Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested this Ministry for setting up of a CSD Depot in the State in view of the number of Servicemen, Ex-servicemen and their families residing there.

Land measuring approximately 188 kanals had been offered by Himachal Pradesh Government in this regard. However, the same was not found to be suitable, since some of it included khud/nallah which is prone to flooding during rainy season.

(e) It is not possible at this stage to anticipate the time likely to be taken for setting up the Depot at Una in view of the fact that the Government of Himachal Pradesh is yet to identify another piece of suitable land. Once a suitable alternate land is offered by the State Government the proposal will be considered depending upon availability of budget and manpower.

#### **Programme for Development of SCs and OBCs**

2827. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to formulate any comprehensive programme for the educational and economic development of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Communities (OBCs); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides financial assistance to the States/UTs and other implementing agencies for implementing the following major schemes for educational and economic development of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs):

#### **Schemes of Educational Development for SCs**

- Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations (for SCs and non SCs)
- Post matric scholarship for Scheduled Castes
- Scholarship for 'Top Class Education'

- National Overseas Scholarship
- Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
- Upgradation of Merit
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for SC girls and boys
- Free Coaching for SC and OBC students

#### **Schemes of Economic Development for SCs**

- Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP)
- Self-employment scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
- Concessional Loan from:-
  - (i) National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)
  - (ii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
  - (iii) State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)

#### **Schemes of Educational Development for OBCs**

- Pre-matric Scholarship for OBC Students
- Post-matric Scholarship for OBC Students
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls.

#### **Schemes of Economic Development for OBCs**

- Concessional Loan from:-

National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

#### **Elimination of Disability**

2828. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a census of people with various types of disabilities has been conducted at national level;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified the reasons for birth of children with disabilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government provides livelihood to the disabled;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any targets for elimination of disability have been fixed to make the country free of disability in future; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of persons with various types of disabilities as per census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PWD) Act, 1995 envisages that there are three percent reservations for persons with disability in identified posts in Government establishments.

Under the Scheme of Incentives to the Private Sector for Employment of Physically Challenged Persons, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for employees with disabilities

including visually impaired persons employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs. 25,000.

The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) provide concessional credit to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for setting up income generating activities for self-employment.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work, which is a demand driven Scheme.

Under the Scheme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), employment is given to disabled persons at least 3% of the total Swarozgaris.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) which is one of the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides pension to BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18 to 59 years @ of Rs. 200 p.m. per beneficiary.

Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided through Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for various projects for providing education, vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

(g) No, Madam.

(h) Does not arise.

### **Statement**

#### **Census of India 2001**

##### *State-wise distribution of disabled population by type of disability*

India/States/Union Territories	Total disabled population Persons	Disabled population by type of disability				
		In seeing Persons	In speech Persons	In hearing Persons	In movement Persons	Mental Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	21906769	10634881	1640868	1261722	6105477	2263821
Jammu and Kashmir	302670	208713	16956	14157	37965	24879

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	155950	64122	12762	15239	46512	17315
Punjab	424523	170853	22756	17348	149758	63808
Chandigarh	15538	8422	882	607	3828	1799
Uttarakhand	194769	85668	16749	15990	56474	19888
Haryana	455040	201358	24920	27682	151485	49595
Delhi	235886	120712	15505	8741	64885	26043
Rajasthan	1411979	753962	73147	75235	400577	109058
Uttar Pradesh	3453369	1852071	255951	128303	930580	286464
Bihar	1887611	1005605	130471	73970	512246	165319
Sikkim	20367	10790	3174	3432	2172	799
Arunachal Pradesh	33315	23079	2429	3072	3474	1261
Nagaland	26499	9968	4398	5245	4258	2630
Manipur	28376	11713	2769	2994	6177	4723
Mizoram	16011	6257	2006	2421	2476	2851
Tripura	58940	27505	5105	5699	13970	6661
Meghalaya	28803	13381	3431	3668	5127	3196
Assam	530300	282056	56974	51825	91970	47475
West Bengal	1847174	862073	170022	131579	412658	270842
Jharkhand	448377	186216	39683	28233	138323	55922
Odisha	1021335	514104	68673	84115	250851	103592
Chhattisgarh	419887	160131	30438	34093	151611	43614
Madhya Pradesh	1408528	636214	75825	85354	495878	115257
Gujarat	1045465	494624	66534	70321	310765	103221
Daman and Diu	3171	1898	189	120	690	274
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4048	2346	295	337	795	275
Maharashtra	1569582	580930	113043	92390	569945	213274
Andhra Pradesh	1364981	581587	138974	73373	415848	155199
Karnataka	940643	440875	90717	49861	266ti59	92631
Goa	15749	4393	1868	1000	4910	3578
Lakshadweep	1678	603	207	147	505	216
Kerala	860794	334622	67066	79713	237707	141686
Tamil Nadu	1642497	964063	124479	72636	353798	127521
Puducherry	25857	10646	1818	2277	8830	2286
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7057	3321	652	545	1870	669

*[English]***Financial Packages for Tea Growers**

2829. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
 SHRI P. KUMAR:  
 SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gradual decline in the total production of tea in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the total tea production during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the share of small tea growers in the total production of tea has also come down and if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to support the small tea growers;

(d) whether the Government has provided any financial packages and improved technologies for the tea gardens in West Bengal, Assam which has been closed down since 2003;

(e) if so, the details of the total funds allocated and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the present status of the manufacturing units in these gardens; and

(f) the details of the measures taken to address the concerns of the tea industry and boost the production of tea in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Although there is fluctuation in production of tea from year to year, which is mainly due to weather conditions in tea growing regions, there is no sign of any gradual decline in production. The details of the total tea production in the country during each of the last three financial years and the current year, State-wise are as under:-

(Quantity Million Kgs)

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	April-September	
				2011-12	2010-11
Assam	483.98	497.78	487.21	358.17	325.67
West Bengal	236.78	223.33	228.31	143.09	139.47
Others NE States	13.27	13.27	13.00	7.15	7.45
Total North India	734.03	734.38	728.52	508.41	472.59
Tamil Nadu	165.02	178.76	166.88	88.83	89.21
Kerala	67.77	71.74	65.87	35.44	34.43
Karnataka	5.95	6.3	5.46	2.59	2.7
Total South India	238.74	256.80	238.21	126.86	126.34
ALL INDIA	972.77	991.18	966.73	635.27	598.93

(c) No, Madam. The share of small tea growers in total production of tea has increased from 21% in 2001 to 26% in 2010. To support the small tea growers, financial assistance is provided by way of subsidy for new planting (25% of the unit cost) and setting up of Mini factories (40% of the unit cost), setting up of leaf

collection centers, purchase of leaf carry bags and weighing scales (100% of the unit cost), revolving corpus for inputs @ Rs. 10,000 per ha, organizing study tours, setting up of tea nurseries, demonstration plots etc. Training programmes are also organized on modern aspects of tea growing.

(d) and (e) With the improvement in tea prices between 2008 and 2011, almost all the closed tea gardens have been reopened and only four remain closed-two, each in West Bengal and Kerala. The Government of India has announced a rehabilitation package for revival of closed tea gardens. The package provides for restructuring of outstanding bank loans, sharing of the accumulated interest 1/3rd each by the banks, Central Government and the beneficiaries, interest subsidy on working capital loans, deferred payment of arrear towards PF liabilities, complete waiver of outstanding loan under the loan schemes of Tea Board and priority in providing developmental assistance under the ongoing developmental schemes of Tea Board. Only one garden in Kerala availed the package and an amount of Rs. 73.18 lakhs was paid to DenaBank towards 1/3rd contribution for settling the accumulated interest on the bank loan. This apart, Tea Board has written off Rs. 481.29 lakhs on account of the loans availed by the closed tea gardens under the erstwhile loan schemes of the Board. Out of the reopened gardens, 10 gardens are processing green leaf in their factories.

(f) Several steps have been initiated, to address the problems of the tea industry and boosting the production of tea in the country. As a part of the ongoing XI Plan Scheme, a Special Purpose Tea Fund has been set up for extending financial assistance for replanting and rejuvenation of old aged tea bushes. Financial assistance is also provided for factory modernization, value-addition and quality certification. A scheme to incentivize the production of orthodox tea is also being implemented. Special attention is paid towards improving the productivity of small holdings which account for nearly 26% of the total production in India.

*[Translation]*

#### **Withdrawal of AFSPA**

2830. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army has opposed any move to lift the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) from certain areas of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Army would be able to effectively operate in the State in the absence of the protective cover provided by the Act and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the proposal, if any, to bring about amendment in the provisions of AFSPA and whether the army has been convinced in the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the interests of army in case AFSPA is withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (f) The issue of partial revocation of AFSPA from some districts of J&K was discussed in the United Headquarters (UHQ) meeting held at Jammu on 09.11.2011.

Decisions on matters affecting security are taken after evaluation of the situation on the ground and after detailed consultations among the Central Government, State Governments concerned and the Security Forces.

*[English]*

#### **Foreign Investment Norms**

2831. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI GANESHARAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prescribed norms and guidelines for investment are being followed by the foreign companies investing in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of the cases of violation of these norms by foreign companies particularly tobacco producing companies during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any proposals for investment by Japan have been received and approved by the Government during the last year and the current year, and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to encourage the investment environment in the country;

(d) the details of investments made by the Non Resident Indians in terms of Indian Currency during the last two years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the FDI policy in order to attract FDI in realty sector, rural areas and panchayats and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the salient features and guidelines of the project "Invest India" launched by the Government and the extent to which it has been successful in attracting FDI country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per extant policy, a foreign investor may make Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India, as per existing norms and procedures, as provided under 'Circular 2 of 2011-Consolidated FDI Policy', effective 1 October, 2011, released by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). FDI is a capital account transaction and violation of FDI regulations is covered by the penal provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. Reserve Bank of India administers the FEMA and Directorate of Enforcement under the Ministry of Finance, is the authority for the enforcement of FEMA. The Directorate takes up investigation in cases of contravention of FEMA.

As per information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), one case of violation has been reported, since 2008, up to 30.11.2011. Further, in another case of M/s JT International (India) Pvt. Ltd. (a tobacco company), the company has been advised to apply for compounding to Reserve Bank of India, regarding receipt of balance amount, pertaining to increase in the paid up capital from Rs. 46 crore to Rs. 50 crore.

(c) Detailed break-up of proposals from Japanese investors, approved for foreign Direct Investment, during April, 2010 to August, 2011, is at the Statement enclosed. Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI up to 100%, is permitted on the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, through a consultative process, with a view to making it more investor-friendly.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India does not segregate investor-wise data reported to it under the Foreign Direct Investment Scheme. As such, details of investment made by NRIs, in terms of Indian currency, are not available.

(e) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(f) "Invest India", is a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and FICCI, set up as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment. It undertakes investment promotion activities through creation of country-focused initiatives, including investment promotion and facilitation through video-conferences, organizing/participating in seminars and trade fairs and handling of investor queries. Details of FDI attracted country-wise, by Invest-India, are not separately maintained.

### Statement

*Detailed Break-up for FDI Approved during April, 2010 to March, 2011, for Japan*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Registration No and Date	Indian Company Name and Address	Foreign Collaborator Name and Address	Foreign Equity		%age of Foreign Equity
				in Rs.	in US\$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Country Japan</b>						
1.	15 27 January 2010	TOYOTA TSUSHO CORPORATION, NAGOYA, JAPAN, C/O BMR ADVISORS MIDDLE EAST WLL, 70, THE GREAT EASTERN CENTER, 1ST FLOOR, NEHRU PLACE, NEW DELHI-110019.	1. MARUICHI STEEL TUBE LTD., 2. TOYOTA TSUSHO CORP., NAGOYA, JAPAN.	0.00	0.00	99.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Location: DELHI (DELHI) Appr No (Date): 29 (30 April 2010)				<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURE DESIGN, FABRICATE, PROCESS, ASSEMBLE, DEVELOP, UNDERTAKE, BUY SELL IMPORT LEASE, HIRE DISTRIBUTE, ALTER, REPAIR, CONVERT AND OTHERWISE DEAL IN ALL KINDS OF TUBES MADE OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF METALS.
2.	81 08 April 2010	NIFCO INC. JAPAN, C/O DUA CONSULTING PVT. LTD., 301-303, TOLSTOY HOUSE 15. TOLSTOY MARG, NEW DELHI- 110001.	NIFCO INC. JAPAN	250.00	5.46	100.00
		Location: HARYANA (HARYANA) Appr No(Date): 43(31 May 2010)				<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> TO UNDERTAKE THE (BUSINESS OF PLASTIC FASTENERS and PLASTIC COMPONENTS.
3.	142 09 July 2010	DAIWA SECURITIES CAPITAL MARKETS CL. LTD., JAPAN, C/O AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS and SURESH A. SHROFF and CO. 5TH FLOOR PENINSULA CHAM- BERS LOWER PAREL. MUMBAI- 1400013.	DAIWA SECURITIES CAPITAL MARKETS CO. LTD. JAPAN.	348. 75	7. 49	100. 00
		<b>Location:</b> State Not Indicated (State Not Indicated) <b>Appr No(Date):</b> 76 (31 August 2010)				<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> BUSINESS OF NBFC. PRIMARY DEALERSHIP ACTIVITIES WHICH INCLUDES DEALING BOTH IN PRIMARY AND SECONDRY SEGMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES MARKET.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	151 27 July 2010	DENSO CORPORATION. C/O KOCHHAR AND CO. 11TH FLOOR. DLF TOWER A. JASOLA DISTRICT CENTRE NEW DELHI 110025.  <b>Location:</b> State Not Indicated (State Not Indicated) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 89 (31 October 2010)	DENSO CORPORATION. JAPAN	50.00	1.13	74.00
						<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> AIR CONDITIONERS AND PARTS FOR PASSANGER AUTOMOBILES BUSES, TRUCKS, ETC.
5.	165 12 August 2010	TOYOTA TSUSHO CORP. C/O SRIKANT SRINIVASAN/ VINUTA UNDALE, JCSS CONSU- LTING PVT LTD., 2ND FLOOR, UNI WORTH PLAZA, 20 SANKEY ROAD, BANGALORE- 560020.  <b>Location:</b> TAMIL NADU (TAMIL NADU) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 84 (31 August 2010)	TOYOTA TSUSHO CORP., JAPAN	500.00	10.74	100.00
						<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> PROCESSING OF STEEL PRODUCTS/COILS.
6.	178 03 September 2010	METAL ONE CORPORATION. C/O TRILEGAL. A-38. KAILASH COLONY NEW DELHI- 110048.  <b>Location:</b> GURGAON (HARAYANA) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 108 (30 November 2010)	METAL ONE CORPORATION. JAPAN.	387.60	8.61	85.00
						<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> BUSINES OF PROCESSING AND SUPPLY OF STELL PRODUCTS TO CATER TO THE CAPTIVE REQUIREMENTS OF MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LTD., AND ITS VENDORS



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	196 05 October 2010	YORUZU CORPORATION, C/O SURANA AND SURANA INTERNATIONAL ATTOTNEYS, INTERNATIONAL LAW CENTER, 61-63, RADHAKRIS HANAN SALAI MYLAPORE, CHENNAI-600004.  <b>Location:</b> CHENNAI (TAMIL NADU) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 120 (31 January 2011)	YOROZU CORPORATION, JAPAN	1.400,00	30.84	95.00
						<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS (OF MANUFACTURING OF CHASIS. SUSPENSION PARTS AND OTHER AUTOMOTIVE PARTS.
8.	222 12 November 2010	JFE SHOJI TRADE CORPORATION, C/O DUA CONSULTING P LTD. 301-303, TOLSTOY HOUSE, 15. TOLSTOY MARG, NEW DELHI- 110001.  <b>Location:</b> GURGAON (HARYANA) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 126 (31 January 2011)	JFE SHOJI TRADE CORPORATION, JAPAN.	45.60	1.00	85.00
						<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING OF VARIOUS TYPES OF STEEL PRODUCTS.
9.	236 19 November 2009	MITSUI and CO. LTD, JAPAN, C/O ERNST and YOUNG PVT LTD. GOLD VIEW POWERS TOWER B, SECTOR-42, GURGAON.  <b>Location:</b> TAMIL NADU (TAMIL NADU) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 63 (30 November 2010)	MITSUI and CO. LTD TOKYO JAPAN	2,330.00	51.76	100.00
						<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> BUSINESS OF ESTABLISHING. ACQUIRING. DEVELOPING. MANAGING AND MAINTAINING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AND WAREHOUSE FOR WAREHOUSING ZONES and PROVIDING LOGISTICS FACILITIES FOR IT CLIENTS AND THE FTWZ.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10.	387 04 December 2010	NTT DOCOMO INC, JAPAN C/O KHAITAN AND COMPANY, 1105 ASHOKA ESTATE, 24 BARAKHAMBA ROAD, NEW DELHI-110001.  <b>Location:</b> GREATER MUMBAI (MUMBAI) (MAHARASHTRA) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 78 (30 September 2010)	NTT DOCOMO INC. JAPAN	129.240. 00	2.805.81	27.31	<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> BUSINESS OF PROVIDING TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES
11.	390 08 December 2008	NTT DOCOMO INC, JAPAN, C/O KHAITAN AND COMPANY, 1105 ASHOKA ESTATE, 24 BARAKHAMBA ROAD, NEW DELHI- 110001  <b>Location:</b> GREATER MUMBAI (MUMBAI) (MAHARASHTRA) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 79 (30 September 2010)	NTT DOCOMO INC. JAPAN	9.490.70	206.04	20.25	<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> BUSINESS OF PROVIDING TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES.

**Statement II***Detailed Break-up for FDI Approved during April, 2011 to August, 2011*

(Amount in million)

Sl.No.	Registration No and Date	Indian Company Name and Address	Foreign Collaborator Name and Address	Foreign Equity		%age of Foreign Equity
				in Rs.	in US\$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	8 11 January 2011	KYUDEN INTL CORPORATION C/O AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS AND SURESH A. SHROFF AND CO., AMARCHAND TOWERS. 216. OKHLA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE. PHASE III. NEW DELHI-110020.	KYUDEN INTL CORPORATION. JAPAN	16. 25	0. 37	25. 00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<b>Location:</b> State Not Indicated (State Not indicated) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 21 (30 April 2011)			<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> POWER GENERATION. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.	
2.	68 30 March 2011	GOSHI INDIA AUTO PARTS PVT LTD. C/O AKGVG AND ASSOCIATES, CHARTERED ACCOUNTS, 307, PEARL CORPORATE, SECTOR-3, ROHINI, NEW DELHI-110085	GOSHI GIKEN CO LTD JAPAN	163. 60	3. 65	11. 00
		<b>Location:</b> HARYANA (HARYANA) <b>Appr No (Date):</b> 54 (30 June 2011)			<b>Item of Manufacture:</b> BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING and DISTRIBUTION OF SPARE PARTS.	

### Integration of Eunuchs

2832. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures are being taken by the Government to integrate eunuchs into the mainstream of the Indian Society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to accord eunuchs a special status; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Constitution of India guarantees right to equality to all citizens of the country and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Accordingly, all citizens, including eunuchs, are entitled to enjoy the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

(c) and (d) The Election Commission of India has issued directions under the provisions of Rule 4 of the registration of Electors Rules, 1960 that the Forms (Forms 6, 7 and 8) relating to enrolment in the electoral roll, eunuchs/transsexual may include their sex as 'other' where

they do not want to be described as male or female. The Commission has also directed the Chief Electoral Officer of all States/UTs to make necessary modifications in the format of electoral roll and the forms relating to enrolment in this regard.

### Export of Pulses

2833. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRI FRANCISCO COSOME SARDINHA:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed ban on the export of pulses, grams, kabuli channa, organic pulses and onions from the country;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to review the ban on these products and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these products have been imported during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, year-wise alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Export of all pulses are banned since 27.06.2006, Some exemptions to this ban are (i) kabuli channa (exempted since 07.03.2007) (ii) expprt of organic pulses with annual limit of 10,000 MTs (exempted since 23.03.2011) and (iii) export to Sri Lanka under specific permission granted by DGFT. In addition to these, exemptions have been given on a few occasions for export of pulses to Mauritius, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives. At present there is no ban on export of onion and is permitted subject to Minimum Export Price notified by DGFT. In the last one year ban on export of onion was imposed twice *i.e.* (i) from 22.12.2010 to 18.02.2011 and (ii) from 09.09.2011 to 20.09.2011. Decision to ban exports

or modify the export policies of commodities including pulses and onion are taken by the Government from time to time to ensure that there is no scarcity of the items in the country and these are available to the consumers at reasonable prices. Review of export policy is a continuous process undertaken by the Government from time to time. The Government reviews the export policy in consultation with the administrative Ministries and the Departments concerned, keeping in view the various factors such as availability of goods in the domestic market, production, the price situation and various national and international commitments etc.

The details of import of onion and pulses during the last three years are given below:

(Quantity in Tons and Value in Lakh Rupees)

Item	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Onion	89.00	6.51	629.67	135.43	12506.13	3071.16
Pulses	2593690.00	653515.00	3750005.04	1062918.12	2777827.82	751248.64

[*Translation*]

#### Ammonium Nitrate

2834. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include ammonium nitrate in the category of explosives;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of places where explosions have been carried out by using this chemical compound; and

(c) the names of substances or chemical compounds presently included in the list of explosives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Ammonium Nitrate is notified as an "explosive" under Section 17 of the Explosive Act, 1884 vide Government of India, Gazette Notification No. S.O.1678(E) dated 21.07.2011.

(b) Ammonium Nitrate mixed with Fuel Oil is known as ANFO mixture and is widely used in blasting in Non coal mines. The commercial explosives manufactured in India contain Ammonium Nitrate as a major ingredient.

In various cases of terrorist /bomb blasts such as the German Bakery bomb blast case of Pune and the bomb blast near Jama Masjid in Delhi "Ammonium Nitrate" was found to have been used as one of the ingredients of the improvised Explosive Charge. Ammonium Nitrate was also used in the recent Serial Bomb Blasts in Mumbai on 13.07.2011.

(c) The names of substances or chemical compounds included in the list of explosives are as follows as per Clause 4(d) of Explosive Act, 1884.

- (i) Gunpowder
- (ii) Nitroglycerin
- (iii) Nitroglycol
- (iv) Gun cotton
- (v) Di-nitro-toluene
- (vi) Tri-nitro-toluene

- (vii) Picric Acid
- (viii) Di-nitro-phenol
- (ix) Tri-nitro-resorcinol (sthyphnic acid)
- (x) Cyclo-trimethylene-trinitramine
- (xi) Penta-erythritol-tetranitrate
- (xii) Tetryl
- (xiii) Nitro-guanidine
- (xiv) Lead Azide
- (xv) Lead Styphnate
- (xvi) Fulminate of mercury or any other metal
- (xvii) Diazo-di-nitro-phenol
- (xviii) Colored fires or any other substance whether a single chemical compound or a mixture of substances, whether solid or liquid or gaseous used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion or pyrotechnic effect; and includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuses, rockets, percussion-caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all description and every adaption or preparation of an explosive as defined in this clause.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (4 of 1884), the Central Government *vide* notification No.M-1272(1) dated 28.09.1938 has declared that "any gas when compressed in any metal containers whether such gas when so compressed be in the gaseous liquefied or dissolved state shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act".

[English]

#### **Scheme for Scavengers**

2835. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the national scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated by the Government under this scheme during each of the last three years to the States alongwith the details of funds utilised by them State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to eradicate manual scavenging in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Central Sector Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), the successor scheme of National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (NSLRS), was introduced in January, 2007. State/UT wise details of beneficiaries covered during the last three years, funds provided to the State Channelising Agencies of States/UTs and utilized by them under the scheme are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Government of India have adopted the following four-pronged strategy for eradication of manual scavenging:-

- (i) Enactment of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 for prohibition of employment of manual scavengers and construction or maintenance of dry latrines;
- (ii) Conversion of dry latrines into water sealed toilets and construction of new sanitary latrines under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme in urban areas and under Total Sanitation Campaign in rural areas;
- (iii) Rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their dependents in alternative occupations under SRMS; and
- (iv) Provision of scholarships.

**Statement**

*State/UT wise details of number of beneficiaries covered, funds released and funds utilised under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of beneficiaries covered during			(Rs. in lakh)	
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Funds released to SCAs (after adjusting refund)	Funds Utilised by SCAs
1.	Assam	1875	3662	0	1161.62	1095.69
2.	Bihar	1141	6868	0	1270.16	1116.96
3.	Delhi	297	240	0	100.92	79.97
4.	Gujarat	34	4175	0	805.04	751.89
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1418	88	0	232.28	232.28
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	83	0	18.60	18.60
7.	Jharkhand	92	2787	0	506.50	241.25
8.	Karnataka	g	0	0	0.75	0.75
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7841	4419	0	4687.65	3492.31
10.	Maharashtra	1310	8119	0	1973.81	1530.85
11.	Meghalaya	11	119	0	16.36	16.36
12.	Odisha	8088	4125	329	2232.92	1631.87
13.	Puducherry	30	0	0	3.99	3.99
14.	Rajasthan	873	0	0	331.54	105.39
15.	Tamil Nadu	8658	1694	0	2301.42	2045.31
16.	Uttar Pradesh	280	2881	0	1049.70	79577
17.	Uttarakhand	130	274	0	26.40	18.91
18.	West Bengal	1666	2269	0	546.15	536.76
Grand Total		33753	41803	329	17265.81	13714.90

[Translation]

**Export of Agricultural Produce**

2836. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the States for promoting export of agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise and produce-wise details of the agriculture products exported during the last three years and the revenue earned thereby;

(d) whether any proposal of the State(s) regarding export of agriculture products is pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the time by which the said proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) The produce -wise details of agricultural products exported during the last three years and the revenue earned are as given below:

<b>Principal Commodity</b>		<b>(Value in Rs. Crores)</b>		
Sl.No	Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Tea	2688.87	2943.53	3246.75
2.	Coffee	2255.76	2032.06	2907.72
3.	Pulses	540.22	407.35	848.86
4.	Rice-Basmati	9477.03	10889.60	10578.68
5.	Rice (other than Basmati)	1687.37	365.30	222.21
6.	Wheat	1.46	0.06	0.60
7.	Other Cereals	3920.58	2973.19	3604.44
8.	Dairy Products	1130.08	549.37	784.80
9.	Floricult Products	368.81	294.46	286.45
10.	Spices	6338.42	6157.33	7864.67
11.	Cashew	2900.97	2801.58	2595.09
12.	Sesame Seeds	1494.26	1494.10	2190.45
13.	Groundnut	1239.01	1425.93	2094.06
14.	Guar Gum Meal	1338.99	1133.31	2811.95
15.	Oil Meals	10269.24	7831.79	10810.52
16.	Shellac	103.89	71.30	139.03
17.	Niger Seeds	64.23	24.23	40.97
18.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	119.99	145.08	175.20
19.	Fresh Fruits	1945.24	2269.08	2133.56
20.	Fresh Vegetables	2454.15	2941.73	2492.07
21.	Processed Vegetables	711.22	752.30	765.12
22.	Processed Fruits & Juices	1099.15	1159.32	1001.63
<b>Total</b>		<b>52148.94</b>	<b>48662.01</b>	<b>57594.83</b>

State-wise data of export of agricultural products is not maintained.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Dependency on Imports from China

2837. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing dependence of Indian manufacturing industries on the imported Chinese goods and has also taken note of the concern expressed by the National Security Council regarding country's rising dependence on Chinese goods;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the indigenous industries self-reliant and put an end to the dependency on China;

(c) the percentage of import-export between India and China and the extent of profit being earned by China annually;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the duties on import of Chinese goods and raw material in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to check the negative trade balance between India and China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Government has not made any study regarding dependency of Indian Manufacturing Sector on imports from China. Government, however, has been conscious of widening trade deficit with China.

(b) Government has made concerted efforts to improve the rate of growth of manufacturing sector and making it globally competitive. Some of the measures, which have been taken to improve the competitiveness of domestic industry among others include creation of world class infrastructure; promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment, improvement in business environment; development of industry relevant skills etc.

(c) India's trade with China and its share as percentage to India's global trade in the current year so far and preceding two years is indicated in the table below:

(in US\$ Billion)

Year	World Trade			Trade with China				
	Export	Import	Trade balance	Export	Import	Trade balance	% of total Indian export	% of total Indian import
2009-2010	178.8	288.4	-109.6	11.6	30.8	-19.2	6.5	10.7
2010-2011	252.3	346.9	-94.6	19.4	39.8	-20.5	7.7	11.5
2011-2012 (April-July)	111.2	158.0	-46.8	5.6	18.2	-12.6	5.1	11.5

Information regarding profit made by China in trade with India is not maintained.

(d) and (e) Government has been taking initiatives to make Indian industry globally competitive so that trade and current account deficits are maintained at sustainable levels. As a WTO member, India can also impose antidumping or safe guard duty on products imported from

any country that are either dumped in Indian market or threaten India's domestic industry with injury.

[English]

#### Illegal Ivory Trade

2838. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:



(a) whether the illegal ivory trade on internet is prevalent in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per information received from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, prevalence of illegal ivory trade on internet has not come to their notice.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Carpet Industry**

2839. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Carpets Weaving in the country has slowed down in the country due to economic slowdown;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government to help the Carpets Industry in the country;

(c) the percentage of export of carpet from Uttar Pradesh vis-à-vis total carpet export from the country; and

(d) whether the Government has provided any package/financial assistance to the Carpet Industry and if so, the funds allocated for the purpose during the current year State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) During 2008-09 and 2009-10, there was fall in Carpet Exports and Weaving due to economic slowdown. However, during 2010-11 and 2011-12, there is a positive growth in the exports of carpets and weaving.

(b) (i) Government of India has placed Handmade Carpet Industry under Focus Product Scheme and the Exporters of Handmade Carpets & other Floor Coverings are getting 5% Duty Credit Scrip on FOB value of exports with Additional Bonus Benefit of 2% on exports. The Government of India has sanctioned 2 Mega Clusters for

Carpets at Srinagar (J&K) and Bhadohi-Mirzapur Carpet Belt (U.P.) in which Carpet Weaving Training Scheme is also a component to tackle the problem.

(ii) In order to protect, promote the Carpet Industry and to explore the new market for exports of handmade carpets, Government of India is implementing various schemes which includes participations in fairs/exhibitions abroad; holding thematic display and live demonstration of handicrafts/handmade carpets and other floor coverings in exhibitions abroad; organizing buyer-seller meets in India and abroad; brand image promotion of Indian handmade carpets and other floor coverings abroad through seminars and publicity, awareness programmes about technology, packaging and export policies in India to exporters; organizing Carpet Expo and Made in India show at New Delhi, besides providing assistance under Market Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Schemes of Ministry of Commerce to exporter members.

(c) As reported by Carpet Export Promotion Council, the percentage of exports of Handmade Carpets & other Floor Coverings from Uttar Pradesh is approx. 55-65% of India's total exports. The total exports of Handmade Carpets & other floor coverings for the last three years is as under:

2008-09	:	Rs. 2708.73 crores
2009-10	:	Rs. 2505.33 crores
2010-11	:	Rs. 2992.70 crores.
2011-12	:	Rs. 2196.62 crores
(April-November)		

(d) As regards Handmade Carpets & other Floor Coverings are concerned, the Government of India provides the following facilities to the Exporters of Handmade Carpets & other floor coverings to boost the exports:

- (i) Duty Credit Scrip under Focus Product Scheme of 5% on FOB value of exports & additional bonus benefit of 2% on exports of all sorts of Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings w.e.f. 1st January, 2011.
- (ii) Interest Subvention of 2% on pre-shipment & Post shipment export credit.
- (iii) MDA for participation in Fairs & Exhibitions/ Buyer-Seller Meet.

- (iv) MAI Assistance for participation in Fairs/Exhibition/Buyer-Seller Meet in India & Abroad.
- (v) Assistance from Ministry of Textiles Fund for participation in Fairs/Exhibition/BSM in India & abroad.

As reported by Carpet Export Promotion Council, the Government has released the following grants for participation of Member-Exporters in Fairs/Exhibitions/Buyer-Seller Meets in India and abroad during the current year:

Market Access Initiative Schemes of Ministry of Commerce	: Rs. 220.00 lakhs
Market Development Assistance of Ministry of Commerce	: Rs. 93.78 lakhs
Ministry of Textiles	: Rs. 115.80 lakhs

[English]

#### Misuse of Export Promotion Schemes

2840. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the role played by the Export Promotion Councils in the promotion of export alongwith the performance of each such Council during the last three years;

(b) whether any instance of misuse of certain provisions of the schemes being implemented by the Government for the promotion of exports have come to the knowledge of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against those found guilty; and

(d) the details of the corrective action taken by the Government to prevent the misuse of export promotion scheme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The basic role of Export Promotion Councils is to promote and develop Indian exports. Each council is responsible for promotion of a particular group of products, projects and services. Details of performance

of the each Councils separately is not maintained. The performance of these Councils contributes significantly to the country's export. The India's exports performance in the last three years is given below:-

Year	Export (in US Millions)\$
2008-09	185,295
2009-10	178,751
2010-11	252,354 (Provisional)

(b) to (d) Like in any other scheme the possibility of misuse of the export promotion measures cannot be completely ruled out. Such possibility of misuse can relate to Duty neutralisation schemes like Advance Authorisation, DEPB, Duty Drawback, etc. The possible misuses could be in the form of forged documents, giving mis-declaration, diversion of materials to the domestic market, under invoicing/over invoicing of import and export. In course of monitoring of export obligations as also on the basis of information received from the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Customs and other agencies regarding irregularities, penal actions are taken against such firms under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act and Rules framed therein. Action taken includes suspension/cancellation of the TEC Number of the units, imposing fiscal penalty with penal interest in addition to action taken under the Customs Act,

#### Tobacco Manufacturing Factories

2841. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints has been received by the Government against the polluting tobacco manufacturing factories in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against such factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Complaints against two tobacco manufacturing factories have been reportedly received in Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC). Closure directions under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have been issued by DPCC in one case, whereas show cause notice for closure has been issued in the second case.

**Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**

2842. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified the increasing incidents of cruelty to animals reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the action taken/being by the Government against the guilty persons;

(d) whether the Government has made it mandatory to register birth and death of pet animals and issued any directions to the shop owners to provide viable living standards to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action on incidents of cruelty to animals, if any, is taken as per the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 (as amended) and rules framed there under.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

**Recognising Skilled Labour**

2843: SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether there is no system to recognise the skills of workers engaged in the unorganized sector;

(b) if so, whether the Government has approved any scheme for the youth to acquire new skills or sharpen the existing ones in various trades and find gainful employment;

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

(d) whether the ITIs and ITCs affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training are proposed to be involved in the aforesaid scheme;

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

(f) whether there is any proposal to evolve mechanism to have the participation of more private training providers and also to certify skills of workers engaged in the unorganized sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The skills of workers engaged in the unorganized sector are recognized by certifying their skills under the Skill development Initiative (SDI) Scheme being implemented in the country since May, 2007.

(b) and (c) The Government has approved and launched Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme in May, 2007. Under the scheme, the youth can acquire new skills or sharpen their existing skills in various trades by undergoing training with registered Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) situated across the country. The skill acquired by them is assessed by Independent Assessing Bodies and successful persons are awarded certificates issued by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). At present, youth can undergo training in 1386 modules under 60 sectors of economy for their gainful employment.

(d) and (e) ITIs and ITCs affiliated to the NCVT can be registered as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) to impart training under the scheme. The registration of VTPs is a continuous process and done throughout the year.

(f) and (g) There is already a mechanism for selection of VTPs in place. State Governments invite applications from private Institutions/organizations through advertisement in leading newspapers regularly to be registered as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) as per prescribed guidelines.

*[Translation]*

**Export of Leather Products**

2844. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a huge decline in production and export of leather products during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the production and export of leather products; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per available information the production and export of leather products during last three years is as follows:

**Production:**

Item	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Finished leather	Th. Pcs	28248	27840	26300
Leather footwear Indian type (IPP)	Th. Pairs	6592	6819	8031
Leather footwear Indian type (SSI)	Th. Pairs	192815	202331	210658
Leather footwear Western type	Th. Pairs	20471	19893	19457
Shoe Uppers	Th. Pairs	10344	9334	9580
Leather Garments	Rs. Mn	2856	3409	3719
Leather Goods	Rs. Mn	561	519	653

(Source: Website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation)

**Export:**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Exports in Million US\$	3599.46	3404.57	3844.86

(Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI & S))

(b) The decline in exports during the year 2009-10 was due to the adverse impact of the global financial crisis

(c) The Government is implementing Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPA) in the XI Five year plan

with an outlay of Rs. 1251.29 crore in order to promote the growth of the sector in critical areas namely capacity modernization & technological upgradation, environment management, human resources development etc., For promotion of exports, Government of India has identified leather sector as a Focus Sector in Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 which, *inter-alia*, includes facilities such as (a) allowing duty free import of critical inputs to the extent of 3% of FOB value of export realization in the previous year (b) duty credit scrip of 4% for notified leather products and footwear & 2% duty credit scrip for finished leather under Focus Product Scheme (c) Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCGS) to facilitate import of machinery (d) 1% duty credit scrip under Status Holders Incentive Scrip Scheme for status holders in leather sector (except finished leather segment) for import of capital goods under actual user condition.

(d) As a result of various steps taken by the Government, the export of leather products has increased in the year 2010-11.

[English]

**Shortage of Labour**

2845. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Indian industrial sector is facing acute shortage of labour due to implementation of MGNREGS in the country;

(b) whether FICCI has expressed concern over shortage of labour in industries due to MGNREGS;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of its repercussions of Indian industries; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. It does not prevent anyone of taking up any other livelihood means of one's choice. According to the information

available with the Ministry of Labour and Employment 39.9 million job seekers, were registered in Employment Exchanges across the country as on 30.08. 2011.

(b) and (c) Based on a short questionnaire circulated among member associations and amongst individual companies during the month of August and September, 2011, FICCI has mainly reported that members of Indian Industry are facing a serious problem with regard to availability of labour; that their workers have started demanding higher wages and that companies are already beginning to face difficulties in terms of meeting confirmed orders on account of shortage of workers. It has also been reported that companies are trying to minimize the impact of shortage of labour by:

- Organizing and attending recruitment camps
- Offering special training to unemployed youth and hiring them for company operations
- Offering better benefits and working environment to new recruits
- Introducing Incentive schemes like 'attendance bonus scheme'
- Increasing shift timings
- Going for greater mechanization

(d) Institutional arrangements of Employment Exchanges with 39.9 million job seekers registered with them as on August, 2011 are available across the country. In addition, the Government has started coordinated Action Plan for Skilling 500 million persons in the Country by 2022.

*[Translation]*

#### **Impact of SEZ**

2846. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ascertained the number of rural and agro industries being benefited from Special Economic Zones;

(b) whether the rural and agro industries in the SEZs have been able to generate adequate amount of revenue for the Government;

(c) if so, the percentage of total revenue generated by the special economic zone from such industries;

(d) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) A total of six proposals for setting up of agro sector SEZs have been formally approved, out of which five have been notified. Some of the units set up by agro and rural industries in the multi product SEZs, are already exporting.

(b) and (c) The SEZ units are under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production. Revenue is also earned by the Government from the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) clearance of the product of such units as per the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005.

(d) and (e) On the basis of inputs received from stakeholders and working of the SEZ scheme, SEZ rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time to facilitate the speedy and effective implementation and operationalisation of SEZ projects.

*[English]*

#### **Estimation on Unemployment**

2847. SHRI UDAYAN RAJE BHONSLE:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has maintained any register to identify unemployed people in the country;

(b) If so, the number of unemployed persons in rural and urban areas;

(c) the methodology adopted in estimating unemployment rate in the country;

(d) whether the Government has plans to decrease the period of survey from one year to six months; and

(e) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges is often taken as an indicator of the level of unemployment in the country.

(b) The number of Job seekers, all of whom may not be necessarily unemployed registered with employment exchanges as on 30.09.2011 was 401.02 lakh in rural and urban areas taken together.

(c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. Based on the results of these surveys, unemployment rate is estimated on Usual Status Basis and Current Daily Status Basis.

(d and e) Quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment are conducted by National Sample Survey Office once in every five years. Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India has conducted first annual household survey on employment and unemployment in 300 districts covering 28 States/UTs in the country for the period 2009-10. Second household survey for 2010-11 on employment and unemployment is in progress.

### National Highways in Odisha

2848. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stretches of National Highways passing through the State of Odisha which have been entrusted to NHAI for improvement under NHDP Phase-III under BOT mode and the details of the stretches for which concessionaire has been engaged for the work;

(b) whether the concessionaire is responsible for maintenance of the road during implementation of the programme; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the miserable conditions of NHs particularly Luhurachati-Sambalpur, Remuii-Rajamunda and Chandikhole to Talcher; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against the concessionaires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of the stretches of National Highways (NHs) passing through the State of Odisha which have been entrusted to NHAI for improvement under NHDP Phase-III under BOT mode are as follows:

NH No.	Stretch (Length)	Status
215	Panikoili-Rimuli (163 kms)	Concession Agreement Signed.
215	Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamunda (96 kms)	Concession Agreement Signed.
6	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border (88 kms)	Concession Agreement Signed. Appointed Date 14.11.2011.
203	Bhubaneswar-Puri (59 kms)	Concession Agreement Signed.
42	Cuttack-Angul (112 kms)	Work awarded. Concession Agreement yet to be Signed.
200	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talcher (132.50 kms)	Work not yet awarded.

(b) Yes Madam. The concessionaire is responsible for maintenance of the road during implementation of the programme.

(c) and (d) The concessionaire is responsible for maintenance of the stretches only after the appointed date. Handing over 80% land is condition precedent for declaration of Appointed Date. As such, concessionaires

could not take up maintenance of the stretches. However, to keep the roads in traffic worthy condition, maintenance works amounting to Rs. 81.50 lakhs on Panikoili-Rimuli section of NH-215, Rs. 66 lakhs on Chandikhole-Dubari-Talcher section of NH-200 and Rs. 282.50 lakhs for repair of Jeera Bridge on Sambalpur-Baragarh-Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border section of NH-6 have been sanctioned during 2011-12.

(c) and (d) The concessionaire is responsible for maintenance of the stretches only after the appointed date. Handing over 80% land is condition precedent for declaration of Appointed Date. As such, concessionaires could not take up maintenance of the stretches. However, to keep the roads in traffic worthy condition, maintenance works amounting to Rs. 81.50 lakhs on Panikoiili-Rimuli section of NH-215, Rs. 66 lakhs on Chandikhole-Dubari-Talcher section of NH-200 and Rs. 282.50 lakhs for repair of Jeera Bridge on Sambalpur-Baragarh-Odisha/Chhatisgarh Border section of NH-6 have been sanctioned during 2011-12.

### **Global Warming**

2849. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether global warming is causing shrinking of eco-system;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that this phenomenon is affecting crops like cotton, corn, strawberry etc. and small animals and birds;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to analyse this effect on human beings and livestock; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the survey along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The fourth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007 projected major changes in ecosystem structure and function. Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR) also conducted a research programme to study the impact of climate change and global warming on agriculture crops, horticulture, forests, livestock, fishery etc., in 2004. The study indicates that rise in temperature will have effect on crops, horticulture, water resources, livestock and fisheries sectors.

(d) A study report titled "Climate Change and India; 4.4 Assessment-A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" published by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India in 2010, projected increase of transmission of malaria in human being and is likely to spread in new areas. In order to address this issue, a National Rural Health Mission is already in place. Task Force Groups have been set up in the Indian Council of

Medical Research to undertake studies on vector borne diseases, respiratory diseases and air pollutants and eye health and environment.

### **RSBY**

2850. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI UDAYANRAJE BHONSLE:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to expand the coverage of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to all those workers of unorganized sectors who do not have to pay premium amount;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints of misuse of the RSBY card;

(d) if so, the type of misuse and the action taken by the Government against such misuse; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(c) to (e) Some complaints regarding irregularities in a number of hospitals were received. In view of its serious implication on the Scheme, a Central team consisting of senior officers of the Ministry and Technical experts visited these States to look into these complaints and overall performance of RSBY. As reported by State Nodal Agencies, 158 hospitals have been de-empanelled as they were found to be indulging in malpractices/irregularities. Apart from the above, the following steps are being taken:

(a) Making the beneficiaries aware of their rights.

(b) Advisory has been issued to insurance companies.

(c) Evolving a data management system to facilitate effective monitoring of hospitals and insurance companies.

### **Recruitment in GREF**

2851. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sanctioned some additional posts of Group A personnel in General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF);

(b) if so, whether the benefit of reservation of posts for SC/ST and OBC officers of the GREF cadre will be admissible to them against these additionally sanctioned posts; and

(c) if so, the break-up of vacancies in different posts reserved for SC/ST and OBC officers of GREF cadre still lying vacant and the time-frame fixed for filling up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) Yes, Madam. Consequent to the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in 2006, the sanctioned posts of Group A personnel in General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) were increased from 654 to 980.

(b) As per Government of India Policy, in Border Roads Organisation too reservation in the Group 'A' posts for General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) Officers is made at the entry level.

(c) Category wise break-up in different posts of Group 'A' SC/ST/OBC officers of GREF at the entry level lying vacant as on date is as under:

Sl.No.	Category	SC	ST	OBC	Total
(a)	Asstt Executive Engineer (Civil)	31	13	36	80
(b)	Asstt Executive Engineer (E and M)	3	6	10	19
(c)	Administrative Officer	3	4	9	16

The recruitment is an ongoing process and Group 'A' posts are filled up by UPSC through Combined Engineering Service Examination and interview conducted by them. On basis of candidates made available by the UPSC against Asstt.Executive Engineers (AEEs) vacancies, offers of appointment were issued to 56 SC/ST/OBC candidates in 2010-2011. A requisition for filling up 90 vacant posts of AEE (Civ) including SC/ST/OBC posts for the year 2011 has already been sent to UPSC. The recruitment process for other posts filled up through Direct Recruitment as well as promotions is underway. A specific time frame cannot be fixed by the Ministry.

#### **Amendments to Environment Protection Act**

2852. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments to amend the Environment(Protection) Act, 1986;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to simplify the rules for giving environmental clearance for various developmental projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The environmental clearance for development projects is undertaken as per the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. For streamlining the processing of such projects, various clarificatory circulars are issued from time to time. Presently there is no proposal to amend the EIA Notification, 2006.

(e) For expeditious consideration of projects for environmental clearances (EC), steps taken, *inter alia*, include:

(i) Regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committees (EAC) in various sectors.

(ii) Preparation of sector specific manuals for TORs and EIA report.

(iii) Updating of the website regularly for information of all stakeholders covering status of projects, minutes of the meetings, EC letters etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Diversion of Forest Land**

2853. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government has granted approval for use of forest land for creation of public utility infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the norms and conditions laid down by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has notified areas where forest land would be used for other purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Central Government accorded general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 1.00 hectare of forest land, in each case, required for execution of public utility projects of 11 specified categories such as schools, dispensary/hospital, electric and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/rainwater harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill up-gradation/vocational training centre, power sub-stations, communication posts and police establishments like police stations/outposts/border outposts/ watch towers in sensitive areas (identified by Ministry of Home affairs). The said general approval is applicable in all State/ Union Territories in the country except Jammu & Kashmir. The norms and conditions laid down by the Central Government in this regard is given in Statement-I.

To facilitate expeditious creation of public utility infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 3rd November 2010 further relaxed the said general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land upto 2.00 ha., in each case, for execution of public utility infrastructure of 13 specified categories including the rural roads and underground laying of optical fibre cables, telephone lines & drinking water supplies by the Government Departments in LWE affected districts. The norms and conditions laid down by the Central Government in this regard is given in Statement-II.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests on 13th May 2011 further relaxed the said general approval to the diversion of not more than 5.00 ha. of forest land in each case, for execution of public utility infrastructure of the afore-mentioned 13 categories by Government Departments in 60 LWE affected districts selected by the

Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs for implementation of Integrated Action Plan (IAP). The norms and conditions laid down by the Central Government in this regard is given in Statement-III.

### **Statement I**

The norms and conditions laid down by the Central Government in the general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land up to 1.00 hectare in each case for creation of public utility infrastructure by Government Departments:

1. The forest land to be diverted for above-mentioned specified developmental works should be less than one hectare in each case.
2. The clearance of such developmental projects shall be subject to the condition that the same is need based.
3. The legal status of the land shall remain unchanged *i.e.* shall remain Reserved/Protected/Village/Unclassed/other types of forests/forest as the case may be.
4. The user agency shall submit the project proposal to the State/UT Government in the prescribed format *i.e.* Form-A as provided in Rule-6 of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003.
5. The project should not involve felling of more than fifty number of trees per hectare. Corresponding permissible limit of maximum number of trees to be felled for the forest area diverted, shall be in proportion to the extent of the diverted area.
6. The project site should be outside National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuary or Protected Areas.
7. The concerned Divisional Forest Officer shall assess the bare minimum requirement of the forest land for the project, which shall not exceed one hectare in each case and will also certify to this effect.
8. The user agency will seek permission for diversion of forest land duly recommended by Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, from the State/UT Government.
9. The Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation) shall submit monthly report to the concerned Regional

Office by 5th of every month regularly regarding approval of such cases. In the event of failure, the exercise of power by the State/UT Government to grant such permission may be suspended by the Central Government for a specified period of time or till the information is submitted.

10. The user agency shall plant and maintain two times the number of trees felled on the diverted land to maintain the green cover at the project cost. Planting site for the purpose will be identified by the State Forest Department (preferably within or in the surrounding area of the project). Only indigenous forest tree species shall be used for such plantations. Trees, if planted on the diverted area, will not be felled without the permission of the State Forest Department. Trees, planted in surrounding area, will belong to State Forest Department.
11. The user agency shall be responsible for any loss to the flora/fauna in the surroundings and, therefore, shall take all possible measures to conserve the same.
12. The user agency shall pay the Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land as established by law.
13. The permission granted by the State Government shall be subject to the monitoring by the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
14. The forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal. Any change in the land use without prior permission of the Central Government shall amount to the violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Request for such changes shall be made to the Regional Office by the Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation) of the State/UT.
15. The State Forest Department /State Government or the concerned Regional Office, may impose from time to time any other condition in the interest of conservation, protection and/or development of forests.

#### **Statement II**

The norms and conditions laid down by the Central Government in the general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land upto 2.00 hectare in each case for creation of public utility

infrastructure by Government Departments in Left Wing Extremism affected Districts

1. The relaxation in "General Approvals" for public infrastructure works covering above listed activities in 35 worst left wing extremism (LWE) affected districts shall not be more than 2.00 ha. of forest land.
2. The extension of such relaxation shall also be applicable to all other LWE districts as and when identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. All other terms and conditions as contained in the Ministry of Environment and Forests's letter dated 03.01.2005 and 11.09.2009, by which general approval involving not more than 1.00 ha. of forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was granted will also be applicable.
4. All other terms and conditions as contained in the Ministry of Environment and Forests's letter dated 16.10.2000 and 08.04.2009, by which the general approval for underground laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines and drinking water supply lines involving not more than 1.00 hectare of forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was granted, will also be applicable.
5. The general approval will be valid till 31.12.2015.

#### **Statement III**

The norms and conditions laid down by the Central Government in the general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land upto 5.00 hectare in each case for creation of public utility infrastructure by Government Departments in 60 Left Wing Extremism affected Districts identified for implementation of Integrated Action Plan (IAP):

1. It shall be applicable to only 60 Left Wing Extremism affected districts identified by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs for implementation of the Integrated Action Plan.
2. All the terms and conditions (except those pertaining to creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation) stipulated by the Ministry of Environment & Forests in its letter dated 03.01.2005 and 11.09.2009 wherein Ministry of Environment and Forests accorded general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for creation of public utility infrastructure by Government Departments.

3. All the terms and conditions (except those pertaining to creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation) stipulated by the Ministry of Environment & Forests in its letter dated 16.10.2000 and 08.04.2009 wherein Ministry of Environment and Forests accorded general approval I under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for underground laying of optical fibre cables, telephone lines and drinking water supply lines.
4. State Government shall realize NPV at the rates as applicable in each case as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment and transfer the same to the ad-hoc CAMPA for their information and record.
5. The State/UT Government shall follow the procedure for processing such cases stipulated in the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003.
6. The instant general approval is not applicable to the diversion of forest land in protected areas.
7. The each State/UT Government shall submit the six monthly reports for the period ending on 30th June and 31st December containing details of all forest land diverted under the general approval accorded by the Ministry of Environment & Forests along with the status of the actual utilization of the forest land so diverted for the stated purpose.
8. The general approval shall be valid till 31.12.2015.

*[English]*

#### **Threat to Coastal Security**

2854. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vast coastline of the country is still vulnerable to piracy and terrorist outfits;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to secure the vulnerable tracts of the coastline including the coastal areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government proposes to procure patrol boats to be given to the coastal states to intensify vigil along the coastline under the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the states to be covered under the said scheme;

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

(f) the other steps being taken to strengthen the coastal security system?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (f) There are no specific inputs yet. Government attaches utmost importance to nation's coastal security. Vigilance and surveillance including on the western coast has to be constantly maintained. Towards this end, both Navy and Coast Guard have been strengthened in terms of assets, equipments, manpower and infrastructure in coastal states and island territories. Various measures to strengthen Coastal Security include improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis with Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and other stakeholders to check the effectiveness of new approach adopted for security of coastal areas including island territories. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined with the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Other measures include setting up of a chain of Coastal Radar Stations covering the country's entire coastline and Islands.

Coastal Security Schemes Phase-11 of the Ministry of Home Affairs proposes to procure 180 patrol boats inter-alia other assets for all the nine coastal States and four Union Territories over the next five years with an outlay of approximately Rs. 1,579.91 crores.

*[Translation]*

#### **Environmental Clearances to Projects**

2855. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
 SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
 SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
 SHRI KUNWARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
 BAVALIYA:  
 SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
 SHRI RAMEN DEKA:  
 SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE:  
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from various States for environmental clearance of the developmental projects *viz.* irrigation, power, housing, mining, etc. and are pending with the Ministry for clearance, State and Union Territory-wise at present;

(b) the reasons for the pendency along with the period since when they are pending, project-wise;

(c) the number of projects cleared during each of the last three years and the current year, State and Union Territory-wise;

(d) the number of projects rejected during the above period, State and Union Territory-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/strategy proposed by the Government for early clearance of pending projects in the country and formulate a viable policy for clearing such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The details of the developmental projects covering hydropower sector including irrigation, thermal power, mining, building and construction projects which includes housing and industry which are pending presently with the Ministry of Environment & Forests for environmental clearance, State and Union Territory-wise are given at Statement-I.

(b) Projects awaiting environmental clearance under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 are pending for varying periods of time mainly due to non-submission of complete information by the project proponents in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

(c) The details of developmental projects covering hydropower sector including irrigation, thermal power, mining, and building and construction projects which includes housing and industry which have been granted environmental clearance by the Ministry of Environment & Forests during the last three years and during the current year State and Union Territory-wise are given at Statement-II.

(d) The details of developmental projects covering hydropower sector including irrigation, thermal power, mining, and building and construction projects and industry rejected environmental during the last three years and during the current year State and Union Territory-wise are given at Statement-III.

(e) The steps taken for expediting appraisal of proposals for grant of environmental clearance include:

- (i) Regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committee covering the various sectors.
- (ii) Regular updation of status of projects for environmental clearance on the Ministry's website for the benefit of all stakeholders.
- (iii) Sector specific Manuals have been prepared and uploaded on the Ministry website to facilitate better preparation of EIA-EMP Reports by the project proponents.
- (iv) A number of Circulars on the EIA Notification 2006 and the process for obtaining environmental clearance have also been uploaded on the MOEF website to facilitate the project proponents in preparation of EIA-EMP reports with all relevant information.

#### **Statement I**

*Sector-wise break-up of projects of various sectors pending for Environmental Clearance (As on 30.11.2011)*

State/UT	Mining	Thermal Power	Hydro-power & Irrigation	Building & Construction	Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	03	-
Andhra Pradesh	06	-	-	03	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	03	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	12	08
Bihar	-	-	01	-	02
Chhattisgarh	11	01	-	-	06
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	01	01
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	01	-	-	01	-
Gujarat	04	04	-	01	31
Haryana	01	-	-	155	04
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	02	-	01
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	01
Jharkhand	17	04	-	03	03
Karnataka	08	02	01	-	25
Kerala	-	02	-	10	01
Madhya Pradesh	10	04	-	-	07
Manipur	-	-	01	-	-
Maharashtra	08	03	03	-	13
Meghalaya	-	-	-	01	-
Odisha	24	04	-	-	14
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	05
Rajasthan	32	04	-	-	03
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	04	04	-	143	06
Tripura	-	-	-	01	-
Uttarakhand	07	01	02	-	03
Uttar Pradesh	24	02	-	-	03
West Bengal	-	01	-	-	07
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>174</b>

**Statement II**

*Details of sector-wise and State/UT-wise break-up of projects granted environmental clearance during the past three years and during current year*

State/UT	Thermal Power	Hydro-power & Irrigation	Mining	Building & Construction	Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	26	01	67	24	196
Arunachal Pradesh	-	07		-	04
Assam	01	-	01	08	50
Bihar	03	-		04	23
Chhattisgarh	21	01	43	04	75
Chandigarh	-	-		07	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-		-	06
Daman and Diu	-	-		-	12
Delhi	01	-		66	
Goa	01	-	50	24	10
Gujarat	15	-	28	07	437
Haryana	04	01	02	109	23
Himachal Pradesh	-	08	02	02	15
Jammu and Kashmir	-	01	02	-	04
Jharkhand	08	-	49	01	59
Karnataka	05	02	55	02	72
Kerala	-	-		94	05
Madhya Pradesh	10	03	57	08	39
Maharashtra	27	06	57	112	158
Manipur	-	01		-	
Meghalaya	01	01	01	-	10
Mizoram	-	-		-	01
Odisha	16	02	104	06	76
Punjab	04	-		51	21
Puducherry	-	-		-	
Rajasthan	08	01	88	24	54

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sikkim	-	04		-	
Tamil Nadu	26	-	11	76	73
Tripura	-	-		-	03
Uttarakhand	03	04	13	10	34
Uttar Pradesh	06	02	02	15	17
West Bengal	05	01	14	01	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>1600</b>

**Statement III**

*Details of proposals rejected environmental clearance during 2008-2010 and during the current year*

State/UT	Mining	Thermal Power
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Assam	-	-
Bihar	-	-
Chhattisgarh	02	-
Daman and Diu	-	-
Delhi	-	-
Goa	02	-
Gujarat	03	-
Haryana	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
Jharkhand	01	-
Karnataka	02	01
Kerala	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-
Maharashtra	02	-
Meghalaya	-	-

1	2	3
Odisha	-	-
Puducherry	-	-
Punjab	-	-
Rajasthan	06	-
Sikkim	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-
Tripura	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-
West Bengal	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>01</b>

*[English]*

**Beedi Workers**

2856. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Beedi Industry is reeling under acute financial crunch and is on the verge of being declared sick thereby adversely affecting the workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide special packages for Beedi Industries;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government for addressing the problems of Beedi Workers in this regard;

(f) the details of the minimum wages declared by the Government for the Beedi Workers, State-wise in comparison to the minimum wages of other sector workers in the country; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure Beedi Workers get the minimum wages as declared?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No such case has been reported.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to provide special packages for Beedi Industries.

(e) Various welfare schemes are being implemented by the Government for welfare of beedi workers in the field of health, education, housing, recreation and social security etc. Recently, Government has sanctioned 4 new hospitals and 40 dispensaries for beedi workers. Government has also extended Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana(RSBY) to beedi workers.

(f) and (g) The details of minimum wages declared by the various State Governments for beedi workers are at Statement enclosed. The State Governments are the appropriate authority to ensure the minimum wages to beedi workers as declared.

### **Statement**

#### *Minimum wages fixed by the State Governments*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Wages (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130 (per 1000 beedies)
3.	Assam	120.00 (for 1000 beedies)
4.	Bihar	159.00 (for skilled beedi worker) 194.00 (for highly skilled beedi worker)
5.	Chhattisgarh	48.77 (for 1000 beedies)
8.	Gujarat	171.00 (for 1000 beedies)
9.	Jharkhand	97.32+5.22 (for Corporation area per 1000 beedies) 92.11+4.94 (for Distt. H.Q. per 1000 beedies) 89.50+4.80 (for Distt. Municipal area per 1000 beedies)
10.	Karnataka	74.62 (per 1000 beedies)
11.	Kerala	128 (per 900 beedies)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45.64 (per 1000 beedis)
13.	Maharashtra	41.00+51.30 Spl. Allowance (for 1000 beedies) Zone-I 39.00+51.30 Spl. Allowance (for 1000 beedies) Zone-II
14.	Odisha	63.68 (for 1000 beedies)
15.	Rajasthan	101.93 (for 1000 beedies)
16.	Tripura	65.00 (for 1000 beedies)
17.	Tamil Nadu	95.00 (per 1000 Jadi beedies) 94.80 (per 1000 Sada beedies)
18.	Uttar Pradesh	60.00 (per 1000 beedies)
19.	West Bengal Calcutta	151.53 (for 1000 beedies)
	Howrah and Hooghly	136.41 (for 1000 beedies)
	Other Districts	123.97 (for 1000 beedies)



[Translation]

### Private Placement Agencies

2857. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the number of registered and unregistered placement agencies functioning at present in the country, separately, Statewise;

(b) whether many placement agencies are duping and exploiting job seekers by publishing misleading advertisements;

(c) the immediate steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to check spread of doubtful private placement agencies and to make the publishers and broadcasters for such fake advertisement accountable; and

(d) the details of the Comprehensive National Employment Policy initiated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Data regarding private placement agencies is not maintained centrally. However, State Governments have been asked to take necessary steps for registration of private placement agencies.

(b) Reports in some sections of media have come to the notice of the Government in this regard.

(c) In respect of overseas recruitment agencies (private placement agencies) licensed under the Emigration Act, 1983, action can be taken against the registered recruiting agents (private placement agencies) for such misleading advertisements. In case of unregistered recruitment agents, cases are referred to respective law enforcing authorities of the concerned States. A Tripartite Committee has also been constituted on 31.10.2011 to examine the issue pertaining to private placement agencies & publishing of eye catching/misleading advertisements for various kinds of job opportunities. First meeting of the said Committee was held on 11.11.2011 at New Delhi.

(d) The draft National Employment Policy has been prepared by Ministry of Labour & Employment with an objective to accelerate employment growth, particularly in the organized sector and improve the quality of jobs in terms of productivity, average earnings and protection of

workers, specially in the unorganized sector. Under the draft National Employment Policy, issues pertaining to macro-economic policy, sectoral policy, labour policy, micro and small enterprises, skill development, women and vulnerable workers have been considered and steps suggested for improving avenues of employment.

[English]

### Regional Offices of IWAI

2858. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish regional offices of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) for the eastern region at Bhubneshwar for better coordination on National Waterways No. 5 and has allocated funds for implementation of the said waterways:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds allocated for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (c) The Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal along with Talcher-Dhamra stretch of Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra river system, Charbatia-Dhamra stretch of Matai river and Mangalgadi-Paradeep stretch of Mahanadi delta rivers (total length of 588 km) were declared as National Waterway-5 (NW-5) in November, 2008. However, no funds for the development of this waterway have been allocated during 11th plan period and the Planning Commission has suggested that the feasibility of development of the commercially viable stretches of this waterway be explored under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF). In a meeting with the stake holders river stretches of the waterway (*i.e.* Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra river system, Matai river and Mahanadi delta rivers) were identified as commercially more viable than the rest. Thereafter a proposal was submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for consideration under their scheme for India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) and PPP Pilot Project Initiative under the ADB Technical Assistance which is being actively pursued by IWAI with them.

Opening of an office of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) in Odisha would be considered at a suitable location at the appropriate time based on the likely time of commencement of the developmental works in National Waterway-5.

### Landless Agricultural Labourers

2859. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes or any special laws formulated for labourers in the unorganized and agriculture sector;

(b) whether a few social security schemes are also being formulated for the unorganized sector including the landless agricultural labourers;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievement thereon from these schemes including the total number of agricultural labourers benefited during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has received recommendation for raising farm wages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) At present, there is no special law for labourers in agriculture sector. However, with a view to providing social security to unorganised workers, including, agricultural workers, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health maternity benefits, old

age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken the following recent initiatives for unorganised workers, including agricultural workers.

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganized sector on 01.10.2007. The scheme providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/-per family per annum on a family floater basis became operational from 01.04.2008. More than 2.54 crore families have been covered under the scheme as on 30.11.2011.

To provide death and disability cover to rural landless households between the age group of the 18 to 59 years, the Government launched the "Aam Admi Bima Yojana" with effect from 02.10.2007. More than 1.78 crore lives have been covered under the scheme as on 31.07.2011.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme provides for old age pension of Rs. 200 per month to persons above the age of 60 years and for the persons above the age of 80 years the amount of pension has been raised to Rs. 500 per month. State-wise details of beneficiaries under RSBY, AABY and Old age, pension for the last three years are at Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

(d) and (e) No specific recommendation relating to raising of farm wages has been received by the Government.

### Statement I

#### *State-wise details of beneficiaries under RSBY*

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Smart card issued			
		2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 30.11.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	15,711	39,615
2.	Assam	-	81,565	2,04,465	2,04,548
3.	Bihar	5,57,002	20,38,909	51,01,901	64,24,884
4.	Chandigarh	3,627	5,407	4,913	4,913
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	9,27,672	12,30,378	15,48,408
6.	Delhi	41,990	2,18,055	1,13,608	1,44,518
7.	Goa	1,679	3,505	Discontinued the scheme	

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Gujarat	6,70,517	6,82,354	19,19,086	15,71,617
9.	Haryana	4,01,587	6,82,354	6,21,741	6,15,809
10.	Himachal Pradesh	78,370	115828	2,37,946	2,35,131
11.	Jharkhand	1,01,219	4,34,762	13,29,254	12,26,124
12.	Karnataka	-	36,971	1,57,405	1,51,828
13.	Kerala	7,03,570	11,73,388	17,96,315	17,48,471
14.	Maharashtra	1,35,804	14,40,407	15,16,687	20,04,333
15.	Manipur	-	-	18,259	10,000
16.	Meghalaya	-	22,579	59,055	61,947
17.	Mizoram			15,240	43,256
18.	Nagaland	7,645	39,301	39,290	77,557
19.	Odisha	-	3,41,653	4,33,079	4,28,069
20.	Punjab	76,528	1,69,306	1,93,541	2,21,444
21.	Rajasthan	1,20,123	Discontinued the scheme		
22.	Tamil Nadu	57,925	1,49,520	Discontinued the scheme	
23.	Tripura	-	1,45,780	2,58,402	2,58,402
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8,34,871	42,96,865	42,33,626	40,29,958
25.	Uttarakhand	50,071	53,940	3,35,424	3,38,879
26.	West Bengal	1,19,327	8,02,974	35,27,137	40,62,836
Total		39,61,855	1,38,65,338	2,33,62,463	2,54,52,547

**Statement II**

*State-wise Coverage under AAM Admi Bima Yojana as on 31.7.2011*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Lives Covered
1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72,92,606
3.	Maharashtra	16,21,671
4.	Gujarat	8,60,053
5.	Chandigarh	1,297
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	91,740

1	2	3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	13,98,376
8.	Bihar	19,21,604
9.	Jharkhand	53,231
10.	Karnataka	7,45,843
11.	Kerala	3,93,160
12.	Uttar Pradesh	22,34,849
13.	Chhattisgarh	3,34,696
14.	West Bengal	6,62,987
15.	Puducherry	1,48,452
16.	Punjab	19,013
17.	Assam	46,904
Total		1,78,31,482

**Statement III***National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)  
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)*

SI.No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	919230	919230	971709
2.	Bihar	2133678	2369656	2341267
3.	Chhattisgarh	490120	513829	530193
4.	Goa	2687	2734	2734
5.	Gujarat	79661	238550	298519
6.	Haryana	130306	137666	130306
7.	Himachal Pradesh	85637	91440	90619
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	123557	129000	129000
9.	Jharkhand	643003	676003	650145
10.	Karnataka	821969	834405	782538
11.	Kerala	141956	176064	185316
12.	Madhya Pradesh	931434	1056881	1166199
13.	Maharashtra	1001636	1086027	1072113
14.	Odisha	643400	643400	1193176
15.	Punjab	166689	159292	159792
16.	Rajasthan	494179	480040	574828
17.	Tamil Nadu	988761	919069	1014172
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2941120	3274780	3274780
19.	Uttarakhand	148687	168221	191168
20.	West Bengal	1039041	1252795	1271631
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	14500	17500	Not Available
22.	Assam	628949	628949	598965
23.	Manipur	72514	72514	50714
24.	Meghalaya	32952	44586	48112
25.	Mizoram	23747	23747	23747
26.	Nagaland	28053	40462	40462
27.	Sikkim	18879	18916	15169
28.	Tripura	136592	136592	136592
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	702	861	1063

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Chandigarh	4049	4357	4094
31.	Dadra and nagar Haveli	6956	944	944
32.	Daman and Diu	630	125	130
33.	NCT Delhi	121974	194150	94000
34.	Lakshadweep	36	36	36
35.	Puducherry	3356	20757	15523
Total		15020640	16333578	17059756

*[Translation]***Road Accidents on NH-59A**

2860. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made for making National Highway 59A (Indore to Baitul) ply -worthy during the current year; and

(b) the details of the target fixed with regard to this for the financial year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Four developmental works covering an aggregate length of 115.65 km are in progress on National Highway 59 A. The details are tabulated below:

Name of the project	Length in km	Target fixed during 2011-12 (in %age) progress
Widening of 2-lane from km 42 to 77 & km 124 to 126	38.65	55
Widening & strengthening to 2 lane with improvement of geometrics and construction/ reconstruction of CD works in km 147.181 to 191.201	44	45
Widening work from km 129 to 147	15	100
Widening work from km 202 to 215	14	80

*[English]***Conservation of Asiatic Lions**

2861. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposal for financial assistance for any project related to protection and conservation of the Asiatic Lions in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has release any financial assistance in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the said lions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The State Government of Gujarat has submitted a project proposal titled 'Consolidating Long Term Conservation of Asiatic Lion in Greater Gir Region, Gujarat' for a period of five years amounting to Rs. 262.36 crores for financial assistance. The proposal was forwarded to the Planning Commission for its approval. The Planning Commission approved the project, subject to compliance of the provisions of Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006. Planning Commission did not provide additional funds for supporting the project, and advised the Ministry that it should be supported within the budget allocated for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. Despite

paucity of funds under the scheme, the Ministry released financial assistance amounting to Rs. 674.541 lakhs during the financial year 2010-11 to the State Government of Gujarat for undertaking some activities proposed during the first year of the project.

(e) The steps taken to conserve lions in the country include:

1. Threatened species of wildlife are placed in the Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection. Lion is included in the Schedule-1 of the Act.
2. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
3. The concept of Greater Gir has been adopted and additional suitable habitats for lion are being developed for the conservation of lion.
4. Besides the Gir National Park and Gir Sanctuary, Girnar, Pania and Mitiyala forests have been notified as sanctuaries to widen the protected area network for lion.
5. The manpower and infrastructure have been strengthened for intensive protection and conservation of lions and their habitats.
6. Habitat improvement measures like afforestation, creation and maintenance of fire lines, construction of water points, check dams, gully plugging etc have been undertaken by the State Government.
7. Modern information and communication technology has been introduced for the better protection of the Gir area.

#### **Pollution in Rivers**

2862. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
 YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
 SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
 DUDHGAONKAR:  
 SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
 SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:  
 SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
 SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided so far to different agencies for cleaning of various rivers in the country, river-wise, agency-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and spent for cleaning major rivers during the current Five Year Plan, river-wise and State-wise;

(c) the names of rivers which have shown improvement in pollution level and those where there has been no marked improvement alongwith the reasons therefor, river-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has consulted State Governments, NGOs and also conducted public awareness campaigns for making the rivers pollution free; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the further action the Government proposes to take for cleaning these polluted rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) implemented by the Central Government presently covers 39 rivers spread over 20 States. An amount of Rs. 3901.33 crore has been provided by the Central Government to the States under the Plan so far and sewage treatment capacity of 4418 mid. has been created. An allocation of Rs. 2065 crore has been made during the current Five Year Plan for NRCP, against which an amount of Rs. 1660. 10 crore has been released by the Central Government till September, 2011 Details are given at Statement.

(c) to (e) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring water quality of rivers at 980 locations covering 353 rivers in terms of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Fecal Coliforms. 150 polluted river stretches have been identified by CPCB.

The water quality in terms of BOD values for major rivers is reported to have improved as compared to the water quality before taking up pollution abatement works under NRCP, based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions. For example, in respect of water quality of the river Ganga, the BOD values in the year 2011 range between 1.4 to 5.3 mg./litre in major monitoring locations as compared to BOD values ranging between 1.7 to 15.5 mg./litre in 1986. However, the levels of bacterial contamination in terms of fecal coliform are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of locations along the river Ganga.

The water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and in parts of Uttar Pradesh does not meet the standards in terms of BOD. The water quality of Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

State Governments have been requested to involve youth, social workers and NGOs in monitoring implementation of projects and to enhance awareness. The Central Government has set up the National Ganga

River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an empowered authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. Schemes worth about Rs. 2589 crores have been sanctioned under NGRBA so far,

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. River conservation projects such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State sector schemes.

### **Statement**

*Central Fund Release and Expenditure incurred by States during the current Five Year Plan (2007-12) (upto September, 2011) under National River Conservation Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	State Implementing Agency	River	Funds Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	- Public Health Engg. Department - Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board - AP Tourism Corporation Ltd.	Godavari and Musi	130.23	194.01
2.	Bihar	- Bihar Rajya Jal Parshad	Ganga	35.37	
3.	Delhi	- Delhi Jal Board. - Municipal Corporation of Delhi.	Yamuna	240.51	409.68
4.	Goa	- Deptt. of Science, Technology and Environment	Mandovi	.0.70	2.57
5.	Gujarat	- Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	Sabarmati	2.13	0.62
6.	Haryana	- Public Health Engineering Deptt.	Yamuna	42.95	47.22
7.	Jharkhand	- Mineral Area Development Authority	Damodar, Ganga and Subarnarekha	0.00	
8.	Karnataka	- Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board - Karnataka State Pollution Control Board	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga and Pennar	5.96	3.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kerala	- Kerala Water Authority	Pamba	2.00	^37-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	- Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board - Public Health Engineering Deptt. - Environment Planning and Coordination Organization	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal and Mandakini.	11.00	7.20
11.	Maharashtra	- Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran - Nasik Municipal Corporation	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi and Panchganga	24.76	18.13
12.	Nagaland	- Govt. of Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	0.00	
13.	Odisha	- Odisha Water Supply and Sewerage Board	Brahmini and Mahanadi	28.50	24.10
14.	Punjab	- Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board	Satluj and Beas	137.58	85.77
15.	Rajasthan	- Public Health Engg. Department	Chambal	40.00	22.41
16.	Sikkim	- Water Security and Public Health Engg. Department	Rani Chu	60.23	67.39
17.	Tamil Nadu	- Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board - Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board - Commissioner of Municipal Administration	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai and Tambarani	31.02	135.49
18.	Uttar Pradesh	- Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam	Yamuna, Ganga and Gomti	506.96	618.38
19.	Uttarakhand	- Uttaranchal Peyjal Nigam	Ganga		47.34
20.	West Bengal	- Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority - Commerce and Industries Deptt. for CETP	Ganga, Damodar and Mahananda	304.51	157.84
TOTAL				1660.10	1843.43

**Plight of Weavers**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

2863. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

(a) whether Government is aware that weavers belonging to minority community are committing suicide due to their miserable condition in the country;



(b) if so, whether the Government has constituted a commission to conduct a survey in this regard;

(c) the details and number of weavers who are living below poverty line in the country and steps taken by the Government to redress their grievances;

(d) whether the Government has noticed the plight of weavers who are moving from villages to cities in large number for want of employment due to dwindling handloom markets and its several units on the verge of closure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the weavers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No State Government has reported suicides by the weavers belonging to minority community due to their miserable condition.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per third All India Handloom census 2009-10, there are 27.8 lakh handloom workers households, out of which 15.85 lakh handloom workers households are living below the poverty line. The Government of India is implementing five plan schemes through the Development Commissioner for Handlooms during the Eleventh Plan, keeping in mind the welfare requirements, for providing need based interventions for holistic and sustainable development of the handloom sector. Two of these schemes are implemented through the State Governments. The Five schemes are:

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
3. Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

(d) and (e) As per All India Handloom Census 2009-10, there are 43.32 lakh handloom workers in the country, out of which 36.33 workers live in rural areas and 6.98 workers live in urban areas. The production of handloom fabric and export of handloom products are showing

upward trend in the last two years which shows the positive growth of the handloom sector.

#### **Pollution Level in Delhi**

2864. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the level of air pollution in various metro cities in the country particularly in Delhi;

(b) whether the recent smog in Delhi is caused due to air pollution;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control air pollution particularly in Metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The ambient air quality is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with various State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter having size less than 10 micron) in 35 metro cities including Delhi. A table showing annual averages of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> for the metro cities during last three years is enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Smog is more common in cities with sunny, warm and dry climate. Apart from air pollution due to large number of vehicles and coal based thermal power plants, inter alia, it is related to a weather phenomenon called 'inversion' which usually occurs in winter in Delhi.

(d) Government has taken various steps to control air pollution, particularly in metropolitan cities which inter alia, includes B.S.IV compliant passenger cars in 12 cities and National Capital Region, supply of cleaner fuels as per Auto Fuel Policy, strict compliance of emission norms in industry, Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate system for in-use vehicles, strengthening public transport, gaseous fuel for public transport in metros as per availability, etc.

**Statement**

*Ambient Air Quality trend in Metro Cities for last three years  
(Concentrations in Microgramme per Cubic Metre)*

City Name	2008			2009			2010		
	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra	9	10	184	6	21	185	9	11	156
Ahmedabad	12	20	80	16	21	95	16	21	96
Allahabad	8	35	128	BDL	24	160	5	24	218
Amritsar	15	36	-	15	35	190	14	36	218
Asansol	9	74	135	9	62	163	8	66	140
Bangalore	15	40	90	16	40	122	15	31	94
Bhopal	7	15	93	7	18	115	7	15	116
Chennai	6	9	48	9	17	70	9	15	59
Coimbatore	5	28	55	6	29	74	6	28	75
Dhanbad	19	44	131	17*	41*	164	15	38	112
Delhi	5	45	198	6	49	243	5	55	259
Faridabad	13	25	139	15	23	154	18	31	163
Hyderabad	6	27	87	5	22	80	5	25	81
Jaipur	6	34	112	6	36	151	6	39	171
Jabalpur	BDL	25	136	BDL	24	136	BDL	24	107
Jamshedpur	37	51	172	36	49	172	36	48	154
Indore	9	17	174	9*	17*	183*	14	18	120
Kanpur	7	23	209	8	31	211	7	34	208
Kochi	5	19	40	BDL	12	40	4	11	36
Kolkata	9	58	148	16	56	187	11	62	98
Lucknow	8	35	186	8	36	197	8	34	204
Ludhiana	10	39	251	9	37	254	9	32	229
Madurai	10	23	41	10	25	42	11	25	47
Meerut	10	42	115	8*	43*	118*	8	48	170
Mumbai	9	42	132	6	42	109	4	21	94
Nagpur	8	32	98	6	30	99	7	29	86
Nashik	30	25	80	23	29	89	22	34	79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	7	39	120	5	37	146	7	36	165
Pune	22	38	99	23	40	82	26	36	65
Rajkot	10	13	89	11	15	105	14	18	97
Surat	16	23	81	19	26	91	18	25	77
Vadodara	11	21	57	16	30	86	17	29	94
Varanasi	16	19	106	17	20	125	18*	20*	-
Vijayawada	5	26	91	5	14	80	6	13	98
Visakhapatnam	10	31	87	13	32	97	7	16	69

**Source:** Data as reported by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/NEERI

**Note:** ‘-’ Data not available. BDL—Below Detection Limit (*i.e.* less than 4 micrograms per cubicmeter for SO<sub>2</sub> and less than 9 micrograms per cubicmeter for NO<sub>2</sub>). Data of Agra is of Taj Mahal is of sensitive Area. Data as reported in monthly summary sheet/ Environmental Data Bank/Hard copy available as on date. \*Data is inadequate for annual average. Data for 2010 is average of data available as on date. National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Residential Areas (Annual average) for SO<sub>2</sub> = 50 microgramme per cubic metre, NO<sub>2</sub> = 40 microgrammeper cubic metre and PM<sub>10</sub> = 60 microgramme per cubic metre.

[Translation]

#### Ceramic Industries

2865. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ceramic industries are on the verge of closure due to non-availability of gas at reasonable price from various gas distribution companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of companies which have been affected; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The detail of companies which have been affected for want of supply of gas is not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to enhance availability of natural gas in the country, consisting, *inter-alia*, of the following:

(i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E&P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds;

(ii) Coal Bed Methane (CBM) E&P activities;

(iii) Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from various countries; and

(iv) Trans-national pipelines, *viz.*, Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline and Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline.

[English]

#### Pampa Action Plan

2866. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has clubbed the Sabarimala development projects with those under the Pampa Action Plan (PAP);

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

(c) whether the Government has released the funds for the said projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has prepared any master plan alongwith the funds released for the smooth functioning of Sabarimala festival; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) No Madam. The Central Government has approved the Pamba Action Plan (PAP) for abatement of pollution of river Pamba under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The Sabarimala Master Plan is a separate programme of the State Government.

The Pamba Action Plan was sanctioned in May, 2003 for an amount of Rs. 18.45 crore on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Central share in the project cost is Rs. 12.92 crore and State Government share Rs. 5.53 crore. Against this, Rs. 2.78 crore has been released by the Central Government. A total expenditure of Rs. 7.68 crore has been reported by the state on the PAP for construction of bathing ghat, community toilets, solid waste management and public participation.

*[Translation]*

#### **Cleaning of Yamuna River**

2867. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Yamuna cleaning as on date;

(b) the achievements made in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the water of Yamuna gets extremely polluted on reaching Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has conducted/propose to conduct any assessment in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the effective steps being taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to make Yamuna free from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (g) To supplement the efforts of State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna, Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency, Government of Japan in a phased manner since 1993. An amount of Rs. 1272.74 crore has been spent on various pollution abatement works under the phase-I and phase-II of the Plan so far. A total of 286 schemes including 38 sewage treatment plants have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi and 753.25 million litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is regularly monitoring the water quality of River Yamuna at various locations. The water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and in parts of Uttar Pradesh does not meet the standards in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand. The water quality of Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to a large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

To ensure that only treated effluent is discharged into the river Yamuna in its Delhi stretch, which contributes the maximum pollution load to the river, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has prepared schemes for laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary, augmentation of sewage treatment capacity, interception of drains, rehabilitation of trunk sewers, laying of sewerage system in unsewered colonies and rural areas and desilting of peripheral/internal sewers. The interceptor sewer project has been approved by the Cabinet Committee On Economic Affairs (CCEA) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) of the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) at a cost of Rs. 1357 crore.

Under YAP Phase-III, it is proposed to rehabilitate the damaged trunk sewers to maximize the utilization of available treatment capacity, rehabilitate and modernize the STPs in three catchment areas of Delhi namely Okhla, Kondli and Rithala, Construction of a new state of art STP in place of old STP of 136 MLD capacity at Okhla and to equip them with tertiary level treatment facilities to improve the water quality of river Yamuna.

*[English]*

**Construction of Roads in Naxal-Hit/LWE  
Affected Areas**

2868. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared and policy/ action plan for construction of roads/NHs passing through naxal-hit/left wing extremism (LWE) affected areas/States;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance is provided by the Government for improving road connectivity into such areas/States;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of work sanctioned and financial assistance provided to State Governments for this purpose during the last three years;

(d) the details of the on-going/delayed and pending projects in above areas/States alongwith the time by which these projects are likely to be completed;

(e) the details of roads constructed, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon;

(f) whether only 20 per cent of roads have been constructed in such areas/States till now; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) The Government has approved a programme for development of 5477 km roads in 34 Left Wing Extremism affected district in 8 States at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore. No work was sanctioned during 2008-2009. The details of works sanctioned during last 2 years are at Statement-I.

(d) The detail of ongoing, delayed (those in slow progress) and projects pending sanctions are at Statement-II. Completion period for the projects varies from 12 to 36 months based on the side of the project.

(e) During 2008-2009, no length of road was constructed and no expenditure was incurred. The detail of roads constructed State-wise including expenditure incurred thereon during last 2 years and current year is at Statement-III.

(f) So far work in 730 km length has been completed.

(g) There has been poor response from contractors for works in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha. Relaxation in eligibility criteria has been given to encourage larger participation of contractors for LWE works. The works are in different stages of implementation.

**Statement I**

*Details of works sanctioned during last 2 years and current year*

State	2009-2010			2010-2011		
	No.	Length in Km	Cost in Rs. Crore	No.	Length in Km	Cost in Rs. Crore
Andhra Pradesh	15	356	416	14	264	685
Bihar	23	335	270	18	339	347
Chhattisgarh	26	971	1168	17	848	1222
Jharkhand	10	414	569	4	77	87
Madhya Pradesh	4	126	100	2	111	96
Maharashtra	17	266	288	10	122	327
Odisha	5	324	479	9	290	470
Uttar Pradesh	1	14	14	1	52	28

**Statement-II***Detail of ongoing delayed and pending projects*

State	Ongoing projects			Delayed projects			Pending projects		
	No.	Length in Km	Cost in Rs. Crore	No.	Length in Km	Cost in Rs. Crore	No.	Length in Km	Cost in Rs. Crore
Andhra Pradesh	23	547	795	4	62	66	0	0	0
Bihar	35	606	555	4	61	52	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	29	1230	1400	2	19	16	4	130	214
Jharkhand	10	378	527	0	0	0	10	269	282
Madhya Pradesh	5	144	118	2	34	34	0	0	0
Maharashtra	23	368	614	3	15	24	1	0	156
Odisha	13	615	904	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	67	42	2	67	42	0	0	0

**Statement III***Detail of roads constructed State-wise including expenditure incurred thereon*

State	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	Road Constructed in Km	Expenditure in Rs. crore	Road Constructed in Km	Expenditure in Rs. crore	Road Constructed in Km	Expenditure in Rs. crore
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	77	125	124	87
Bihar	0	0	49	170	137	109
Chhattisgarh	0	0	34	163	68	109
Jharkhand	0	0	0	40	6	36
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	9	19	14	11
Maharashtra	0	5	66	86	99	67
Odisha	0	0	0	103	31	48
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	16	13	0	8

**Visit of USFDA Delegates**

2869. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Food and Drug Administration sent a team of aquaculture experts to assess India's overall control of veterinary drug residues in products intended for markets in United States of America;

(b) if so, whether the inspection was in response to concerns expressed by the Southern Shrimp Alliance over significant increase in shrimp shipments from Indian exporters;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the USFDA team had completed its assessment and sent the report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The USFDA team officials visited India during 26th April 2010 to 07th May 2010 to evaluate the measures adopted by the Government and seafood processors and aquaculture producers to control the chemotherapeutic residues in aquacultured products.

(d) and (e) The Mission had sent their final report on 28 February 2011 and the major finding in the report is that India's control of chemotherapeutic residues is focused on laboratory testing and there is no dedicated foods safety training and inspection programme or scheme for aquaculture hatcheries, feed and farms. The USFDA suggested the following:-

- Training government, industry, and other on Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) or Best Management Practice (BMP) preventive measures for food safety,
- Training hatcheries, nurseries, and growout pond farmers and technicians on these preventive measures,
- Requiring records of all probiotics, chemicals and antibiotics used,
- Monitoring or conducting inspections at hatcheries, nurseries, and growout ponds,
- Registering and inspecting feed manufacturers that includes a verification testing programme for both domestically produced and imported feed.

As per the USFDA suggestion, MPEDA implemented/organised four training programmes for the trainers viz. officers of MPEDA, State Fisheries Department, leading hatchery operators and farmers, representatives of fisheries colleges of different regions, on Good Aquaculture Practices at four centres viz. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha during April, 2011 for the benefit of aquaculture farmers and other stake-holders.

#### **Installation of CCTV Cameras on NHs/Expressways**

2870. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to install CCTV cameras on National Highways/ Expressways passing through different States for security purposes;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Educational Institution in West Bengal**

2871. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct educational institutions in the States including West Bengal for those suffering from mental retardation;

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

(c) whether the Government is anxious about the injustice committed by the offsprings to their old parents and grand parents; and

(d) if so, the steps Government is taking to redress this problem of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted in December, 2007 to ensure need based maintenance of parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act makes maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justiciable through tribunals and also provides for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in cases of negligence by relatives and penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens.

The Act is to be brought into force by individual/ State Governments/UTs. So far, 23 States and all UTs have brought the Act into force.

**Dues on EPF Contribution**

2872. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether supreme court in a recent judgment held that EPF contribution dues of the employees is the first charge on the assets of the company under liquidation;

(b) if so, whether the Government has issued any amended Government order or notification on this issue for the benefits of lakhs of employees of various companies in the country;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard from employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam. Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 08.11.2011 in the matter of Employees' Pension Fund Commissioner Vs. O.L. of Esskay Pharmaceutical Limited and others, SLP (Civil) No. 7642, 7644, 7645 and 7646 of 2011 upheld the priority of dues under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 on the assets of a company under liquidation over all other dues including that of secured creditors under Section 529, 529A and 530 of the Companies Act.

(b) The provision of priority of Employees' Provident Fund dues is already available under Section 11 (2) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The order of Hon'ble Supreme Court is binding to all and requires no separate notification. However, the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court has been circulated to all the field offices of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for compliance.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[*Translation*]

**Purchase of Transport Aircraft**

2873. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to purchase ten C-17 Boeing Globemaster III and six C-130J Transport aircraft from the United States of America (USA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on each of the aircraft;

(d) whether the Boeing Company supplied the Globemaster III aircraft to the Australian Air Force for lesser price;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the schedule of their induction in the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) have been signed with the Government of the United States (USG) for the procurement of ten C-17 Globemaster aircraft as well as six C-130J aircraft along with associated equipment for the Indian Air Force (IAF). The estimated cost of the procurement of the C-17 aircraft is US \$ 4.116 billion while the cost of the procurement of the C-130-J 30 aircraft is US \$ 962.4 million.

(d) and (e) The cost of an aircraft depends on its specifications, configurations and equipment on-board. The cost at which the aircraft is being supplied to India is commensurate with the cost at which C-17 aircraft is supplied to the United States Air Force and its allies.

(f) All ten C-17 aircraft and their associated equipment are expected to be delivered to the IAF between June 2013 and June 2015.

The induction of the C-130 J30 aircraft commenced in February 2011 and five aircraft have been inducted into the IAF so far. The sixth aircraft is planned for induction by end of December 2011.

**Unorganized Sector Workers**

2874. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:



SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
 SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN  
 SINGH:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
 SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:  
 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) the number of workers engaged in various sectors including the organized and unorganized sector at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the condition of workers engaged in unorganized sector is more pitiable than those of the organized sector's workers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has decided to extend the benefits of social security schemes like EPF and ESIC, gratuity, pensions and medical facilities etc. to the unorganized sector workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof alongwith the number of labourers benefited/likely to be benefited through these schemes, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total number of labourers was 459 million. About 433 million (about 94%) of the total workforce is engaged in unorganized sector and 26 million in organized sector. State-wise number of organized and unorganised workers is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Recognizing the need of providing social security to unorganised workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes *viz.* life and disability cover, health maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers.

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganized sector on 01.10.2007. The scheme providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per family per annum on a family floater basis became operational from 01.04.2008. More than 2.54 crore families have been covered under the scheme as on 30.11.2011.

To provide death and disability cover to rural landless households between the age group of the 18 to 59 years, the Government launched the 'Aam Admi Bima Yojana' with effect from 02.10.2007. More than 1.78 crore lives have been covered under the scheme as on 31.07.2011.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme provides for old age pension of Rs. 200 per month to persons above the age of 60 years and for the persons above the age of 80 years the amount of pension has been raised to Rs. 500 per month.

The Government is implementing various other employment generation/social security schemes for workers in the unorganised sector, such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Handloom Weavers' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Handicraft Artisans' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Pension to Mastercraftspersons, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension, Janani Surkasha Yojana, National Family Benefits Scheme, Janshree Bima Yojana and New Pension Scheme (Swavalamban scheme) through various Ministries/Departments.

The Government has constituted Welfare Fund to provide welfare measures to the beedi workers and their family members. These include health care, housing assistance, education to children and group insurance etc.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to extend the benefits of social security schemes like EPF and ESIC, gratuity to the unorganized sector workers.

**Statement***State-wise Estimated numbers of Organised and Unorganised Workers*

(in Crore Approx.)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.20	3.84	4.04
2.	Assam	0.11	1.00	1.11
3.	Bihar	0.05	2.76	2.81
4.	Gujarat	0.16	2.35	2.51
5.	Haryana	0.05	0.87	0.92
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.30	0.33
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.02	0.43	0.45
8.	Karnataka	0.19	2.54	2.73
9.	Kerala	0.11	1.37	1.48
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.10	2.72	2.82
11.	Maharashtra	0.34	4.47	4.81
12.	Odisha	0.08	1.71	1.79
13.	Punjab	0.08	1.03	1.11
14.	Rajasthan	0.12	2.57	2.69
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.23	2.90	3.13
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.21	6.42	6.63
17.	West Bengal	0.20	3.15	3.35
18.	Jharkhand	0.10	0.11	0.21
19.	Chhattisgarh	0.03	1.05	1.08
20.	Uttarakhand	0.03	0.38	0.41
22.	Other States	0.16	1.33	1.49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>43.30</b>	<b>45.90</b>

Source- NSSO Employment and Unemployment Survey—2004-05.  
Employment Market Information (EMI) DGET of Labour and Employment.

[English]

### **Lifting of Dolomite and Limestone**

2875. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raw Material Division (RMD) of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) entered into a tripartite agreement with Bhawanthpur Lime Stone Mines situated in Garhwa district (Jharkhand) in 2002 to lift seven rakes of dolomite and four rakes of limestone every month for the industries of SAIL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the SAIL has also purchases aforesaid materials from private mine owners during this period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Madam. As informed by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), there is no such tripartite agreement entered into during 2002.

(b) However, a meeting was taken by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand with various officials in which it was decided to continue operations at the captive mines of SAIL located at Bhawnathpur and Tulsidamar for feeding requirement of SAIL plants.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Average requirement of limestone of SAIL plants is about 3 million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) and dolomite is about 3.5 MTPA. As the captive mines of SAIL are not able to cater to quantity and quality requirement of SAIL plants, some quantities of low silica limestone and dolomite are procured both from Government companies as well as from private parties through tender.

### **Ultra Light Howitzer Guns for Army**

2876. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procurement of Ultra Light Howitzers, M-777 from the BAE Systems of the United States of America which now owns Bofors is based on the artillery

profile prepared by the Artillery Directorate of Army and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the procurement is on single source basis and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said gun has failed to meet the requirements of the army at field trials and if so, the reasons for going ahead with the procurement as reported recently;

(d) whether the field evaluation trial report of the guns was a confidential document; and

(e) if so, the reasons for leakage of the report and the measures taken to ensure that such reports are not leaked out in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Madam, Ultra Light Howitzer is amongst the equipment that is included in the Artillery Profile 2027 prepared by the Artillery Directorate of Army.

(b) The procurement on Single Vendor basis from M/s. ST Kinetics, Singapore is sub-judice. The option of procuring the equipment through US Government (FMS route) is also being pursued.

(c) The field evaluation of Ultra Light Howitzer comprises three parts, viz. user trials, DGQA trials and Maintainability trials. Out of these, only user trials of the gun proposed to be procured through US Government have been completed. The performance of the gun can be ascertained only after evaluation of all three trial reports.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Four pages of draft field trial report were received in an anonymous envelope by the Army Hqrs. An enquiry in the matter is under way. Detailed instructions exist about security of classified documents. Aberrations, if any, are dealt with as per the relevant rules.

### **Pollution Level in Delhi**

2877. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI BAIDYNATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pollution level in Delhi has increased recently which had been under control after the introduction of CNG in public transport;

(b) if so, whether the rise in the number of diesel vehicles due to high variation in the prices of petrol and diesel has been the main reason for the increase in level of pollution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by the Government to contain the pollution level in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring ambient air quality in respect of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) at six locations in Delhi. The annual average data (1997-2010) indicate that the concentration of sulphur dioxide has shown decreasing trend and the concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> was steady (till 2002) and has shown increasing trend from 2002 to 2010. However, the concentration of PM<sub>10</sub> was fluctuating from 2001 to 2005 and has shown increasing trend from 2006 to 2010 (144 ug/m<sup>3</sup> to 249 ug/m<sup>3</sup>). Further, the concentration of CO has considerably decreased from 2002 to 2010.

The rise in air pollution in the national capital may not be attributed to any single factor. A number of factors, including rapid increase in the number of vehicles, have been collectively contributing towards pollution. The main cause of increasing vehicular pollution in Delhi is due to exponential increase in total number of vehicles, including diesel vehicles, from 34.24 lakh (2002) to 69.31 lakh (2011). It has also been reported that price differential between petrol and diesel (28% to 35% since 2008) is promoting people to buy diesel vehicles instead of petrol vehicles.

(c) The following steps taken by the Government for containing the pollution level in Delhi:

- (i) Bharat Stage (BS)-IV emission norms have been implemented in the National Capital Region from 2010.
- (ii) Stringent Emission Standards have been implemented to regulate emissions from in-use vehicles from October, 2004.
- (iii) Public transportation system in Delhi is now running on clean fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG).

(iv) Pollution Under Control (PUC) norms for diesel vehicles have been revised and made stringent from the year 2010.

(v) Upgradation of Delhi Metro line along with feeder buses to promote use of mass public transport system.

(vi) Shifting of industries out of non conforming area of Delhi has been undertaken.

*[Translation]*

#### **Marketing and Service Extension Centres**

2878. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI  
RADADIYA:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a few marketing and service extension centres for handicrafts throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of marketing and service extension centres presently being run under the office of Development Commissioner, Handicrafts in the country;

(c) the details of assistance provided by the Government to Handicrafts Development Corporation in respect of various schemes relating to promotion of handicrafts;

(d) the details of schemes for the promotion of handicrafts particularly for Scheduled Castes people in the country; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote traditional handicrafts industries in the country including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) 62 number of Marketing and Service Extension Centres are being run under the office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) in various parts of the country.

(c) A sum of Rs. 8.32 crores have been released to various Handicrafts Development Corporation during 2011-12 so far under the scheme of Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana, Marketing Support & Services Scheme, Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme, Human Resource Development Scheme & Research & Development Scheme.

(d) and (e) The schemes for promotion & development of handicrafts in the country including in the State of Gujarat for benefit of artisans including a sizable number of scheduled Caste artisans are Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) for integrated development of selected craft clusters; Marketing Support & Services; Design & Technology Upgradation; Research & Development; Human Resource Development and Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

[English]

#### **Lifting of Quota Restrictions**

2879. SHRI EKNATH MADADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KCHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed duty free import of textile items from Bangladesh and certain other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of clothes imported from Bangladesh and other countries after lifting of quota restrictions, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government had assessed the impact of opening up the free trade from various countries on domestic garment/fabric manufacturers;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of domestic textile industry; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to boost the Indian textile industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANBAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b)

Yes, Madam. Government has, Vide Notification No. 99/2011-Customs dated 9th November, 2011 allowed duty free import of textile items from the Least Developed Member countries (LDCs) of South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Afghanistan. It is too early to assess the volume of clothes imported from Bangladesh and other countries following the duty free import of textile items.

(c) and (d) There would be a positive impact of free trade with various countries on domestic garment/fabric manufacture as assessed at the time of signing of various free trade agreements. The exchange of tariff concessions between India and the other countries would lead to growth in bilateral trade and investment in these sectors resulting in economic benefits to India. The agreements also provides for bilateral safeguard mechanisms to address sudden surge in imports to protect the interest of domestic textile industry like concept of Negative list, imposition of safeguard duties and Rules of Origin.

(e) Government has introduced several export promotion measures in the Union Budget 2011-12 as well as through schemes of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, including incentives under Focus Market Scheme and Focus Product Scheme; enhancing the coverage of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme for textile products and extension of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme etc to boost the Indian textile industries.

#### **Schemes for Development of SCs**

2880. SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for the development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in the country, State-wise including Gujarat;

(b) whether these schemes are working as per the stipulated targets;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these schemes are implemented as per the directions of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry is extending financial assistance to the States/UTs and other implementing agencies for implementing the following major schemes for development of the Scheduled Castes in the country including Gujarat:

#### **Schemes of Educational Development**

- Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations (for SCs and non SCs)
- Post matric scholarship for Scheduled Castes
- Scholarship for "Top Class Education"
- National Overseas Scholarship
- Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
- Upgradation of Merit
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
- Free Coaching for SC and OBC students

#### **Schemes of Economic Development**

- Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP)
- Self-employment scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
- **Concessional Loan from:-**
  - (i) National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)
  - (ii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
  - (iii) State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)

#### **Other Schemes**

- Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

- Assistance to Voluntary organisations working for Welfare of SCs
- Dr. Ambedkar Foundation

(b) and (c) The actual expenditure under the schemes for the development of SCs during 2010-11 was Rs. 3327.12 Cr. as against the B.E of Rs. 3325.00 Cr. The B.E for 2011-12 is Rs. 4051.00 Cr. and expenditure up to 02-12-2011 is Rs. 2396.24 Cr.

(d) The Ministry is monitoring the implementation of these schemes through, (i) field visits to States, (ii) Quarterly/Half Yearly/Annual Reports, (iii) utilization certificates, and (iv) Annual Review meeting with the States.

*[Translation]*

#### **Roads under PPP**

2881. SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of road projects taken up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise alongwith the details of funds sanctioned/released/allocated for the same;

(b) the details of the contracts awarded for construction of road under the said scheme during the same period; and

(c) the average share of the Public and Private Sector in road construction projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The details of road projects taken up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode of delivery during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise, alongwith details of the contracts awarded for construction of road under the scheme during the same period is enclosed as Statement. Pre-construction expenditure on land acquisition, shifting of utilities, tree cutting, compensatory afforestation etc is the responsibility of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under the scheme whereas construction and maintenance expenditure is met by the concessionaire.

No separate allocation is made for award of projects. However, concessions are granted under two modes of PPP i.e. Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) and BOT (Annuity) modes. Under BOT (Toll) mode of delivery the concessionaire meets the expenditure while collecting the user fee for the concession period. Under the BOT

(Annuity) mode of delivery, the toll is collected by NHAI while the concessionaire is paid lump sum semi-annual annuity amount for the concession period. Currently, average construction cost for 4/6 laning comes to Rs. 9-12 crores per km out of which pre-construction cost comes to about Rs. 1.25-1.50 crores per km.

### Statement

*Details of road projects taken up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode of delivery during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise*

Sl.No.	Stretch	NH No	Total Length (in Km)	Completed Length (in Km)	Funded By	TPC (Rs. in Crore)	Date of Award	Present Status	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>2008-09</b>									
1.	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	188.752	4.9	BOT	1585	Feb-2009	Under Implementation	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	4.4	4.4	BOT	340	Jun-2008	Completed	Delhi [2.7]/Haryana[1.7]
3.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	6	132.9	34	BOT	1509.1	Feb-2009	Under Implementation	Gujarat
4.	Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	47	30	0	BOT	617	Feb-2009	Under Implementation	Kerala
5.	Pune-Sholapur	9	110.05	55	BOT	1110	Feb-2009	Under Implementation	Maharashtra
6.	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	3	60	31	BOT	940	Jan-2009	Under Implementation	Maharashtra
7.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	98	70	BOT	835	Jan-2009	Under Implementation	Maharashtra
8.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal	4	19	0	BOT	1655	Jan-2009	Under Implementation	Tamil Nadu
<b>2009-10</b>									
9.	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	202	35.65	22.68	BOT	388	Dec-2009	Under Implementation	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	104.448	BOT	1740	May-2009	Under Implementation	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy	7	59	44.675	BOT	390.56	May-2009	Under Implementation	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Patna-Muzzaffarpur	19 & 77	63	14	Annuity	671.3	Nov-2009	Under Implementation	Bihar
13.	Panji-Goa/Karnatka Border	4A	69	0	BOT	471	Jan-2010	Under Implementation	Goa
14.	Kandla - Mundra Port	8A	71.4	0	BOT	953.88	Jan-2010	Under Implementation	Gujarat
15.	4 Laning of Godhara to Gujarat/MP Border	59	87.285	0	BOT	785.5	Jan-2010	Under Implementation	Gujarat
16.	Ahmedabad to Godhara	59	117.6	0	BOT	1008.5	Jan-2010	Under Implementation	Gujarat
17.	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	8A	56.16	0	BOT	805.39	Jan-2010	Under Implementation	Gujarat
18.	Panipat-Rohtak	71A	80.858	0	BOT	807	Jan-2010	Under Implementation	Haryana
19.	Rohtak-Bawal	71	82.553	17.216	BOT	650	Feb-2010	Under Implementation	Haryana
20.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	33	75	28	Annuity	625.07	Aug-2009	Under Implementation	Jharkhand
21.	Bijapur - Hungund Section	13	97.22	74.56	BOT	748	Feb-2010	Under Implementation	Karnataka
22.	Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	7	22.12	0	BOT	680	Feb-2010	Under Implementation	Karnataka
23.	Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border	17	90	12.81	BOT	671	Nov-2009	Under Implementation	Karnataka
24.	Hungund-Hospet	13	97.89	36.02	BOT	946	Feb-2010	Under Implementation	Karnataka
25.	Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram	17	81.5	0	BOT	1312	Jul-2009	Under Implementation	Kerala
26.	Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram	17	83.2	0	BOT	1366	Jul-2009	Under Implementation	Kerala
27.	Charthalai-ochira	47	83.6	0	BOT	1535	Jan-2010	Under Implementation	Kerala



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Indore-Dewas	3	45.05	0	BOT	325	Mar-2010	Under Implementation	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujarat/MP	59	155.15	47.5	BOT	1175	Dec-2009	Under Implementation	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II	9	105	0	BOT	835	Aug-2009	Under Implementation	Maharashtra
31.	Talegaon-Amravat	6	67.8	0	BOT	567	Aug-2009	Under Implementation	Maharashtra
32.	Pune-Satara	4	140.35	0	BOT	1724.55	Jan-2010	Under Implementation	Maharashtra
33.	MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95	49	BOT	1170.52	Aug-2009	Under Implementation	Maharashtra
34.	Amritsar-Pathankot	15	106	10.63	BOT	705	Jul-2009	Under Implementation	Punjab
35.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	82	51.5	BOT	795	Apr-2009	Under Implementation	Rajasthan
36.	Jaipur-Reengus	11	54	10.6	BOT	267.81	Oct-2009	Under Implementation	Rajasthan
37.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli	12	150	34	BOT	792.06	Oct-2009	Under Implementation	Rajasthan
38.	Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/ Kerala Border	47	54.83	22	BOT	852	Jan-2010	Under Implementation	Tamil Nadu
39.	Krishnagiri-walajahpet section	46	148.3	0	BOT	1250	Mar-2010	Under Implementation	Tamil Nadu
40.	Muradabad-Bareilly	24	121	25	BOT	1267	Dec-2009	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
41.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	91	126	1	BOT	1141	Dec-2009	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
42.	Muzaffarnagar Haridwar	58, 72	80	0	BOT	754	Dec-2009	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh [21]/ Uttarakhand [59]
43.	Haridwar-Dehradun	72	39	0	Annuity	478	Dec-2009	Under Implementation	Uttarakhand

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
44.	Raiganj-Dalkola	34	50	0	BOT	580.43	Feb-2010	Under Implementation	West Bengal
45.	Faraka-Raiganj	34	103	0	BOT	1078.84	Feb-2010	Under Implementation	West Bengal
46.	Brahampore-Faraka	34	103	0	BOT	998.79	Feb-2010	Under Implementation	West Bengal
<b>2010-11</b>									
47.	Nellore-Chikaluripet	5	183.52	0	BOT	1535	May-2010	Under Implementation	Andhra Pradesh
48.	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	30	50.6	0	BOT	574	Dec-2010	Under Implementation	Bihar
49.	Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa	77	86	2.5	Annuity	511.54	Jul-2010	Under Implementation	Bihar
50.	khagaria-Purnea	31	140	0	Annuity	664	Feb-2011	Under Implementation	Bihar
51.	Motihari-Raxaul	28A	68.79	0	BOT	375.09	Jan-2011	Under Implementation	Bihar
52.	Forbesganj-Jogwani	57A	9.258	0	Annuity	73.55	May-2010	Under Implementation	Bihar
53.	Chappra-Hajipur	19	65	0	Annuity	575	May-2010	Under Implementation	Bihar
54.	Mokama-Munger	80	69.27	9	Annuity	351.54	May-2010	Under Implementation	Bihar
55.	Gopalganj-Chappra	85	92	0	Annuity	325	Feb-2011	Under Implementation	Bihar
56.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	192.4	0	BOT	2848	Apr-2010	Under Implementation	Bihar [135]/ Uttar Pradesh[57.4]
57.	Maharashtra/Goa Border-Panaji Goa/KNT Border	17	139	0	BOT	1872	May-2010	Under Implementation	Goa
58.	Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D	8D	123.45	0	BOT	828	Sep-2010	Under Implementation	Gujarat
59.	Delhi-Agra	2	179.5	0	BOT	1928.22	May-2010	Under Implementation	Haryana[74]/ Uttar Pradesh [105.5]
60.	Srinagar to Banihal	1A	67.76	0	Annuity	1100.7	Sep-2010	Under Implementation	Jammu Kashmir
61.	Jammu-Udhampur	1A	65	0	Annuity	1813.76	Apr-2010	Under Implementation	Jammu Kashmir

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
62.	Quazigund-Banihal	1A	15.25	0	Annuity	1987	Apr-2010	Under Implementation	Jammu Kashmir
63.	Chenani-Nashri	1A	12	0	Annuity	2159	May-2010	Under Implementation	Jammu Kashmir
64.	Barhi-Hazaribagh	33	41.314	0	BOT	398	May-2010	Under Implementation	Jharkhand
65.	Ranchi-Rargaon-Jamshedpur	33	163.5	0	Annuity	1479	Mar-2011	Under Implementation	Jharkhand
66.	Devihalli-Hassan	48	77.23	0	BOT	453	Apr-2010	Under Implementation	Karnataka
67.	Chitradurga-Tumkur Bypass	4	114	0	BOT	839	May-2010	Under Implementation	Karnataka
68.	Belgaum-Dharwad	4	80	5.96	BOT	480	May-2010	Under Implementation	Karnataka
69.	Belgaum-Khanpur Section (Km 0.00 to Km 30.00) Khanpur-Knt/Goa border (Km 30.00 to Km 84.120)	4A	81.89	0	BOT	359	Jul-2010	Under Implementation	Karnataka
70.	KNT/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section	17	126.6	0	BOT	1157.16	May-2010	Under Implementation	Kerala
71.	Bhopal-Sanchi	86Ex	53.78	0	Annuity	209	May-2010	Under Implementation	Madhya Pradesh
72.	Nagpur Betul	69	176.3	0	Annuity	2498.76	May-2010	Under Implementation	Madhya Pradesh [120]/Maharashtra [56.3]
73.	Panvel-Indapur	17	84	0	BOT	942.69	Oct-2010	Under Implementation	Maharashtra
74.	Shilong-Bypass	40 & 44	50	0	Annuity	226	May-2010	Under Implementation	Meghalaya
75.	Jorbat-Barapani	40	61.8	0	Annuity	536	May-2010	Under Implementation	Meghalaya
76.	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chhattisgarh/Odisha Border	6	88	0	BOT	909	May-2010	Under Implementation	Odisha
77.	Rimoli-Roxy-Rajamunda	215	96	0	BOT	586	Apr-2010	Under Implementation	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
78.	Chandikhol-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar	5	67	0	BOT	1047	Apr-2010	Under Implementation	Odisha
79.	Bhubneshwar-Puri	203	67	0	BOT	500.29	May-2010	Under Implementation	Odisha
80.	Ludhiyana-Taiwandi section	95	78	0	BOT	479	Dec-2010	Under Implementation	Punjab
81.	Reengus-Sikar	11	43.887	0	Annuity	333.51	Mar-2011	Under Implementation	Rajasthan
82.	Deoli-Kota	12	83	0	BOT	593	Apr-2010	Under Implementation	Rajasthan
83.	Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	220	134	0	Annuity	485	May-2010	Under Implementation	Tamil Nadu
84.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	59.87	0	BOT	535	May-2010	Under Implementation	Tamil Nadu
85.	Trichy-Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass	210 & 67	110.372	0	Annuity	374	May-2010	Under Implementation	Tamil Nadu
86.	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai	205	124.7	0	BOT	571	Apr-2010	Under Implementation	Tamil Nadu[61.47]/ Andhra Pradesh [63.23]
87.	Agra-Aligarh	93	79	0	BOT	250.5	Nov-2010	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
88.	Kanpur-Kabrai	86	123	0	BOT	373.47	Nov-2010	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
89.	Raibariely to Allahabad	24B	119	0	BOT	291.36	Dec-2010	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
90.	Aligarh-Kanpur	91	268	0	BOT	723.68	Dec-2010	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
91.	Bareily-Sitapur	24	151.2	0	BOT	1046	Apr-2010	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
92.	Barasat-Krishnanagar	34	84	0	Annuity	867	Feb-2011	Under Implementation	West Bengal
93.	Krishnanagar-Berhampore	34	78	0	Annuity	702.16	Feb-2011	Under Implementation	West Bengal
94.	Dhankuni-Khargpur Section	6	111.4	0	BOT	1396.18	Feb-2011	Under Implementation	West Bengal
<b>2011-12</b>									
95.	Patna-Buxar	30 & 84	124.85	0	BOT	1129.11	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Bihar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
96.	Muzaffarpur- Barauni	28	107.56	0	BOT	356.4	Oct-2011	Under Implementation	Bihar
97.	Odisha/ Chhattisgarh Boarder- Aurang section	6	150.4	0	BOT	1232	Aug-2011	Under Implementation	Chhattisgarh
98.	Raipur-Bilaspur	200	126.53	0	BOT	1216.03	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Chhattisgarh
99.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	8	102.3	0	BOT	2125.24	Apr-2011	Under Implementation	Gujarat
100.	Rohtak-Jind	71	48.6	0	BOT	283.25	Oct-2011	Under Implementation	Haryana
101.	Barwa Adda- Panagarh	2	122.88	0	BOT	1665	May-2011	Under Implementation	Jharkhand[43]/West Bengal[79.88]
102.	Hospet-Bellary- Karnataka/AP Border	63	95.44	0	BOT	910.08	Oct-2011	Under Implementation	Karnataka
103.	Hospet-Chitradurga	13	120.03	0	BOT	1033.66	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Karnataka
104.	MH/KNT Border to Sangareddy	9	145	0	BOT	1266.6	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Karnataka
105.	Jabalpur to Lakhanadone	7	80.82	0	BOT	776.76	Jul-2011	Under Implementation	Madhya Pradesh
106.	Shivpuri-Dewas	3	330.21	0	BOT	2815	Sep-2011	Under Implementation	Madhya Pradesh
107.	Gwalior-Shivpuri	3	125.03	0	BOT	1055	Sep-2011	Under Implementation	Madhya Pradesh
108.	Jabalpur-Katni- Rewa Section	7	225.686	0	BOT	1895.45	Aug-2011	Under Implementation	Madhya Pradesh
109.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	6	45.43	0	BOT	484.19	May-2011	Under Implementation	Maharashtra
110.	Panikholi-Rimoli	215	163	0	BOT	1410	Aug-2011	Under Implementation	Odisha
111.	Cuttak-Angul	42	112	0	BOT	1123.69	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Odisha
112.	Angul-Sambalpur	42	153	0	BOT	1220.32	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Odisha
113.	Kota-Jhalawar	12	88.09	0	BOT	530.01	Apr-2011	Under Implementation	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
114.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	14	244.12	0	BOT	2388	May-2011	Under Implementation	Rajasthan
115.	Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad	79A, 79, 76 & 8	555.5	0	BOT	5387.3	Sep-2011	Under Implementation	Rajasthan[434.5]/Gujarat[121]
116.	Krishnagiri-Tindivanam	66	176.51	0	Annuity	624	May-2011	Under Implementation	Tamil Nadu
117.	Lucknow-Sultanpur	56	125.9	0	BOT	1043.51	Oct-2011	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
118.	Meerut Bulandshahar	235	66.482	0	BOT	508.57	Sep-2011	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
119.	Lucknow-Raebareli	24B	70	0	Annuity	635.9	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
120.	Etawah-Chakeri	2	160.2	0	BOT	1573	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
121.	Agra-Etawah bypass	2	124.52	0	BOT	1207	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Uttar Pradesh
122.	Rampur-Kathgodam	87	93.23	0	BOT	754	Nov-2011	Under Implementation	Uttarakhand

[English]

### Melting of Glaciers

2882. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Himalayan Glaciers are melting down very fast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy to deal with this situation;

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

(e) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has conducted any study on this; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India has conducted a study which revealed that the majority of Himalayan glaciers are passing through a phase of recession, which is a worldwide phenomenon. The recession of glaciers is a part of the natural cyclic process of changes in size and other attributes of the glaciers.

(c) and (d) Government has come up with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which was launched on June 30, 2008 to deal with the climate change related issues. The NAPCC includes a National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system with a view, *inter-alia*, to strengthen the system for observing and monitoring the Himalayan glaciers. Besides, a research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun to undertake comprehensive glacier research in the country. The Government has developed Guidelines and best practices for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-system (G-She), which has been shared with all State Governments in the Himalayan Region.

(e) and (f) Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad, under Indian Space Research Organisation

(ISRO) has initiated a project entitled 'Snow and Glacier Studies' in March 2005 under the financial support of Government of India. Under this project, an inventory of the snow cover and glacier extent, using satellite based mapping across glaciated regions was conducted in Indus, Ganga and Bhramaputra river basins. Under this study, 2767 glaciers were monitored, of which 2184 are retreating, 435 are advancing, and 148 glaciers show no change.

#### **Beautification of River Banks**

2883. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme for beautification of banks of the Ganga river in the country especially 'Ghats' in Garh Mukteshwar in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be spent in this regard; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued to the Government and the people therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) River front development/development of bathing ghats along the river Ganga is one of the identified components of Ganga Action Plan and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme of the Ministry.

Under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II, a scheme 'Construction of bathing ghat at Brijghat, Garhmukteshwar' was sanctioned by the Central Government and an amount of Rs. 104.83 lakh was released to U.P. Irrigation Department for implementation. The scheme was completed in June, 2009. Under the scheme, a 79 meter long bathing ghat along with one changing room for women has been constructed on the right bank of river Ganga at Brijghat.

Under the NGRBA programme, so far 22 schemes relating to river front development/development of bathing ghats have been sanctioned in various towns along Ganga at a total cost of Rs. 191 63 crore. Implementation of these schemes will help in improving the environmental conditions and aesthetics in and around the bathing ghat area and mitigating the adverse impact of urban activities along the river front, thus resulting in a cleaner river front.

*[Translation]*

#### **Protection of Wild Animals**

2884. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch public awareness campaign for the protection of animals such as Lion, Leopard and Bear etc., in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is already engaged in creating public awareness for the protection of wild animals and its habitats through the print and electronic media, workshops and training programmes and awareness drives in the educational institutes etc. Important steps taken by the Government for public awareness for protection of wild animals including lion, leopard and bear include:

(i) Financial assistance is provided to the State Government of Gujarat for the conservation of lions which includes awareness programmes.

(ii) The Ministry has issued the guidelines for managing human-leopard conflicts for creating awareness among the public for safety of human beings and conservation of leopards.

(iii) Special events like World Environment Day, World Forestry Day and Wildlife Week etc. are organized every year to spread awareness among the people for protection and conservation of environment, forests and wildlife.

(iv) Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.*, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife, including awareness programmes.

*[English]***Capabilities of Air Force**

2885. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:  
 SHRI P.C. CHACKO:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for current purchase of 126 Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) for Indian Air Force and whether this amount will have to be revised upwards and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of offset opportunities offered by all interested bidders in this regard;

(c) the total number of MMRCA, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) compared to Pakistan's Air Force fleet and Chinese Air Force fleet;

(d) the current squadron strength of Indian Air Force (IAF) and the trends in this regard for the last ten years and whether the squadron strength will reach 42 by the end of 2022 as envisaged and the steps needed to be taken to achieve this goal;

(e) whether LCA Tejas is planned to be cleared for operational service by late 2012 and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether a substantial part of the helicopter fleet including the attack helicopters has completed their prescribed life and IAF has been unable to induct even a single helicopter to its fleet during the past several years as reported recently and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the acquisitions are due to be made to modernize and upgrade IAF's transport and helicopter fleets and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) The Defence Acquisitions Council had accorded Acceptance of Necessity for the procurement of 126 Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,000 crore on 29th June 2007. The proposal is now at the contract negotiations stage

and the final cost of the procurement would be known only after completion of the negotiations and finalization of the contract.

(b) The offset proposals have been evaluated in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2006 and they relate to direct purchase of defence products or services or direct investments with Indian offset partners as per the offset guidelines stipulated in the DPP.

(c) and (d) The operational capabilities of the Indian Air Force (IAF) are periodically reviewed to ensure that they are adequate to meet the security challenges. It would not be in the interest of national security to divulge the details.

(e) The Light Combat Air craft (LCA) is expected to achieve Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) for induction into the IAF in 2012.

(f) The major part of the helicopter fleet have useful residual life which is being gainfully utilized. Steps have been taken to both upgrade the existing fleet as well as to induct new helicopters for various tasks. Contracts have been signed for procurement of Medium Lift Helicopters from M/s Rosobornexport, Russia and Advanced Light Helicopter from M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

(g) The IAF is in the process of modernization of its transport and helicopter fleet. This includes induction of C-130J-30 Transport Aircraft, C-17 Heavy Transport Aircraft, Medium Transport Aircraft as well as helicopters for various transport, recce and surveillance and operational tasks.

*[Translation]***Decline in Exports**

2886. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL  
 TIWARI:  
 SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:



(a) the details of the impact of the depreciation in the value of rupee *vis-à-vis* dollar on the total exports and imports during the last three years alongwith the export-import during the same period;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the imports due to the safeguard measures and import policies being followed by the Government which has been criticised by other countries and World Trade Organisation alike;

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

(d) the details of the measures proposed, if any, to protect imports of major and essential goods; and

(e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to increase the competitiveness in exports of labour intensive sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of India's export and import during the last three years are given below:-

(Values in Million USD)

Period	Export	Import	Rs./US\$
2008-09	185295.36	303696.25	45.9
2009-10	178751.43	288372.88	47.4
2010-11	251135.89	369769.13	45.6

Depreciation of rupee against hard currencies enhances the competitiveness of exports while imports become costlier. Given the fact that the value of Rupee has not fluctuated much during the last three years, there appears no unusual impact on exports and imports.

(b) to (d) India being a member of WTO has not taken any measure which is inconsistent with its obligations. Safeguard measures are WTO consistent. There is no evidence to suggest that there has been a decline in the imports due to the such measures initiated by the Government.

(e) Government has taken several policy measures to increase the competitiveness in exports of labour intensive sectors like giving duty free credits under VKGUY, Focus Product Scheme and support to apparel sector. Towns of Export Excellence have also been notified

whereby assistance is provided for export promotion projects, capacity building and technological services.

#### **Road Connectivity to Religious and Tourist Places**

2887. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for providing road connectivity to religious and tourist places in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided to various States including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal to construct new expressway from Patna to Bodh Gaya and Patna to Nalanda in Bihar to connect a few religious and tourist places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for development of State Roads projects under Inter State Connectivity (ISC) schemes facilitating inter-State connectivity between States and under Economic Importance (EI) schemes for roads either directly connecting to or leading to an important market centre, economic zone, industrial, agricultural region, tourist centre, religious centre and the like where significant economic activity is being undertaken. Whereas the projects of ISC are fully funded by the Union Government, project of EI are funded to the extent of fifty percent of the approved project cost by the Union Government and the balance fifty percent is borne by the respective State Government.

(b) The details of the allocations of funds and releases made to the State Governments and Union Territories (UTs), including the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, under the EI&ISC schemes during the last three years and the current year are as follows:-

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 <sup>§</sup>	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
States and UTs	185.74	175.65	198.50	104.35	223.88	208.22	249.75	24.43
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	6.07	0.00	41.28	41.28	15.00	0.00

<sup>§</sup>-Upto 31.10.2011.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **One Rank-One Pension**

2888. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:  
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between past pensioners and their younger equivalents retiring from the armed forces keeps widening with every successive pay commission;

(b) the steps taken by the Government towards reducing this gap;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to reconsider the demand of one rank-one pension in this regard and implement it as demanded by the ex-servicemen;

(d) if so, the number of ex-servicemen likely to be benefited and the financial burden likely to be resulted therefrom; 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 DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Not necessarily over the years several improvements have been made in pension of past pensioners. The pension of past pensioners have revised in accordance with recommendation of each successive Pay Commission, as accepted by the Government. The Sixth Pay Commission had recommended fitment formula and modified parity for past pensioners, in order to reduce the gaps, which were accepted by the Government.

(c) to (e) Pension improvement is an ongoing process and considerable improvements have been made in the pensions of armed forces personnel. The Group of Ministers (GoM) had in 2005 improved the pensionary benefits of PBORs. On the recommendations of PMO, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary in June, 2009 to look into the issue of 'One Rank One Pension and other related matters'. After considering all aspects of the matter, the Committee keeping in mind the spirit of the demand, suggested several measures to substantially improve pensionary benefits of Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) and Commissioned Officers, which have been accepted by the Government and orders for implementation of all the recommendations have been issued. These are available at [www.pcdapension.nic.in](http://www.pcdapension.nic.in).

#### **Allocation of Funds to States**

2889. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Chhattisgarh Government for integrated programme for old aged persons and the scheme for prevention of alcoholism and drug abuse during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/ released during the said period;

(c) whether some funds are yet to be released by the Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A Statement showing State-wise amount of grant-in-aid released during

the last three years under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse is at Statement.

(c) and (d) Release of funds is a continuous ongoing process. Proposals recommended by the respective State Government Grants-in-aid Committee are processed for releasing grants as per the norms and guidelines of the relevant Schemes, and subject to the completeness of proposals in all respects.

**Statement**

*State-wise Grant-in-aid released under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons and Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse during the last three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount of Grant-in-aid released (Rs. in lakh)	
		Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons	Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1291.05	297.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	25.96
3.	Assam	284.19	84.92
4.	Bihar	9.37	257.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.81	40.87
6.	Goa	0	16.39
7.	Gujarat	0	78.7
8.	Haryana	160.23	216.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.11	30.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	23.13
11.	Jharkhand	0	1.4
12.	Karnataka	642.97	691.37
13.	Kerala	21.07	524

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29.45	171.58
15.	Maharashtra	196.04	984.6
16.	Manipur	379.63	411.15
17.	Meghalaya	0	175.26
18.	Mizoram	5.17	128.27
19.	Nagaland	0	122.56
20.	Odisha	979.61	641.14
21.	Punjab	43.34	408.12
22.	Rajasthan	39.03	249.07
23.	Sikkim	0	21.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	733.74	601.47
25.	Tripura	28.9	35.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	246.08	583.67
27.	Uttarakhand	17.55	112.43
28.	West Bengal	609.71	213.84
29.	Chandigarh	0	0.77
30.	Delhi	64.15	151.86
Total		5811.69	7300.61

**Traffic Jams on NHs**

2890. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of traffic jams in various parts of the country on the National Highways (NHs) due to the construction activities, absence of by-passes, bridges etc.;

(b) if so, whether these traffic jams on NHs are causing frequent road accidents;

(c) if so, the number of accidents reported during the last three years, NHs-wise particularly on NH-2 and 8 alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) Whether there are unauthorized constructions on both sides of NH-2 on Delhi-Agra section; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No, Madam. Traffic jams on NHs lead to congestion and reduced speed of vehicles, therefore, generally do not cause accidents.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) There are some unauthorized constructions on both sides of Delhi-Agra section of NH 2. National Highways Authority of India takes suitable action from time to time for removal of unauthorized constructions in accordance with Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

[*English*]

#### **Protection of Honey Bees**

2891. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'honey bees' are on the verge of extinct from the environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government protect the 'honey bees'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There are no reports indicating that honey bees are on the verge of extinction in the wild. However, it has been noticed that the population of honey bees in the wild are decreasing due to various factors like denudation of forests, global warming, forest fires, lack of bee-friendly flora, use of pesticides, etc. Further, the report submitted by the Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the impact of mobile towers on birds and bees also suggests negative impacts of mobile towers on honey bees.

(c) As informed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Honey bee culture and honey extraction is practiced as a

horticultural activity in the country. The Ministry of Agriculture has set up a National Bee Board (NBB) to implement various activities for promoting scientific bee keeping in the country under the National Horticultural Mission. Under this Mission, 'Pollination support through bee keeping' is one of the important components to promote scientific bee keeping.

As regards protection of honey bees in the wild, financial and technical assistance under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes are provided for conservation and protection of wildlife in Protected Areas and other habitats of wildlife which includes honey bees also.

#### **EIA Report on Production of Iron Ore**

2892. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report has recommended the reduction in quantity of the production of iron ore in the Bellary district in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 5th August 2011 in Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No. 7366-7367/2010 etc. *inter-alia* directed that a macro level EIA study in respect of Bellary district, Karnataka be undertaken by Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) in collaboration with Wildlife Institute of India, Forest Survey of India and such other domain experts, as may be decided by ICFRE in consultation with Ministry of Environment and Forests. The ICFRE, Dehradun submitted a report of the Macro Level Environmental Impact Assessment study of Bellary District, Karnataka before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The report is under consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

#### **Contract for Surveillance Radars**

2893. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force awarded a contract to Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) for supplying 22 Surveillance Radar Elements (SREs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the contract was signed by the Government under special dispensation of the Defence Procurement Procedure;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the BEL delivered the SREs after finalization of the associated works/services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) Madam, a contract for procurement of 22 SRE radars was signed with M/s Bharat Electronics Limited on 27th September 2007 at a cost of Rs. 870.44 crore. The contract included creation of necessary infrastructure to operationalise these radars.

(b) and (c) The procurement was under the "Make" category of the Defence Procurement Procedure.

(d) and (e) All the 22 Radars have been delivered and four radars have been ST commissioned after completion of work services. The work services for the remaining sites are at various stages of completion.

#### **Amphibious Aircraft for Navy**

2894. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese Government has offered to sell multi-role amphibious aircraft for the Navy as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Transfer of Technology (ToT) has also been offered for its subsequent production in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the current status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Rise in Steel Prices**

2895. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant rise in the prices of steel during the last three years;

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

(c) the further steps taken by the Government to check the price rise and to increase the production of steel in the country;

(d) whether this rise in prices of steel and decline in the production is due to the illegal export of iron ore;

(e) if so, the details of the total illegal export of iron ore and relative decline in its supply to the domestic markets; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The price of steel in the domestic market was at its peak during April to July 2008. During the last three years, the price of steel items in the domestic market has been fluctuating in accordance with the domestic market conditions, international steel market prices and price movement in raw material in the international market. A table indicating quarterly price movement in respect of the representative category of steel items in domestic market is given as enclosed Statement.

(c) The price of steel in the country is deregulated and is decided by the individual producers based on various market conditions, such as demand supply scenario, movement in international steel market prices, cost of raw materials and other input costs. Considering the increasing steel demand in the domestic market, Government has taken various fiscal steps to maintain a steady supply position in the domestic market and also to boost steel production in the country. These are:

(i) Import duty on raw material such as coking coal and Steel Melting Scrap is NIL.

(ii) Export duty of 20% has been imposed on export of all grades and varieties of iron ore (except pellets).

(iii) Import duty on Steel items is 5 to 10%.

(d) to (f) As per the available record, the quantity of iron ore produced in the country, exported from the country and the percentage of export out of iron ore produced in the country during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given below-

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Year	Iron ore produced@	Iron ore exported#	Percentage of export out of iron ore produced
2008-09	212.96	105.86	49.7%
2009-10	218.64	117.37	53.7%
2010-11 (estimated)	208.11	97.66	46.9%

@Source - IBM, Ministry of Mines

#Source - MMTC, Department of Commerce

The total domestic consumption of iron ore (including both private sector and public sector steel plants) during 2010-11 was estimated as 111.4 million tonnes. The production of iron ore in the country is about double the consumption of iron ore by the domestic iron & steel industry and therefore is sufficient to meet the present requirement of iron ore by the steel sector in the country. However, Ministry of Steel is of the view that iron ore, being a non-renewable natural resource, should be conserved for long term utilization of domestic steel industry. The Government has decided that conservation of iron ore resources of the country should be achieved not by banning or capping the export of iron ore but by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures. Presently, an export duty of 20% ad valorem is levied on iron ore of all grades and varieties (except pellets).

#### **Statement**

*Retail Steel price Movement in Delhi Market during June 2008 to September 2011*

Month	Hot Rolled Coils 2.0mm	TMT 10mm	Pig Iron
1	2	3	5
June 2008	50045	47451	32900
Sept. 2008	45327	41934	36000
Dec. 2008	36498	36565	24500

1	2	3	5
April 2009	34450	34262	22000
June 2009	34289	35479	23200
Sept. 2009	35653	32818	24500
Dec. 2009	35310	32290	22500
March 2010	36240	35100	24800
June 2010	44660	39210	28000
Sept. 2010	43320	36350	24800
Dec. 2010	44840	36930	28000
March 2011	45540	41990	32000
June 2011	43330	43220	32300
Sept. 2011	43210	43870	36200

\*Indicative price in Delhi market inclusive of transportation, taxes & duties.

(Source: JPC)

#### **Global Warming**

2896. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent report of the United Nations has ranked India third amongst the nations responsible for global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has taken any remedial steps in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Centre for Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis (CDIAC), USA, collected data on carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels and cement manufacturers for the year 2008 for the United Nations and based on the annual carbon dioxide emission data, India is ranked third at global level.

(c) to (e) Although India does not have legally binding reduction commitments, a National Action Plan on Climate

Change (NAPCC) was released on June 30, 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. The NAPCC includes eight Missions in specific area of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.

The objectives of these Missions are to support India's policies for sustainable development, by way of promotion of energy efficiency, appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including nuclear, hydro and renewable sources, energy pricing, pollution abatement, afforestation, mass transport, besides differentially higher growth rates of less energy intensive services sectors as compared to manufacturing, results in a relatively Greenhouse Gas benign growth path.

*[English]*

#### **Four-Laned NHs**

2897. SHRI MOHD ASRARUL HAQUE:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four-laned highways are being constructed in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is facing any hurdles in the construction of four-laned National Highways;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome the same;

(e) whether any irregularities have been noticed in four-laning project of Madhya Pradesh;

(f) if so, whether any investigation has been carried out in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State-wise details of National Highways (NHs) which are being constructed including those in the State of Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Progress in implementation has been affected due to poor performance of contractors, delays in obtaining forest/wild life/railway clearances, law and order problems in some states, delay in land acquisition etc.

The steps taken by the Government to minimize the delays in completion of all its projects include setting up of Regional Offices by NHA headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities, land acquisition issues, etc. Further, the delayed projects are closely monitored and periodically reviewed at the Headquarter as well as in the field units for expeditious completion.

(e) to (g) There was report of some damage in deck slab of Sindh bridge on NH-25 (Jhansi-Shivpuri section) reported in 2010-11 in Madhya Pradesh. This matter was investigated through University Engineering College, Kota. The defect was observed after defect liability period; however, same was repaired by the contractor at his cost. Further, a matter was reported regarding irregularities in EW-II (MP-2) package, *i.e.* four laning of NH-25 from km 15 to km 50. The matter is under investigation.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of National Highways (NHs) on which four laning works are in progress (as on 30.11.2011)*

Sl.No.	States	National Highways No.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7, 9, 18, 202 and 205
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52A

1	2	3
3.	Assam	31, 31C, 36, 37 and 54
4.	Bihar	19, 28, 30, 57, 77 and 84
5.	Chhattisgarh	6 and 200
6.	Goa	4A and 17
7.	Gujarat	6, 8A, 8D, 8E, 15 and 59
8.	Haryana	10, 22, 71 and 71A
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1A and 22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A
11.	Jharkhand	33
12.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63 and 206
13.	Kerala	17 and 47C
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 26, 26B, 59, 69, 69A, 75 and 86
15.	Maharashtra	3, 6, 7, 9, 17, 26B and 69
16.	Meghalaya	40 and 44
17.	Odisha	5, 6, 42, 203, and 215
18.	Punjab	1A, 15, 21, 22 and 95
19.	Rajashtan	3, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 76, 79 and 79A
20.	Tamil Nadu	4, 7A, 45, 45B 47, 49, 66, 67, 68 and 205
21.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 73 and 87
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 3, 24, 24B 25, 26, 28, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 75, 91 and 235
23.	West Bengal	6, 31, 31C 34 and 41

[*Translation*]

**Increase in Forests Cover**

2898. SHRI HARI MANJHI:  
 SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
 SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:  
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
 SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of national forest cover at present in the country alongwith the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the said national forest cover has been declining in several States in the country;

(c) if so, the area of decline in the forest cover annually alongwith the details thereof State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the forest cover and to maintain ecological imbalance in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) According to the India State of Forest



Report 2009, based upon the biennial assessment by Forest Survey of India, the total forest cover of the country is 690,899 sq. km. The details of forest cover state-wise is given in enclosed Statement enclosed.

(b) The total forest cover in the country has increased by 728 km<sup>2</sup> as compared to the last assessment of forest cover in 2005. However, there is decline in forest cover in some States such as Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Assam and Chhattisgarh.

(c) As per India State of Forest Report 2009, there is net decrease in forest cover in the State of Nagaland (201 km<sup>2</sup>), Andhra Pradesh (129 km<sup>2</sup>), Arunachal Pradesh (119 km<sup>2</sup>), Tripura (100 km<sup>2</sup>), Assam (66 km<sup>2</sup>) and Chhattisgarh (59 km<sup>2</sup>).

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. From inception till March, 2011 an amount of Rs. 2547.36 crores has been released for afforestation works over an area of 1.74 million ha. across the country. During 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2010-11), an amount of Rs. 1366.72 crores has been released to the states under NAP for afforestation. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 104.89 crores has been released for taking up afforestation works till 31st October, 2011.

### Statement

#### *Forest Cover in States/UTs in India*

(area in km<sup>2</sup>)

State/UT	Geographical Area	Forest Cover				% to GA	Change in forest cover	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	820	24,757	19,525	45,102	16.40	-129	10,372
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	20,858	31,556	14,939	67,353	80.43	-119	111
Assam	78,438	1,461	11,558	14,673	27,692	35.30	-66	179
Bihar	94,163	231	3,248	3,325	6,804	7.23	-3	134
Chhattisgarh	135,191	4,162	35,038	16,670	55,870	41.33	-59	107
Delhi	1,483	7	50	120	177	11.94	0	1
Goa	3,702	511	624	1,016	2,151	58.10	-5	1
Gujarat	196,022	376	5,249	8,995	14,620	7.46	16	1,463
Haryana	44,212	27	463	1,104	1,594	3.61	-10	145
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,224	6,383	5,061	14,668	26.35	2	327
Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	4,298	8,977	9,411	22,686	10.21	-3	2,036
Jharkhand	79,714	2,590	9,899	10,405	22,894	28.72	172	683
Karnataka	191,791	1,777	20,181	14,232	36,190	18.87	-10	3,176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	38,863	1,443	9,410	6,471	17,324	44.58	40	58
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	6,647	35,007	36,046	77,700	25.21	-39	6,401
Maharashtra	307,713	8,739	20,834	21,077	50,650	16.46	-11	4,157
Manipur	22,327	701	5,474	11,105	17,280	77.40	328	1
Meghalaya	22,429	410	9,501	7,410	17,321	77.23	116	211
Mizoram	21,081	134	6,251	12,855	19,240	91.27	640	1
Nagaland	16,579	1,274	4,897	7,293	13,464	81.21	-201	2
Odisha	155,707	7,073	21,394	20,388	48,855	31.38	100	4,852
Punjab	50,362	0	733	931	1,664	3.30	4	20
Rajasthan	342,239	72	4,450	11,514	16,036	4.69	24	4,347
Sikkim	7,096	500	2,161	696	3,357	47.31	0	356
Tamil Nadu	130,058	2,926	10,216	10,196	23,338	17.94	24	1,206
Tripura	10,486	111	4,770	3,192	8,073	76.99	-100	75
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	1,626	4,563	8,152	14,341	5.95	-5	745
Uttarakhand	53,483	4,762	14,165	5,568	24,495	45.80	2	271
West Bengal	88,752	2,987	4,644	5,363	12,994	14.64	24	29
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,762	2,405	495	6,662	80.76	-1	53
Chandigarh	114	1	10	6	17	14.91	0	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	0	114	97	211	42.97	-5	1
Daman and Diu	112	0	1	5	6	5.04	0	3
Lakshadweep	32	0	16	10	26	82.75	0	0
Puducherry	480	0	13	31	44	9.14	2	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,287,263</b>	<b>83,510</b>	<b>319,012</b>	<b>288,377</b>	<b>690,899</b>	<b>21.02</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>41,525</b>

### Tariff Commission

2899. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to strengthen the Tariff Commission keeping in view the fast changing global economic scenario; and

(b) if so, the draft thereof and the time limit fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

### PPF for Unorganised Sector

2900. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States wherein Public Provident Fund scheme for unorganised sector has not been introduced so far;

(b) the number of Employee Provident Fund (EPF) offices functioning in the country including the State of Bihar and the number of offices likely to be set up in near future; and

(c) the State-wise details of the number of unorganised sector workers benefited so far under the EPF scheme during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) There is no proposal for introduction of Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme for unorganised sector.

(b) At present, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has a total of 258 offices in the country including the State of Bihar.

(c) Subject to the provisions contained in section 16, the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies to scheduled establishments employing 20 or more persons. The establishments which are not coverable statutorily could be covered on voluntary basis if a majority of the employees and employer are willing. For the purpose of coverage, there is no criterion whether the establishment falls under organized or unorganised sector. Hence, no separate details of the number of unorganised sector workers covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 is maintained by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The total number of workers (including unorganized sector workers) in 6,60,546 establishments with 6,15,88,670 members are enrolled as Employees' Provident Fund beneficiaries.

#### **Recruitment in Defence Services**

2901. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of youths being recruited in the defence services from various States having difficult terrains like Himachal Pradesh has decreased since the adoption of the provision of recruitable male population under proportionate recruitment policy;

(b) whether the Government has received representation from the State of Himachal Pradesh for amendment in the said policy so as to accord importance to the youths of hilly States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

#### **Environmentally Fragile Areas**

2902. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified or proposed to identify some areas as being environmentally fragile areas in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has granted clearance for mining near 'Vaishno Devi Shrine' which is situated in an environmentally fragile area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Government has notified the following Ecologically Sensitive Zones under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

- (i) Matheran (Maharashtra)
- (ii) Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani (Maharashtra)
- (iii) Murud Janjira (Maharashtra)
- (iv) Dhanu Taluka (Maharashtra)
- (v) Doon Valley (Uttarakhand)
- (vi) Taj Trapezium (Uttar Pradesh)
- (vii) Numaligarh (Assam)
- (viii) Mt. Abu (Rajasthan)
- (ix) Aravalli (Haryana and Rajasthan)
- (x) Ecologically sensitive zone around Sultanpur National Park (Haryana)
- (xi) Dandi (Gujarat)

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Sub-Standard Construction on NH-25**

2903. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding sub-standard construction of roads/ National Highway in the country;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received in this regard, State-wise including NH-25 Jhansi-Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether any action has been taken on these complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The details are enclosed at Statement. As regards NH-25, complaint has been recently received and necessary action for its redressal has been taken.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State	Number of complaints received	Action taken and details thereof
1.	Bihar	2	Report sought from concerned Executive agency
2.	Gujarat	1	Report sought from concerned Executive agency
3.	Rajasthan	1	Report sought from concerned Executive agency
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Report sought from concerned Executive agency

[*English*]

**Public/Private Sector Employee**

2904. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the number of women employed in the public and private sectors has increased during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of men employed in the public and private sectors has decreased during the above period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. According to the information collected under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the total number of women employed in the public and private organised sectors has increased during 2006-07 to 2009-10 as follows:

*Women Employment in Public and Private Organised Sectors (In lakh)*

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Public Sector	30.18	30.40	30.91	31.96
Private Sector	22.94	24.72	24.89	26.63

(c) According to the Information collected under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the total number of men employed in public and private organised sector combined has increased from 219.64 lakhs in 2006-07 to 228.49 lakhs in 2009-10.

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

**Violation of Environmental Norms**

2905. SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed certain standard pollution norms for manufacturing sector in the country;

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

(c) the industries identified which are causing pollution in various States/UTs;

(d) whether the Government has issued fresh directions to the State Governments in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of norms by industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) For prioritizing the actions for securing pollution control compliance in highly polluting categories of industries, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 17 categories of such units which include Fertilizer Plants, Thermal Power Plants, Sugar Industry, Distillery, Cement Plants, etc. The Central Government has notified environmental standards for these highly polluting industries under the Environment

(Protection) Rules, 1986. These norms are available on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forests as well as that of CPCB.

(c) The aforesaid environmental standards are enforced by concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). CPCB also undertakes surprise inspections of 17 categories of industries under Environment Surveillance Programme. There are a total number of 2609 such highly polluting industries out of which, 347 industries are reported as non-compliant. A list indicating the status of 17 categories of highly polluting industries is Statement.

(d) and (e) The CPCB issues directions under sub-section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to concerned SPCBs. The CPCB has issued 101 such directions to various SPCBs and PCCs during last three years. In addition, CPCB has also issued directions to industrial units under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(f) The Central Government reviews the functioning of the CPCB from time to time. The Government has also undertaken the task of establishment of continuous stack emission monitoring in select industries.

### **Statement**

#### *Status of 17 Categories of Highly Polluting Industries*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Complying	Not complying**	Closed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	20	4	0	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	352	67	31	450
3.	Bihar	17	0	0	17
4.	Chhattisgarh	70	5	0	75
5.	Goa	16	1	0	17
6.	Gujarat	142	53	60	255
7.	Haryana	68	10	4	82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	3	17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	22	0	5	27
11.	Karnataka	119	9	12	140
12.	Kerala	24	8	17	49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42	18	5	65
14.	Maharashtra	237	8	69	314
15.	Meghalaya	9	2	0	11
16.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
17.	Odisha	38	7	8	53
18.	Punjab	57	13	20	90
19.	Rajasthan	82	30	26	138
20.	Tamil Nadu	215	9	9	233
21.	Tripura	8	1	0	9
22.	Uttarakhand	21	17	2	40
23.	Uttar Pradesh	281	71	38	390
24.	West Bengal	54	10	21	85
25.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
26.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	2
27.	Delhi	2	0	3	5
28.	Puducherry	4	2	3	9
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
31.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Total		1924	345	339	2608

\* State Pollution Control Boards are not submitting updated status regularly. Therefore, the above status is compiled on the basis of data available in division upto December 2010.

\*\* Not complying: Industries with Effluent Treatment Plants/Emission Control Systems installed but found not complying with few parameters of prescribed standards at the time of last monitoring.

**NH 34 and 35**

2906. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads on NH-34 and 35 are extremely dilapidated and narrow causing frequent accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to steps to repair/widen/strengthen the roads on said NHs;

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

(e) whether the funds allocated for the repair of NH-34 was reduced in comparison to 2008-09; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of expenditure/funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) The stretch of NH-34 from Km 31 to Km 452.700 (Dalkhola ), has been awarded on BOT (Toll)/ (Annuity ) basis in five packages. The four laning of NH-34 is extremely slow due to land acquisition problems in West Bengal. As regards repair of NH-34, Rs 50 crore has been allocated during current year by Ministry. As regards NH-35, the carriageway width is mostly intermediate lane. The work of 4 laning of NH-35 has been included in NHDP-III. The work of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) was taken up. DPR could not be completed as survey was obstructed by local people for 14.6 Km length for proposed Bypass alignment. Subsequently, it was decided to widen the existing road with bypass on two locations of Ashoknagar-Habra and Bangaon. Survey for this was also not allowed by locals. Alternative option following existing alignment is under study. A provision of Rs. 3.00 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for widening of NH-35 from Km 0.0 to Km 3.0 within existing carriageway.

(e) and (f) NH wise allocation is not made by NHAI for repair and maintenance. Funds are allotted for expenditure on maintenance and repair based on the

condition of the road and requirement thereof. The funds spent for maintenance on NH-34 during the last three years is as under:

Year	Funds spent for maintenance (Rs. cr)
2008-09	Rs. 94.93 Crore
2009-10	Rs. 22.34 Crore
2010-11	Rs. 13.97 Crore

The road which was repaired in 2008-09, was under Defect Liability Period in year 2009-10 and 2010-11 and was also in a fair condition. Hence lesser amount was spent in succeeding years.

**Funds for National Afforestation Programme**

2907. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated to the Forests Development Agencies (FDAs) during the last three years and current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to release adequate funds for forest infrastructure for their development and conservation;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise including Karnataka;

(e) whether there have been instances of the funds, allocated for afforestation programme and not being properly utilized by various States in the country;

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

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests reviewed the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) guidelines based on the feedback from the implementing States and other

stakeholders, as well as mid-term evaluation of the programme. It was considered desirable to inter-alia further decentralize the scheme administration to the States, modify the institutional arrangements, streamline the fund flow, and add two new components with a view to enhance the delivery of the programme. Revised Operational guidelines of NAP have been issued in the year 2009. The State-wise details of funds released under NAP scheme during last three years (2008-09 to 20 10-11) and current year are given in at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely

"Intensification of Forest Management Scheme", which aims at creation of infrastructure for development and conservation of forest resources in the country. The details of funds released to States including Karnataka State during the Current Financial Year (2011-12) is given at Statement-II.

(e) to (g) It has come to the notice of Ministry of Environment and Forests that funds (g) provided to State of Goa under the National Afforestation Programme Scheme in the year 2003-04 have not been fully utilized. The State Government has now refunded the unspent amount.

### **Statement I**

*Details of State-wise funds released during last three years  
(2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year 2011-12. till 30.11.2011)*

Sl.No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.54	11.03	10.48	7.60
2.	Bihar	6.48	7.74	5.48	2.63
3.	Chhattisgarh	25.66	25.12	33.25	9.06
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	25.75	24.44	29.43	8.42
6.	Haryana	20.14	20.57	24.20	6.12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6.72	3.59	3.45	3.50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.47	9.81	3.99	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	26.32	21.06	8.73	0.00
10.	Karnataka	15.46	11.95	8.12	3.40
11.	Kerala	9.45	4.02	7.54	1.95
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22.55	22.53	30.39	2.18
13.	Maharashtra	21.87	20.53	16.17	7.78
14.	Odisha	21.63	8.82	11.20	3.15
15.	Punjab	3.30	3.01	0	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	7.32	10.67	4.94	4.39
17.	Tamil Nadu	8.86	7.98	7.21	3.08
18.	Uttar Pradesh	30.80	30.20	21.33	8.11



1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Uttarakhand	9.24	7.00	4.47	0.00
20.	West Bengal	9.06	3.11	4.12	2.58
	Total (Other States)	290.62	253.17	234.50	73.95
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.25	2.37	5.52	0.00
22.	Assam	9.78	14.48	6.08	0.00
23.	Manipur	9.51	5.93	10.37	4.92
24.	Meghalaya	4.69	2.21	8.79	0.00
25.	Mizoram	13.61	17.27	12.21	6.57
26.	Nagaland	6.64	10.67	10.11	4.16
27.	Sikkim	6.63	8.86	11.99	4.25
28.	Tripura	0.89	3.20	10.43	6.68
	Total (NE States)	55.00	65.00	75.49	26.58
	Grand Total	345.62	318.17	309.99	100.53

**Statement II***Intensification of Forest Management Scheme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Amount released during 2011-12
1	2	3
	<b>Other States</b>	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	
2.	Bihar	
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.30
4.	Goa	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1.84
6.	Haryana	0.56
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.47
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	2.70
10.	Karnataka	2.72

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	1.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.22
13.	Maharashtra	3.73
14.	Odisha	1.33
15.	Punjab	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	1.61
17.	Tamil Nadu	2.46
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.40
19.	Uttarakhand	2.30
20.	West Bengal	0.51
	Total	34.51
	<b>NE and Sikkim</b>	
1.	Assam	2.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
3.	Manipur	1.59
4.	Meghalaya	1.61

1	2	3
5.	Mizoram	1.01
6.	Nagaland	0.00
7.	Sikkim	1.07
8.	Tripura	0.35
	Total	8.09
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.31
2.	Chandigarh	0.34
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00
6.	New Delhi	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00
	Total	0.65
Grand Total		43.25

[*Translation*]

#### **Violation of Environmental Laws**

2908. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental laws are being violated during the construction of buildings in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of the environmental laws in the country including Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The prior environmental clearance for projects including construction of buildings, with built up area of more than 20,000 sq. mts. is undertaken as per the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. This

notification provides the detailed procedure for appraisal of projects and the constitution of the State Level Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) for consideration of category 'B' projects. The Notification is uniformly applicable to all States and the Union Territories.

(c) The steps taken for ensuring strict compliance of environmental laws in the country inter-alia include inspection and monitoring of projects through the Regional Office(s) of the Ministry, submission of six-monthly compliance report by the project proponent along with the dedicated website for posting the environmental compliance status report. The cases of violation are dealt as per the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as also the circular issued by the Ministry in November, 2010.

[*English*]

#### **Wildlife Sanctuaries**

2909. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of resettlement of people displaced from wildlife sanctuaries in the country;

(b) whether the Government has announced any resettlement package in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Government of India provides financial support for the voluntary relocation of families from the Protected Areas to outside the Protected Areas as per the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Project Tiger' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

Details of funds released for voluntary relocation of families from the Protected Areas during the last three years and the current financial year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Project Tiger' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' is given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

Details of funds released for voluntary relocation of families from the Protected Areas during the last three years and the current financial year under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Project Tiger' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (IDWH) are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Tiger Reserves and	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>A. Details of funds released under 'Project Tiger'</b>					
1.	Manas Tiger Reserve, Assam	646.0945	-	-	-
2.	Achanakmar Tiger Reserve, Chhattisgarh	-	1000.00	1229.19	-
3.	Nagarhole/Bandipur Tiger Reserve, Karnataka	-	-	784.40	-
4.	Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh	1580.00	-	2000.00	-
5.	Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh	1390.00	3.12	140.00	-
6.	Satpura Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh	1024.49	1035.00	-	-
7.	Panna Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh	1824.63	-	-	-
8.	Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram	-	2043.00	-	-
9.	Simlipal Tiger Reserve, Odisha	350.00	-	610.00	-
10.	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan	464.00	10400.00	-	-
11.	Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan	1879.50	-	1860.00	-
12.	Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu	100.00	-	200.00	-
13.	Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra	-	-	1886.528	-
14.	Tadoba-Andheri Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra	-	-	288.73	-
	Sub-Total	9258.7145	14481.12	8998.848	-
<b>B. Name of the Protected Areas (non Tiger Reserves) and details of funds released under integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats</b>					
15.	Barnawapara Sanctuary, Chhattisgarh	-	540.00	-	-
16.	Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala	-	-	30.00	-
17.	Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala	-	-	-	350.00
18.	Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary, Mizoram	-	-	488.00	-
	Sub-Total	-	540.00	518.00	350.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>9258.7145</b>	<b>15021.12</b>	<b>9516.848</b>	<b>350.00</b>

*[Translation]***Export and Import of Raw Material**

2910. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of raw materials for some industries in the country is being met through imports;

(b) if so, the names of such raw materials and minerals alongwith the quantum and value of exports/imports made during each of the last three years;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to ensure adequate supply of said raw materials and minerals to the domestic industries; and

(d) the details of the outcome of the said efforts made by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Imports take place in the country if either the country is short of it or because domestic prices are higher. In addition domestic industries can import raw materials, intermediates and components under the Advance Authorisation Scheme on a duty free basis for production of items for exports. Most raw materials are permitted to be imported freely. The details of commodities including raw material, imported and exported are available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Volume-I (Exports) and Volume II (Imports), which is regularly sent to Parliament library by DGCI&S.

*[English]***Coast Guard Stations**

2911. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new Coast Guard stations in the country;

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

(c) the time by which they are likely to be operational; and

(d) the other measures including the increase in manpower strength being taken to strengthen the Coast Guard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has already approved setting up of eleven new Coast Guard stations. State wise details are as under:

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Stations
1.	Gujarat	One
2.	Maharashtra	One
3.	Tamil Nadu	One
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Two
5.	Odisha	One
6.	West Bengal	Two
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Two
8.	Lakshwadeep and Minicoy Islands	One

Commissioning of these stations will be done on provision of infrastructure, assets and manpower.

(d) Various steps have been taken to strengthen the Indian Coast Guard in recent past. Besides, eleven new Coast Guard Stations, new Air Stations and Air Enclaves have been approved. Government has also sanctioned additional platforms including ships, aircraft and helicopters for the Indian Coast Guard. Substantial increase has also taken place in the manpower strength. Government is fully committed to make Indian Coast Guard a strong arm of our coastal security.

**Opening EPFO Offices**

2912. SHRI SOMABHAI GANDALAL KOLI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed norms for opening and operating zonal, regional and sub regional offices of EPFO particularly in cities like Delhi;

(b) whether these norms are being strictly followed;

(c) if not, the details of cases where the laid down norms have not been followed together with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government plans to open small offices of EPFO to make services accessible to industrial workers as well as to improve administrative efficiency; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Zonal Offices and Regional Offices are opened as per the administrative requirements with the approval of the Central Board of Trustees(CBT), Employees' Provident Fund(EPF). Norms for opening of Sub-Regional Offices((SROs) and Service Centres were devised by National Productivity Council and approved by the Executive Committee, CBT, EPF In its 29th meeting held on 4.12.1998. These norms for opening of SROs and Service Centres are for all over India except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir as the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is not applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) Proposals for opening of offices are examined as per norms. In some of the cases norms are relaxed by the Competent Authority keeping in view the interest of the subscribers. Such SROs for the last five to six years are Yelahanka, Tumkur, Bharuch, Allahabad, Nagercoil, Mysore Road, Udupi, Karimnagar, Siddipet, Sagar, Shimoga and Keonjhar.

(d) and (e) Norms for opening of SROs, Service Centres and District Centres are being revisited by the National Productivity Council with reference to service level, workload and enforcement level parameters. New norms have not yet been finalized.

#### **New Ship Repairing Yard**

2913. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to start a new ship repairing yard at Kochi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the mode of construction and operation of the proposed yard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Cochin Port Trust is planning to establish a Ship Repair Facility at Willingdon Island in a land area of 45 acres East of Mattanchery Wharf.

(b) and (c) The Ship Repair facility at Willingdon Island is proposed to be established as/a Public Private partnership project on Build Operate Transfer (BOT) basis for a period of 30 years.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of Weaver Zone**

2914. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a special zone in weaver dominated region of Uttar Pradesh in order to facilitate purchase of the woven cloth from the weavers for its sale in the country as well as export to various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes any scheme to provide education and medical treatment to weavers and their family members;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has noticed that yarn producing companies are hiking yarn price on regular basis; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government to check increasing prices of yarn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been implementing Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme all across the country with the components of(i) Health Insurance Scheme, which aims to provide the weavers and ancillary workers comprehensive healthcare assistance for a wide range of ailments including a substantial provision for outpatient department (OPD) services. The scheme allows the insured to avail of alternative system of medicines; maternity benefits; baby care; spectacles and also covers all pre-existing diseases; and (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, which aims to provide insurance cover to the handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental death and in case of total or partial disability. This scheme has provided scholarships to 1.55 lakh children of handloom weavers in 2010-11,

and to about 60,000 children in 2011-12 so far. The Ministry also runs five Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology to provide training and education in handloom activities.

(e) and (f) The Government is aware of the fluctuation in the prices of yarn. However, these prices have gone up on account of spurt in prices in the overseas markets, export of cotton yarn etc. In order to bring down the prices of cotton yarn, the Government of India has regulated the export of cotton and cotton yarn, which has resulted in reduction in the prices and availability of cotton yarn.

### **NCC Training to Youths**

2915. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing strength of the National Cadet Corps (NCC) cadets in the country;

(b) whether the Government has received representation from different quarters including the Parliamentarians for making NCC/military training mandatory for all the students in order to strengthen the NCC cadre in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the plans chalked out in this regard;

(d) whether the practice of giving bonus marks to the NCC cadets in Civil Services Examinations has been withdrawn and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to provide incentives to the cadets in employment or otherwise in order to boost their morale and motivate the youths to join the defence services?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) The enrolled NCC cadet strength is 1241327 cadets.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. NCC training is, however, entirely a voluntary programme and it is upto each school/college to opt for it. Making NCC/military training

mandatory for all the students is not at present under the consideration of the Government. Opportunities are already available to the young men and women of the country to receive basic military training through NCC in schools and colleges, and subsequently through the Territorial Army. A large number of civilians also undergo training under the various programmes of the Home Scouts, Home Guards, Central Police Organisations, Para Military Forces, Village Defence Committees etc.

(d) The Ministry of Defence is not aware of the practice of giving bonus marks to the NCC cadets in Civil Services Examinations.

(e) To NCC 'C' certificate holders, Government provides reservation in recruitment to the Armed Forces and a certain weightage of marks in Para Military Organisations. 64 vacancies in IMA, Dehradun, 100 vacancies in Officers Training Academy (OTA), Chennai, 12 vacancies in Naval Academy, Ezhimala and 10 vacancies in Air Force Academy, Dundigal are reserved per year for NCC 'C' Certificate holders. Further, for entry into OTA Chennai, Naval Academy, Ezhimala and Air Force Academy, Dundigal, NCC 'C' Certificate holders are exempt from the written examination. To motivate the cadets to join the Defence Services, the Government has taken various steps like conducting Group Discussions during various NCC Camps, identifying cadets with potential to pass SSB (Services Selection Board), increasing seats in SSB Coaching Capsules at Officers Training Academy (OTA), Kamptee, increasing frequency of courses run by OTA, Gwalior, and conducting Orientation Programmes on SSB Capsules for Associate NCC Officers (ANOs).

*[English]*

### **Growth of Aquatic Weeds in Wetlands**

2916. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the river system in Kerala is under serious threat due to the fast spreading growth of Cabomba weeds in the wetlands of Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam. As per reports in Hindu dated 27th May, 2011 Cabomba weeds (Cabomba Caroliniana) also known as Fanwort plant is fast spreading along the canals and paddy fields in stagnant water and is posing a serious threat to Pamba river system. However, there is no corroborative evidence pertaining to spread of this weed.

(b) and (c) In particular, no separate studies have been conducted by the Government on growth of Cabomba weeds in wetlands of Kerala affecting the river system.

(d) Under National Wetland Conservation Programme Ministry has identified five wetlands from Kerala for conservation under which 100% financial assistance is provided for undertaking various conservation activities which includes control of aquatic weeds as well in general.

*[Translation]*

#### **Clearances to Coal Mining**

2917. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the coal mining projects of Hasdeo-Arand forest area of Chhattisgarh sanctioned under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment Protection Act, 1986;

(b) the details of the recommendations of the Forest Advisory Committee on coal mining projects of Hasdeo-Arand forest area, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned certain projects contrary to the recommendations of the Forest Advisory Committee; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which remaining projects are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has received eight proposals for diversion of forest land for mining in the Hasdeo-Arand forest region of Chhattisgarh. The proposals for forest clearances are considered by the Forest Advisory Committee which is a recommending body and the Ministry takes decision taking into consideration the recommendation of the FAC. The

FAC had recommended for approval one project in the region, namely, Chotiya I and II. The Ministry has given final approval to this project and in-principal approval to another three projects namely, Tara, Parsa and 'Parsa East and Kaenta Basan' in the region. The remaining four proposals pertaining to Pituria Gidhumuri, 'Nakiya I and II', Morga II and Madanpur South coal blocks have been rejected. Clearance under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 has been given to Chotiya I and II block only.

(d) Decision of the Ministry of Environment and Forests to accord forest clearance to the proposals are *inter alia* based on following considerations:

- (i) The coal blocks of Tara, Parsa East and Kaenta Basan are located in the fringe of the Hasdeo-Arand forest region.
- (ii) These coal blocks are linked to super-critical thermal power stations. Super-critical technology is essential for the country to address the concerns for global warming.
- (iii) The Project proponents have introduced substantial changes in the mining plans to accommodate the concerns of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and concerns for wildlife conservation shall be taken care of through a well-prepared and well-executed wildlife management plan.
- (iv) The broad developmental picture arising out of the need to sustain the momentum generated in 11th Five Year Plan in terms of capacity addition to power generation has necessitated sanctioning of the projects.

No proposals falling in Hasdeo-Arand forest area are pending for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act in the Ministry.

*[English]*

#### **Sainik Schools**

2918. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Sainik Schools functioning in various States of the country at present, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new Sainik Schools;

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

(d) the details of criteria/guidelines fixed for admission in these schools alongwith the relaxation being provided to the various categories?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) At present, there are twenty four Sainik Schools under the Ministry of Defence in the country. Their state-wise location is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a request from a State Government agreeing to provide land alongwith funds for the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure, equipment and facilities besides scholarships for the cadets of the states. A Memorandum of Agreement is required to be signed by the State Government to this effect.

As regards opening new Sainik Schools, proposals have been received from the State Governments of Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up new Sainik Schools in Sambalpur, Sagar and Chittoor district respectively. After site inspection by officers of the Ministry, 'in principle' approval has been accorded for setting up new Sainik Schools in these States. The State Governments have been requested to transfer the land, build up basic infrastructure and sign the Memorandums of Agreement.

(d) Sainik Schools admit boys in Classes VI and IX. Admissions are made strictly in the order of merit on the basis of an Entrance Examination held once a year. 67% of the seats in each Sainik School are reserved for boys from the State in which the Sainik School is located. 15% of the total seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 7.5% seats for Scheduled Tribes. 25% seats are reserved for Children of service personnel including ex-servicemen.

The minimum qualifying marks for general category candidates as well as for children of Defence Services Personnel and Ex-Servicemen are 25% in each subject with 40% in aggregate. In the cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, the above minimum qualifying academic standards are relaxed and they are admitted on the basis of inter-se merit within their respective categories.

The second benefit of relaxation is given to the children of staff. They appear in the same entrance examination and only have to qualify for admission (with 25% in each subject and 40% in aggregate) without having to compete on merit. The total number of staff children should not exceed 8% of the total number of students in the school.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise List of Sainik School*

Sl.No.	State	Name of Sainik Schools
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sainik School Korukonda
2.	Assam	Sainik School Goalpara
3.	Bihar	1. Sainik School Gopalganj 2. Sainik School Nalanda
4.	Chhattisgarh	Sainik School Ambikapur
5.	Gujarat	Sainik School Balachadi
6.	Haryana	1. Sainik School Kunjpura 2. Sainik School Rewari
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Sainik School Sujampur Tira
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sainik School Nagrota
9.	Jharkhand	Sainik School Tilaiya
10.	Karnataka	1. Sainik School Bijapur 2. Sainik School Kodagu
11.	Kerala	Sainik School Kazhakootam
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Sainik School Rewa
13.	Maharashtra	Sainik School Satara
14.	Manipur	Sainik School Imphal
15.	Nagaland	Sainik School Pungliwa
16.	Odisha	Sainik School Bhubaneswar
17.	Punjab	Sainik School Kapurthala
18.	Rajasthan	Sainik School Chittorgarh
19.	Tamil Nadu	Sainik School Amaravathi Nagar
20.	Uttarakhand	Sainik School Ghorakhal
21.	West Bengal	Sainik School Purulia



[Translation]

### Employment to Workers

2919. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has agreed to sign an agreement with USA to make employment available to the workers;

(b) if so, the details of the said agreements;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any welfare scheme for all categories of private employees in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of workers likely to be benefited through these schemes State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) There is a proposal of signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with US Department of Labour. The matter is being processed.

(b) The draft MoU focuses in the areas of cooperation in (i) Skill Development, (ii) Youth Employment, (iii) Occupational Safety & Health, and (iv) Mine Safety & Health.

(c) The private sector workers in the organized sector are mainly covered under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. Government has also adopted various innovative measures to benefit and empower the informal sector workers in the form of Labour Welfare Funds. The Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted. The RSBY (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana) a scheme for providing cashless health cover to below poverty line families in the informal sector is running successfully all over the country. RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers, street vendors, beedi workers and MGNREGA beneficiaries. The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. The Government has constituted Welfare Funds for some categories of workers like beedi, cine and non-coal mine workers in the unorganised sector.

(d) Accordingly to the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total employment in both the organized and unorganized sector is 45.9 crore. Out of this, 43.3 crore were in the unorganized sector and 2.6 crore were in the organized sector. Number of ESIC beneficiaries as on 31.03.2010 is 554.84 lakh and Number of beneficiaries of EPF is 587.96 lakh. The coverage of RSBY has reached 25.45 million smart card users approximately on 30.11.2011. The State-wise details of RSBY as on 31.08.2011 are enclosed as Statement.

### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State and Union Territories	Number of smart cards issued as on 31.08.2011
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	33,851
2.	Assam	2,04,548
3.	Bihar	58,18,191
4.	Chandigarh	4,913
5.	Chhattisgarh	15,23,833
6.	Delhi	1,44,518
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	18,20,241
9.	Haryana	6,15,364
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2,37,946
11.	Jharkhand	14,12,081
12.	Karnataka	1,57,405
13.	Kerala	17,48,471
14.	Maharashtra	17,96,515
15.	Manipur	18,259
16.	Meghalaya	61,947
17.	Mizoram	19,670
18.	Nagaland	78,154

1	2	3
19.	Odisha	4,17,285
20.	Punjab	2,20,316
21.	Tamil Nadu	0
22.	Tripura	2,58,402
23.	Uttar Pradesh	35,40,941
24.	Uttarakhand	3,26,568
25.	West Bengal	38,04,791
Total		2,42,64,210

[English]

#### **Pollution in Lakes and Rivers**

2920. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large towns in the country are the major polluters of various rivers and lakes;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify such towns in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such survey;

(d) whether the Government has prepared conservation plan for such rivers/lakes in the country;

(e) if so, the details of projects sanctioned during the last three years and the current year for pollution abatement work under the said plan, State-wise; and

(f) the funds released and utilized during the said period under each of such projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board, wastewater generation in 498 Class I cities and 410 Class-II towns is estimated to be about 38000 million litres per day (mid). This

includes the cities and towns located on various rivers and lakes. Against this, the available treatment capacity is only about 12000 mid, Additional sewage treatment capacity for 26000 mid is needed to bridge the gap. Discharge of untreated wastewater from towns along the rivers constitutes the major source of pollution loads in rivers and lakes.

(d) Conservation of rivers is a collective effort of Central and State Governments. Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other Central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river and lake conservation. The centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) presently covers 39 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 states. Pollution abatement works taken up under the Plan include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants etc. Sewage treatment capacity of 4418 million litres per day (mid) has been created so far under the Plan. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) is also being implemented for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country Under NLCP, conservation works for 61 lakes in 14 States have been sanctioned and conservation works in 23 lakes have been completed so far.

To rejuvenate the efforts initiated with the commencement of Ganga Action Plan in 1985, the Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an empowered authority for conservation of the river Ganga, by adopting a holistic approach. The Authority has decided that under 'Mission Clean Ganga', it will be ensured that by the year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. Projects amounting to Rs. 2589 crore have been sanctioned under NGRBA. A project with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011.

(e) and (f) Details of pollution abatement works sanctioned, funds released and expenditure incurred state-wise during the last three years and the current year for are given at Statement.

**Statement**

*Projects Sanctioned, Central Fund Release and Expenditure incurred by States during the last three years and the current Financial Year (upto September, 2011)*

**National River Conservation Plan**

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	Projects Sanctioned	Funds Released By Gol	Expenditure Incurred by States
1.	Andhra Pradesh		62.27	128.77
2.	Bihar	441.85	35.37	
3.	Delhi	309.83	225.64	409.68
4.	Goa			2.57
5.	Gujarat		1.88	0.62
6.	Haryana	11.82	39.80	42.69
7.	Jharkhand			
8.	Karnataka		3.21	0.95
9.	Kerala		1.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6.20	4.25	4.63
11.	Maharashtra	76.73	19.55	4.67
12.	Nagaland			
13.	Odisha		21.44	9.82
14.	Punjab	244.05	93.28	53.06
15.	Rajasthan	149.59	40.00	22.41
16.	Sikkim	86.40	55.44	59.34
17.	Tamil Nadu	26.74	12.62	32.56
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1377.72	469.30	568.33
19.	Uttarakhand	151.30	52.32	45.62
20.	West Bengal	704.74	280.81	134.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3586.97</b>	<b>1418.18</b>	<b>1520.88</b>

*National Lake Conservation Plan*

Sl.No.	State	(Rs. crore)	
		Projects Sanctioned during last three years and in the current Financial Year	Expenditure during last three years and in the current Financial Year
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.30	1.90
2.	Jammu and Kashmir		98.78
3.	Maharashtra	4.32	7.27
4.	Tamil Nadu		
5.	Karnataka	13.37	11.34
6.	Uttarakhand		6.40
7.	Rajasthan	133.94	28.44
8.	West Bengal	37.51	5.30
9.	Tripura		
10.	Kerala		
11.	Odisha		1.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	124.32	22.43
13.	Madhya Pradesh		0.80
14.	Nagaland	25.83	5.81
Total		343.59	189.47

[*Translation*]**Setting up of Ferro Alloys**

2921. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. is planning for setting up Ferro Alloys Plants at various places across the country including Uttar Pradesh and also creating special purpose vehicle for restructuring of International Coal Ventures Private Ltd.;

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

(c) the details of the steel related projects from States pending with the Government for clearance, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd. (MEL), located at Chandrapur in Maharashtra, with a capacity of 100,000 tons of ferro alloys was a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). It has now been merged with SAIL w.e.f. 1st April, 2010 and has been renamed as Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant (CFP). The merger of CFP with SAIL is expected to align the development of the unit and related investments in line with the ferro-alloy requirements of SAIL.

Further, SAIL and MOIL have formed a Joint Venture Company namely - SAIL and MOIL, Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd., to set up a Ferro Alloys Plant for production of high carbon Ferro Manganese and Silico Manganese at village Nandini, Bhillai (Chhattisgarh).

International Coal Ventures Ltd. (ICVL), a Joint Venture company has been set up with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of acquisition of coal companies, coal mines and coal assets/blocks in overseas territories. The promoters companies of ICVL are Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Coal India Limited (CIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), NMDC Limited and NTPC Limited. The coal produced from these assets is intended for imports into India primarily for meeting the requirements of coal by the promoters companies of ICVL. Ministry of Power has recently intimated Ministry of Steel that NTPC Ltd. may be allowed to opt out of the Joint Venture. The proposal of Ministry of Power is presently under examination. In the event of NTPC Ltd. opting out of JV, restructuring of ICVL may be necessary.

(c) and (d) Since, steel is a de-regulated sector and role of the Government is that of a facilitator only, the question of pending clearance of the steel related projects from the States does not arise.

**Civilians in CSD Canteens**

2922. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilian employees have also been working in the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) canteens of the armed forces, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the daily wages being paid to them are not as per the prescribed rules and the orders in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) Yes, Madam. There are approximately 6300 civilian employees working in Unit Run Canteens (URCs) of the armed forces.

(b) No, Madam. The rules regulating the terms and conditions of the services of the civilian employees of URCs have been issued by Army Headquarters in 2003. The said employees are being paid their wages in accordance with these rules, as amended from time to time.

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

#### **Mahatma Gandhi Setu**

2923. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken over Mahatma Gandhi Setu in Patna, Bihar to redo its super structure;

(b) if so, the date on which this decision was taken;

(c) the details of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for its repair alongwith the amount spent thereon till date;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry to ascertain quality and transparency of repair work done;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against persons found responsible for technical error in the construction of this bridge; and

(f) the reasons for delay in the construction said bridge alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry, vide gazette notification No. S.O.2249(E) dated 28.09.2011 has entrusted the Patna-Hazipur section including the Mahatma Gandhi Setu (MG Setu) to NHAI. However, at present, the bridge is being maintained by State PWD. NHAI will take up comprehensive rehabilitation after detailed study/ investigation.

(c) NHAI has engaged an expert consultant to suggest the short term and long term rehabilitation measures. Based on the outcome of the detailed report, further rehabilitation measures for the MG Setu would be taken up.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) This bridge was constructed by the State PWD before declaration of this stretch as part of National Highway. As regard quality in construction, State Government has been requested to furnish report.

#### **Social Welfare Schemes**

2924. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of social welfare schemes being implemented by the Union Government in Tamil Nadu and the amount of funds provided for this purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the manner in which the Union Government controls the expenditure in this regard:

(c) whether there is any new scheme for the welfare of people living in coastal/hilly and forest areas; and

(d) if so, the manner in which that scheme is being implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes being implemented by this Ministry in various States including in the State of Tamil Nadu are listed below:

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

- (i) Post Matric Scholarship for SCs
- (ii) Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations
- (iii) Babu Jagjivan Chattrawas Yojana
  - (a) Hostels for SC Boys
  - (b) Hostels for SC Girls
- (iv) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations

- (v) Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (vi) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
- (vii) Post Matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (viii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (ix) Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls

#### Central Sector Schemes

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan
- (ii) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes.
- (iii) Coaching & Allied for Weaker sections including SCs and OBCs
- (iv) Upgradation of Merit of SC students
- (v) Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
- (vi) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Other Backward Classes.
- (vii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)
- (viii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)
- (ix) Scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA)
- (x) Schemes for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse
- (xi) Integrated Programme for Older Persons

The above schemes are implemented through State Governments, National Institutes, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Funds to the extent of Rs. 764.87 crore have been released by the Ministry to various implementing agencies in Tamil Nadu for the above mentioned schemes during the last three years and the current year (upto 31.10.2011).

(b) The Ministry ensures the utilization of funds under various schemes/programmes in the following ways:

- (i) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to implementing agencies during a year are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous years grants, which have become due.
- (ii) Review of schemes/programmes by the officers of the Ministry during their visits to the States.
- (iii) The schemes/programmes implemented through NGOs are also expected to be monitored by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (iv) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, inter alia, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementing agencies under various Schemes/Programmes

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Establishment of NEAMA

2925. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a National Environment Assessment and Monitoring Authority (NEAMA) in the country;

(b) if so, the initiatives taken in this regard and the time schedule fixed for that purpose;

(c) whether the Government also proposes any engagement with the World Bank or any other similar agency towards establishment of NEAMA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry proposes to establish a National Environment Assessment and Monitoring Authority (NEAMA) with domain expertise, technological finesse and field outreach in order to

strengthen and professionalize the regimes of environment impact assessment and coastal zone management under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The details and the time schedule for setting up the Authority have not yet been finalised.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[English]

### Disparity in Wages

2926. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether general disparity still remains in the labour sector and provision of equal wage for equal work has not been strictly adhered to;

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

(c) whether casual non-agricultural workers receive wages below the national minimum wages; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to protect and safeguard the interest of the unorganised workers specially with regard to their wages?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The disparity in the rates of minimum wages prevalent in various regions/States in the country are primarily due to differences in socio-economic and agro-climatic conditions, prices of essential commodities, paying capacity, productivity and the local conditions. In order to reduce the disparity, the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage was suggested by the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991, The National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) is revised from time to time on the basis of increase in the Consumer Price Index. At present the NFLMW is Rs. 115/-per day with effect from 01.04.2011. NFLMW is a non-statutory measure.

(c) On the basis of the information available, a statement showing scheduled employments (non-agricultural) where the wages for unskilled workers are below the NFLMW is given as Statement in respect of different States/Union Territories.

(d) Effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which primarily falls in the State sphere, is regularly pursued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment through discussion with the concerned State Government Officials and periodic visit to the States. The State Governments are regularly advised to fix and revise minimum wages in scheduled employments to be at least on par with the NFLMW which is presently Rs. 115/-per day.

### Statement

*State-wise Scheduled Employments (non-agricultural) where the minimum rates of wages for unskilled workers are less than the NFLMW*

SI.No.	Scheduled Employment	Category	Zone	Minimum Wages (Rs. Per day)
1	2	3	4	5
	ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Mesta used twin mills establishments	Unskilled		103.25
2.	Domestic Workers			100-00
	ASSAM			
1.	All Scheduled Employments	Unskilled		100.00
	GUJARAT			
1.	Agarbati Making Industry	Unskilled		100.00

1	2	3	4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	All Scheduled Employments	Unskilled		110.00
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
1.	All Scheduled Employments	Unskilled		no.00
	KARNATAKA			
1.	Domestic Workers			111.83
2.	Town and Village Panchayat Establishments			111.92
	MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Electronics Industry (SEEPZ)	Unskilled		101.25
2.	Local Authority	Unskilled		109.69
3.	Tobacco including Bidi Making Manufactory	Unskilled	I	98.18
		Unskilled	II	95.65
	MEGHALAYA			
1.	AH Scheduled Employments			100.00
	NAGALAND			
1.	All Scheduled Employments			80.00
	ODISHA			
1.	All Scheduled Employments			90.00
	SIKKIM			
1.	All Scheduled Employments	Unskilled		100.00
	TAMIL NADU			
1.	Coaching Academics			94.84
2.	Fire Works Manufactory			99.92
3.	Match Manufacturing			113.58
4.	Powerloom Industry			88.29
5.	Tanneries and Leather	Watchman		108.28
6.	Scanted and chewing Tobacco			112.58
	TRIPURA			
1.	Mechanical Workshop	Unskilled		98.08
2.	Petrol Pump	Unskilled		81.54
		Semi-skilled		86.54
		Skilled		104.23



1	2	3	4	5
3.	Public Motor Transport*		Peon/Other Class-IV	70.85
			Time Keeper	75.77
			Mail Runner	91.46
			Booking Clerk	90.65
			Inspector/Ticket	93.65
			Head Clerk/Accountant	100.77
			Asstt/Handyman/Cleaner	86.38
			Asstt./Handyman	105.00
			Conductor	108.12
4.	Rice Mill		Hallerman/Machineman	98.08
5.	Shops and Establishments		Unskilled	96.15
			Semi-skilled	105.50
6.	Beedi Industry (rolling 1000 beedies)			65.00
7.	Private Teaching Institute/Coaching Schools		<b>Senior Basic/High/Higher</b>	
			Daptri/Helper/Group D	65.77
			Clerical Staff/Teacher	103.85
			<b>Primary (Upto Class-V)</b>	
			Daptri/Helper/Rickshaw	65.77
			Clerical Staff	86.54
			Teacher	90.00
			<b>Nursery/Pre-primary</b>	
			Daptri/Helper/Ricksha	65.77
			Clerical Staff	86.54
			Teacher	86.54
8.	Safai Karamchari			85.00
	UTTARAKHAND			
1.	Khandsari			101.73
2.	Woolen Blanket making establishments			101.73
3.	Washing or Toilet Soap or Silicate or soap powder or detergent manufactories			101.73
	PUDUCHERRY			
1.	Chemical Industry			100.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Electronic Industry			100.00
3.	General Engineering and Fabrication			111.00
4.	Oil Mills			100.00
5.	Handmade Paper Ind.			100.00
6.	Machine made paper			100.00
7.	Plastic Industry			100.00
8.	Printing Press			100.00
9.	Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dal Mills			100.00
10.	Security guards			111.54
11.	Shops and Establishments			100.00
12.	Hospitals and Nursing Homes			109.50
13.	Hotels and Restaurants			107.65

**NH 28A**

2927. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether roads on National Highway 28A are in a very dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details of upgradation/repairing works done of the said NH during the last three years alongwith the funds released/allocated for the same during the said period;

(c) whether proposals have been received from the State Government of Bihar for development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas close to the Indo-Nepal border;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Maintenance and development of national highways is a continuous process. For maintenance and repair of this National Highway, an amount of Rs. 18.35 crore has been released during last three years and during current year an amount of Rs. 2.57 crore has been released.

(c) No, Madam,

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Ban on Carrying Night Soil**

2928. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the practice of carrying night soil on head was banned by the Union Government;

(b) the names of States where the practice of carrying night soil on head has/has not been abolished in accordance with it;

(c) whether Government had contemplated to give alternative occupation to the people rescued from the work of carrying night soil on head; and

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to remove anomalies emerged from this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) 'Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993', was enacted, *inter-alia* to prohibit the employment of manual scavengers.

(b) The said Act has been adopted by 23 States and all Union Territories. Of the remaining 5 States, two States namely, Manipur and Mizoram have reported that they are dry latrine free and 3 States namely, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have enacted their own legislations. However, certain instances of manual scavenging have been brought to this ministry's notice, which have been referred to concerned State Governments for verification and rehabilitation of remaining manual scavengers.

(c) and (d) Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), was launched in January, 2007, for providing financial assistance to the manual scavengers and their dependents for their rehabilitation in alternative occupations. As per reports received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, there were 1,18,474 manual scavengers and their dependents for rehabilitation under SRMS, out of which 78,941 beneficiaries found to be eligible and willing for loan, have been provided loan and capital subsidy for enabling them to take up alternative self employment ventures.

[English]

#### Functioning of MES

2929. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI SOMABHAI GANDALAL KOLI PATEL:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major/long-term projects executed by the Military Engineer Services (MES) during the last five years and proposed for the next five years;

(b) the total estimated cost of the projects during the said period;

(c) whether the MES is facing difficulties relating to planning and execution of the projects due to shortcomings in the existing administrative structure;

(d) if so, whether the Government had constituted a Committee, namely, the Jaffa Committee to look into the functioning of MES;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(f) the status of implementation of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) The details of major/long term projects executed by MES during the last five years are at Statement-I. Details of projects in pipeline and proposed to be executed in the next five years with anticipated cost are at Statement-II.

(c) There is no difficulty in planning and execution of infrastructure projects with the existing administrative structure of the organization. There are, however, certain issues with regard to the establishment and interpretation of rules and procedures which are being addressed.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply at (c) above. However the Government in 2001 had constituted Jafa Committee to look into the functioning of MES.

(e) The details of Jafa Committee and its recommendations are at Statement-III enclosed.

(f) The status of implementation of the said recommendations is at Statement-IV enclosed.

#### Statement I

##### List of Major Work Sanctioned (Army)

##### (Southern Command)

Sl.No.	Name of Wks	Amt in Cr
1	2	3
1.	Provn of balance storage Accn at Pulgaon (Ph-II)	51.66 19.9.07

1	2	3
2.	P/O OTM Accn for MH at Jodhpur	38.38 9.2.08
3	P/O constr of 3xmagh with traverse and 3xESH type a with allied infrastructure	26.85 20.7.09
4.	P/O Bio and Chemical Lab for OTM Accn for faculty of NBCP at CME Pune	20.61 30.10.09
5.	P/O Tech and OTM Accn for MH Bhopal	65.16 30.11.09
6.	P/O 5xESH for smesh Amn and allied infrastructure	31.47 29.12.09
7.	P/O OTM Accn and Adm Block for Bde HQ at Jalipa	23.26 08.1.10
8.	P/O OTM Accn and Adm Block for Div HQ at Jaisalmer	24.91 08.1.10
9.	Const of K.LP accn for a med Regt at Jaisalmer	28.20 08.1.10
10.	P/O Fmn Amn Dump at Jaisalmer	53.79 9.3.10
11.	P/O Fmn Amn Dum at Jalipa	24.49 3.10
12.	P/O Fmn Amn Dump at Bhuj	26.66 31.3.10
13.	P/O long term water supply at Jaisalmer	308.58 19.3.10
14.	P/O 12 mag with traverse and OlxESH and allied infrastructure at Jasai	49.79 2.7.10
15.	Construction of KLP Accn for an Armed Regt.	40.41 08.7.10
16.	P/O OTM Accn for MH Panji	42.72 22.6.10
17.	P/O Defi OTM Accn for AD Regt for AD Regt Kalina (Ph-I)	25.23 19.7.10
18.	P/O 3xmag (450 MT) for pinaka with allied infrastructure	20.73 20.1.11
19.	P/O 3xmag (450 MT) for pinaka with allied infrastructure	38.75 7.2.11
20.	P/O OTM Accn for 12 Rapid Sig Regt at Jaisalmar (Ph-I)	20.46 01.2.11

1	2	3
<b>(South West Command)</b>		
1.	P/O MH Suratgarh	45.86 Jun 07
2.	20 type ESH (Ph-II) at B'pur	35.31 31.3.07
3.	P/O OTM Accn for HQ SWC (Ph-I)	68.21 31.3.08
4.	W/S from PHED	34.66 19.3.09
5.	P/O 4xmag/ESH(T) (450 MT) for spl Amn smerch for holding Amn at 27 Amn coy at Kanasar	21.08 Mar 09
6.	P/O 5xmag/ESH (450 MJ) for Spl Amn smerch holding of Amn at 24 FAD at Lalgah Jattan	24.23 Mar 09
7.	P/O 05 mug ESH for Spl Amn Pinaka for holding of Amn at LGJ (24 FAD)	24.66 Mar 09
8.	P/O 250 Beded Hospital MH at Jaipur	34.00 27.10.10
9.	P/O OTM Accn for Armed Regt IV (Ph-II) at Hissar	23.08 31.3.10
10.	P/O 06xmag ESH at Kanasar	23.65 23.3.11
11.	P/O water supply at Surathgarh	23.91 22.3.11
12.	Constr of 08xmag for UNHD 1.1 at 24 FAD at LGJ	30.90 22.3.11
<b>(Central Command)</b>		
1.	TRC TEAM and academic	23.97 Oct 06
2.	OTM accn for RRC Ph-II at Fatehgarh	24.66 Dec 07
3.	P/O OTM accn for MH Mhow	21.68 Jul 07
4.	P/O OTM accn for AAO Centre and Records (PH-II) at GOS at Gopalpur	26.09 Mar 08
5.	P/O Tech and OTM accn for MH Dehradun	90.39 Mar 09
6.	OTM accn for 2No TB at BEG RC Roorkee	25.82 Feb 10
7.	KLP accn for GRRC Ph-III at Lansdown	39.23 Apr 10

1	2	3
<b>(Western Command)</b>		
1.	Aug of water supply (Ph-II) at Chandimandir	20.83 17.12.07
2.	OTM Accn for Inf Bn-III at Mehramnagar of 60 Inf Bde at Delhi	20.44 31.03.08
3.	OTM Accn for 21 sig Gp (Ph-I) at Delhi	27.89 19.03.08
4.	Cardiothoracic Centre for Army Hosp.	55.99 19.3.08
5.	Provn of 22 type 'A' sheds for storage of UNHD 1.2 Amn at AD Dappar	78.33 22.06.10
6.	KLP of Rashtrapati Bhawan at Delhi	23.84 29.3.10
7.	Provn of Accn for Engr Bridge Regt (Ph-II) at Ambala	32.94 29.3.11
8.	Provn of OTM Accn for Med Regt (Ph-II) at Patiala	21.03 22.3.11
9.	Provn of supply of 2 MGD water to Shankar Vihar at Delhi Cantt	21.22 22.03.11
<b>(Northern Command)</b>		
1.	Constr of New Multistoreied Modern Hosp Complex and associated accn for NC at Udhampur	210.211 05-06
2.	Propvn of Tech and OTM accn for new hospital at Doda	33.52 05-06
3.	Constr of Mag (450 MT) and WP shed (100 MT) cap at 31 AP, Lamayan	12.79 05-06
4.	P/O OTM accn for Bravao Engr Regt (Ph-I) at Leh	32.82 09-10
5.	Provn of accn for Inf Br Ph-II at BB Cantt	24.86 09-10
6.	Pronv of OTM Tech and OTM accn for Alfa Engr Regt (Ph-I) at Leg	33.08 09-10
7.	Provn of Tech and OTM accn for MH Kargil	20/39 09-10
8.	Provn of OTM accn for 14 CE and R (Ph-I) at Leh	22.79 09-10

1	2	3
9.	Provn of accn and OTM accn for 8 MTN Div Ord Unit (Ph-I at Kumbathang	93.65 10-11
10.	Provn of KLP (Ph-III) at Ladakh Scouts Regt Centre at Leh	33.95 10-11
<b>(Eastern Command)</b>		
1.	Const of 10xmg (450 MT) 15xtype A sheds (450 MT) and infrastructure and replacement of water pipe line at AD Panagarh	58.83 Mar 04
2.	5xtype A sheds (450 MT) 4xtype B sheds (450 MT) 1xmsg 100 MT and allied infrastructure at 15 FAD at Narangi	23.12 Mar 05
3.	1xtype A ESH (450 MT) 1xMAG 200 MT 2x100 MG 100 Mt, 7xMAG 50 MT and allied infrastructure at 15 FAD at Narangi	23.73 Mar 07
4.	OTM Accn for 178 MH at Gangtok	23.65 Jul 07
5.	Hospital Buidling incl ancillaries at Bengadubi	98.12 Mar 08
6.	OTM accn for 33 COSR at Sukana	21.73 Jul 08
7.	Infrastrucure for setting up prmt naval SSB at NCB Diamond Harbour Culcutta	23.26 Mar 09
8.	OTM accn for 155 BH Hosp (Ph-II)	35.42 Nov 09
9.	Tech accn at Comd Hosp at Culcutta	40.46 Jan 10
10.	Defi OTM Accn incl under ground comd and central centre for HQ EC	44.77 Mar 10
11.	Const of tech Infrastructure for UAV based at Missamari	21.26 Mar 10

*List of Major Works (Air Force)*

Sl.No.	Name of Wks	Amt in Cr.
1	2	3
1.	Widening Extn and Resurfacing of PTT and Associated wks at AF Stn Maharajpur.	62.88
2.	Provn Modern Hangar with Tarmac for Tech Fit for SU-30 MK-I at AF Stn. Bareilly	26.10

1	2	3
3.	Provn of wk services for induction of an addl SU-30 MK-I Sqn at AF Stn. Bareilly.	31.21
4.	Wk services for provn of Tarmac with Link Taxi Track for parking of transport Aircraft at Bareilly.	21.58
5.	Wk services for provn of Tarmac Aircraft Hangar Annexure to the Hangar and other infrastructure for Aircraft reqd for AWWACS at AF Stn Maharajpur.	101.76
6.	Extn/Resurfacing of Runway at AF Stn Agra.	25.72
7.	Resurfacing of Runway at AF Stn Agra.	56.92
8.	Resurfacing of Runway at AF Stn Bamrauli.	61.12
9.	Provn of Security Infrastructure at AFA Hyderabad.	27.97
10.	Extn of Resurfacing of Runway at AF Stn Suler.	39.28
11.	Wk services for Perimeter wall.Road and Security Lighting at AF Stn Thanjavur.	32.47
12.	Wk services for constr of Addl Hangar at ASTE Bangalore.	24.86
13.	Wk services for constr of Pt Accn for 6 AFH and SHO at AF Stn Coimbatore.	25.89
14.	Wk services for Extn/Re-constr of Runway and allied wks at AF Stn Thanjavur.	140.64
15.	Wk services for RWs 05/23 and 12/30.Taxi Track and other associated wks at AF Stn Tambaram.	81.43
16.	Provn of wk services for accn of 1000 Trainees at Belgaum.	28.57
17.	Resurfacing of RW and Taxi Track of 02/20 runway.	41.68
18.	Provn of 373 Pre Fabricated Dwelling Unit for Airmen at 406 AF Stn Bidar.	25.99
19.	Provn of RCC security wall at AF Stn Jamnagar.	29.29
20.	Provn of perimeter walls at AF Stn Jodhpur.	22.99
21.	Provn of Hangar.Tarmac and other infrastructure of ALH at 116 HU at AF Stn Jodhpur.	20.24
22.	Wk services for Resurfacing of Main Runway at AF Stn Jodhpur	89.29
23.	Wk services for provn of Def Weapon Storage area at AF Stn Pune.	23.41
24.	Provn of Adm and Tech Accn for HQ SWAC at AF Stn Chiloda.	69.29
25.	Constr of addl accn and provn of Allied Infrastructure for WWR Air Armament Store at AF Stn Uttartai.	26.25
26.	Resurfacing Runway at Pune.	43.24



1	2	3
27.	Resurfacing of Runway at AF Stn Bhuj.	83.32
28.	Resurfacing of Runway at AF Stn Jaisalmer.	96.38
29.	Wk services for addl infrastructure at KK Range at AF Stn Pune.	37.43
30.	Provn of 15 AF Hosp at Jaisalmer.	34.09
31.	Provn of Five sheds at 28 ED AF Stn	20.49
32.	Renovation of AC Hangar.Setting up of new bay and provn of tech eqpt for MIG 27 upgrade project at 11 BRD AF.	31.08
33.	Resurfacing Runway at Ambala.	57.65
34.	Resurfacing of Runway at Halwara.	98.79
35.	Resurfacing of Disposal.Widening of Link Taxi Track and conversion of SGA into ORA at AF Stn Adampur	22.47
36.	Provn of infrastructure of MIG 29 upgrade at AFS Adampur.	22.88
37.	Constr of Hangar for new WIP Aircraft of Air HQ Commn Sqnof AF Stn Palam (Ph-I).	27.05
38.	Provn of infrastructure for induction of new VVIP Helicopter at AF Stn Palam.	40.06
39.	Provn of storage accn of Air Armament Storage and Explosive Device at AF Stn Halwara.	1006.47
40.	Resurfacing of runway at AF Stn Bhisiana.	30.22
41.	Improvement of Security Wall related infrastructure at 10 Wg.	27.04
42.	Wk services reqd for induction of One Sqn of SU-30 MK at 14 Wg.	23.86 (Para 35 Wks)
43.	Wk services for Resurfacing extn of Runway at 10 Wg AF.	108.78
44.	Resurfacing of Runway at AF Stn Tezpur at 11 Wg.	49.54
45.	Infrastructure reqmt for raising of 157 HU for induction of MLH at 5 Wg.	87.71
46.	Resurfacing of runway at AF Stn Leh.	34.44
47.	Provn of conversion of SGA info specification of ORA 40 at 1 Wg AF.	22.44
48.	Provn of wk services for infrastructure reqmt for the induction of MLH at 1 Wg.	91.52
49.	Resurfacing of runway at 1 Wg AF.	56.07
50.	Resurfacing of Runway at AF Stn Adampur	37.49
51.	Provn of OTM accn of 37 Wg at AF Stn Carnicobar.	23.62
52.	Provn of New Roads as recommended in Rev Zonal Plan at AF Carnicobar.	24.33
53.	Improvement Resurfacing of runway at 37 Wg at AF Stn Carnicobar	151.98

*List of Major Work Sanctioned (Navy)*

Sl.No.	Subject	Amt in Cr
1.	Provn of Cadet Mess and Accn at Naval Academy Project at Ezhimala, Kerala (Tender No. 1)	36.27
2.	Provn of Parade Ground, PT complex, Athletic team.swimming pool, covered PT and Drill sheds etc at Ezhimala (Tender 4)	32.43
3.	Provn of md accn for civ and sailors NAP Ezhimala (Tender-5)	58.23
4.	Provn of ofrs mess and institute in living accn for ofrs sailors and DSC personnel, Sailors institute and civ community hall etc for naval academy at Ezhimala (Tender No. 8)	43.56
5.	Para 35 SWP New OTM AWP/2005-06: Provn of hanger Sqn bldg for UH-3H (INS-350) at INS Dega	20.00
6.	CE (I) (N) Kalinga Relocation of NAD (V) to Bheemunipatnam	18.62

**Statement II***Details of Infrastructure Projects in Pipe Line*

Sl.No.	Project	Amt in Cr
1.	Development of Army Infrastructure in North East	7374
2.	Improvement of Air Force Infrastructure in North East.	1753
3.	Construction of OTM Accommodation at OTA Gaya	251
4.	Modernization of 46 Military Hospitals	8100
5.	Up-gradation storage facility for Ammunition	18450
6.	Capability Development along Northern Boards	24312
7.	Up-gradation of Central Ordnance Depot at Agra and Jabalpur	750
8.	Married Accommodation Project (PHASE-II)	12000
9.	Up-gradation of storage for PINAKA Rocket Launcher at Ordnance Factories	455
10.	Annual Major Works Programme	5000/annum
11.	Construction of other than Married Accommodation	11000
12.	Construction of Habitat in High Altitude Areas	6000

*List of Major Work (Army) (Southern Command)*

Sl.No.	Name of Wks.	Amt. in Cr.
1	2	3
1.	P/O Long term water supply scheme for Pokran, Nachna and Khetali	79.20 16.9.11

1	2	3
2.	P/O OTM Accn for 3rd Inf Bn at Aundh	26.28 19.9.11
3.	P/O OTM accn for 2nd Inf Bn at Jaisalmer	20.43 26.5.11
4.	Creation of Trg and Adm Infra at BFFR (Ph-I)	97.30
5.	P/O OTM Accn for One Med Regt (Ph-II)	30.06
6.	P/O ARF Jaisalmer	29.45
7.	Creation of Addl Rail Facilities at Rairu	48.46
8.	P/O KLP Accn for 246 Armd Bde Wksp	28.00
9.	P/O OTM Accn of 881 Msl Regt at Banar	81.62
10.	P/O Tech Accn for MH at Jodhpur	26.06
11.	P/O OTM Accn KLP ph-III at Sagaur	22.80
12.	P/O OTM Accn for Inf Bn at Trivendrum	21.58
13.	P/O OTM Accn for 2nd Inf Bn at Trivendrum	20.43
14.	KLP Ph-II permt OTM Accn for one Trg Coy along with ancillaries	34.55
<b>(South West Command)</b>		
1.	P/O OTM Accn for 1 Corps Zone Wksp at Hissar	22.84
2.	P/O OTM Accn IxInf Bn (Ph-II) at Newaru	21.94
3.	P/O OTM Accn for 288 Armd Wksp at Bikaner	20.40
4.	P/O KLP OTM Accn for Aslt Engr Regt at Bathinda	23.24
5.	Creation of ARF at Satrod Railway Strn.	32.9.
6.	P/O OTM Accn for HQ SWC (Ph-II)	30.10
<b>(Western Command)</b>		
1.	OTM Accn for Armd Bde at North of Laltikku Khad Mamun	23.63
2.	OTM Accn for Inf Bn at Ferozpur	24.09
<b>(Central Command)</b>		
1.	OTM accn for No. Mil Trg br at Lucknow	26.09
2.	P/O OTM accn for Engt Regt at Meerut	32.85
3.	P/O OTM accn for 1xSignal Regt (cers 3xBde Svg Coys) line after Mess and MT Gokulpur at Merrut	28.53
4.	P/O Fmn Amn Dump for 9 wf Div at Meerut	25.69

1	2	3
5.	Const of Amn Dump at Mhow	28.15
6.	OTM Accn for Armd Regt Ph-III of III at Ranchi	23.75
7.	Security Wall for Paharpur Mil Stn	21.50
8.	Const of KLP Ph-II for STC at Jabalpur	25.51
9.	OTM Accn for 1st Arty Regt Ph-II at Dehradun	27.75
10.	OTM Accn for 314 FD Hosp and 20 Bedded Section Hosp at Clement Town	27.08
11.	OTM Accn for special trg Bn at BEG and Centre at Roorkee	30.00
12.	3xBlock for single living accn for 216 JCOs student at JLA at Beriily	20.00
<b>(Northern Command)</b>		
1.	Const of 8xESH (450 MT) for Pinaka Amn and Allied Infrastructure at 31 AP at Chesattang	27.60
2.	Provn of 1.5 MW solar Photo Voltaic in 14 Corps in the area of Leh Kumbathang.Kasu and Pastapur	33.00
3.	Provn of OTM accn for inf Bn at Dogra Fort (Ph-II) at Kasy	26.00
4.	Provn of KLP accn for Coy ASC (Supply) at BB Cantt	23.76
5.	Provn of OTM accn for Enf Bn (Ph-I) at Kiasy	20.00
<b>(Eastern Command)</b>		
1.	Tech and OTM Accn for BH Barackpur	38.00
2.	Stabling facility for 200 wagon at ARF at Panagarh	35.00
3.	Transit Camp Kolkata	21.10
4.	Defi OTM Accn for 21 para (SF and 534 FRI) at Jorhat	46.11
5.	Const of KLP Accn for HQ 3 Corps (Ph-I) at Rangapahar	21.21
6.	OTM Accn for PINAKA Regt at Sukna	23.85
7.	OTM Accn for HQ Mtn Dev at Liema Khong	20.00
8.	OTM Accn for Coprs HQ complex at Sukna	24.43

*List of Major Work (Navy)*

1. Provn of OPS facilities and Command Post for HOWNC at Mumbai (Spl W) for Rs. 29.81 Crs.
2. Provn of KLP Road Security Wall. Technical/ allied services for project Samudra at Campbell Bay for Rs. 20.39 Crs.
3. Provn of Infrastructure for setting up permanent Naval SSB at NCB. Diamon Harbour Kolkata for Rs. 23.26 Crs.
4. Provn of covered workshop station at MARCOS (East). INS kalinga, Vizag for Rs. 20. 21 Crs.
5. Demolition and reconstruction of offrs md accn at Colaba Mumbai for Rs. 21.50 Crs.

6. Provn of Hanger. Dispersal, Taxi Track, office accn and approach at CIAL, Nedumbasserry for Rs. 26.86 Crs.

### **Statement III**

#### *Details of Jafa Committee and its recommendations*

The Government constituted the Jafa Committee in 2001 under the Chairmanship of Shri V.S. Jafa Retd Secretary to the Government of India for review of DGQA and MES organizations in the Ministry of Defence. The composition of the Committee is as under:

- |     |  |                    |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| (a) | Shri V. S. Jafa<br>Retd Secretary to the<br>Govt of India    | - Chairman         |
| (b) | Officer of the rank of<br>Maj Gen to be<br>nominated by COAS | - Member           |
| (c) | Shri C.R. Mohapatra,<br>JS(S)                                | - Member           |
| (d) | Shri Tarsem Lal<br>Addl FA                                   | - Member           |
| (e) | Shri B.B. Thakur,<br>DS(C+MIS)                               | - Member Secretary |

#### *Recommendations of Jafa Committee in respect of MES*

**Recommendation No. 1:** Upgrade MES capability for efficient works services and consider the proposed Defence Works Procedure.

**Recommendation No. 2:** All projects paid from Defence estimates should be implemented under the proposed DWP.

**Recommendation No. 3:** Separate project work from maintenance and set up focused project units of AGE (Projects), GE (Projects) or CE (Projects) wherever the cost of project justifies it.

**Recommendation No. 4:** Sanction projects only after complete preparatory work and assurance for full funding.

**Recommendation No. 5:** Except for very large projects, all others must be completed in no more than two years.

**Recommendation No. 6:** Low Budget Projects and Minor Works should be completed within one year from the date of sanction.

**Recommendation No. 7:** Review and prioritize all pending and carry over works for completion in next two years with assurance for full funding.

**Recommendation No. 8:** Do not provide partial funding to a pending or carry over work.

**Recommendation No. 9:** Foreclose such pending and carry over works, which have no chance of being funded in next three years. If any foreclosed work is still considered important enough, obtain fresh administrative approval and provide full funding.

**Recommendation No. 10:** Executive appointments for project work should ensure continuity of incumbents.

**Recommendation No. 11:** Staff Officers and Commanders should be conversant with tt. works procedures and MES Regulations to appreciate limitation of MES working.

**Recommendation No. 12:** Restructure and strengthen maintenance services:

- (i) Separate maintenance work from project work.
- (ii) CWE may be employed primarily for supervision of GE(Maintenance) and overseeing all aspects of this function.
- (iii) Workload of GE may be reduced so that he is able to give better attention to maintenance.
- (iv) Provide more facilities and powers to GE.
- (v) Outsource maintenance services, where feasible.

**Recommendation No. 13:** Funds provided for maintenance (Rs. 3000 crore) need better utilization. Over Rs. 1000 crore is spent on Tariff, *i.e.*, payment of water and electricity bills.

- (i) Meters may be installed and limits for free supply of electricity may be enforced on all non-paying consumers.
- (ii) User charges may be revised appropriately.
- (iii) Cost of MES establishment may be reduced.
- (iv) Maintenance services and operation of E/M installations may be outsourced wherever feasible.

**Recommendation No. 14:** A pilot scheme for revamping the maintenance services has been proposed to be tried by one CWE for one year. Based on this experience its introduction in MES may be considered.

**Recommendation No. 15:** Develop core competence in design and construction of specialized works. Outsource planning and design wherever feasible and for other specialized jobs develop networking arrangement with outside.

**Recommendation No. 16:** Progressively move towards using computers/IT. Reduce cost of MES establishment at all levels accordingly. Computerisation and IT based communication may be introduced in one Command on a pilot basis. and after it settles down. extended in a time bound manner to other MES formations.

**Recommendation No. 17:** Service officers appointed to senior positions in MES (CWE or higher) should have worked at the level of GE/AGE for at least two years.

**Recommendation No. 18:** Service officers trained in works related courses at post-graduate level should be posted to MES in larger numbers.

**Recommendation No. 19:** Create a works stream in the Corps of Engineers to promote specialization and to provide continuity with a goal of 15% of Service cadre to be achieved progressively within 5 years.

**Recommendation No. 20:** Except the post of E-in-C. Dy. E-in-C. DGW. DG (Pers) and ADG (Systems and Trg). all senior posts may be interchangeable between Service Officers and Civilian Officers (refer Vol. III, Chapter 11. Section IV).

**Recommendation No. 21:** Lack of rapport and cohesiveness between Service Officers and Civilian Officers needs to be addressed urgently and the management of MES should function in a participatory mode (Vol. III, Chapter 10, Section II, para 34).

**Recommendation No. 22:** All senior posts and at each level. both executive and staff, may be shared between Service and Civilian Officers in the ratio of their respective authorized strength.

**Recommendation No. 23:** Reduce working levels for staff work so that papers don't pass through more than two levels before approval.

**Recommendation No. 24:** Reduce junior staff from HQ formations - E-in-C. Commands and Zonal CEs.

**Recommendation No. 25** Cadre of Surveyors in Group A and B may be merged with Engineers.

**Recommendation No. 26:** JEs given assured pay increase equal to an AE after 12 years and equal to EE after 24 years should be given additional responsibilities.

**Recommendation No. 27:** JEs holding an engineering degree may be promoted as AE after 8 years service, after a screening board.

**Recommendation No. 28:** Direct recruitment in B/S cadre and Admn Cadre upto 25% is recommended.

**Recommendation No. 29:**

(a) Employees possessing ITI qualification may be given incentives.

ITI trained persons may be inducted for jobs requiring higher level of skills.

(b) Activation of Direct Entry JCOs Scheme is recommended on regular basis. Existing stipulation of maximum of four years tenure of Sub Maj needs to be done away with for MES JCOs.

**Recommendation No. 30:** The authorized Strength of MES. in all categories of personnel may be 91.161. The actual deployment may be determined on the basis of workload within - this ceiling as per existing procedure. The ban on recruitment should not apply on this number.

**Recommendation No. 31:** Guidelines may be issued for quality control but the quality checks should be carried out by the executives GE/AGE only and higher echelons should not do so because it will dilute the responsibility of GE/AGE. This excludes CE/CWE and the officers of ADG(TE) organization.

**Recommendation No. 32:** Training and development of civilian personnel needs to be streamlined. Suggestions are contained in Chapter 12, Vol. III of the report. These include:

(i) Increasing the duration of the 6 weeks Engineer Officer's Work Procedure (EOWP) course to 12 weeks;

(ii) Introducing certain additional and refresher courses.

(iii) Separate Training Institute for MES Officers.

(iv) Organization of training courses for Industrial personnel etc.

**Recommendation No. 33:** Disciplinary cases take long time to be disposed off Suggestions have been made to streamline the handling of such cases in Vol. III, Chapter 13 of the Report. These are:

- (i) Change of rules and procedure for initiating preliminary inquiries and conducting disciplinary proceedings.
- (ii) To initiate administrative and preventive measures and special measures so that delay in disciplinary proceedings could be minimized.
- (iii) Delegation of disciplinary powers down the chain of command etc.

**Recommendation No. 34:** Motivation profile and morale of MES personnel is low and this shows in the quality of service rendered by MES. Recommendations have been made in this regard in Chapter 14, Vol. III. These are:

- (i) Implementation of ACP scheme etc.
- (ii) Amendment in IDSE Rule 1991 to provide for promotion of diploma holders AEs to EEs.
- (iii) Inclusion of Group 'A' Services of MES in Central Staffing Scheme.
- (iv) Creation of partial works stream for service officers from Corps of Engineers to occupy executive appointments.
- (v) Posting of civilian officers to important executive and staff appointment and their participation in formulating of policy matters.
- (vi) Review of provisions of SRO 19E of July 89 and distribution of posts of CE level and above between Services and Civilian officers in the ratio of their number.
- (vii) Removal of disparities between Service and Civilian officers such as equivalence in appointment. relative seniority. change of designations.
- (viii) Review of ACR format in respect of Civilian MES officers according to which there should be only two levels of reporting to the superior officers.

**Recommendation No. 35.** One new post of Deputy E-in-C in the rank of Maj Gen may be provided in lieu of Addl. DG ESP, which may be abolished. He may also

be given charge of vigilance (Refer Vol. III, Chapter 11, Section IV, Para 3 of Jafa Committee report)

**Recommendation No. 36** All Directorates may continue forth some restructuring. DDG(Design) and Chief Architect may retain only policy formulation. Their work may be relocated with ADG (C and C). (Vol. III, Chapter 8, Section II, pages 24-25). The main issues are:

- (a) No design work for any specific work should be undertaken at E-in-C's branch.
- (b) The Sub Dte of the DDGW (Design) is proposed to be retained.
- (c) Only one Chief Architect may be retained in E-in-C's Branch and second Chief Architect to be located at ADG (D and C).

**Recommendation No. 37:** Additional tasks to be given to DG (Pers). These are to come out of the workload of the existing ADGE (Pers) (Refer Vol. III, Chapter 8, Section II, page 15-17).

**Recommendation No. 38** A new office of DG Projects may be provided to take care of major construction projects. Naval Academy project may be entrusted to this office. On shore works of Project Seabird with a CE(P) may also be entrusted to this organization (Refer Vol. III, Chapter 8, Section-II, page 28-29).

**Recommendation No. 39:** The office of ADG(OF and DRDO) may be abolished and ADG relocated either as ADG(TE) or DG (Projects), (Refer Vol. III, Chapter 8, Section II. page 29).

**Recommendation No. 40:** Office of ADG (Design and Consultancy) needs to be strengthened by creating special cells for specialized design work (marine works. pavements, PHE, etc). Continuity of officers needs to be maintained to develop the specialization. Additional responsibilities may be assigned to Addl. DG. commensurate with his position. Consultancy and Training Institute functions may be added to his responsibility. (Refer Vol. III, Chapter 8, Section II, page 30).

**Recommendation No. 41:** The responsibilities in the area of personnel management of industrial staff, works planning, design and contract, stores procurement E/M planning and inspection may be relocated to CE (Zone). The functions relating to subordinate manpower and some work related to contractual matters and inter-service/inter-departmental coordination of E/M issues may be retained as these would be better handled centrally.

**Recommendation No. 42:** CE (Zone) attached with Naval and Air Force Commands may be delegated the functions of Chief Engineer Command and designated as such. This will not involve upgradation of CEs working with Air Force and Naval Commands (Refer Vol. III, Chapters 8, Section III, page 35-38).

**Recommendation No. 43:** The CE (Zone) may have a core establishment for work of Rs. 100 crore. (Ref. Vol. III, Chapter 8, Section IV, page 46-48).

**Recommendation No. 44:** CE (Project) may be sanctioned for large projects. He will have no CWEs and will work directly with GEs. (Ref. Vol. III, Chapter-8, Section IV).

**Recommendation No. 45** All CWE Projects may be demobilized. Project work may henceforth be supervised by CE (Zone) or CE (Project).

**Recommendation No. 46:** CWE may continue to oversee the maintenance work and supervise GE (Maintenance). Some work from GE (Maintenance) may be transferred to CWE (Maintenance).

**Recommendation Nos. 47 to 50:**

- (i) Separate AGEs/GEs may be provided for maintenance and project work.
- (ii) GE (Project) will have reduced staff support.
- (iii) GE (Maintenance) may be given enhanced facilities and powers to enable him to improve his productivity and render satisfactory service.
- (iv) Independent AGE may be provided separately for project and maintenance work depending on the workload.

**Recommendation No. 51:** DDGW (AF) and DDGW (N) in E-in-C's Office may henceforth work in an integrated mode with the Air HQ and Naval HQ, technical control of work services continuing with DG (W) in E-in-C's office. Liaison staff posted at Air HQ and Naval HQ may be relocated. NHQ and Air HQ will come in the reporting chain of the and DDGW (AF) respectively. (Refer Vol. III, Chapters 8, Section-II, para 21-24).

**Recommendation Nos. 52 to 54:**

- (i) Offices of DGNP Vizag and DGNP Mumbai may henceforth be given works staff as per norms applicable to MES. The works services may follow the Revised DWP.

- (ii) Works staff may function under administrative control of DGNP and technical control of Command Chief Engineer. Western and Eastern Naval Commands respectively.

- (ii) As the work of DGNP Vizag and Mumbai has come down substantially. MOD may review their establishment.

**Recommendation No. 55:** One CE(P) may be provided from the MES on the staff of DG Seabird and the Works Services may follow the Revised DWP for on-shore works.

**Recommendation No. 56:** CCE organization should undertake only such works. which cannot be done by CE (R and D) of MES. CCE may follow revised DWP.

**Recommendation No. 57:** The works services of Radar Communication Project Office (RCPO) seen to have been completed and MOD may consider abolishing this unit. If necessary. a small liaison cell may be provided.

**Recommendation No. 58:** Norms of Staffing (Vol. III, Section II, page 170).

**Statement IV**

*Status of Implementation of Requirementations of the Jafa Committee*

The 58 recommendations made by Jafa Committee in respect of MES broadly relate to review of MES establishment and manpower, capital projects and maintenance, quality control and cadre reviews, manning policy, training and development, discipline, motivation and morale etc of MES. Most of these recommendations involve policy issues on recruitment, cadre structuring etc. involving consultation and concurrence from other agencies like DOPT, UPSC etc. One of the main recommendations of the Committee regarding Revision of Defence Work Procedure has already been finalized and orders issued in June 2007. The other recommendations are under examination in consultation with Service HQrs.

*[Translation]*

**Evaluation of Schemes for Weaker Sections**

2930. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether any mechanism is in place to evaluate the institutions, trusts and organisations receiving funds under various schemes being run by the Government for the empowerment of the weaker sections in the country;

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

(c) the names of the institutions implementing the schemes for the empowerment of the weaker sections in the State including Rajasthan during the last three years and the amount of funds provided to them;

(d) whether all the institutions have properly utilised these funds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry provides funds to State Governments under its Centrally-sponsored Schemes, and to autonomous bodies, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and to the Central Government Institutions under Central Sector Schemes for the empowerment of its target groups, namely, (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Other Backward Classes, (iii) Persons with disabilities, (iv) Senior citizens and (v) Victims of alcoholism and substance abuse through programmes for educational, economic and social development and rehabilitation as appropriate. The Ministry has put in place a uniform mechanism for monitoring its schemes being implemented through these agencies for all the States/ Union Territories.

Ministry provides grants to NGOs based on the recommendations of the State Government Grant-in-aid Committees subject to satisfactory Inspection Reports, and also as per the norms and guidelines of the schemes. The utilization of grants-in-aid given to such institutions are thus monitored through (i) Inspection by officers of the concerned State Governments; (ii) National Institutes of the Ministry; and (iii) Officers of the Ministry when they undertake tours.

Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, *inter alia*, to assess the implementation of the Schemes/ programmes as well as to check proper utilization of funds by various implementing agencies.

The performance of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry is also reviewed in the annual meetings organized by the Ministry with the senior representatives of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(c) The details of agencies implementing the schemes of the Ministry for empowerment of weaker sections in States including Rajasthan and the funds released to them during the last three years are given below:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Names of the implementing agencies	Funds Provided
1.	State Governments/State Channelizing Agencies	7218.65
2.	Apex Corporations under the control of the Ministry	704.25
3.	National Institutes and Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry	223.61
4.	Other Agencies such as University Grants Commission, Educational Institutions of Excellence etc.	424.64
5.	Non Governmental Organizations	420.34

(d) and (e) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to the implementing agencies during a year are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous grants sanctioned which have become due.

#### **Road from Etawah to Gwalior**

2931. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of accidents are taking place frequently on the road from Etawah in Uttar Pradesh to Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to convert the said road into four-lane; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said road is likely to be converted into fourlane?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Road accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, specific NH-wise data of road accidents is not compiled.

(b) and (c) The NHDP Phase IVA project of 2 laning with paved shoulders of 107.5 km long Gwalior-Bhind section of NH-92 in MP on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis on Toll mode is being implemented by Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation (MPRDC). The work has been awarded and construction work is in progress. The project is to be developed to two lane with paved shoulders standards including four laning in intermittent (total) length of 10.5 km at urban sub sections falling within Gwalior, Mehgaon and Bind towns. The present scope is sufficient for the concession period of 14 years and 4 laning is presently not required.

There is no proposal of four laning of the stretch falling in Uttar Pradesh of the road from Etawah to Gwalior.

#### **Expansion of National Highways in Garhwal Regions**

2932. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to include Garhwal region of Uttarakhand under the expansion programme of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There is no specific programme for expansion of National Highways in Garhwal Regions of Uttarakhand. Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. Roads are included in the National Highway network based on the availability of funds, inter se priority and traffic to expand National Highway network.

*[English]*

#### **Declaration of State Highway as National Highway**

2933. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra to declare State Highway-4 (Ankaleshwar-Burhanpur) as National Highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Maharashtra has forwarded the proposal to declare State Highway-4 (Ankaleshwar-Burhanpur) as National Highway. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

*[Translation]*

#### **Livery Items to Soldiers**

2934. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food and other livery items *i.e.* uniforms, shoes etc. being provided to the soldiers are free of cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Personal Kit Stores have also been opened in the units to sell such items and soldiers have to purchase on payment basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Food items and forty one clothing and Personal Kit items are being issued free of cost on Life Cycle Concept basis to Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs) and Other Ranks (ORs) of Indian Army.

(c) and (d) 11 Personal Kit Stores (PKS) have been opened at selected locations and not in units, as per details at enclosed Statement primarily for officers of the Army, who are not authorized free issue of clothing items.

**Statement***Details of Personal Kit Stores (PKS)*

Sl.No.	Name of PKS
(i)	PKS Delhi
(ii)	PKS Udhampur
(iii)	PKS Bhatinda
(iv)	PKS Kolkata
(v)	PKS Pune
(vi)	PKS Secunderabad
(vii)	PKS Srinagar
(viii)	PKS Bengdubi
(ix)	PKS Tezpur
(x)	PKS Jodhpur
(xi)	PKS Jammu

*[English]***Schools for Visually Impaired**

2935. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools for blind children functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether these schools are being funded by the Government apart from the Government schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Details about schools for blind children being run by the State Governments in the country are not maintained by the Ministry. However, under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running various projects including Schools for Blind. A statement indicating the State-wise number of such schools being assisted under DDRS is at Statement.

**Statement***State-wise number of blind schools being assisted under DDRS*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Schools
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Bihar	5
3.	Chandigarh	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	2
5.	Delhi	5
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Karnataka	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3
13.	Maharashtra	2
12.	Mizoram	1
13.	Odhisa	7
14.	Punjab	2
15.	Rajasthan	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3
18.	West Bengal	3
Total		65

**Wages of Beedi and farm Labourers**

2936. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the difference in minimum wages of Bidi workers and farm labourers in the country;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to address the difference in the wages between the said sectors;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regulate the bidi sector in a more efficient manner by changing the

current norm for identifying small, medium and large Bidi manufacturers in order to check circumvention of labour laws and tax laws;

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

(e) whether the Government is aware of the lack of financial and medical support to bidi workers once they retire; and

(f) if so, the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Under the Minimum Wages Act, both Central and State Governments are the appropriate governments to fix/revise and review minimum rates of wages for farm labourers. The Beedi workers, however, fall under the jurisdiction of State Sphere only and their wages are fixed on piece rate basis. On the basis of the information available, two statements showing the wages of the Bidi workers and farm labourers respectively under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in different States/Union Territories are given in the Statements-I and II.

(b) Although there is no uniformity in minimum wage rates across the States, the Government has felt a need for a uniform floor level minimum wage below which wages should not fall. Accordingly, the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage was mooted on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. The National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) is revised from time to time on the basis of increase in the Consumer Price Index. The latest rate of NFLMW is Rs. 115/- per day with effect from 01.04.2011.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal to change the current norm for indentifying the Beedi manufacturers.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) At present, Government is operating a number of welfare schemes for the Beedi workers. Infact, the expenditure incurred on these schemes is higher than the cess collected on Beedi. Recently, Government has approved 4 new hospitals and 40 dispensaries for beedi Workers. Government has also decided to extend the Rastriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to Beedi Workers.

### **Statement I**

#### *Minimum Rates of Wages for Beedi Workers by States/Union Territories*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Wage (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.35 (for rolling 1000Bidies)
2.	Assam	100.00 per day.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh (Area-I)	134.62 per day.
	(Area-II)	153.85 per day.
4.	Bihar	144.00 per day
5.	Chhattisgarh	129.23 per day. 41.31 (for rolling 1000Bidies)
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	147.60
7.	Daman and Diu	143.60 per day.
8.	Gujarat (Area-I)	171.90 per day.
	(Area-II)	171.40 per day.
9.	Jharkhand	89.50 per day
10.	Karnataka	74.62 (for rolling 1000 Bidies)

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	138.04 per day.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	129.22 per day 60.60 (for rolling 1000 Bidies)
13.	Maharashtra (Area-I) (Area-II)	97.30 per day (for rolliing 1000 Bidies) 95.30 per day (for rolling 1000 Bidies)
14.	Odisha	90.00 per day.
15.	Rajasthan	152.35 per day. 96.43 (for rolling 1000 Bidies)
16.	Tripura	65.00 (for rolling 1000 Bidies)
17.	Tamil Nadu	158.07 per day. 91.68 (for rolling 1000 Bidies)
18.	Uttar Pradesh	119.23 per day.
19.	West Bengal	154.72 per day. 165.82 (for roiling 1000 Bidies)

**Statement II**

*Minimum Rates of Wages for diffrent Category of Farm Workers in different States/Union Territories under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

(in Rupees per day)

Sl.No.	Appropriate Governments	Category	Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers with V.D.A. As on 1.10.2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Sphere	Unskilled	156.00-175.00
		Semi-skilled	161.00-191.00
		Skilled	176.00-208.00
<b>States/Union Territories</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lowest	112.00
		Highest	261.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Unskilled	134.62-153.85
		Skilled	146.15-165.38
3.	Assam	Unskilled	100.00
		Semi-skilled	110.00
		Skilled	120.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar		120.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Unskilled	104.60
6.	Goa	Unskilled	157.00
7.	Gujarat		100.00
8.	Haryana	Unskilled	173.19
		Semi-skilled	178.19-183.19
		Skilled	188.19-193.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Unskilled	110.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Unskilled	110.00
		Semi-skilled	150.00
		Skilled	200.00
11.	Jharkhand	Unskilled	127.00
		Semi-skilled	140.00
		Skilled	180.00
12.	Karnataka		145.58
13.	Kerala	For Light Work	150.00
		For Hard Work	200.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Unskilled	119.00
15.	Maharashtra	Zone-I	120.00
		Zone-II	110.00
		Zone-III	105.00
		Zone-IV	100.00
16.	Manipur	Unskilled	122.10
		Semi-skilled	129.97
		Skilled	132.60
17.	Meghalaya	Unskilled	100.00
		Semi-skilled	120.00
		Skilled	140.00
18.	Mizoram	Unskilled	132.00
		Semi-skilled	148.00
		Skilled	184.00-235.00

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	Unskilled	80.00
		Semi-skilled	90.00
		Skilled	100.00
20.	Odisha	Unskilled	90.00
		Semi-skilled	103.00
		Skilled	116.00
21.	Punjab	With meal	138.29
		Without meal	153.81
22.	Rajasthan	Unskilled	135.00
		Semi-skilled	145.00
		Skilled	155.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	Women workers (5)	85.00
		Men workers (6)	100.00
24.	Tripura		100.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Unskilled	100.00
26.	Uttarakhand		121.65
27.	West Bengal	Unskilled With	102.50
		Unskilled	112.50
		Skilled	120.50
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Unskilled	196.00-207.00
		Semi-skilled	208.00-216.00
		Skilled	221.00-238.00
29.	Chandigarh	Unskilled	219.93
		Semi-skilled	225.00-228.85
		Skilled	236.54-245.19
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Unskilled	147.60
		Semi-skilled	154.10
		Skilled	160.60
31.	Delhi	Unskilled	234.00
		Semi-skilled	259.00
		Skilled	285.00

1	2	3	4
32.	Puducherry		
	(i) Karaikal	Light work 6	100.00
		Hard work	150.00
	(ii) Puducherry	Light work	100.00
		Hard work	150.00
	(iii) Mahe	Hard work men 8	160.00
		Light work	120.00
	(iv) Yanam	Light work 6	100.00
		Ploughing 5 hours	100.00

*[Translation]*

**NH-23**

2937. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been fixed for the bridges being constructed on Nagfani (Koel river) and Bedo on Ranchi to Gumala stretch of National Highway;

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

(c) the number of contractors who have been assigned the responsibility for completion of said construction works till date; and

(d) the number of contractors against whom action have been taken for irregularities committed by them?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The work of construction of Nagfani Bridge on Koel river in km 77 of NH-23 is targeted for completion by 31.01.2012. The work of Bedo Bridge in km 37 of NH-23 is targeted for completion by 10.01.2012.

(c) The work of construction of Nagfani Bridge was assigned to first Contractor M/s Santosh Kumar Singh, Ranchi, however as he failed to complete the work within the stipulated time his contract was terminated and the balance work has been awarded to another contractor

M/s K.K. Narsaria, Gumla at the risk & cost of the first contractor M/s Santosh Kumar Singh. The work of Bedo bridge is assigned to M/s Pawan Kumar Bhagat, Ranchi.

(d) Action against one contractor has been taken.

*[English]*

**Plantation of Trees**

2938. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy for tree plantation at sides of National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of trees felled/planted during the construction projects for highways in the country during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for construction/upgradation of road projects, including the National Highways projects, stipulates a condition that strip plantation shall be raised on sides and central verge or the road.



(c) State-wise details of the total number of trees felled/planted during the construction projects for highways in the country are generally not compiled at the Central Government level and such details are maintained at the level of concerned State/Union Territory Government.

[Translation]

#### NH-102

2939. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people have to face daily traffic jams due to narrow and poor condition of bridge on Baya river in Saraiya on National Highway-102 (Chhapra to Mujaffarpur) in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the proposal to widen this bridge is pending with Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be cleared;

(d) whether there are many other narrow bridges apart from Saraiya on that highway and the width of the road in Rewa is also less, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there are potholes in Ambara, Bakhra, Manikpur, Saraiya, Pokhraiya, Karja, Madban etc. on this highway thereby causing traffic problems; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to construct a concrete road in that area and also widen Saraiya and other bridges in order to ease traffic congestion caused by traffic jam on National Highway-102 and also resolve potholes problem on the same roads?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The carriageway of the Baya river bridge at Saraiya is 3.0 m and length of the bridge is 50.0 m. This is an old masonry arch bridge. On 25.11.2011, a moving truck crashed on the bridge and it got damaged badly. All heavy vehicles have been diverted to other routes and light vehicles are passing through this bridge.

(b) and (c) The estimate for construction of new high level reinforced concrete bridge, amounting to Rs. 2.94 crore has been received. As the estimate was based on

old Schedule of Rates, CE(NH) has been requested to furnish the modified estimate on the basis of current Schedule of Rates. Ministry's Officer at Patna has also been requested to inspect the site to examine the adequacy of provision made by CE (NH). The estimate shall be sanctioned as soon as the modified estimate is received.

(d) Yes, Madam. There are seven narrow bridges at km. 12, 46, 50, 52, 61, 63 & 74 on this National Highway No. 102.

(e) There were potholes in the mentioned places, which have been repaired.

(f) For widening of Saraiya bridge, the estimate has been received and is under process in the Ministry. NH-102 has been included under National Highways Development Project Phase-IV for its improvement to two-lane with paved shoulder facility. easibility Study for the same is under finalization. After widening to two-lane with paved shoulder, there would be no traffic congestion. The other weak and narrow bridges shall also be reconstructed along with widening of the road.

#### Development/Upgradation of NHs

2940. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy for development/upgradation of National Highways in the country;

(b) the details of targets fixed by the Government for development of highways under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) in the country, State-wise particularly in Bihar and Southern States during the last three years and the current year alongwith their present status;

(c) the State-wise, details of the proposals received from various States in this regard including Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha as well as under plan and non-plan heads during the same period alongwith the follow up action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the State-wise number of proposals approved/ projects completed including Andhra Pradesh so far alongwith the details of funds released/allocated including Madhya Pradesh during the same time;

(e) the details of delayed and pending projects with regard to development/upgradation of NHs alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for speedy completion of these projects and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The development of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and the works are, accordingly, taken up based on the traffic density, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. The upgradation of NHs is also taken up from time to time based on requirements as per traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds. However, about 47,054 km length of NHs is programmed to be developed/upgraded under various phases of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP). Other approved major programmes include development of about 6,418 km length of roads (3,513 km length of NHs and 2,905 km length of State roads and other roads) primarily to 2-lane NH standards under Phase A of the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package, development of about 5,477 km length of roads (1,126 km length of NHs and 4,351 km length of State roads) primarily to 2-lane NH standards under Special Programme for development of roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. Besides these programmes, development works on NHs including upgradation of NHs are also taken up under National Highway (Original) [NH(O)] under Annual Plan.

(b) The State-wise targets are not fixed for development of NHs under NHDP. However, overall target for development of NHs under NHDP *vis-à-vis* the achievements during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:-

Year	Target (km)	Achievement (km)
2008-09	3,519	2,205
2009-10	3,165	2,693
2010-11	2,500	1,780
2011-12	2,500	823 <sup>§</sup>

§-As on October, 2011.

The State-wise details of length of completed NHs under NHDP during each of the last three years and the current year are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) No proposals are received from the States for development of NHs under NHDP.

The State-wise details of proposals received, approved and completed during last three years and the current year under Plan and non-Plan heads for other NHs are being compiled and will be laid on the table of the house.

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year are at Statement-II.

The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year are at Statement-III.

(e) and (f) The State-wise details of NH projects which are under implementation and running behind schedule are at Statement-IV.

Projects have been delayed due to poor performance of contractors, delays in obtaining forest/wildlife/railway clearances, law & order problems in some states, delay in land acquisition etc.

In order to expedite implementation of projects Regional Offices headed by Chief General Managers have been set up by NHA for close monitoring of implementation of projects. Measures have been taken to expedite land acquisition, shifting of utilities etc.

The projects are periodically reviewed and monitored at various levels and corrective actions are taken up from time to time.

**Statement I**

*The State-wise details of length of completed National Highways (NHs) under NHDP during each of the last three years and the current year*

(Length in km)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 <sup>@</sup>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225.18	315.75	98.61	119.64
2.	Assam	10.00	130.71	152.6	56.40
3.	Bihar	86.00	169.26	103.91	62.88
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	79.30	42.70	1.37
5.	Delhi	4.60	0.40	10.60	7.10
6.	Gujarat	189.89	75.56	93.92	34.12
7.	Haryana	59.70	78.00	138.5	25.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.45	0.45	8.84	0.33
9.	Jammu Kashmir	9.70	67.80	9.92	6.48
10.	Jharkhand	3.59	3.12	19.36	9.00
11.	Karnataka	85.51	179.71	109.00	88.01
12.	Kerala	25.00	19.90	20.20	—
13.	Madhya Pradesh	148.03	277.67	139.61	60.04
14.	Maharashtra	144.68	136.55	217.24	86.22
15.	Odisha	27.81	33.99	37.03	5.85
16.	Punjab	58.20	95.09	127.22	19.57
17.	Rajasthan	263.97	39.40	56.40	100.69
18.	Tamil Nadu	572.07	461.09	201.58	66.60
19.	Uttar Pradesh	266.56	473.93	181.63	65.14
20.	West Bengal	22.00	55.543	16.15	7.12

<sup>@</sup>As on October, 2011.**Statement II**

*The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development of National Highways (NHs) during each of the last three years and the current year*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation				Expenditure			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 <sup>\$</sup>	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 <sup>\$</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192.97	348.39	254.77	167.99	196.38	348.39	254.77	55.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	88.25	206.29	177.64	231.43	87.65	206.29	177.64	50.33
4.	Bihar	104.02	245.45	199.15	225.54	95.02	245.45	199.15	87.77
5.	Chandigarh	3.39	2.95	8.81	6.00	3.39	2.95	8.81	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	67.42	79.65	53.53	98.05	65.74	79.65	53.53	15.75
7.	Delhi	15.80	17.21	52.58	8.00	15.80	17.21	52.58	5.70
8.	Goa	34.39	33.16	30.14	8.00	34.39	33.16	30.14	3.05
9.	Gujarat	102.33	150.26	111.60	124.96	101.06	150.26	111.60	58.02
10.	Haryana	103.23	152.16	143.69	81.00	103.23	152.16	143.69	70.13
11.	Himachal Pradesh	76.21	80.46	95.72	136.26	76.21	80.46	95.72	44.98
12.	Jharkhand	96.41	117.90	112.70	105.00	96.41	117.90	112.70	31.12
13.	Karnataka	215.30	305.43	276.65	343.31	214.91	305.42	276.65	134.34
14.	Kerala	72.53	141.23	109.00	173.82	73.20	141.23	109.00	64.56
15.	Madhya Pradesh	110.14	150.16	134.24	96.69	98.35	150.16	134.24	46.77
16.	Maharashtra	195.18	326.18	265.53	286.52	196.87	326.18	265.53	90.31
17.	Manipur	23.77	19.65	63.88	78.28	23.65	19.65	63.88	9.89
18.	Meghalaya	51.60	61.54	79.08	70.55	50.77	61.54	79.08	18.87
19.	Mizoram	13.55	5.52	24.23	60.00	13.55	5.52	24.23	6.10
20.	Nagaland	30.60	30.46	26.94	54.00	30.60	30.46	26.94	11.22
21.	Odisha	209.55	333.70	230.71	313.28	208.84	333.70	230.71	124.97
22.	Puducherry	2.95	9.22	3.93	5.00	2.95	9.22	3.93	3.07
23.	Punjab	156.77	188.49	115.00	129.11	156.77	188.49	115.00	63.55
24.	Rajasthan	214.35	140.24	147.31	183.08	216.54	140.23	147.31	61.94
25.	Tamil Nadu	133.77	168.40	182.13	188.96	131.96	168.40	182.13	62.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	223.51	433.21	452.55	359.21	222.20	433.21	452.55	108.72
27.	Uttarakhand	112.40	160.91	130.83	141.46	112.29	160.91	130.83	18.38
28.	West Bengal	95.30	147.00	120.61	210.00	95.30	147.00	120.61	70.92
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1.89	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	2.13
30.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	12,566.47	11,744.70	17,918.94	28,412.90	10,497.21	9,017.96	12,563.94	7,356.05
31.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	650.00	756.00	760.00	700.00	645.80	723.49	714.31	203.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	643.72	658.55	1,004.81	693.32
33.	Special Programme for development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE)*	0.00	125.00	750.00	1,200.00	0.00	5.00	718.05	394.75

§-As on October, 2011.

\*-State-wise allocations are not made for NHAI and BRO.

### Statement III

*The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) during each of the last three years and the current year*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.25	97.70	56.25	63.89	67.06	64.13	53.68	18.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.82	0.02	0.91	2.73	26.53	27.07	21.41	0.00
3.	Assam	40.20	40.47	78.85	67.19	111.36	99.04	46.07	22.25
4.	Bihar	44.50	38.02	69.51	50.92	93.84	79.06	70.42	28.35
5.	Chandigarh	0.68	0.80	0.75	0.67	0.66	0.31	0.68	0.34
6.	Chhattisgarh	27.26	27.76	33.40	31.94	22.66	22.66	23.24	5.66
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00
8.	Goa	5.01	4.61	5.35	4.93	4.85	1.66	10.58	0.73
9.	Gujarat	42.04	41.92	43.03	41.68	82.74	82.21	62.41	50.06
10.	Haryana	19.64	19.79	18.97	18.61	30.06	28.15	16.47	13.22
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18.84	20.94	31.37	26.43	22.25	21.69	24.79	16.27
12.	Jharkhand	20.38	18.56	28.97	18.23	33.20	32.92	17.08	1.79
13.	Karnataka	71.24	67.04	64.76	66.98	77.61	61.43	42.82	24.32
14.	Kerala	21.75	30.12	28.50	60.45	52.08	41.88	24.85	1.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48.66	50.37	57.15	59.53	45.39	43.30	19.09	5.67
16.	Maharashtra	62.92	53.04	66.98	65.38	104.40	99.50	82.98	48.44
17.	Manipur	10.24	9.72	7.24	7.61	18.68	17.46	16.61	0.04
18.	Meghalaya	17.53	17.41	14.78	17.79	48.92	44.93	27.18	6.32
19.	Mizoram	9.20	7.40	3.58	2.22	39.69	37.44	18.23	2.81
20.	Nagaland	10.78	12.55	12.30	10.72	14.57	12.77	14.80	9.66
21.	Odisha	52.56	61.88	59.50	61.83	80.77	80.77	34.00	12.90
22.	Puducherry	1.10	1.47	1.63	0.89	3.46	1.64	1.27	0.00
23.	Punjab	25.58	27.47	23.00	26.86	21.38	16.13	19.36	11.84
24.	Rajasthan	72.35	75.06	76.53	48.39	85.72	77.30	65.16	31.01
25.	Tamil Nadu	49.40	46.55	32.62	41.21	54.36	53.90	38.16	21.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	55.22	61.04	73.93	84.83	97.50	97.11	99.68	44.71
27.	Uttarakhand	21.87	20.86	25.31	23.40	73.59	59.46	52.12	17.72
28.	West Bengal	31.49	21.69	27.15	36.70	57.65	54.75	22.89	7.45
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.41	0.00
30.	National Highways Authority of India (NHA) <sup>§</sup>	70.00	70.00	87.94	87.94	617.65	617.65	30.00	30.00
31.	Border Roads Organization (BRO) <sup>§</sup>	26.35	21.68	24.00	23.73	65.00	44.50	44.00	22.23

\*-As on October, 2011.

§-State-wise allocations are not made for NHA and BRO.

#### **Statement IV**

*The State-wise details of National Highway (NH) projects which are under implementation and running behind schedule (as on 31.10.2011)*

Sl.No.	State	No. of NH projects running behind schedule
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	19

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	20
4.	Chhattisgarh	15
5.	Gujarat	3
6.	Haryana	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
9.	Jharkhand	16
10.	Karnataka	4

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13
13.	Maharashtra	12
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Odisha	11
18.	Punjab	4
19.	Rajasthan	4
20.	Tamil Nadu	7
21.	Uttarakhand	4
22.	Uttar Pradesh	20
23.	West Bengal	7

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to enhance the overtime allowance admissible to the workers and increase in the number of shifts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon alongwith the details of changes likely to be made in relevant legislations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per the available information^ no demands have been received from any quarter for enhancing the overtime allowance admissible under the Factories Act, 1948. However, one of the trade unions had suggested a 6 hours shift amounting to four shifts per day as prevalent in some countries.

(c) Presently no such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

#### **Declaration of New National Highways**

2943. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received certain proposals from various State Governments including Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura and the North-Eastern States for declaration of some of State roads into National Highways (NHs);

(b) if so, the details of such proposals, State-wise/ UT-wise during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the number of proposals approved and new NHs declared during the said period alongwith the time by which remaining proposals are likely to be approved/ cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new

[English]

#### **Joint Naval Exercise with Japan**

2941. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake a joint Naval exercise with Japan in the year 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the objectives of the said exercise; and

(c) the manner in which the exercise is likely to strengthen the bilateral defence co-operation with Japan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) to (c) There is currently no proposal to undertake joint exercise with Japan in 2012.

#### **Overtime Hours in Factories**

2942. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. The Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tripura and the North-Eastern

States for declaration of roads/state roads of about 64,091 Kms. as National Highways during the above period, which are at Statement-I. The details of the roads/state roads declared as National Highways during last three years the current year are at Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*Updated Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches	Length in Kms
1	2	3	4
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Nellore-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukure-Gooty	314
		2. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancherial-Chanda	330
		*3. Hyderabad-Srisailam-Dornala-Atmakur-Nandyal	353.18
		4. Gundugolnu-Nallageria-devarapalli-Vernagiri road	83
		5. Krishnapatnam port-Nellore-Chellakara near Chitradurg	
		6. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet	395
		*7. Kakinada-Dwarapuydi-Rajamundry-Kowur-Jangareddygudem-Aswaraopeta-Khammam-Suryapeta	310
		8. Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu-Bhoopalapatnam	400
		9. Kuraool-Atmatur-Domala-Thokapalli-Pericherla-Guntur	300
		10. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-Chincholi	
		11. Bellary-Adoni-Raichut-Mehboobnagar-Jadcherla	200
		12. Kalingapatnam-Srikakulum-Raygadh to NH 201	120
		*13. Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal-Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Salgonda-Chalaturthi-Macherla-Erragondapalem-Thokapalli-Markapur-Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur-Venkatagiri-Erpedu-Renigunta	725
		14. Anakapalli-Anadapuram	50
		15. Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH 219	70
		16. Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal	290
		17. Ananthapur-Uravakonda-Bellary	78
		18. Puthalapattu-Naidupet road	117
		19. Kurnool-Bellary road	126



1	2	3	4
	20.	Tadipatri-Raichur road via Ananthapur-Urvakonda road	146.17
	*21.	Road from "Guntur-Vinukonda-Tokapalli-Nandyal Banaganapalli-Owk-Thadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur	530
	*22.	Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu.	630
	23.	Nizampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur-Vinukonda-Thokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Tadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur	625
	24.	Krishnapatnamport-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukur-Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty	353
	25.	Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru-Uppersileru-Ponkarai-Motigudem-Lakkavaram-Chinturu	238
	26.	Visakhapatnam-Pendurthi-Srugavarapukota-Anantagiri-Sunkaravarimetta-Araku-Odisha State Border	126
	27.	Nirmal-Khanapur-Luxettipeta (extension of NH222)	108
	28.	Rajahmundry-Gokavaram-Rampachodavaram-Maredimilli-Chintoor-Bhadrachalam-Charla-Venkatapuram	293
	29.	Golaon-Asifabad-Mancheral-Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Warangal-Mahaboobabad-Khammam-Kodad	
	30.	Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Kalwakurthi-Mahaboobnagar-Raichur-Mantralayam-Adoni-Aluru-Urvakonda-Anantapur	580
	31.	Tada-Srikalahasi-Renigunta-Cuddapah	208
	32.	Gudur-Rapur-Rajampet-Rayachoti-Kadiri-Hindupur-Madakasira	356
	33.	Penugonda-Madakasira-Hirayur	133
	34.	Sangareddy-Narsapur-Bhongir-Chityala-Shadnagar-Chevella-Sangareddy	367
	35.	Pamarru-Challa Palli road	27
	36.	Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola	141
	37.	Hyderabad-Medak-Yellareddi-Banswada-Bodhan	156
	38.	Tirupathi-Naidupeta Road	59

1	2	3	4
		39. Hyderabad-Bijapur road (via) Moinabad, Chevalla, Manneguda, Kodangal	132.26
		40. Nandyal-Atmakur-Nandikotkur-Alampur-Aiza road to meet NH in Karnataka	187
		41. Mangalore (Karnataka) to Thiruvarammalai (Tamil Nadu) via Venkatagiri in Andhra Pradesh	24
		42. Calingapatnam port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Srikakulam District	31.60
		43. Bhimili Port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Distt.	9.0
		44. Viskhapatnam port to meet Nh-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Distt.	12.50
		45. Gangavaram port to meet NH 5 (NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Distt.	3.80
		46. Kakinada to Rajanagaram (A.D.B.) Roads as New National Highway (new NH. No. 16)	55.80
		47. Machilipatnam Port to Hanman junction (New NH No. 16)	60.14
		48. Nazampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur Road	94.09
		49. Upgradation of road from Vadarecu Port to NH-5 (New NH No. 16)	44.73
		50. Ongole to Kothapatnam	17.17
		51. Krishnapatnam port to NH-5 (New NH No. 16)	19.25
		52. Port Connectivity Road from Guduru to Krishnapatnam Port	33.20
		Sub-total	11161.89
II.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Khonsa-Hukanjuri-Naharkatia-Tinsukia road	99
		2. Changlang-Margherita road	44
		3. Bame-Kikabali-Akajan road	114
		4. Sagalee-Mengio-Deed-Ziro road	200
		5. Nampong-Motongsa-Deban-Namchick-Jagun	110
		Sub-total	567
III.	Assam	1. Dhodar Ali	250
		2. Srirapur-Dhubri road	77
		Sub-Total	327
IV.	Bihar	1. Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhwapur road	-

1	2	3	4
	2.	Road linking Parri Chowk (NH-107) Beriahi-Bangaon on NH-107 (Distt. Saharsa) to NH-57 near Bhaptiahi via Supaul	
	3.	Sonebarsa-Bajjnathpur	58
	4.	Saraigarh Rly stn-Lalganj-Ganpatganj	20
	5.	Supaul-Pipra (NH-106)-Triveniganj-Bhargama-Raniganj (Araria)-Thakurganj-Galgalia (Kishanganj upto West Bengal Border) upto East West corridor	11
	6.	Muzaffarpur-Dewaria-Baruraj-Motipur	56
	7.	Muzaffarpur-Pusa-Dholi-Kalyanpur	47
	8.	Keotsa-Katara-Runni Saidpur-Belsand-Parsauni	61
	9.	Jhapha-Minapur-Sheohar	47
	10.	Darbhanga-Bahera-Biroul-Kusheswar Asthan	65
	11.	Darbhanga-Baheri-Singhia-Rosera-Narhan-Cheria Bariarpur-Begusarai	110
	12.	Hajipur-Mahanar-Mohiuddin Nagar-Bachhawara	75
	13.	Manjhi-Darauli-Guthani	55
	14.	Guthani-Mairwa-Siwan-Barhariya-Sarphara	90
	15.	Mairwa-Kuchaikot	70
	16.	Daronda-Maharajganj-Tarwara-Barhariya-Gopalganj	47
	17.	Mirganj-Bhagipatti	39
	18.	Siwan-Paigamberpur	52
	19.	Chapra-Khaira-Salempur	70
	20.	Manjhi-Barauli-Sarphara	115
	21.	Bettiah-Chanpatiya-Narkatiaganj-Thori	70
	22.	Sitamarhi-Riga-Dheng-Bairganiya	31
	23.	Amour-Baysi-Bahadurganj	56
	24.	Ara-Sasaram Road	97
	25.	Bhojpur-Dumrao-Vikramganj-Nasariganj-Dehri-On-Sone	83
	26.	Buxar-Chausa-Mahaniya-Bhabhua-Adhaura-Garke (UP Border)	155
	27.	Barbiga-Shekhpara-Sikandra-Jamui-Deoghar	175

1	2	3	4
		28. Shekhpura-Lakhisarai-Jamui	63
		29. Sultanganj-Deoghar	110
		30. Bhagalpur Hansdiha upto Dardmara	63
		31. Ghogha-Barahat	84
		32. Jamui-Laxmipur-Kharagpur-Bariyarpur	59
		33. Akbar Nagar-Sahkund-Amarpur-Banka	30
		34. Gaya-Panchanapur-Baudnagar	70
		35. Barahat-Panjwara-Dhoraiya-Sanhaula-Ghogha Road	55
		36. Mehandia NH-98 Haspura-Pachrukha-Khundwan-Fesar-Aurangabad	49
		37. Bariyarpur-Kharagpur-Kundasthan	35
		38. Sasaram-Chausa via Kochas	65
		39. Pahari (NH-30) to Masaurhi (NH-83)	38
		40. Magadh Medical college to Rafiganj. Goh. Aurangabad	70
		41. Vajirganj (NH82) to NH-24-lane via Fatehpur, Paharpur, Amarpur, Dharhara	60
		42. NH-83 to Mahanpur Barachatti G.T. Road (NH-2) via Tekunafarm-Dubalnaili-Maranpur-Bodh Gaya through bank of river	50
		43. Vishwanathpur Chowk-Koili-Nanpur-Khdakabsant-Jale	35
		44. Gadha-Boachak-Bajpatti-Kumba-Bela	53
		45. Runi Saidpur-Kowahi-Baluwa-Minapur	26
		46. Majhauri-Katra-Jajuwar-Charaut	59
		Sub-total	2949
V.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bilaspur to pandaria, Pondi, Kwardha, Rajnandgaon, Antagarh, Narayanpur, Barsoor, Geedam, Dantewada, Bailadila, Chintalnar, Mariagunda to Bhadrachalam	684
		2. Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) to Manpur-Bhanupratappur-Kanker-Dudhawa-Sihawa-Nagari-Bardula-Mainpurto Khariyar road (Odisha)	234
		3. Extension of new NH No. 130 from Ambikapurto Wadrafnagar to Varanasi (UP)	111
		4. Raipur to Balodabazar-Kasdol-Bhatgaon-Sarangarh-Sariya-Sohela road (Odisha)	238
		Sub Total	1267

1	2	3	4
VI.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Daman to Nasik via Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar	190
		2. Vapi-Silvassa-Talasari road	50
		3. Road stretch from Zaroli village in Gujarat touching the NH-8 to Naroli-Kharadpada-Luhari-Chikhli-Apti and Velugam (all in U.T of Dadra and Nagar Haveli) to Talasari via Sutrakar in Maharashtra	33
		Sub-Total	273
VII.	Daman and Diu	1. Road stretch from Mohangam Railway Crossing Near NH-8 via Zari-Kachigam-Somnath-Kunta-Bhenslore-Patalia (all in Daman) to Udwada Railway Crossing (in Gujarat) at NH-8	29
VIII.	Gujarat	1. Malia-Jamnagar-Okha Dwarka	340
		2. Bhuj-Khavada-India bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border road	170
		3. Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik Road	245
		4. Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur Road	165
		5. Rajkot-Morbi-Navlakhi Road	109
		6. Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad Road	150
		7. Rajpipla-Vapi Road	339
		8. Vasad-Padra-Karjan Road	40
		9. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8	135
		10. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman	80
		11. Bhavnagar-Karjan Road	210
		12. Porbandar-Porbandar Port Road	05.50
		13. Jamnagar-Bedi Pot Road	04.20
		14. Trapj-Alang Port Road	08.00
		15. Jkhau Port Road	13.00
		16. Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaji-Abu road	170
		17. Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unjja Road	120
		18. Ahmedbad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur Road	151
		19. Palanpur-Chandisar-Dantiwada-Gujarat Border Road	65
		20. Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar Road	200

1	2	3	4
	21.	Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana Road	130
	22.	Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro road	130
	23.	Chitrod-Rapar-Dholavira Road	120
	24.	Suigam-Sidhada Road	40
	25.	Jamnagar-Junagadh Road	130
	26.	Rajkot-Amreli Road	72
	27.	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli Road	180
	28.	Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepur Road	125
	29.	Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara Road	90.00
	30.	Himatnagar-Ider-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Gujarat Border road	130
	31.	Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdan-Viehiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sanii-Radhanpur Road	440
	32.	Gandevi-Vansda-Waghat-Ahava-Chinchli upto Gujarat Border	120
	33.	Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada Road	60
	34.	Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur Road	200
	35.	Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu Road	11.00
	36.	Vapi-Motapondha Road	09.00
	37.	Vapi-Silvasa Road	11.80
	38.	Bagodara-Dhandhuka-BhavnagarRoad	130
	39.	Vanakabara-Kotda Road joining NH-8E	30.00
	40.	Sarkhej-Sanand-Viramgam-NH No. SA near Maliya	186
	41.	Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway	165
	42.	Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No. 5	506
	43.	Vadodara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepur to MP border	125
	44.	Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border	220
	45.	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad Coastal Roads:	200
	46.	Narayan Sarovar-Lakhpar	37.00
	47.	Natiya-Dwarka	340
	48.	Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8	200
		Sub Total	6857.50

1	2	3	4
IX	Goa	1. Karaswada-Bicholim-Sakhli-Surla-Usgao-Khandepar	45
		2. Sanquelim-Keri-Chorlem	35
		3. Margao-Paroda-Quepem-Curchorem-Savordem-Dharbandora	40
		4. Mopa-Bicholim-sanquelim-Usgao	-
		5. Curti to Borim	4
		6. Assnora to Dodamarg	10
		Sub Total	134
X	Haryana	1. Ambala Cantt. (NH I) to Saha (NH 73)	15
		2. Saha (NH 73) to Sahabad (NH I)	16
		3. Uklana (NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran (NH 71)	29.40
		4. Between NH-71 and NH-71A in Rohtak city	2.60
		5. Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Beri-Kalanaur-Meham (between NH-8 and NH-10)	-
		6. Rohtak-Bhiwani-Lohani-Pilani-Rajagarh (between NH-10 and NH-65)	-
		7. Sonapat-Gohana-Jind (between NH-1 and NH-71)	-
		8. Kaithal-Jind-Mundal (between NH 65 and NH 10)	-
		9. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Kosli-Mahindergar-Narnaul-Kotutli (between NH 10 and NH 8)	-
		10. Kaithal (Titram Mor)-Jind (SH-11A and 12) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-71)	-
		11. Kaithal-Guhla-Punjab Border (SH-11) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-64 near Patiala in Punjab.	-
	Sub-Total	63.00	
XI	Himachal Pradesh	1. Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandi-Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road	180.00
		2. Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghati Road	352.00
		3. Kiratpur Sahib-Nangal-Una-Maclodeganj Road	207.50
		4. Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road	120.00
		5. Chandigarh (PGQ-Baddi-Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road	127.20
		6. Sainj-Luri-Banjar-Aut (Bagidhar) Road	97.00
		7. Taradevi (Shimla)-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Ramshehar-Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH No. 6) (HP Boundary) road	106.400

1	2	3	4
	<b>*Sl. No. 10 bold stretch is realigned portion.</b>	8. Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot Road	133.00
		9. Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road	60.00
		10. Brahampukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat-Dharampur-Sidhpur-Lad-Bharol-Jogindernagar.	111.80
		11. Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog-Tattapani-Dhalli-Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal-Hatkoti Road	300.00
		12. Kishtwar (J and K)-Tandi (H. P).	-
		13. Sujanpur-Sandhol-Mandap-Rewalsar-Nerchowk-Jaidevi-Tattapani-Dhalli.	-
		14. Bhannour-Chamba-Sultanpur-Jot-Chowari-Lahru-Nurpur	142
		15. Kiratpur-Nangal-Bhakra-Thanakalan-Bangana-Tutaru-Bhiambli-Manjhiar-Nadaun-Sujanpur-Sandhol-Dharamapur-Mandap-Rewalsar-Ner Chowk road	250
		16. Dhanotu-Jaidevi-Tohanda-Churag-Tatapani-Dhalli road	180
		17. Narkanda-Baghi-Khadrala-Sungri-Rohru-Hatkoti road	115
		Sub-Total	2481.90
XII	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Mughal (Pampore to Rajouri) road	164
		2. Dunera (Punjab) to Pul Dada via Basholi-Bani-Bhaderwah-Doda linking NH-1B	212
		3. Shopian-Kulgam-Quzigund Road.	38
		4. Srinagar-Bandipora-Gurez Road	138
		5. Baramulla-Rafiabad-Kupwara-TangdharRoad	126
		6. Kargil-Zaskar Road.	234
		7. Pul Doda Exit (Pul Doda) Desa-Gai-Kapran-Veromag road in district Doda and Anantang	-
		8. Jawahar Tunnel Exit (Imoh) Verinag-Achbal-Mattan-Pahalgam Road	-
		Sub-Total	912
XIII	Jharkhand	1. Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj road	310
		2. Chkradharpur-Jaraikele-Panposh road	140.55
		3. Dumri-Giridih-Madhupur-Sarath-Deoghar(SH-14)	153
		4. Deoghar-Choupa More-Jarraundi-Jama-Lakrapahari (SH-15)	62
		5. Hansdiha on SH 16-Nonihat-Lakrapahari-Dumka-Shikaripara-Surichua-Jharkhand/West Bengal Border (part of SH-17)-Rampurhat (West Bengal)	95



1	2	3	4
		6. SH-3 [Kolebira on NH 23 Kamdara-Torpa-Khunti (NH 75 Ex.)-Arki-Tamar on NH 33]	125
		7. SH-16 [Deoghar (Mohanpur)-Choupa More-Hansdiha-Godda-Mahagama-Maharma-Sahebganj on NH 80]	139
		Sub-Total	1024.55
XIV	Karnataka	1. Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura	187
		2. Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-H.P. Halli Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindhanur-Manvi-Raichur	612
		3. NH48-Hassan-Gonir-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapatna-Gundlupt Road	249
		4. Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B. Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal.	487
		5. Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura	194
		6. Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Vfercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	385
		7. Bidar-Humnabad-Gul barga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna	679
		8. Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-140 Malavalli Road	
		9. Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-144 Humnabad	
		10. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh	336
		11. Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	250
		12. Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-ThirthahaHi-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad	665
		13. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road	45
		14. Ginigere (Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala (Raichur)Road (Ginigera-Gangavati-Manvi-Sindhnoor-Kalmala-Raichur-Mehboob Nagar-Jadchada joining NH-7 also received)	167
		15. Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road	140
		16. S.H-24 from Hiriyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh	115
		17. Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa	248

1	2	3	4
		18. Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura, Vemgal	82
		19. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura	245
		20. Aurad-Bidar-ChinchoH-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharashtra	480
		21. Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road	95
		22. Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur	130
		23. Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border	80
		24. Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No. 64	190
		25. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road	165
		26. Koppala-Jewargi road	216
		27. Navalgund-Kushtagi road	97
		28. Manadvady-H.D. Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salemroad	197
		29. Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (part of SH-15) and SH-109 from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9	05
		30. Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa Shikaripura-Shimoga	-186
		31. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudligi	240
		32. Nanjangodu-Chamrajanagar	38
		33. Adavi Sornapurato Jagalur joining NH-13 via Mundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini	151
		34. Kalpetta-Mananthavadi-Kutta-Goni Koppal-Hunsur-Mysore	180
		35. Devanahalli-Vijayapura-H. Cross-Vemagal-Kolar-KGF-Kempapura	96
		Sub-Total	8020
XV	Kerala	1. Tirur-Kottakkal-Malappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet road	164
		2. Thiruvananthapuram-Nedumangad-Chullimanoor-246 Madathara-Kulathupuzha-Thenmala-Punalur-Pathanapuram-Ranni-Plachery-Manimala-Ponkunnam-Palai-Thodupuzha-Muvatthupuzha	
		3. Chalakudy-Athirapally-Vazhachal-Peringalakuthu 70 (State boundary)-Pollachi.	

1	2	3	4
		4. Kodungallur (NH 17-408/850) Irinjalakuda-Trichur-181 Vadakkanchery-Cheruthuruthy-Shornur-Pattambi-Perinthalmanna-Melattur-Pattikadu-Pandikadu-Vandoor-Vadapuram-Kaligavu-Nilambur State boundary (31.6 kms.) Gudaloor H (22.23.28.39.73).	
		5. Kozhikodu-Cherupa-Oorakadavu-Areakkode-Edannan-Nilambur-Nadukani (97.7 km)-Gudalloor-Ootty (60 km.)	97.7
		6. Vadakara-Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalam-Pakramthalam-Tharuvanna-Nalammile-Mananthavady-Kaattikulam-Baveli (State boundary)-Mysore.	90.95
		7. Thalassery (NH-17)-Kuthuparamba-Mattanoor-Iratty-Kuttapuzha (State boarder) Virajpettah-Gonikoppa-Hunsur-Mysore (NH 212) within Kerala.	54
		8. Thalassery-Kuthuparamba-Kannavam-Nedumpoll-Manathavady-Pannamaram-Sulthan Bathery	124
		Sub-Total	1027.65
XVI	Madhya Pradesh	1. Harrai-Lotia-Tamia-Junnardev-Betul-Khedi-Awaliya-Ashpur (excluding Shapur Khandwa stretch) Khandwa-Deshgaon-Bhikangaon-Khargon-Julwania	462.00
		2. Jablapur-Khundam-Hirapur-Dindori-Amarkantak-Chhatisgarh Border	222.00
		3. Bhandara-Tumsar (Maharashtra to Baraseoni-Balaghat-Baihar-Motinala via Mawai to Amarkantak	344.00
		4. After modification of earlier notified NH from Damoh-Hatta-Gaisabad-Simaria-Mohmdra-Pawai-Nagod-Birsinghpur-Simriya-Sirmore-Shahganj	430.00
		Sub-total	1458.00
XVII	Maharashtra	1. Coastal Road	733.87
		2. Akola-Nanded-Dugulur-Raichur	
		3. Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol-Wardha-Nagpur	457.00
		4. Dhule Songir Dondaicha Shahada Molgi State Border MSH-1	190
		5. Wapi peth Nashik Niphad Yeola Vaijapur Aurangabad Jalna Watur Mantha Jintur Aundha Vasmath Nanded Biloli State Border, MSH-2	620
		6. Shyamlaji Waghai Vani Nashik MSH-3	77
		7. Indor Janner Sillod Aurangabad Nagar Shirur Pune Roha Murud MSH-5	610
		8. NH-6 Kharabi Govari Rajola Pechkhedi Pardi Umrer Wardha Ami Umorkhed Waranga Nanded Loha Ausa Solapur Sangola Kolhapur MSH-6	870

1	2	3	4
		9. Akola Hingoli Nanded Narsi Karadkhed State border MSH-7	258
		10. Gujrat State Border Taloda Pathrai Chendvel Nampur Manmad Rahuri Nagar Tembhurni mangalvedha Umdi Bobiad to state Border MSH-8	644
		11. Nagpur Umrer Mul Gondpimpri Sironcha to State Border MSH-9	359
		12. Nanded Mudkhed Bhokar Kinvat to State Border Korpana Chichpalli Mul Savali Dhannora to State Border MSH-10	419
		13. State Border Gondia Sadak Arjuni Mor Gadchiroli Ashti MSH-11	240
		14. Ghoti Sinnar Kopargaon Lasur Jalna Mehkar Talegaon Wardha MSB-12	522
		15. Malkapur Buldhana Chikhali Ambad Wadigodri MSH-13	223
		16. Bamani Ballarpur Yavatmal Chikhaldara Khandava MSH-14	429
		17. Bankot Mandangad Bhor Lonand Natepute Pandhrpur MSH-15	317
		18. JNPT To Gavan phata section of S. H. 54 (Km 6. 400 to Km. 14. 550)	8
		19. Aamra Marg (Km 0. 00 to Km 6/200)	6
		20. Ankleshwar-Burhanpur SH No. 4	243
		21. Missing link (SH-106) from Jaigad to NH 17 (*under NHO programme)	43
		22. Existing MSH-2 from Ahmadnagar-Beed-Parbhani road	287
		23. SH 255-A (from NH-6 to NH-69) via Gaundkhairi-Kalmeshwar-Sawner	30
		24. Nagar-Beed-Nanded link	20
		Sub-Total	7605.870
XVIII	Meghalaya	1. Phulbari to Nongstoin via Tura road	334
		2. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapararoad	224
		Sub-Total	558
XIX	Manipur	1. Churachandpurto Tuivai via Singhat-Singzawl road	163
		2. Kangpokpi to Tamenglong via Tamei	120
		3. Bishnupur to Haflong via Rengpang Khongshang, Tamenglong and Tousem	-
		4. Tadubi-UkhruI via Paomata Block Hq. Tungjoy, Phaibung Block Hq. Tolloi	115
		Sub-Total	398

1	2	3	4
XX	Mizoram	1. Keitum to Zokhawthar via Khawbung road	179
		2. Lawngtlai-Myanmar road	-
		Sub-Total	179
XXI	Nagaland	1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland	278
		2. Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Komma in Nagaland	182
		3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Nagimora-Sibsagar(Simulguri) in Assam	265
		4. Road between Mokokchung and Chare which connects NH-61 withNH-155	18
		5. Tuensang to Tuli via Mon-Tizit	308
		6. Dimapur to Kiphire	256
		Sub-Total	1307
XXII	Odisha	1. Cuttack-Paradeep	82.00
		2. Sambalpur-Rourkella road	162.50
		3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road	152.18
		4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri	104.00
		5. Berhampur-Koraput road	313.60
		6. Kuakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrakroad	92.50
		7. Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road	40.49
		8. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera	37.00
		9. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road	111.00
		10. Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang Bahal road	31.00
		11. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road	35.60
		12. Dhenkanal-Naranpur road	100.00
		13. Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road	323.00
		14. Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua-Komtelpeta-Rayagada	292.6
		Sub-Total	1877.47
XXIII	Puducherry	1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore road	
		2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali road	
		3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarurroad	
		4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoil-Akkoor road link with Karaikal	
		5. East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry	

1	2	3	4
XIV	Punjab	1. SH-25 Amritsar-Raja Sansi International Airport-Dera Baba Nanak-Gurdaspur	-
		2. SH-22 Kiratpur Sahim-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal-Una (through Himachal Pradesh) Hoshiarpur.	-
		3. Guru Gobind Singh Marg from Takhat Sri Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) to Sachkhand Sri Hazoor Sahib (Nanded)	2480
		Sub-Total	2480
XXV	Rajasthan	1. Bundi (NH-12)-Bijolia	50
		2. Pali-Desuri-via-Nadol	93
		3. Lambia-Ras-Beawar-Badnor-Asind-MandaL (NH-76)	148
		4. Mathura (NH-2) Bharatput-Hindon-Banyana-Bhadoti-Sawaimadhopur-Pal ighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran (NH-76)	332
		5. Mavli-Bhansol-Oden-Khanmnorr-Haldighati Loosing Kumbhalgarh Charbhujia (SH 49)	130
		6. Ratlam-Banswara-Sagwara-Doongarpur-Khairwara-Kotra-Swarupganj (NH-14) road	310
		7. Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kuchaman-Nagaur-Phalodi (NH-15)	366
		8. Mandsaur (NH-79)-Pratapgarh (NH-113)-Dhariawad-Salumaber-Dungarpur-Bichiwada (NH-8)	226
		9. Sri Ganganagar-Hanumangarh-Tadalka Munda-Nohar-Bhadra-Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu-Udai purwati-Ajeetgarh-Shahpura (NH-8)	474
		10. Fatehpur (NH-II)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-Pacheri (Haryana Border)-Narnaul-Namol-Rewari (NH-8)	164
		11. Bharatpur (NH-I I)-Deeg-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-Neem Ka Thana-Chala-Sikar-Nechwa-Salasar (NH-65)	301
		12. Koshi (NH-2)-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur	139
		13. Swarupganj (NH-14)-Sirohi-Jalore-Siwana-Balotra (NH-112)-Phalodi	343
		14. Mathura-Bharatpur road	40
		15. Nasirabad-Devli road	95
		16. Kotputli-Sikar road	125
		17. Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road	147
		18. Faludi-Nagore road	140
		19. Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar	115
		20. Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP)	44

1	2	3	4
		21. Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer	306
		22. Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar	176
		23. Kirki chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur	146
		24. Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	202
		25. Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8	171
		26. Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)	68
		27. Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhopur	248
		28. Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh	446
		29. Jaipur(NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-MaHdal-Bhilwara (NH-79)	123
		30. Pali-Udaipur road	-
		31. Gomti Chauraha (on NH-8) to Pali city via Nodal (on NH-14) SH-16 and SH-67	45
		32. Bharatpur-Mathura road (SH-24. remaned SH-1)	15
		33. Bagher to Teendhar via Mandawar	16
		Sub-total	5744
XXVI	Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri	-
		2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chungthang	-
		3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang	-
		4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang	-
		5. Proposed Alternative Highway from Ranipool to Burtuk	23
		6. Indira Bye Pass-West, from Tashi View Point to Hanuman Tok and onwards to Nathula	64
		Sub-total	87
XXVII	Tamil Nadu	1. Sathy-Athani-Bhavani road(State Highway No. 82)	52.80
		2. Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarai road	99.60
		3. Trichy-Namakkal road	77.40
		4. Karaikudi-Dindugal road	86
		5. Thirucharapalli-Lalgudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalya-Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri-Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram	140.00
		6. Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai	60.00

1	2	3	4
		7. Dindigul-Natham-Singampunari-Thirupathur Rastha road	120.40
		8. Cuddalore-Chittoorroad	203
		Sub-Total	839.20
XXVIII	Tripura**	Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar-Kailasahar-Fatikroy-Manu-Khowai-Amarpur-Jatanbari-Silachari-Rupaichari	310
XXIX	Uttar Pradesh**	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road	73.158
		2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepurroad	161.53
		3. Bareilly-Badaaun-Bilsi-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaurroad	262.39
		4. Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Amethi-Pratapgarhroad	79.00
		5. Fatehpur-Raibareilly-Jagdishpur-Faizabadroad	181.960
		6. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No. 5	101.00
		7. Lucknow-Banda	148.52
		8. Pilbhit-Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border)	283.03
		9. Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh road	128
		10. Delhi-Yamnotri road	206
		11. Fetehpur-Muzaffarabad-Kalsia road	20.725
		12. Sitapur-Bahraech-Balrampur-Mahrajganj-Pandarona road	449.50
		Sub-Total	2094.813
XXX	Uttarakhand	1. Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border-Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna-Bridge-Almora-Lohaghat road)	706
		2. Badwala to Juddo (Harbartpur-Badkot Band)	18
		3. Buakhal-Ghurdauri-Devprayag	49
		Sub-Total	773
XXXI	West Bengal	1. Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Purnia	102
		2. Tulin (West Bengal-Bihar Border)-Purulia-Bankura-Bishnupur-Arambag-Nardhman-Mogra-Iswar Gupta Setu-Kalyani-Haringhata-Petrapole on NH-35 (West Bengal-Bangladesh Border)	390.90
		3. Radhamoni (on NH 41)-Panskura-Ghatal-pirambagh-Bardhaman-Muratipur-Phutisanko-Kuli-Moregram (on NH 34)	275



1	2	3	4
		4. Nandakumar-Digha-Chandeneswar (SH-4)	91
		5. Gazole-Buniadpur-Ostiram-Trimohani-Hilli	100
		6. Nayagram (Odisha border)-Fekoghat-Dharsa-Narayanpur-Silda-Benogonia-Fulkusom-Raipur-Simplal-Taldanga-Bankura-Durgapur (SH-9)-Panagarh Dubrajpur (SH-14)	327
		Sub-Total	1285.90
		Total	64091.743

**Statement II***National Highways declared during last three (3) years and current year***(2008-09)**

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadana and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Utrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109
Uttarakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Utrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	51
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	305
	232A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Hulyar, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamam in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanamalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780
<b>2009-10</b>			
Delhi/Haryana	236	The Highway starting from Mehrauli connecting Andheria More, Chattarpur T point in the territory of Delhi and terminating at Gurgaon on NH 8 in the State of Haryana.	13.45

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	69A	The highway starting from Multai on existing NH-69 connecting Chikhli, Dunawa, Chindwara, Chaurai and terminating at Seoni on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.	154.21
Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	26B	The highway starting from Narsinghpur on the existing National Highway No. 26 connecting Harrari, Amarwada, Chindwar a, Sausar in the State of Madhya Pradesh and terminating at Saoner on existing National Highways No.69 in the State of Maharashtra.	202.593

---

**2010-11**


---

Nil

---

**(2011-12) [3rd August, 2011]**

State	New National Highway No.	Description of National Highways	Old National Highway No.
Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	123	The highway starting from its junction with NH-23 at Dholpur connecting Sepau in the state of Rajasthan connecting Sarendhi in the state of Uttar Pradesh connecting Ghatoli, Rupbas, Khanuawa (Khanua) and terminating at Uncha Nagla in the state of Rajasthan	3A
Rajasthan	148D	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Bheem connecting Parasoli, Gulabpura on NH-48, Shahpura, Jahajpur, Hindoli, Nainwa and terminating at Uniara on NH-552 in the state of Rajasthan.	116A
Rajasthan and Gujarat	Extension of NH58	The highway starting from Udaipur connecting Kumdal Naya Kheda, Jhadol, Som, Nalwa Daiya in the state of Rajasthan and terminating at Idar in the state of Gujarat.	76A
Rajasthan	458	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Ladnu connecting Khaatu, Degana, Merta City, Lambia, Jaitaran, Raipur and terminating at Bheem on NH-58 in the state of Rajasthan.	65A
Rajasthan	758	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Rajsamand connecting Gangapur, Bhilwara and terminating at junction with NH-27 at Ladpura in the state of Rajasthan.	76B

**MFN Status to India**

2944. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
 SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
 SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIIS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has granted the Most Favoured Nation status to India;

(b) if so, the details of the trade issues discussed at the level of Ministers and Secretaries between India and Pakistan during the last three months alongwith the outcome thereof;

(c) the extent to which India and Pakistan have implemented their obligations under the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) and Preferential Trade Arrangements (PTA), Country-wise separately alongwith the details of present quantum of imports and exports between the two countries in Indian rupees terms, item-wise; and

(d) the specific steps being taken by the Government to streamline and boost the trade relations between the two countries including pruning of negative list, removal of non-tariff barriers etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The decision taken in the Cabinet meeting of Pakistan, communicated through the Press Release of Pakistan Government dated 2nd November 2011, is that "the (Pakistan) Cabinet gave Ministry of Commerce the mandate to take the process of normalization forward, which would culminate in the observance of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle in its true spirit".

(b) During the recent meeting of Commerce Ministers' of India and Pakistan held in New Delhi on 28.09.2011, the Ministers affirmed that fully normalized commercial links between both countries would strengthen the bilateral relationship and build the bridges of friendship, trust and understanding-for mutual benefit of their people and

promotion of prosperity in South Asia. Both Commerce Ministers mandated their Commerce Secretaries to pursue with vigor the task of fully normalizing bilateral trade relations. They agreed that their countries would cooperate for a high ambition of preferential trade relations under the framework of South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). They noted with satisfaction the joint and collaborative efforts already being made by India and Pakistan to liberalize trade in goods and services under SAFTA. They agreed that all mutual obligations contracted under SAFTA would be implemented with full sincerity.

Sixth round of talks on commercial and economic co-operation between Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan have been held on 14-15th November, 2011 in New Delhi. During the above discussion, following points have been agreed:

(i) Both sides have agreed to jointly work to more than double bilateral trade within three years, from current levels of 2.7 billion US dollars per annum to about 6 Billion dollars.

(ii) The Agreed minutes of the Sixth round of talks reflect Pakistan's position for observance of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) as follows:

"The move to full normalization of trade relations shall be sequenced. In the first stage, Pakistan will transition from the current Positive List approach to a Negative List. The consultation process on devising this Negative List is almost complete. A small Negative List shall be finalized and ratified by February, 2012. Thereafter, all items other than those on the Negative List shall be freely exportable from India to Pakistan. In the second stage, the Negative List shall be phased out. The timing for this phasing out will be announced in February 2012 at the time the List is notified and it is expected that the phasing out will be completed before the end of 2012."

With the entire phasing out of the Negative List, the transition process to MFN treatment shall be complete.

(iii) Indian side has agreed to address issues raised by Pakistan under Non-Tariff Barriers for import of Cement, Textiles, Fruits and Vegetables, Processed food items and surgical instruments,

(iv) Both sides agreed that the present visa regime for businesspersons was a significant barrier to the rapid expansion of trade. It was noted that

the Interior Ministry of Pakistan and India's Ministry of Home Affairs had reached a broad understanding to put in place reciprocal arrangements which shall substantially liberalize the visa provisions for business persons.

- (v) Both sides also reached a broad understanding to enhance trade in petroleum products and put in place infrastructure for trade in electricity.

(c) There is no separate Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between India and Pakistan.

In terms of the SAFTA obligations, both countries can maintain a Sensitive List (SL) of items whose imports would be made under MFN principles. India currently maintains a SL (the Non-LDC SL) of 868 tariff lines which are allowed to be imported from Pakistan at MFN tariff rates. Other than the 868 SL items, India has a current peak tariff level of 11% for SAFTA related imports from

Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This peak tariff is to reduce to 8% from 1st January, 2012 and further to 5% from 1st January, 2013. Pakistan has a SL consisting of 936 tariff lines. However, due to Pakistan's present import control order, the MFN principles have not yet been operationalised by it for India, for all these tariff lines. Hence, the SAFTA obligations are also currently not being met by Pakistan for India.

The details of exports to and imports from Pakistan for last two financial years, item-wise, with value in Indian rupees, are given in Statement.

(d) During the Sixth Round of talks, both sides designated the Joint Secretaries in their respective Ministries of Commerce as Chief Negotiators for working on how to improve preferential trading arrangements under SAFTA. Specific steps to streamline and boost trade relations between the two countries have also been taken as per details of (b) and (c) above.

#### **Statement**

#### **Pakistan**

Sl.No.	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2010	Apr-Mar 2011 (P)	%Growth
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sugar	5.34	2,944.70	55,046.26
2.	Cotton Raw Inclid, Waste	1,083.82	1,748.68	61.34
3.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	2,044.10	1,089.34	-46.71
4.	Dyes/Intmdtes and Coar Tar Chemls.	1,240.41	1,049.64	-15.38
5.	Drugs, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls.	361.07	326.31	-9.63
6.	Other Commodities	133.25	309.19	132.03
7.	Pulses	92.35	270.23	192.61
8.	Spices	99.28	241.72	143.48
9.	Oil Meals	415.68	235.83	-43.27
10.	Inorganic/Organic/Agro Chemls.	202.08	230.31	13.97
11.	Rubr Mfd, Prdcts Excpt Footwr.	164.95	210.46	27.59
12.	Manufactures of Metals	97.55	193.75	98.62
13.	Machinery and Instruments	138.12	168.63	22.09
14.	Plastic and Linoleum Products	187.77	150.84	-19.67

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Petroleum (Crude and Products)	38.07	133.69	251.18
16.	Residual Chemical and Allied Products	82.79	131.73	59.11
17.	Ferro Alloys	77.25	111.82	44.74
18.	Tea	91.62	106.76	16.52
19.	Groundnut	64.33	90.03	39.95
20.	Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	50.36	78.10	55.08
21.	Cosmetics/Toiletries etc.	84.20	72.99	-13.31
22.	Other Cereals	51.97	69.96	34.62
23.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	41.26	64.72	56.84
24.	Fresh Vegetables	183.07	58.38	-68.11
25.	Non-ferrous Metals	67.49	51.85	-23.17
26.	Manmade Staple Fibre	33.54	48.64	45.01
27.	Other Ores and Minerals	29.61	39.67	33.98
28.	Poultry Products	9.52	30.25	217.67
29.	Misc Processed Items	36.05	24.78	-31.28
30.	Processed Minerals	24.97	24.35	-2.49
31.	Fresh Fruits	6.85	23.26	239.35
32.	Meat and Preparations	19.55	22.05	12.78
33.	Paper/Wood Products	30.63	20.12	-34.32
34.	Paints/Enamels/Varnishes etc.	18.99	20.11	5.90
35.	Dairy Products	3.13	19.38	519.84
36.	Iron and Steel Bar/Rod etc.	34.54	17.20	-50.21
37.	Primary and Semi-finished Iron and Steel	40.91	16.57	-59.50
38.	Guergum Meal	6.13	11.81	92.68
39.	Shellac	8.50	11.03	29.87
40.	Gems and Jewellery	12.82	8.92	-30.40
41.	Rice-basmoti	0.00	7.43	7,010.43
42.	Sports Goods	2.47	6.97	1,822.20
43.	Electronic Goods	13.51	3.65	-72.99
44.	Glass/Glassware/Ceramics/Refractories/Cement	4.02	3.61	-10.24
45.	Woolen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	7.73	3.22	-58.30

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Rice (other than Basmati)	0.01	2.68	39,947.76
47.	Processed Vegetables	0.16	2.31	1,384.69
48.	Finished Leather	0.77	2.17	179.98
49.	RMG Cotton Incl Accessories	1.55	1.72	11.56
50.	Residual Engineering Items	2.32	1.48	-36.43
51.	Transport Equipments	1.09	1.35	23.91
52.	Tobacco Manufactured		1.32	
53.	Machine Tools	1.26	0.93	-26.0s
54.	Cashew	1.80	0.85	-52.92
55.	Castor Oil	0.54	0.53	-0.99
56.	Aluminium other than Products	0.45	0.52	14.86
57.	Sesame Seeds	0.40	0.44	10.40
58.	RMG Silk	1.65	0.33	-80.20
59.	Other Jute Manufactures	0.03	0.30	901.67
60.	RMG of other Textile Matrl.	0.46	0.30	-34.85
61.	Natrl Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	0.35	0.18	-49.16
62.	Footwear of Leather	0.98	0.18	-82.20
63.	RMG Manmade Fibres	0.83	0.17	-80.05
64.	Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.	0.03	0.11	230.56
65.	Processed Fruits and Juices	-1.29	0.10	-92.30
66.	Floridtr Products	0.37	0.08	-78.50
67.	Coir and Coir Manufactures	0.05	0.05	-9.02
68.	Leather Footwear Components	0.00	0.05	1,148.65
69.	Carpet (excl, Silk) Handmade	0.07	0.04	-41.31
70.	Handcrfs (excl. handmade Crpts.)	0.58	0.04	-93.91
71.	Jute Mfs Excluding Floor CVRNG	0.37	0.01	-97.18
72.	Comp. Software in Physical Form		0.00	
73.	Leather Goods	0.51	0.00	-99.55
74.	MICA	-	0.00	
75.	Coal	0.25		
76.	Iron Ore			

1	2	3	4	5
77.	Leather Garments			
78.	Marine Products	0.00		
79.	Coffee	0.01		
80.	Spirit and Beverages	1.02		
81.	Niger Seeds	0.01		
82.	Floor Covering of Jute			
83.	Silk Waste	0.00		
84.	RMG Wool	0.04		
85.	Project Goods	0.01		
Total		7.461.02	10.520.92	41.01

Data Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

Doc-nic

**Pakistan**

Sl.No.	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2010	Apr-Mar 2011(P)	%Growth
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Fruits and Nuts Excl Cashew Nuts	219.90	288.34	31.12
2.	Petroleum, Crude and Products	45.52	245.57	439.53
3.	Other Commodities	90.09	171.74	90.64
4.	Cement	193.63	166.41	-14.06
5.	Organic Chemicals	227.99	149.28	-34.52
6.	Non-ferrous Metals	81.92	100.29	22.42
7.	Cotton Yarn and Fabrics	160.57	88.30	-45.01
8.	Inorganic Chemicals	46.91	51.83	10.49
9.	Metalifers Ores and Metal Scrap	41.48	42.76	3.08
10.	Wool, Raw	18.63	42.19	126.53
11.	Leather	38.60	40.96	6.12
12.	Artfcl Resns, Plstc Matrls, etc.	15.04	20.94	39.24
13.	Other Crude Minerals	8.26	12.38	49.95
14.	Pulp and Waste Paper		11.91	
15.	Readymade G-ments (Wovn and Knit)	3.27	8.22	151.74
16.	Vegetable Oils Fixed (Edible)		7.42	
17.	Electronic Goods	4.63	6.67	44.23
18.	Spices	12.96	6.36	-50.90
19.	Oth Txt Yrn.fabs.madeup Artl.	12.92	5.96	-53.89



1	2	3	4	5
20.	Pulses	13.03	5.47	-58.03
21.	Chemical Matrl and Prodcnts	0.19	5.25	2,620.79
22.	Profsnl Inst. etc Excpt Elctrc	5.84	5.11	-12.40
23.	Machry Excpt Elec and Electronic	0.81	4.93	511.99
24.	M-made FMNT/Spun Yrn (Inc.was)	3.93	4.02	2.34
25.	Iron and Steel	0.02	3.94	21,695.03
26.	Non-metic Mnrl Mnfs Excl Perls	10.84	3.52	-67.52
27.	Woolen and Cotton Rags etc.	-2.45	2.65	8.06
28.	Transport Equipments	0.43	1.97	359.15
29.	Oil Seeds	21.64	1.80	-91.69
30.	Wood and Wood Products	0.20	1.79	798.39
31.	Paper Board and Manufactures	0.58	1.46	152.79
32.	Raw Hides and Skins	0.66	1.43	1 16.42
33.	Manufactures of Metals	0.50	1.36	170.57
34.	Synthc. and Reclmd Rubber		1.08	
35.	Madeup Textile Articles	3.67	1.03	-72.09
36.	Machine Tools	0.13	0.73	453.09
37.	Perls Prcus Semiprcs Stones	1.52	0.72	-52.70
38.	Printed Books, newspapers, Jurnls. etc.	0.62	0.72	16.23
39.	Essential Oil and Cosmetic Prepn.	0.17	0.40	138.10
40.	Elec. Machry. Excpt Electronic	0.18	0.38	105.30
41.	Dyeng.Tanng.colrng. MatrIs.	0.71	0.27	-62.62
42.	Natural Rubber		0.24	
43.	Fertilizers, crude	0.14	0.14	4.89
44.	Cereal Preparation	0.02	0.09	396.26
45.	Medicinal and Phrmacuticl Prodcnts.	0.03	0.08	181.38
46.	Synthetic and Regenerated Fibres		0.04	
47.	Fertilezers Manufactured	0.05	0.03	-35.40
48.	Silk Yarn and Fabrics	0.11	0.03	-72.68
49.	Coal, coke and Briquittes etc.		0.02	
50.	Cotton Raw: Comb./Uncomb./Waste	13.65		
51.	Primry Stel. Pig Iron Basd Itms			
52.	Comp. software in Physical form	0.20		
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,304.62</b>	<b>1,518.27</b>	<b>16.38</b>

**Decline in Tea Exports**

2945. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable decline in the export of tea during the January-July period this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the total tea exports from India during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and Country-wise;

(c) whether the tea industry in India is facing stiff competition from certain tea producing countries with regard to export;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to help the tea industry and to further boost the tea export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M.

SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The export of tea from January to July 2011 was 89.82 Million kgs as against 107.30 Million kgs during the corresponding period of 2010. The decline in exports is mainly due to political disturbances in Afghanistan, Egypt and a few other Middle East countries. However, the final quantum of exports would emerge after completion of the current calendar year. A statement showing the details of the total tea exports from India during the last three calendar years and the current year, year-wise and Country-wise is at Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The situation in India is totally different from that of major tea exporting countries like Sri Lanka and Kenya. Being the world's largest tea consuming country and domestic demand accounting for 80% of the production, the exportable surplus is not adequate for competing in the global market. In Sri Lanka and Kenya the domestic demand is less than 3-5% and 95-97% of their tea is exported.

(e) Under the 11th Plan schemes, Government is promoting export of Tea thorough Tea Board by supporting its promotional campaigns, Buyer Seller Meets, Tea Tasting Sessions, Trade Fairs, International Conventions and incentive to exporters. A 5-5-5 approach to promote Brand India tea in 5 international markets over the next 5 years with five activities for each market to boost up demand for Indian tea to increase exports has been initiated.

**Statement***Exports of Tea from India (in Million Kg)*

Name of the Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011 (January to July)
1	2	3	4	5
Russian Federation	40.44	46.34	36.66	20.20
Kazakhstan	11.33	9.43	10.25	6.14
Ukraine	1.56	1.63	1.67	1.09
Uzbekistan	0.08	0.02	-	0.02
Other CIS	0.61	0.42	0.42	0.24
Total CIS	54.02	57.84	49.00	27.69
United Kingdom	19.30	16.72	14.82	4.98
Netherlands	2.58	2.57	3.39	1.25

1	2	3	4	5
Germany	4.33	4	4.39	2.34
Ireland	1.48	1.44	1.74	0.43
Poland	3.45	3.27	3.30	1.70
U.S.A.	9.55	9.21	10.32	5.87
Canada	1.52	2.44	2.12	0.60
U.A.E.	24.80	19.42	18.50	7.08
Iran	15.90	11.53	13.43	7.23
Iraq	5.11	16.59	5.96	0.16
Saudi Arabia	3.40	2.85	2.69	1.09
Arab Republic of Egypt	15.04	5.58	5.62	2.10
Turkey	0.11	0.01	0.040	0.06
Afghanistan	10.74	13.4	7.96	0.22
Singapore	0.32	0.37	0.25	0.11
Sri Lanka	5.57	4.03	4.01	1.98
Kenya	2.06	1.84	4.78	1.33
Japan	2.71	3.01	3.05	0.99
Pakistan	7.67	7.51	18.87	10.57
Australia	4.91	4.6	4.23	2.21
Other Countries	8.55	9.67	14.82	9.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>203.12</b>	<b>197.90</b>	<b>193.29</b>	<b>89.82</b>

[Translation]

**Textile Parks**

2946. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details and status of the existing integrated textile parks in the country including their financial status;

(b) the number of proposals approved/being approved and funds allocated for setting up of textile/apparel parks

in the country including Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh under Integrated Textile Parks schemes State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether these parks are likely to be set up through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP);

(d) if so, details thereof alongwith the amount to be invested therein; and

(e) the details of products likely to be produced and the total employment likely to be generated in these parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The data will be collected and submitted.

*[English]***Expansion of National Highways**

2947. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up any plan for construction of new National Highways (NHs) or expansion of existing NHs in the country;

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

(c) the details of the proposals submitted by the State Governments for expansion of existing NHs or construction of new NHs during the last three years and the current year alongwith the number of proposals approved during

the same period, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the number of pending proposals alongwith the reasons for their pendency and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. The Government has received proposals from various State Governments for declaration of roads/state roads of about 64,091 Kms as National Highways during the above period, which are at Statement-I. The details of the roads/state roads declared as National Highways during last three years and the current year are at Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*Updated Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches	Length in Kms
1	2	3	4
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Nellore-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukure-Gooty	314
		2. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancherla-Chanda	330
		*3. Hyderabad-Srisailem-Dornala-Atmakur-Nandyal	353.18
		4. Gundugolu-Nallagera-devarapalli-Vernagiri road	83
		5. Krishnapatnam port-Nellore-Chellakara near Chitradurg	
		6. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet	395
		*7. Kakinada-Dwarapuydi-Rajamundry-Kowur-Jangareddygudem-Aswaraopeta-Khammam-Suryapeta	310
		8. Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu-Bhoopalapatnam	400
		9. Kuraool-Atmatur-Domala-Thokapalli-Pericherla-Guntur	300
		10. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-Chincholi	
		11. Bellary-Adoni-Raichut-Mehboobnagar-Jadcherla	200
		12. Kalingapatnam-Srikakulam-Raygadh to NH 201	120

1	2	3	4
	*13.	Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal-Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Salgonda-Chalukurthi-Macherla-Erragondapalem-Thokapalli-Markapur-Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur-Venkatagiri-Erpedu-Renigunta	725
	14.	Anakapalli-Anadapuram	50
	15.	Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH 219	70
	16.	Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal	290
	17.	Ananthapur-Uravakonda-Bellary	78
	18.	Puthalapattu-Naidupet road	117
	19.	Kurnool-Bellary road	126
	20.	Tadipatri-Raichur road via Ananthapur-Urvakonda road	146.17
	*21.	Road from "Guntur-Vinukonda-Tokapalli-Nandyal Banaganapalli-Owk-Thadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur	530
	*22.	Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu.	630
	23.	Nizampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur-Vinukonda-Thokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Tadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur	625
	24.	Krishnapatnamport-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukur-Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty	353
	25.	Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru-Uppersileru-Ponkarai-Motigudem-Lakkavaram-Chinturu	238
	26.	Visakhapatnam-Pendurthi-Srugavarapukota-Anantagiri-Sunkaravarimetta-Araku-Odisha State Border	126
	27.	Nirmal-Khanapur-Luxettipeta (extension of NH222)	108
	28.	Rajahmundry-Gokavaram-Rampachodavaram-Maredimilli-Chintoor-Bhadrachalam-Charla-Venkatapuram	293
	29.	Golaon-Asifabad-Mancheral-Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Warangal-Mahaboobabad-Khammam-Kodad	
	30.	Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Kalwakurthi-Mahaboobnagar-Raichur-Mantralayam-Adoni-Aluru-Uravakonda-Anantapur	580

1	2	3	4
		31. Tada-Srikalahasi-Renigunta-cuddapah	208
		32. Gudur-Rapur-Rajampet-Rayachoti-Kadiri-Hindupur-Madakasira	356
		33. Penugonda-Madakasira-Hirayur	133
		34. Sangareddy-Narsapur-Bhongir-Chityala-Shadnagar-Chevella-Sangareddy	367
		35. Pamarru-Challa Palli road	27
		36. Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola	141
		37. Hyderabad-Medak-Yellareddi-Banswada-Bodhan	156
		38. Tirupathi-Naidupeta Road	59
		39. Hyderabad-Bijapur road (via) Moinabad, Chevalla, Manneguda, Kodangal	132.26
		40. Nandyal-Atmakur-Nandikotkur-Alampur-Aiza road to meet NH in Karnataka	187
		41. Mangalore (Karnataka) to Thiruvarammalai (Tamil Nadu) via Venkatagiri in Andhra Pradesh	24
		42. Calingapatnam port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Srikakulam District	31.60
		43. Bhimili Port to meet NH-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Distt.	9.0
		44. Visakhapatnam port to meet Nh-5 (New NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Distt.	12.50
		45. Gangavaram port to meet NH 5 (NH No. 16) in Visakhapatnam Distt.	3.80
		46. Kakinada to Rajanagaram (A.D.B.) Roads as New National Highway (new NH. No. 16)	55.80
		47. Machilipatnam Port to Hanman junction (New NH No. 16)	60.14
		48. Nazampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur Road	94.09
		49. Upgradation of road from Vadarecu Port to NH-5 (New NH No. 16)	44.73
		50. Ongole to Kothapatnam	17.17
		51. Krishnapatnam port to NH-5 (New NH No. 16)	19.25
		52. Port Connectivity Road from Guduru to Krishnapatnam Port	33.20
		Sub-total	11161.89

1	2	3	4
II.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Khonsa-Hukanjuri-Naharkatia-Tinsukia road	99
		2. Changlang-Margherita road	44
		3. Bame-Kikabali-Akajan road	114
		4. Sagalee-Mengio-Deed-Ziro road	200
		5. Nampong-Motongsa-Deban-Namchick-Jagun	110
		Sub-total	567
III.	Assam	1. Dhodar Ali	250
		2. Srirapur-Dhubri road	77
		Sub-Total	327
IV.	Bihar	1. Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhapur road	-
		2. Road linking Parri Chowk (NH-107) Beriahi-Bangaon on NH-107 (Distt. Saharsa) to NH-57 near Bhaptiahi via Supaul	
		3. Sonebarsa-Bajinathpur	58
		4. Saraigarh Rly strn-Lalganj-Ganpatganj	20
		5. Supaul-Pipra (NH-106)-Triveniganj-Bhargama-Raniganj (Araria)-Thakurganj-Galgalia (Kishanganj upto West Bengal Border) upto East West corridor	11
		6. Muzaffarpur-Dewaria-Baruraj-Motipur	56
		7. Muzaffarpur-Pusa-Dholi-Kalyanpur	47
		8. Keotsa-Katara-Runni Saidpur-Belsand-Parsauni	61
		9. Jhapha-Minapur-Sheohar	47
		10. Darbhanga-Bahera-Biroul-Kusheswar Asthan	65
		11. Darbhanga-Baheri-Singhia-Rosera-Narhan-Cheria Bariarpur-Begusarai	110
		12. Hajipur-Mahanar-Mohiuddin Nagar-Bachhawara	75
		13. Manjhi-Darauli-Guthani	55
		14. Guthani-Mairwa-Siwan-Barhariya-Sarphara	90
		15. Mairwa-Kuchaikot	70
		16. Daronda-Maharajanj-Tarwara-Barhariya-Gopalganj	47
		17. Mirganj-Bhagipatti	39
		18. Siwan-Paigamberpur	52
		19. Chapra-Khaira-Salempur	70

1	2	3	4
		20. Manjhi-Barauli-Sarphara	115
		21. Bettiah-Chanpatiya-Narkatiaganj-Thori	70
		22. Sitamarhi-Riga-Dheng-Bairganiya	31
		23. Amour-Baysi-Bahadurganj	56
		24. Ara-Sasaram Road	97
		25. Bhojpur-Dumrao-Vikramganj-Nasariganj-Dehri-On-Sone	83
		26. Buxar-Chausa-Mahaniya-Bhabhua-Adhaura-Garke (UP Border)	155
		27. Barbigha-Shekhpora-Sikandra-Jamui-Deoghar	175
		28. Shekhpora-Lakhisarai-Jamui	63
		29. Sultanganj-Deoghar	110
		30. Bhagalpur Hansdiha upto Dardmara	63
		31. Ghogha-Barahat	84
		32. Jamui-Laxmipur-Kharagpur-Bariyarpur	59
		33. Akbar Nagar-Sahkund-Amarpur-Banka	30
		34. Gaya-Panchanapur-Baudnagar	70
		35. Barahat-Panjwara-Dhoraiya-Sanhaula-Ghogha Road	55
		36. Mehandia NH-98 Haspura-Pachrukha-Khundwan-Fesar-Aurangabad	49
		37. Bariyarpur-Kharagpur-Kundasthan	35
		38. Sasaram-Chausa via Kochas	65
		39. Pahari (NH-30) to Masaurhi (NH-83)	38
		40. Magadh Medical college to Rafiganj. Goh. Aurangabad	70
		41. Vajirganj (NH82) to NH-24-lane via Fatehpur, Paharpur, Amarpur, Dharhara	60
		42. NH-83 to Mahanpur Barachatti G.T. Road (NH-2) via Tekunafarm-Dubalnaili-Maranpur-Bodh Gaya through bank of river	50
		43. Vishwanathpur Chowk-Koili-Nanpur-Khdakabsant-Jale	35
		44. Gadha-Boachak-Bajpatti-Kumba-Bela	53
		45. Runi Saidpur-Kowahi-Baluwa-Minapur	26
		46. Majhauri-Katra-Jajuwar-Charaut	59
		Sub-total	2949



1	2	3	4
V.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bilaspur to pandaria, Pondi, Kwardha, Rajnandgaon, Antagarh, Narayanpur, Barsoor, Geedam, Dantewada, Bailadila, Chintalnar, Mariagunda to Bhadrachalam	684
		2. Gadhchiroli (Maharashtra) to Manpur-Bhanupratappur-Kanker-Dudhawa-Sihawa-Nagari-Bardula-Mainpurto Khariyar road (Odisha)	234
		3. Extension of new NH No. 130 from Ambikapurto Wadrafnagar to Varanasi (UP)	111
		4. Raipur to Balodabazar-Kasdol-Bhatgaon-Sarangarh-Sariya-Sohela road (Odisha)	238
		Sub Total	1267
VI.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Daman to Nasik via Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar	190
		2. Vapi-Silvassa-Talasari road	50
		3. Road stretch from Zaroli village in Gujarat touching the NH-8 to Naroli-Kharadpada-Luhari-Chikhli-Apti and Velugam (all in U.T of Dadra and Nagar Haveli) to Talasari via Sutrakar in Maharashtra	33
		Sub-Total	273
VII.	Daman and Diu	1. Road stretch from Mohangam Railway Crossing Near NH-8 via Zari-Kachigam-Somnath-Kunta-Bhenslore-Patalia (all in Daman) to Udwada Railway Crossing (in Gujarat) at NH-8	29
VIII.	Gujarat	1. Malia-Jamnagar-Okha Dwarka	340
		2. Bhuj-Khavada-India bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border road	170
		3. Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik Road	245
		4. Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur Road	165
		5. Rajkot-Morbi-Navlakhi Road	109
		6. Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad Road	150
		7. Rajpipla-Vapi Road	339
		8. Vasad-Padra-Karjan Road	40
		9. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8	135
		10. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman	80
		11. Bhavnagar-Karjan Road	210
		12. Porbandar-Porbandar Port Road	05.50

1	2	3	4
		13. Jamnagar-Bedi Pot Road	04.20
		14. Trapj-Alang Port Road	08.00
		15. Jkhau Port Road	13.00
		16. Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaji-Abu road	170
		17. Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unjja Road	120
		18. Ahmedbad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur Road	151
		19. Palanpur-Chandisar-Dantiwada-Gujarat Border Road	65
		20. Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar Road	200
		21. Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana Road	130
		22. Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro road	130
		23. Chitrod-Rapar-Dholavira Road	120
		24. Suigam-Sidhada Road	40
		25. Jamnagar-Junagadh Road	130
		26. Rajkot-Amreli Road	72
		27. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli Road	180
		28. Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepur Road	125
		29. Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara Road	90.00
		30. Himatnagar-Idar-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Gujarat Border road	130
		31. Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdan-Viehiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sanii-Radhanpur Road	440
		32. Gandeви-Vansda-Waghat-Ahava-Chinchli upto Gujarat Border	120
		33. Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada Road	60
		34. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur Road	200
		35. Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu Road	11.00
		36. Vapi-Motapondha Road	09.00
		37. Vapi-Silvasa Road	11.80
		38. Bagodara-Dhandhuka-BhavnagarRoad	130
		39. Vanakabara-Kotda Road joining NH-8E	30.00

1	2	3	4
		40. Sarkhej-Sanand-Viramgam-NH No. SA near Maliya	186
		41. Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway	165
		42. Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No. 5	506
		43. Vadodara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepurto MP border	125
		44. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border	220
		45. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad Coastal Roads:	200
		46. Narayan Sarovar-Lakhpar	37.00
		47. Natiya-Dwarka	340
		48. Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8	200
		Sub Total	134
IX	Goa	1. Karaswada-Bicholim-Sakhli-Surla-Usgao-Khandepar	45
		2. Sanquelim-Keri-Chorlem	35
		3. Margao-Paroda-Quepem-Curchorem-Savordem-Dharbandora	40
		4. Mopa-Bicholim-sanquelim-Usgao	-
		5. Curti to Borim	4
		6. Assnora to Dodamarg	10
		Sub Total	134
X	Haryana	1. Ambala Cantt. (NH I) to Saha (NH 73)	15
		2. Saha (NH 73) to Sahabad (NH I)	16
		3. Uklana (NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran (NH 71)	29.40
		4. Between NH-71 and NH-71A in Rohtak city	2.60
		5. Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Beri-Kalanaur-Meham (between NH-8 and NH-10)	-
		6. Rohtak-Bhiwani-Lohani-Pilani-Rajagarh (between NH-10 and NH-65)	-
		7. Sonapat-Gohana-Jind (between NH-1 and NH-71)	-
		8. Kaithal-Jind-Mundal (between NH 65 and NH 10)	-
		9. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Kosli-Mahindergar-Narnaul-Kotutli (between NH 10 and NH 8)	-
		10. Kaithal (Titram Mor)-jind (SH-11A and 12) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-71)	-

1	2	3	4
		11. Kaithal-Guhla-Punjab Border (SH-11) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-64 near Patiala in Punjab.	-
		Sub-Total	63.00
XI	Himachal Pradesh	1. Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandi-Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road	180.00
		2. Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghati Road	352.00
		3. Kiratpur Sahib-Nangal-Una-Maclodeganj Road	207.50
		4. Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road	120.00
		5. Chandigarh (PGQ-Baddi-Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road	127.20
		6. Sainj-Luri-Banjar-Aut (Bagidhar) Road stretch is realigned	97.00
		7. Taradevi (Shimla)-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Ramshehar-Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH NO. 6) (HP Boundary) road	106.400
		8. Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot Road	133.00
		9. Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road	60.00
	<b>*Sl. No. 10 bold stretch is realigned portion.</b>	10. Brahampukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat-Dharampur-Sidhpur-Lad-Bharol-Jogindernagar.	111.80
		11. Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog-Tattapani-Dhalli-Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal-Hatkoti Road	300.00
		12. Kishtwar (J and K)-Tandi (H. P).	-
		13. Sujanpur-Sandhol-Mandap-Rewalsar-Nerchowk-Jaidevi-Tattapani-Dhalli.	-
		14. Bhannour-Chamba-Sultanpur-Jot-Chowari-Lahru-Nurpur	142
		15. Kiratpur-Nangal-Bhakra-Thanakalan-Bangana-Tutaru-Bhiambli-Manjhiar-Nadaun-Sujanpur-Sandhol-Dharamapur-Mandap-Rewalsar-Ner Chowk road	250
		16. Dhanotu-Jaidevi-Tohanda-Churag-Tatapani-Dhalli road	180
		17. Narkanda-Baghi-Khadrala-Sungri-Rohru-Hatkoti road	115
		Sub-Total	2481.90
XII	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Mughal (Pampore to Rajouri) road	164
		2. Dunera (Punjab) to Pul Dada via Basholi-Bani-Bhaderwah-Doda linking NH-1B	212
		3. Shopian-Kulgam-Quzigund Road.	38
		4. Srinagar-Bandipora-Gurez Road	138
		5. Baramulla-Rafiabad-Kupwara-TangdharRoad	126

1	2	3	4
		6. Kargil-Zanskar Road.	234
		7. Pul Doda Exit (Pul Doda) Desa-Gai-Kapran-Veromag road in district Doda and Anantang	-
		8. Jawahar Tunnel Exit (Imoh) Verinag-Achbal-Mattan-Pahalgam Road	-
		Sub-Total	912
XIII	Jharkhand	1. Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj road	310
		2. Chkradharpur-Jaraikela-Panposh road	140.55
		3. Dumri-Giridih-Madhupur-Sarath-Deoghar(SH-14)	153
		4. Deoghar-Choupa More-Jarraundi-Jama-Lakrapahari (SH-15)	62
		5. Hansdiha on SH 16-Nonihat-Lakrapahari-Dumka-Shikaripara-Surichua-Jharkhand/West Bengal Border (part of SH-17)-Rampurhat (West Bengal)	95
		6. SH-3 [Kolebira on NH 23 Kamdara-Torpa-Khunti (NH 75 Ex.)-Arki-Tamar on NH 33]	125
		7. SH-16 [Deoghar (Mohanpur)-Choupa More-Hansdiha-Godda-Mahagama-Maharma-Sahebganj on NH 80]	139
		Sub-Total	1024.55
XIV	Karnataka	1. Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura	187
		2. Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-H.P. Halli Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi-Raichur	612
		3. NH48-Hassan-Gonir-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapatna-Gundlupt Road	249
		4. Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B. Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal.	487
		5. Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura	194
		6. Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Vfercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	385
		7. Bidar-Humnabad-Gul barga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna	679
		8. Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-140 Malavalli Road	
		9. Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-144 Humnabad	

1	2	3	4
		10. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh	336
		11. Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore(to join NH-17)	250
		12. Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-ThirthahaHi-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad	665
		13. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road	45
		14. Ginigere (K. oppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala(Raichur)Road (Ginigera-Gangavati-Manvi-Sindhnoor-Kalmala-Raichur-Mehboob Nagar-Jadchada joining NH-7 also received)	167
		15. Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road	140
		16. S.H-24 from Hiriur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh	115
		17. Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa	248
		18. Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura, Vemgal	82
		19. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura	245
		20. Aurad-Bidar-ChinchoH-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharastra	480
		21. Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road	95
		22. Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur	130
		23. Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border	80
		24. Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No. 64	190
		25. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road	165
		26. Koppala-Jewargi road	216
		27. Navalgund-Kushtagi road	97
		28. Manadavady-H.D. Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salemroad	197
		29. Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (part of SH-15) and SH-109) from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9	05
		30. Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa Shikaripura-Shimoga	-186
		31. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudlgi	240
		32. Nanjangudu-Chamrajanagar	38

1	2	3	4
		33. Adavi Sornapurato Jaglur joining NH-13 via Mundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini	151
		34. Kalpetta-Mananthavadi-Kutta-Goni Koppal-Hunsur-Mysore	180
		35. Devanahalli-Vijayapura-H. Cross-Vemagal-Kolar-KGF-Kempapura	96
		Sub-Total	8020
XV	Kerala	1. Tirur-Kottakkal-Malappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet road 164	
		2. Thiruvananthapuram-Nedumangad-Chullimanoor-246 Madathara-Kulathupuzha-Thenmala-Punalur-Pathanapuram-Ranni-Plachery-Manimala-Ponkunnam-Palai-Thodupuzha-Muvattupuzha	
		3. Chalakudy-Athirapally-Vazhachal-Peringalakuthu 70 (State boundary)-Pollachi.	
		4. Kodungallur (NH 17-408/850) Irinjalakuda-Trichur-181 Vadakkanchery-Cheruthuruthy-Shornur-Pattambi-Perinthalmanna-Melattur-Pattikadu-Pandikadu-Vandoor-Vadapuram-Kaligavu-Nilambur State boundary (31.6 kms.) Gudaloor H (22.23.28.39.73).	
		5. Kozhikodu-Cherupa-Oorakadavu-Areakkode-Edannan-Nilambur-Nadukani (97.7 km)-Gudalloor-Ootty (60 km.)	97.7
		6. Vadakara-Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalam-Pakramthalam-Tharuvanna-Nalammile-Mananthavady-Kaattikulam-Baveli (State boundary)-Mysore.	90.95
		7. Thalassery (NH-17)-Kuthuparamba-Mattannoor-Iruttu-Kuttapuzha (State boarder) Virajpettah-Gonikoppa-Hunsur-Mysore (NH 212) within Kerala.	54
		8. Thalassery-Kuthuparamba-Kannavam-Nedumpoll-Manathavady-Pannamaram-Sulthan Bathery	124
		Sub-Total	1027.65
XVI	Madhya Pradesh	1. Harrai-Lotia-Tamia-Junnardev-Betul-Khedi-Awaliya-Ashpur (excluding Shapur Khandwa stretch) Khandwa-Deshgaon-Bhikangaon-Khargon-Julwania	462.00
		2. Jablapur-Khundam-Hirapur-Dindori-Amarkantak-Chhatisgarh Border	222.00
		3. Bhandara-Tumsar (Maharashtra to Baraseoni-Balaghat-Baihar-Motinala via Mawai to Amarkantak	344.00
		4. After modification of earlier notified NH from Damoh-Hatta-Gaisabad-Simaria-Mohmdra-Pawai-Nagod-Birsinghpur-Simriya-Sirmore-Shahganj	430.00
		Sub-total	1458.00

1	2	3	4
XVII	Maharashtra	1. Coastal Road	733.87
		2. Akola-Nanded-Dugulur-Raichur	
		3. Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol-Wardha-Nagpur	457.00
		4. Dhule Songir Dondaicha Shahada Molgi State Border MSH-1	190
		5. Wapi peth Nashik Niphad Yeola Vaijapur Aurangabad Jalna Watur Mantha Jintur Aundha Vasmath Nanded Biloli State Border, MSH-2	620
		6. Shyamlaji Waghai Vani Nashik MSH-3	77
		7. Indor Janner Sillod Aurangabad Nagar Shirur Pune Roha Murud MSH-5	610
		8. NH-6 Kharabi Govari Rajola Pechkhedi Pardi Umrer Wardha Ami Umarched Waranga Nanded Loha Ausa Solapur Sangola Kolhapur MSH-6	870
		9. Akola Hingoli Nanded Narsi Karadkhed State border MSH-7	258
		10. Gujrat State Border Taloda Pathrai Chendvel Nampur Manmad Rahuri Nagar Tembhurni mangalvedha Umdi Bobiad to state Border MSH-8	644
		11. Nagpur Umrer Mul Gondpimpri Sironcha to State Border MSH-9	359
		12. Nanded Mudkhed Bhokar Kinvat to State Border Korpana Chichpalli Mul Savali Dhannora to State Border MSH-10	419
		13. State Border Gondia Sadak Arjuni Mor Gadchiroli Ashti MSH-11	240
		14. Ghoti Sinnar Kopargaon Lasur Jalna Mehkar Talegaon Wardha MSB-12	522
		15. Malkapur Buldhana Chikhali Ambad Wadigodri MSH-13	223
		16. Bamani Ballarpur Yavatmal Chikhaldara Khandava MSH-14	429
		17. Bankot Mandangad Bhor Lonand Natepute Pandhrpur MSH-15	317
		18. JNPT To Gavan phata section of S. H. 54 (Km 6. 400 to Km. 14. 550)	8
		19. Aamra Marg (Km 0. 00 to Km 6/200)	6
		20. Ankleshwar-Burhanpur SH No. 4	243
		21. Missing link (SH-106) from Jaigad to NH 17 (*under NHO programme)	43
		22. Existing MSH-2 from Ahmadnagar-Beed-Parbhani road	287
		23. SH 255-A (from NH-6 to NH-69) via Gaundkhairi-Kalmeshwar-Sawner	30



1	2	3	4
		24. Nagar-Beed-Nanded link	20
		Sub-Total	7605.870
XVIII	Meghalaya	1. Phulbari to Nongstoin via Tura road	334
		2. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapararoad	224
		Sub-Total	558
XIX	Manipur	1. Churachandpurto Tuivai via Singhat-Singzawl road	163
		2. Kangpokpi to Tamenglong via Tamei	120
		3. Bishnupur to Haflong via Rengpang Khongshang, Tamenglong and Tousem	-
		4. Tadubi-Ukhrul via Paomata Block Hq. Tungjoy, Phaibung Block Hq. Tolloi	115
		Sub-Total	398
XX	Mizoram	1. Keitum to Zokhawthar via Khawbung road	179
		2. Lawngtlai-Myanmar road	-
		Sub-Total	179
XXI	Nagaland	1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland	278
		2. Halfong-Mahur-Laike-Komma in Nagaland	182
		3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Naginimora-Sibsagar(Simulguri) in Assam	265
		4. Road between Mokokchung and Chare which connects NH-61 withNH-155	18
		5. Tuensang to Tuli via Mon-Tizit	308
		6. Dimapur to Kiphire	256
		Sub-Total	1307
XXII	Odisha	1. Cuttack-Paradeep	82.00
		2. Sambalpur-Rourkella road	162.50
		3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road	152.18
		4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri	104.00
		5. Berhampur-Koraput road	313.60
		6. Kuakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrakroad	92.50
		7. Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road	40.49
		8. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera	37.00
		9. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road	111.00

1	2	3	4
		10. Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang bahal road	31.00
		11. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road	35.60
		12. Dhenkanal-Naranpur road	100.00
		13. Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road	323.00
		14. Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua-Komtelpeta-Rayagada	292.6
		Sub-Total	1877.47
XXIII	Puducherry	1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore road	
		2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali road	
		3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarrur road	
		4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoil-Akkoor road link with Karaikal	
		5. East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry	
XIV	Punjab	1. SH-25 Amritsar-Raja Sansi International Airport-Dera Baba Nanak-Gurdaspur	-
		2. SH-22 Kiratpur Sahim-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal-Una (through Himachal Pradesh) Hoshiarpur.	-
		3. Guru Gobind Singh Marg from Takhat Sri Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) to Sachkhand Sri Hazoor Sahib (Nanded)	2480
		Sub-Total	2480
XXV	Rajasthan	1. Bundi (NH-12)-Bijolia	50
		2. Pali-Desuri-via-Nadol	93
		3. Lambia-Ras-Beawar-Badnor-Asind-Mandal (NH-76)	148
		4. Mathura (NH-2) Bharatput-Hindon-Banyana-Bhadoti-Sawaimadhopur-Pal ighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran (NH-76)	332
		5. Mavli-Bhansol-Oden-Khanmnorr-Haldighati Loosing Kumbhalgarh Charbhujia (SH 49)	130
		6. Ratlam-Banswara-Sagwara-Doongarpur-Khairwara-Kotra-Sawarupganj (NH-14) road	310
		7. Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kuchaman-Nagaur-Phalodi (NH-15)	366
		8. Mandasaur (NH-79)-Pratapgarh (NH-113)-Dhariawad-Salumaber-Dungarpur-Bichiwada (NH-8)	226
		9. Sri Ganganagar-Hanumangarh-Tadalka Munda-Nohar-Bhadra-Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu-Udai purwati-Ajeetgarh-Shahpura (NH-8)	474

1	2	3	4
		10. Fatehpur (NH-II)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-Pacheri (Haryana Border)-Narnaul-Namol-Rewari (NH-8)	164
		11. Bharatpur (NH-I I)-Deeg-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-Neem Ka Thana-Chala-Sikar-Nechwa-Salasar (NH-65)	301
		12. Koshi (NH-2)-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur	139
		13. Swarupganj (NH-14)-Sirohi-Jalore-Siwana-Balotra (NH-112)-Phalodi	343
		14. Mathura-Bharatpur road	40
		15. Nasirabad-Devli road	95
		16. Kotputli-Sikar road	125
		17. Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road	147
		18. Faludi-Nagore road	140
		19. Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar	115
		20. Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP)	44
		21. Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer	306
		22. Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar	176
		23. Kirki chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur	146
		24. Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	202
		25. Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8	171
		26. Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)	68
		27. Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhopur	248
		28. Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh	446
		29. Jaipur(NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-MaHdal-Bhilwara (NH-79)	123
		30. Pali-Udaipur road	-
		31. Gomti Chauraha (on NH-8) to Pali city via Nodal (on NH-14) SH-16 and SH-67	45
		32. Bharatpur-Mathura road (SH-24. remaned SH-1)	15
		33. Bagher to Teendhar via Mandawar	16
		Sub-total	5744
XXVI	Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri	-
		2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chungthang	-
		3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang	-

1	2	3	4
		4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang	-
		5. Proposed Alternative Highway from Ranipool to Burtuk	23
		6. Indira Bye Pass-West, from Tashi View Point to Hanuman Tok and onwards to Nathula	64
		Sub-total	87
XXVII	Tamil Nadu	1. Sathy-Athani-Bhavani road(State Highway No. 82)	52.80
		2. Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarai road	99.60
		3. Trichy-Namakkal road	77.40
		4. Karaikudi-Dindugal road	86
		5. Thirucharapalli-Lalgudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalya-Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri-Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram	140.00
		6. Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai	60.00
		7. Dindigul-Natham-Singampunari-Thirupathur Devakottai Rastha road	120.40
		8. Cuddalore-Chittoorroad	203
		Sub-Total	839.20
XXVIII	Tripura**	Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar-Kailasahar-Fatikroy-Manu-Khowai-Amarpur-Jatanbari-Silachari-Rupaichari	310
XXIX	Uttar Pradesh**	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road	73.158
		2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepurroad	161.53
		3. Bareily-Badaaun-Bilsa-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaurroad	262.39
		4. Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Amethi-Pratapgarhroad	79.00
		5. Fatehpur-Raibareily-Jagdishpur-Faizabadroad	181.960
		6. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No. 5	101.00
		7. Lucknow-Banda	148.52
		8. Pilbhit-Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border)	283.03
		9. Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh road	128
		10. Delhi-Yamnotri road	206
		11. Fetehpur-Muzaffarabad-Kalsia road	20.725
		12. Sitapur-Bahraech-Balrampur-Mahrajanj-Pandarona road	449.50
		Sub-Total	2094.813

1	2	3	4
XXX	Uttarakhand	1. Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border-Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna-Bridge-Almora-Lohaghat road)	706
		2. Badwala to Juddo (Harbartpur-Badkot Band)	18
		3. Buakhal-Ghurdauri-Devprayag	49
		Sub-Total	773
XXXI	West Bengal	1. Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Purnia	102
		2. Tulin (West Bengal-Bihar Border)-Purulia-Bankura-Bishnupur-Arambag-Nardhman-Mogra-Isvar Gupta Setu-Kalyani-Haringhata-Petrapole on NH-35 (West Bengal-Bangladesh Border)	390.90
		3. Radhamoni (on NH 41)-Panskura-Ghatal-pirambagh-Bardhaman-Muratipur-Phutisanko-Kuli-Moregram (on NH 34)	275
		4. Nandakumar-Digha-Chandeneswar (SH-4)	91
		5. Gazole-Buniadpur-Ostiram-Trimohani-Hilli	100
		6. Nayagram (Odisha border)-Fekoghat-Dharsa-Narayanpur-Silda-Benogonia-Fulkusom-Raipur-Simlapal-Taldanga-Bankura-Durgapur (SH-9)-Panagarh Dubrajpur (SH-14)	327
		Sub-Total	1285.90
		Total	64091.743

**Statement II***National Highways declared during last three (3) years and current year***(2008-09)**

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanaï and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu.	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109
Uttarakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	51
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	305
	232A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Bansi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292

1	2	3	4
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Hulyar, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamam in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanamalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780
<b>2009-10</b>			
Delhi/Haryana	236	The Highway starting from Mehrauli connecting Andheria More, Chattarpur T point in the territory of Delhi and terminating at Gurgaon on NH 8 in the State of Haryana.	13.45
Madhya Pradesh	69A	The highway starting from Multai on existing NH-69 connecting Chikhli, Dunawa, Chindwara, Chaurai and terminating at Seoni on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.	154.21
Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	26B	The highway starting from Narsinghpur on the existing National Highway No. 26 connecting Harrari, Amarwada, Chindwar a, Sausar in the State of Madhya Pradesh and terminating at Saoner on existing National Highways No. 69 in the State of Maharashtra.	202.593

---

**2010-11**


---

 Nil
 

---

**(2011-12) [3rd August, 2011]**


---

State	New National Highway No.	Description of national highways	Old National Highway No.
1	2	3	4
Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	123	The highway starting from its junction with NH-23 at Dholpur connecting Sepau in the state of Rajasthan connecting Sarendhi in the state of Uttar Pradesh connecting Ghatoli, Rupbas, Khanuawa (Khanua) and terminating at Uncha Nagla in the state of Rajasthan	3A

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	148D	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Bheem connecting Parasoli, Gulabpura on NH-48, Shahpura, Jahajpur, Hindoli, Nainwa and terminating at Uniara on NH-552 in the state of Rajasthan.	116A
Rajasthan and Gujarat	Extension of NH58	The highway starting from Udaipur connecting Kumdal Naya Kheda, Jhadol, Som, Nalwa Daiya in the state of Rajasthan and terminating at Idar in the state of Gujarat.	76A
Rajasthan	458	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Ladnu connecting Khaatu, Degana, Merta City, Lambia, Jaitaran, Raipur and terminating at Bheem on NH-58 in the state of Rajasthan.	65A
Rajasthan	758	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Rajsamand connecting Gangapur, Bhilwara and terminating at junction with NH-27 at Ladpura in the state of Rajasthan.	76B

*[Translation]***Captive Ore Mines for Steel Plants**

2948. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of private/public sector steel plants in the country do not have their own captive iron ore mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cost of production of steel is higher in these plants as compared to those plants which have captive iron ore mines; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information available in the Ministry of Steel, amongst the large integrated steel plants, Steel Authority of India Limited

(SAIL) having its integrated steel plants at Bokaro (Jharkhand), Durgapur (West Bengal), Rourkela (Odisha), Burnpur (West Bengal), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) and Tata Steel Limited, Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) meet a large portion of their requirement of iron ore from their own captive mines. All other major steel producers either partially meet their requirement from captive sources or obtain the entire requirement of iron ore from the market.

(c) Cost of production of steel is dependent upon several factors such as cost of raw material, cost of transportation, technology, manpower, energy etc. However, iron ore being one of the major raw material inputs for iron and steel making, the primary steel producers having captive iron ore mines enjoy the relative benefit on cost of (steel) production.

(d) Iron ore mines are allocated by the Ministry of Mines on lease basis under Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), Act, 1957 in consultation with the State Governments. Therefore, the request for captive iron ore mines, as and when received, are examined and recommended to the Ministry of Mines for taking appropriate action.



**Construction of National Highways**

(Length in kms)

2949. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target of construction of 20 kms of National highways (NHs) per day;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith its present status;

(c) the details of funds allocated alongwith the details of targets set and achievements made during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise especially in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the details of financial constraints, if any, under the project alongwith Government's action plan in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to engage private sector specialists to restructure the NHA projects which are running behind schedule;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) the present status of the proposed Vijayawada-Ranchi NH passing through Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The targeted and completed length since 2009-10 is as under:

Year	NHDP		Non-NHDP	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2009-10	3165.00	2693.00	2458.50	2315.19
2010-11	2500.00	1780.00	2467.93	2156.74
2011-12	2500.00	822.85*	2254.00^	768.38*

\*Upto October, 2011

^Tentative.

Length completed depends on quantum of work available for completion. National Highways Authority of India (NHA) awarded only 1234 kms in 2007-08 and 643 kms in 2008-09. This comparatively lower quantum of award in previous years resulted in lesser length available for completion and lower targets/completion rates in subsequent years.

(c) The targets are set schemewise. However, State-wise/UT-wise details of NH length constructed and funds allocated for construction/development of NHs including those in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and current year are at enclosed Statements-I & II respectively.

(d) Due to financial constraints Ministry is resorting to Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode to ease the financial constraint, wherein expenditure on construction is met by private sector.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The length of Vijayawada-Ranchi route in Odisha is 1219 km comprising of 239 km of NHs and 980 km of State roads. Government has approved a scheme for development of 600 km of State roads in Odisha to 2 lane, out of which, the detailed estimates for three projects covering 199 km length costing to Rs 338.00 crore have been approved and the works are in progress.

**Statement I**

*State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of National Highway (NH) length constructed during each of the last three years and current year*

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	NH length completed (in kms)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto October, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	263.18	423.83	247.81	21.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	16.43	32.00	5.74
3.	Assam	88.42	229.70	268.41	47.64
4.	Bihar	131.50	241.51	219.91	49.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	147.09	188.87	99.30	22.00
6.	Delhi	6.40	2.90	29.80	0.50
7.	Gujarat	238.54	163.48	112.82	41.60
8.	Haryana	122.99	196.23	173.80	27.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67.92	28.34	61.84	36.73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	176.93	221.07	125.82	45.37
11.	Jharkhand	68.59	88.12	113.36	11.00
12.	Karnataka	166.51	323.71	291.00	47.00
13.	Kerala	49.94	19.90	20.20	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	295.83	449.62	223.81	27.50
15.	Maharashtra	265.36	190.85	343.84	77.07
16.	Manipur	19.65	14.20	36.50	16.75
17.	Mizoram	32.61	18.63	1.85	11.90
18.	Nagaland	57.00	74.00	67.98	16.00
19.	Odisha	132.11	293.99	238.03	70.80
20.	Punjab	151.67	185.86	134.69	18.90
21.	Rajasthan	710.97	134.30	163.48	26.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	602.27	513.19	265.43	27.70
23.	Tripura	9.14	5.46	14.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	377.56	721.93	523.63	63.00
25.	Uttarakhand	140.52	84.50	41.16	19.63
26.	West Bengal	104.00	158.84	91.15	36.00

**Statement II**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated and spent for development of National Highways during the last three years and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Allocation				Expenditure			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 <sup>^</sup>	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 <sup>^</sup> (up to October, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192.97	348.39	254.77	167.99	196.38	348.39	254.77	55.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	88.25	206.29	177.64	231.43	87.65	206.29	177.64	50.33
4.	Bihar	104.02	245.45	199.15	225.54	95.02	245.45	199.15	87.77
5.	Chandigarh	3.39	2.95	8.81	6.00	3.39	2.95	8.81	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	67.42	79.65	53.53	98.05	65.74	79.65	53.53	15.75
7.	Delhi	15.80	17.21	52.58	8.00	15.80	17.21	52.58	5.70
8.	Goa	34.39	33.16	30.14	8.00	34.39	33.16	30.14	3.05
9.	Gujarat	102.33	150.26	111.60	124.96	101.06	150.26	111.60	58.02
10.	Haryana	103.23	152.16	143.69	81.00	103.23	152.16	143.69	70.13
11.	Himachal Pradesh	76.21	80.46	95.72	136.26	76.21	80.46	95.72	44.98
12.	Jharkhand	96.41	117.90	112.70	105.00	96.41	117.90	112.70	31.12
13.	Karnataka	215.30	305.43	276.65	343.31	214.91	305.42	276.65	134.34
14.	Kerala	72.53	141.23	109.00	173.82	73.20	141.23	109.00	64.56
15.	Madhya Pradesh	110.14	150.16	134.24	96.69	98.35	150.16	134.24	46.77
16.	Maharashtra	195.18	326.18	265.53	286.52	196.87	326.18	265.53	90.31
17.	Manipur	23.77	19.65	63.88	78.28	23.65	19.65	63.88	9.89
18.	Meghalaya	51.60	61.54	79.08	70.55	50.77	61.54	79.08	18.87
19.	Mizoram	13.55	5.52	24.23	60.00	13.55	5.52	24.23	6.10
20.	Nagaland	30.60	30.46	26.94	54.00	30.60	30.46	26.94	11.22
21.	Odisha	209.55	333.70	230.71	313.28	208.84	333.70	230.71	124.97
22.	Puducherry	2.95	9.22	3.93	5.00	2.95	9.22	3.93	3.07
23.	Punjab	156.77	188.49	115.00	129.11	156.77	188.49	115.00	63.55
24.	Rajasthan	214.35	140.24	147.31	183.08	216.54	140.23	147.31	61.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	133.77	168.40	182.13	188.96	131.96	168.40	182.13	62.21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	223.51	433.21	452.55	359.21	222.20	433.21	452.55	108.72
27.	Uttarakhand	112.40	160.91	130.83	141.46	112.29	160.91	130.83	18.38
28.	West Bengal	95.30	147.00	120.61	210.00	95.30	147.00	120.61	70.92
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1.89	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	2.13
	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	12566.47	11744.70	17918.94	28412.90	10497.21	9017.96	12563.94	7356.05
	Border Roads Organisation (BRO)*	650.00	756.00	760.00	700.00	645.80	723.49	714.31	203.37
	SARDP-NE*	1000.00	1200.00	1500.00	1600.00	643.72	658.55	1004.81	693.32
	LWE*	0.00	125.00	750.00	1200.00	0.00	5.00	718.05	394.75

\*The State-wise allocations are not made.

^Provisional.

### Old Age Homes

2950. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/guidelines adopted for construction/maintenance of old age homes in the country;

(b) the details of such homes alongwith number of Old Age Homes set up and number of beneficiaries during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received new proposals from the State Governments for setting up of Old Age Homes;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof including the projects approved by the Government and those under consideration and pending proposals likely to be approved; and

(e) the funds provided or proposed to be provided to the State Governments for the projects approved during

the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Presently, there is no Scheme for providing Central assistance for construction of Old Age Homes.

Under the Ministry's Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), financial assistance is given to Non-Governmental Organisations/Panchayati Raj Institutions/ local bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Old Age Homes (OAHs) based on the recommendation of the State Governments Grants-in-aid Committee. In case of non-governmental organisations, they should be registered societies having experience of at least two years in the field to be eligible for assistance.

(b) A statement indicating the State-wise number of old age homes assisted under the Scheme of IPOP since 2008-09 is given in Statement. Grant has been sanctioned for 25 inmates for each of these homes.

(c) No grant is given for setting up of old age homes under the Scheme.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of OAHs assisted during  
2008-09 to 2011-12*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of OAHs Assisted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	15
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Haryana	6
8.	Karnataka	40
9.	Kerala	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5
11.	Manipur	19
12.	Punjab	5
13.	Maharashtra	15
14.	Odisha	50
15.	Rajasthan	5
16.	Tamil Nadu	46
17.	Tripura	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17
19.	Uttarakhand	2
20.	West Bengal	26

[English]

**Increase in Trade Deficit**

2951. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI SURESH ANAGADI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a continuous rise in the country's trade deficit during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of the targets for import and export fixed and achieved during each of the last three years and the current year, commodity-wise, value-wise and country-wise;

(d) the details of the countries with which India's trade deficit is widening every year; and

(e) the steps taken or being contemplated by the Government to reverse the trend of declining export growth rate and increasing trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Details on trade deficit for the last three years and current year are given as under:-

Value in US \$ billion	
Year	Trade Deficit
2008-09	118
2009-10	110
2010-11	119
2011-12 (April-October) (Provisional)	94

Global slowdown and recession, particularly in the developed countries, leading to erosion in demand, is a significant factor for trade deficit.

(c) No targets are fixed for import. The export target fixed for FY 2009, FY 2011 and FY 2012 is US \$175, 200 and 300 billion respectively. No target is fixed for FY 2010. The export achieved during FY2009, FY 2010, FY 2011 and FY 2012 (April-October) (Provisional) is US \$185, 179, 251 and 150 billion respectively. Commodity and country wise targets are not fixed.

(d) A Statement showing trade deficit for the last three years and current year (April-July) is enclosed.

(e) To boost performance of the export sectors and to reduce trade deficit, various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI in the form of stimulus

packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14; thereafter in January/March 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; and in announcements made in February, 2011. To

increase our share in various export markets and to diversify our markets and products, incentives have been provided under schemes, *viz.* Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market linked Focus Product Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana.

**Statement**

(Value in US \$ Million)

Country	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-12 (upto July 11) (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
Netherland	4433.74	4267.56	5898.74	3149.97
USA	2588.11	2561.81	5497.68	4389.87
Sri Lanka DSR	2069.35	1795.82	3538.17	2558.96
Singapore	790.07	1137.60	3163.40	4854.82
Bangladesh PR	2184.76	2179.11	3159.64	851.01
Bahamas	-38.14	883.30	2168.61	1100.66
Kenya	1279.93	1373.07	2164.00	725.88
Pakistan IR	1069.71	1297.38	2001.11	306.34
Turkey	-87.55	-64.44	1936.69	1081.75
UK	777.21	1759.72	1743.74	445.63
Nepal	1074.11	1080.70	1691.00	754.83
U Arab Emts.	686.23	4471.30	1595.94	1496.03
Vietnam Soc Rep.	1329.99	1317.14	1594.66	427.59
France	-1611.62	-372.34	1363.38	101.69
Tanzania Rep.	860.77	682.43	1170.37	656.57
Spain	1514.35	933.73	1069.26	638.78
Hong Kong	203.11	3153.51	914.25	-721.44
Egypt A Rp	-421.47	-288.48	903.36	-464.85
Mauritius	992.43	442.54	785.05	423.08
Israel	-631.86	83.53	776.24	511.67
Malta	94.95	696.74	709.65	186.82
Timor Leste	0.67	1.21	544.37	0.00
Mozambique	395.50	289.62	503.70	204.50

---

1	2	3	4	5
Ghana	365.22	243.51	498.60	168.24
Syria	206.58	200.74	487.42	206.68
Philippines	489.00	435.70	453.35	253.25
Portugal	383.52	303.51	446.90	112.39
Brazil	1465.47	-1023.68	421.92	804.89
Djibouti	356.30	264.67	366.23	354.64
Italy	-603.61	-461.81	295.28	373.64
Poland	252.33	33.84	290.39	54.32
Uganda	198.46	193.55	284.70	133.36
Baharain IS	-1156.30	-252.65	270.93	432.84
Austria	-210.97	-536.63	270.07	234.67
Peru	38.37	137.71	268.04	-17.42
Afghanistan TIS	267.99	338.36	265.75	186.68
Greece	808.94	298.67	265.45	373.13
Ethiopia	236.62	235.08	242.69	143.38
Denmark	106.21	-11.95	221.52	34.40
Korea DP RP	880.46	413.67	189.76	94.61
Romania	157.18	105.46	180.34	-46.49
Somalia	64.14	13.32	163.19	42.28
Lebanon	119.55	124.55	154.19	64.45
Gibraltar	9.44	647.94	137.50	68.31
Togo	8.18	94.14	112.11	51.39
Benin	91.77	97.92	111.00	157.62
Zimbabwe	45.22	27.60	101.90	47.76
Slovenia	85.52	74.44	92.00	52.95
Zambia	-100.97	-13.88	79.76	32.08
Iceland	9.23	7.11	79.67	31.05
Miawi	82.30	-22.40	78.14	74.26
Maldives	123.94	76.23	75.28	40.77
Uruguay	50.82	32.29	73.06	64.10
Guatemala	78.47	81.41	70.84	50.47

---

1	2	3	4	5
Mali	30.12	38.38	70.30	34.15
Croatia	70.06	62.79	69.74	55.62
Dominic Rep.	41.48	45.70	64.25	41.00
Honduras	65.31	20.19	59.16	25.33
Haiti	42.67	31.69	58.93	17.69
Cambodia	44.18	40.49	55.90	29.57
Madagascar	231.89	66.68	51.63	9.36
Sierra Leone	41.65	32.99	48.35	29.17
Netherlandantil	17.27	28.70	47.87	11.16
Burkina Faso	8.22	30.32	39.97	22.23
Uzbekistan	-25.21	24.06	38.84	-6.26
Paraguay	38.42	31.83	36.96	17.10
Niger	25.81	37.65	36.41	59.88
Rwanda	26.98	26.19	33.71	14.76
Puerto Rico	55.83	74.38	33.15	27.79
Mauritania	31.28	29.04	30.61	13.59
Georgia	55.92	45.56	30.43	0.91
Kazakhstan	-27.35	-18.37	29.46	39.25
Gambia	2.05	8.05	29.14	2.25
Nicaragua	20.09	22.85	27.69	16.20
Cuba	35.87	21.72	25.50	11.86
Liberia	-115.89	10.53	25.13	32.32
Namibia	89.39	21.19	24.50	15.49
Fiji IS	89.71	25.35	24.35	12.13
Eritrea	10.39	29.17	23.87	2.69
Cyprus	91.76	32.72	21.97	8.85
Seychelles	96.24	18.45	21.86	12.70
Jamaica	21.38	20.20	21.54	8.12
Kyrgyzstan	21.89	26.20	21.16	9.99
Union of Serbia and Montenegro	0.79	6.98	19.89	0.00
Ireland	210.71	-4.25	19.52	-8.97



1	2	3	4	5
Reunion	12.84	18.83	19.11	6.34
El Salvador	10.94	8.00	18.24	7.50
Bulgaria	12.55	18.26	18.17	-22.17
Mongolia	2.49	6.72	17.17	6.40
Turkmenistan	29.30	26.15	16.41	7.86
Lesotho	34.20	13.84	16.18	4.47
Burundi	13.35	11.91	16.12	6.91
Tokelau Is	0.02	-0.01	14.93	0.00
Senegal	71.46	48.33	14.18	121.52
Lao PD RP	8.47	3.12	13.84	-21.27
Armenia	17.20	15.52	12.56	4.45
Belize	2.78	2.10	12.51	8.32
Suriname	12.26	14.79	11.84	1.45
Albania	11.96	8.24	11.46	87.07
Chad	12.54	0.00	11.33	13.56
Equatl Guinea	6.22	261.43	11.05	6.67
New Caledonia	6.27	0.48	9.59	19.62
Bolivia	2.31	6.41	8.96	4.84
Botswana	4.46	15.12	7.93	19.61
Moldova	0.37	5.49	7.70	2.89
Macedonia	9.83	19.65	7.13	2.95
Estonia	33.76	4.02	6.61	14.91
Guadeloupe	1.45	3.55	6.47	3.13
Guyana	1.52	7.98	6.09	-3.08
Barbados	3.80	4.10	5.33	2.29
Martinique	43.89	5.55	5.02	1.87
Fr Guiana	30.72	1.67	3.30	-0.49
C Afri Rep	-0.03	4.53	2.49	0.57
Vanuatu Rep	-1.95	2.27	2.29	0.96
St Lucia	-24.51	0.68	2.19	0.17
Dominica	2.09	2.48	2.11	0.57

1	2	3	4	5
Guam	0.47	0.58	1.74	0.72
Samoa	0.64	1.40	1.40	0.91
Macao	5.24	40.22	1.21	0.15
Christmas IS	-0.41	-4.92	1.14	0.00
Fr Polynesia	1.20	0.81	1.00	0.67
Grenada	0.38	0.57	1.00	0.37
Sao Tome	0.92	1.17	0.95	-9755.53
Solomon IS	0.37	-0.20	0.93	-1.98
Bermuda	-63.27	0.63	0.86	0.44
Virgin IS US	-0.21	1.74	0.83	0.36
St Kitt N A	0.71	1.44	0.74	0.15
Micronesia	0.08	0.17	0.63	0.18
Norfolk IS	-0.45	-0.70	0.60	-0.04
Panama C 2	0.95	-26.28	0.56	0.03
Tonga	0.12	0.49	0.50	0.24
Montserrat	0.19	0.13	0.47	0.01
Heard Macdonald	-0.03	0.00	0.45	0.00
St Vincent	-6.20	-0.68	0.41	0.11
Pitcairn IS	0.03	0.00	0.27	0.00
Andorra	0.80	0.20	0.26	0.00
Cayman IS	0.43	-0.67	0.25	0.36
Comoros	25.21	8.61	0.25	3.17
Anguilla	0.08	0.05	0.16	0.04
Canary IS	0.00	0.06	0.14	0.00
Pacific IS	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.00
Tuvalu	6.54	0.16	0.12	0.00
St Helena	0.18	0.07	0.10	0.00
Antartica	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.89
N.Mariana IS	0.36	0.28	0.08	0.00
Wallis F IS	0.14	0.16	0.07	0.10
Ameri Samoa	0.11	0.27	0.05	0.89

1	2	3	4	5
Stpierre	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.00
Greenland	0.08	0.21	0.02	0.02
Palau	0.22	0.00	0.02	0.01
Niueis	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.00
Channel IS	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02
Neutral Zone	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03
Saharwia, Dmrp	0.06	7.29	0.00	0.00
Fr S Ant Tr	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Turks C IS	1.04	1.70	0.03	0.03
Cook IS	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.00
Liechtenstein	4.84	0.02	0.06	0.22
Kiribati Rep	-96	0.33	0.33	0.17
Aruba	-86	-48	0.55	-08
Br Virgn IS	34.45	81.41	0.68	0.74
Monaco	0.02	0.58	0.72	1.55
Marshall Island	-0.05	0.06	1.16	0.58
Falkland IS	-0.85	-0.73	-1.31	-1.35
Congo D. Rep.	-101.80	-134.59	-1.58	0.72
Cape Verde IS	0.06	0.59	-1.64	-0.40
Naru Rp	-27.95	-15.64	-3.94	-4.92
Tajikistan	-0.76	-1.14	-5.25	5.26
Faroe IS	0.04	0.08	-6.61	0.10
Antigua	2.91	1.44	-14.75	0.30
Bosnia-hrzgovin	4.12	2.21	-16.26	-8.16
Guinea	-210.25	-240.89	-16.91	48.55
Luxembourg	-13.27	-29.07	-17.98	-14.02
Trinidad	235.92	91.47	-19.85	-92.96
Cameroon	61.49	-60.16	-20.03	70.58
Swaziland	1.90	-12.75	-22.61	0.48
Bhutan	-40.64	-34.25	-25.57	0.15
Slovak Rep	-10.18	-4.54	-31.25	-1.70

1	2	3	4	5
Tunisia	-388.70	-39.28	-32.07	46.00
Costa Rica	-38.88	-61.39	-34.39	-38.97
Lithuania	-512.41	-6.30	-43.67	-27.12
Ecuador	92.97	22.73	-43.87	60.39
Cocos IS	-0.05	-0.01	-47.96	-0.01
Guinea Bissau	-68.97	-181.01	-56.41	-41.77
Panama Republic	-12.42	-288.26	-70.63	56.11
Latvia	-68.94	-107.77	-92.63	-41.24
Sudan	69.54	-13.94	-111.41	286.93
Hungary	249.35	74.73	-125.24	-43.21
Cote D' Ivoire	-226.85	-175.84	-156.58	-35.87
Azerbaijan	-160.82	-254.92	-166.88	-22323
Belarus	-243.16	-394.28	-169.97	-1.32
Papua N GNA	-209.78	-82.98	-195.63	-7.40
Brunei	-379.88	-404.21	-208.88	-03.61
Mexico	-1065.58	-452.79	-250.14	-431.57
Gabon	153.47	155.56	-268.26	-9.86
Congo P Rep	-277.47	-349.00	-296.37	-177.70
Colombia	-352.78	-35.06	-301.54	-175.67
Jordan	-1344.74	-577.81	-334.86	-254.46
New Zealand	-235.12	-244.04	-431.21	-190.12
Czech Republic	-308.57	-384.69	-468.36	-155.78
Morocco	-705.30	-611.04	-500.26	-337.46
Ukraine	-1137.43	-1304.49	-594.82	-460.94
Argentina	-147.06	-402.25	-624.53	-279.12
Canada	-1094.24	-974.58	-668.69	-145.98
Myanmar	-707.33	-1081.83	-683.25	-17.89
Algeria	-399.49	-421.13	-749.30	-194.03
Norway	-727.06	-678.44	-784.47	-42.24

1	2	3	4	5
Libya	-555.93	-400.66	-832.98	-4.98
Chile	-1110.43	-842.06	-1000.31	-476.88
Sweden	-1385.81	-1113.51	-1003.70	-545.18
Yemen Republic	-32.68	-848.16	-1229.53	-80.49
Finland	-954.75	-802.30	-1404.50	-565.63
Thailand	-765.51	-1191.36	-1479.29	-729.85
Taiwan	-1364.49	-735.32	-1489.06	-594.61
Unspecified	-092.99	-176.88	-1939.02	-445.33
Russia	-3231.94	-2586.10	-2020.42	-603.63
Belgium	-1296.45	-2259.94	-2313.61	-644.19
Malaysia	-3764.81	-2341.37	-2566.60	-1585.77
Oman	-426.42	-2466.96	-2850.37	-1124.30
South Africa	-3533.30	-3616.00	-3155.53	-1365.86
Japan	-4860.57	-3104.64	-3440.80	-1766.37
Indonesia	-4106.52	-5593.30	-3673.30	-1702.23
Angola	-1015.80	-3607.72	-4429.14	-1806.85
Venezuela	-4032.54	-2701.80	-5040.10	-2110.66
Germany	-5617.48	-4905.29	-5132.53	-1896.51
Korea Rp	-4724.49	-5155.02	-6334.92	-1184.54
Qatar	-2824.54	-4111.55	-6438.10	-3641.57
Iran	-9842.76	-9687.68	-8185.75	-2628.81
Iraq	-7272.51	-3549.80	-8269.65	-6696.32
Kuwait	-8796.24	-7467.04	-8354.16	-3167.22
Nigeria	-7371.09	-5879.23	-8528.63	-3443.29
Australia	-9658.75	-11022.41	-9071.97	-4504.16
Saudi Arab	-14862.36	-13190.57	15158.09	-2419.06
China P Rp	-23143.52	-19206.14	23863.91	-12543.19
Switzerland	-11100.26	-14109.04	-24124.44	-10964.23
East Timor	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10
Grand Total	-118400.95	-109621.45	-118633.24	-46807.09

[*Translation*]

**Acquisition of Land for Defence Purposes**

2952. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired by his Ministry for defence purposes in various States especially the States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;

(b) the area of surplus land lying unutilized as on date and reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the latest survey of defence land was carried out in these States and the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposal to set up ordnance factory, military training centres, educational institutes, hospitals etc. in the said States is pending with the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any special provisions have been made for providing employment to the tribals of these States in the defence services and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

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

**Education for Working Children**

2953. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring a child labour prevention law in consonance with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) making education as a right for working children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered and made any efforts to provide compulsory education to the working children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the success achieved by the Government as a result of the said efforts;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the fresh steps taken by the Government for strict enforcement of laws pertaining to child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) There is no such proposal with the Government.

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

(c) to (e) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of 20 States. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the Special Schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care facilities etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. Further, Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides compulsory and free education to children between 6-14 years as their fundamental right. As per available information 325304 children have been mainstreamed to formal education system during last three years under NCLP Scheme.

(f) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupation and 65 Processes. Government monitors the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 through periodical reports submitted by the State Governments/UTs which are the appropriate government for implementation of the Act in their respective areas.

[*English*]

**National Road Safety Council**

2954. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a recent survey, 1.3 lakh people had been killed in road accidents in the country during 2010 causing huge losses of lives and property;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently released a report containing recommendations of National Road Safety Council (NRSC) to reduce road accidents and fatalities to half by 2020;

(d) if so, the details and recommendations thereof alongwith the plan chalked out by the Government for its implementation especially during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and hike penalty for drunken driving and traffic violations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to prevent road accidents caused by rash and drunken driving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) According to 'Road Accidents in India 2009' compiled by this Ministry (the latest available data), 1,25,660 people were killed in road accidents in India during the year 2009.

(c) and (d) As per the deliberations in the last meeting of the National Road Safety Council, held on 25th March 2011, five separate working groups on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care were constituted to recommend measures to curb road accidents in the country. The reports submitted by the working groups are under process.

(e) Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2007, which was introduced in Rajya Sabha in May 2007, provides for enhanced fines for the offence of drunken driving and other traffic violations.

(f) Enforcement of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is the responsibility of State Governments. This Ministry has issued instructions to all State Governments to invoke Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving. The States have also been advised to remove liquor vendors along National Highways and not to renew the licenses of existing liquor vendors on National Highways.

### Promotion of Cargo Transport

2955. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Ship Owners Association (INSA) has asked for certain incentives for the promotion of cargo transport of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain countries in the world have evolved a policy of reserving cargo for domestic ship owners;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Indian ships carry only around 9 percent of the country's overseas sea borne trade; and

(f) if so, the action plan of the Government to help the above sector to put it on a healthier footing?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from Shipping Corporation of India seeking policy measures for cargo support and reservation for Indian flag vessels in India's Export-Import (EXIM) trade. The main features of the proposal are as under:

- (i) Reservation of 33.33% of India's seaborne EXIM cargoes for Indian flag vessels only.
- (ii) Long term charters of 5-7 years to be given to Indian flag companies in respect of crude oil, petroleum products and gas (in case of LNG charter period to be 20-25 years), thermal coal, coking coal, fertilizer, iron ore.

(c) and (d) The major industrialized economies such as Japan, China, South Korea, and USA have followed a proactive policy of cargo reservation for national flag vessels for carriage of all national cargoes for strengthening their national tonnage.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam the Government have introduced tonnage tax regime for shipping sector in 2004. Indian shipping industry has been provided cargo support through right of first refusal and policy of FOB (free on Board) import is being followed for government owned/controlled cargoes. Further, chartering of vessels for movement of cargo on private account is regulated through the Directorate General of Shipping taking into consideration the availability of Indian flag vessels. These

measures are likely to be continued to support Indian shipping Industry.

**Powerloom Industries**

2956. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODALYA GAVIT:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spinning mills and the powerloom industries are facing difficulties due to fluctuation in cotton and yarn prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to bring cotton and yarn under Essential Commodities Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(e) the time by which both cotton and yarn and likely to be brought under the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details of fluctuation in cotton and yarn prices are as under-

**Cotton Price:**

The cotton price during the previous cotton season *i.e.* 2010-11 (Oct. 2010 to Sept. 2011) witnessed wide fluctuation both in domestic as well as international market upto April, 2011. The domestic prices in respect of few popular lint cotton varieties for the previous cotton season is given below:

Average Spot rates of Lint Cotton (Rs./Qtl.)

Month	J-34	LRA-5166 Cotton Season 2010-11	H-4/MECH-1	S-4/S-6	DCH-32
Cot	10236	10854	11135	11389	13301
Nov.		11389	11586	11980	12345
Dec.	11136	11108	11220	11727	14595
Jan.	12056	12099	12469	12597	17673
Feb.		15287	15072	15442	15671
Mar.	16702	15651	16297	16790	23328
Apr.	16073	14371	15137	16128	22405
May	12649	10013	11401	12991	20210
Jun.	11019	8957	10481	11658	18486
July	9078	7822	8655	9439	16415
Aug.	9561	8674	9230	10004	15601
Sep.	10731	9762	10329	11097	15145

From April 2011, the trend was reversed with the prices moving down till July 2011, but prices moved up again in August, 2011 and September, 2011. The earlier downtrend was caused by the drying up of demand from

spinners and exporters. The spinning industry was adversely impacted by the high cotton cost as against a declining trend in yarn prices. Mills were obliged to suffer losses in the sale of yarn produced from high cost cotton.



In comparison to the previous year, the prices of J-34, S-4/S-6 and DCH-32 have decreased around

14.39%, 8.21% and 0.60% respectively. The relevant data are given below:

VARIETY	Average Spot Rate of Lint Cotton (Rs./qtl.) in the month of Oct. 2011 to 20th Nov. 2011		
	2010-11	2011-12	%Change
J-34	10813	9257	(-)14.39
H-4/MECH-1	11585	-	-
S-4/S-6	11881	10906	(-)8.21
Bunnay Brahma	-	10871	-
DCH-32	13906	13822	(-)0.60

**Yarn prices:**

The fluctuation in cotton yarn prices from October 2010 to November 2011 (month-wise) is enclosed as Statement which indicates that there were very high fluctuation in cotton yarn price in all varieties *i.e.* Hank,

Cone and Hosiery, which affected weaving industry adversely.

(c) No Madam

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above

**Statement***Movement of cotton yarn prices (including all taxes)*

(Rs. /Kg.)

Counts	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>HANK</b>														
20sK	161	192	194	196	217	219	227	227	216	185	148	144	144	144
30sK	181	216	225	228	249	251	259	257	243	212	166	163	163	163
40sK	214	247	255	258	279	280	279	273	258	219	172	169	169	169
60sK	259	292	300	303	324	325	324	316	299	257	205	204	204	204
60sC	275	308	320	324	345	347	346	338	320	277	244	244	244	244
80sC	366	399	411	415	436	438	445	438	421	379	334	334	334	334
100sC	411	444	457	461	482	486	493	486	468	424	396	393	393	393
<b>CONE</b>														
20s K	121	127	121	130	139	145	152	124	109	105	114	119	118	123
30sK	171	183	180	189	198	204	211	183	165	153	138	143	141	144

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
40sK	200	208	202	211	221	228	235	207	189	177	153	158	156	159
60sK	235	248	245	254	263	269	276	248	223	210	176	181	181	186
60sC	242	256	254	263	272	278	285	257	232	219	196	201	202	208
80sC	279	287	283	291										
HOSIERY														
20sK	169	196	197	197	216	233	230	203	161	145	141	166	175	175
30sK	189	216	217	217	236	253	250	223	181	166	162	187	196	196
40sK	203	230	231	231	250	267	264	237	195	179	173	198	207	207
40sC	209	237	242	242	261	278	275	248	206	191	184	209	218	218

Source: R.O. Coimbatore

[*Translation*]

#### Target for FDI

2957. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:  
 SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:  
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
 SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country in the latest comprehensive review of the FDI policy;

(b) if so, the details of new sectors opened up/prohibited for FDI alongwith target achieved by the Government, if any;

(c) the details of FDI inflow during the last three years and the current year from various sources, sector-wise, country-wise and State-wise alongwith the details of sectors attracted highest FDI inflow;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allow FDI in Civil Aviation/Private Sector Airlines and Multi-Brand Retail Trading; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing sector-wise (Financial - Year-wise) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows from April, 2008 to September, 2011 is at Statement-I. A statement showing country-wise (Financial - Year-wise) FDI equity inflows from April, 2008 to September, 2011 is at Statement-II. A statement on financial-year-wise FDI equity inflows, from April, 2008 to September, 2011, as reported by the Regional Offices of RBI, is at Statement-III. The break-up is as per receipts by the regional offices of the RBI in the country and cannot be fully equated with State-wise inflows, as companies having headquarters in one State may have operations in more than one State. Also some RBI Regional Offices cover more than one State. A statement showing the top ten sectors (Financial-Year-wise) which have attracted highest FDI equity inflow from April, 2008 to September, 2011 is at Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) As per extant FDI policy, as contained in paragraph 6.2.9 of 'Circular 2 of 2011- Consolidated FDI Policy', issued by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), FDI is permitted in Air Transport Services, which include Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines, Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services, helicopter and seaplane services, subject to specified conditions.

The level of FDI permitted in various activities in Air Transport Services is as under:

Sector/Activity	% of FDI Cap/Equity	Entry Route
(1) Scheduled Air Transport Services/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines	49% FDI (100% for NRIs)	Automatic
(2) Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services	74% FDI (100% for NRIs)	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49% and up to 74%
(3) Helicopter services/seaplane services requiring DGCA approval	100%	Automatic

The Government has approved a proposal to permit FDI, up to 51% under the Government route, in multi-brand retail trading, subject to specified

conditions. However, the decision has been suspended, in order to evolve a broader consensus among various stakeholders.

### **Statement I**

*Sector-wise (Financial year-wise) FDI equity inflows, from April, 2008 to September, 2011*

(Amount in Rs. crore & US \$ million)

Sl.No	Sector	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Sep		Rs.	US\$
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Metallurgical Industries	4,152.56	959.94	1,999.30	419.88	5,023.34	1,098.14	6,386.05	1,398.60	17,561.25	3,876.55
2.	Mining	161.09	34.16	829.92	174.40	357.42	79.51	588.72	131.49	1,937.16	419.56
3.	Power	4,033.47	907.66	6,138.32	1,271.79	5,796.22	1,271.77	5,657.30	1,253.66	21,625.31	4,704.87
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	602.88	125.88	2,872.41	622.52	977.71	214.40	667.46	148.32	5,120.46	1,111.12
5.	Coal Production	1.07	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.22
6.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,633.36	349.29	1,296.90	265.53	2,543.14	556.43	646.27	144.02	6,119.68	1,315.27
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	0.00	18.48	3.96	2.87	0.63	0.00	0.00	21.35	4.59
8.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	341.51	74.88	182.99	39.50	758.13	166.44	435.55	96.29	1,718.18	377.12
9.	Electrical Equipments	1,931.46	417.35	3,484.32	728.27	698.85	153.90	1,570.99	348.72	7,685.63	1,648.25
10.	Computer Software & Hardware	6,740.41	1,543.34	4,126.76	871.86	3,551.24	779.81	1,957.94	432.92	16,376.34	3,627.93
11.	Electronics	659.25	147.51	246.73	52.14	274.75	59.72	696.76	156.73	1,877.49	416.10
12.	Telecommunications	11,684.81	2,548.63	12,269.66	2,539.26	7,542.04	1,664.50	8,534.18	1,901.35	40,030.70	8,653.75
13.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	3,378.28	735.04	2,340.55	490.83	1,887.17	412.11	1,133.28	250.57	8,739.27	1,888.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Automobile Industry	5,218.03	1,150.03	5,892.61	1,236.27	5,864.18	1,299.41	2,384.96	530.61	19,359.78	4,216.32
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	281.79	61.37	111.47	23.73	620.83	136.60	94.89	21.10	1,108.98	242.81
16.	Sea Transport	231.35	50.21	1,343.58	284.85	1,370.27	300.51	431.53	96.93	3,376.73	732.49
17.	Ports	2,019.87	493.15	304.61	65.41	49.84	10.92	0.01	0.00	2,374.33	569.49
18.	Railway Related Components	77.41	18.01	160.27	34.43	318.50	70.66	114.48	25.40	670.65	148.49
19.	Industrial Machinery	514.31	110.54	1,594.83	341.88	2,109.07	467.92	1,548.93	345.67	5,767.14	1,266.01
20.	Machine Tools	206.45	45.66	640.06	133.83	53.01	11.63	145.89	32.27	1,045.40	223.39
21.	Agricultural Machinery	22.43	5.57	8.70	1.88	2.21	0.49	9.30	2.07	42.65	10.01
22.	Earth-moving Machinery	10.80	2.27	75.69	15.62	8.12	1.77	57.52	12.83	152.13	32.49
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	635.43	142.31	725.18	149.59	493.96	108.67	5,386.72	1,200.79	7,241.29	1,601.36
24.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	53.66	12.63	371.28	78.98	115.14	25.12	68.58	15.29	608.66	132.01
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	352.03	75.42	789.51	167.35	146.66	32.22	171.80	37.96	1,460.00	312.96
26.	Industrial Instruments	83.65	17.48	36.85	7.61	115.55	25.48	17.79	3.99	253.84	54.56
27.	Scientific Instruments	3.56	0.83	0.01	0.00	11.16	2.49	12.43	2.77	27.16	6.09
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
29.	Fertilizers	623.96	133.75	38.46	8.20	83.77	18.18	10.95	2.44	757.15	162.58
30.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	2,950.68	651.22	1,726.24	365.94	1,811.53	398.28	2,416.95	533.48	8,905.40	1,948.93
31.	Photographic Raw Film And Paper	4.44	1.05	0.01	0.00	3.60	0.81	0.00	0.00	8.05	1.87
32.	Dye-stuffs	5.62	1.17	19.53	4.02	24.25	5.37	0.00	0.00	49.39	10.56
33.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	810.12	181.61	1,006.29	213.08	961.09	209.38	13,851.59	3,085.90	16,629.09	3,689.97
34.	Textiles (Including Dyed,Printed)	756.52	157.52	714.82	150.27	588.95	129.65	242.43	53.55	2,302.71	491.00
35.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	1,181.59	272.51	76.39	16.42	30.15	6.53	0.81	0.18	1,288.94	295.64
36.	Sugar	22.68	5.01	0.48	0.10	0.79	0.17	19.95	4.44	43.90	9.73
37.	Fermentation Industries	628.42	144.70	536.70	112.02	262.28	57.71	113.34	25.07	1,540.74	339.51
38.	Food Processing Industries	455.59	102.71	1,314.23	278.89	858.03	188.67	320.19	70.15	2,948.05	640.41
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	196.13	42.88	338.09	69.74	267.35	58.07	120.70	27.18	922.27	197.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	105.94	22.03	117.27	24.58	463.98	102.90	332.77	70.48	1,019.96	219.99
41.	Rubber Goods	400.71	84.88	114.62	24.12	78.71	17.21	556.59	118.87	1,150.63	245.08
42.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	15.56	3.32	23.71	5.06	42.10	9.26	24.69	5.51	106.06	23.15
43.	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.27	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	1.32	0.28
44.	Glass	103.86	23.16	13.28	2.83	35.48	7.60	62.51	13.94	215.15	47.52
45.	Ceramics	850.44	198.43	33.60	7.21	54.06	12.00	45.22	9.87	983.33	227.51
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	3,143.53	724.80	159.07	33.80	2,911.03	637.68	355.70	77.47	6,569.33	1,473.75
47.	Timber Products	55.75	11.27	30.62	6.54	7.19	1.58	36.21	8.05	129.78	27.44
48.	Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.44	3.66	17.44	3.66
49.	Consultancy Services	1,211.47	256.59	1,623.57	341.31	1,257.69	274.84	970.51	215.33	5,063.24	1,088.08
50.	Services Sector	28,691.79	6,183.48	19,944.85	4,176.21	15,053.94	3,296.09	14,660.64	3,250.90	78,351.22	16,906.68
51.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	1,019.96	239.71	639.26	135.57	1,177.33	256.00	433.50	94.03	3,270.04	725.30
52.	Education	1,033.36	214.52	300.50	63.35	173.24	37.94	192.50	42.44	1,699.61	358.25
53.	Hotel & Tourism	2,098.23	463.92	3,566.32	753.02	1,405.15	308.05	2,250.28	500.98	9,319.99	2,025.96
54.	Trading	2,761.01	639.72	3,509.69	739.62	2,251.84	498.27	1,452.71	321.30	9,975.24	2,198.90
55.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	20.45	4.00	47.52	10.28	116.53	25.84	11.49	2.57	196.00	42.70
56.	Agriculture Services	24.61	5.35	5,922.29	1,222.22	202.60	43.90	203.12	44.49	6,352.62	1,315.95
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	388.46	83.50	145.59	31.08	89.36	19.59	114.27	24.87	737.68	159.05
58.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	175.00	37.08	37.60	8.15	14.40	3.12	16.87	3.76	243.88	52.11
59.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	141.12	31.61	337.65	70.51	168.42	36.63	123.58	27.28	770.77	166.02
60.	Coir	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.25	0.46	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.35
61.	Construction Activities	8,666.57	1,996.67	13,483.54	2,855.33	4,978.75	1,103.02	3,912.80	868.86	31,041.66	6,823.87
62.	Housing & Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships & Commercial Complexes etc.)	12,758.91	2,833.55	14,027.29	2,935.37	5,600.31	1,226.60	2,043.36	453.30	34,429.87	7,448.82
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	6,691.46	1,549.70	5,407.13	1,147.66	6,864.44	1,487.00	2,638.42	586.13	21,601.44	4,770.49
Grand Total		123,024.88	27,330.82	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,530.24	19,429.29	86,271.45	19,136.84	420,946.22	91,731.35

**Statement II***Country-wise (Financial year-wise) FDI equity inflows, from April, 2008 to September, 2011*

(Amount in Rs. crore &amp; US \$ million)

Sl.No	Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Sep		Rs	US\$
		Rs	US\$	Rs	US\$	Rs	US\$	Rs	US\$		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.03
2.	Australia	328.49	72.60	774.92	166.29	110.22	24.26	111.56	24.81	1,325.18	287.96
3.	Austria	74.92	15.80	114.09	24.01	205.72	44.95	52.21	11.60	446.94	96.36
4.	Bahamas	10.27	2.40	29.14	6.16	19.79	4.32	14.91	3.32	74.11	16.19
5.	Baharain	1.78	0.39	8.09	1.72	0.85	0.19	0.02	0.00	10.74	2.30
6.	Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	46.21	10.15	0.00	0.00	46.23	10.15
7.	Belgium	458.34	99.57	177.89	37.56	168.40	37.28	412.15	87.87	1,216.78	262.28
8.	Belarus	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	The Bermudas	123.15	28.18	53.31	11.07	8.87	1.97	1.19	0.26	186.51	41.48
10.	Brazil	2.41	0.60	5.16	1.11	7.85	1.75	31.06	7.00	46.48	10.46
11.	Bulgaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.14
12.	Canada	382.05	84.97	293.27	61.64	154.66	33.66	34.50	7.71	864.48	187.97
13.	Caymen Islands	161.45	37.06	321.63	69.05	258.80	55.94	230.94	49.90	972.82	211.95
14.	Channel Islands	12.99	3.00	6.75	1.40	1.26	0.27	6.91	1.53	27.90	6.21
15.	China	32.38	6.71	199.99	41.36	7.03	1.56	121.68	26.46	361.09	76.08
16.	Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.09
17.	Czech Republic	69.49	16.21	1.93	0.40	0.03	0.01	0.50	0.11	71.95	16.73
18.	Cyprus	5,982.83	1,287.47	7,727.58	1,626.57	4,170.67	913.10	2,880.35	629.10	20,761.42	4,456.25
19.	Denmark	59.50	13.29	180.22	38.20	289.72	64.08	71.47	15.67	600.91	131.24
20.	Estonia	0.32	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.06
21.	Finland	315.57	62.46	241.19	50.28	101.59	22.39	195.65	43.45	853.99	178.58
22.	Chile	7.60	1.83	337.22	71.25	129.99	28.64	141.51	31.59	616.32	133.31
23.	France	2,098.05	466.64	1,436.83	302.53	3,348.63	734.22	1,751.34	391.75	8,634.85	1,895.15
24.	Greece	0.01	0.00	4.29	0.91	1.18	0.26	0.95	0.21	6.42	1.38
25.	Germany	2,749.73	629.22	2,980.04	626.14	907.88	199.74	5,863.87	1,306.04	12,501.52	2,761.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	HongKong	622.41	140.21	654.24	136.46	787.82	173.10	458.02	100.95	2,522.49	550.72
27.	Hungary	0.00	0.00	40.75	8.75	4.07	0.92	0.60	0.13	45.43	9.80
28.	Indonesia	24.06	5.93	2,637.05	570.25	4.67	1.03	1.51	0.32	2,667.28	577.53
29.	Ireland	25.06	5.42	127.10	27.22	148.42	32.99	31.26	6.95	331.84	72.58
30.	Isle of Man	1.98	0.47	0.00	0.00	11.40	2.51	0.91	0.20	14.29	3.18
31.	Israel	5.60	1.19	130.83	28.45	6.46	1.41	3.25	0.72	146.14	31.77
32.	Italy	1,481.51	363.01	1,064.17	225.33	510.95	112.75	459.85	101.54	3,516.50	802.63
33.	Liechtenstein	0.00	0.00	3.51	0.76	3.50	0.78	0.00	0.00	7.00	1.53
34.	Japan	1,888.56	404.80	5,670.40	1,183.40	7,073.69	1,564.36	8,236.57	1,823.08	22,869.22	4,975.63
35.	Kazakhstan	53.00	10.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	10.35
36.	Korea (North)	2.03	0.43	18.62	3.79	5.48	1.18	50.31	10.63	76.45	16.02
37.	Lebanon	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
38.	South Korea	494.92	114.64	778.68	166.88	600.89	131.35	336.92	75.04	2,211.41	487.91
39.	Kuwait	0.69	0.14	40.73	8.46	5.91	1.30	0.76	0.17	48.09	10.07
40.	Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
41.	Luxembourg	133.51	30.20	198.28	42.17	806.22	179.02	206.07	45.00	1,344.09	296.38
42.	Malaysia	420.34	89.43	183.85	38.21	183.26	40.39	50.35	11.17	837.80	179.19
43.	Mauritius	50,899.31	11,229.26	49,633.37	10,375.56	31,854.78	6,987.15	29,105.63	6,463.42	161,493.09	35,055.39
44.	Mexico	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.02	48.74	10.58	0.00	0.00	48.86	10.61
45.	Maldives	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.40	9.18	2.02	0.00	0.00	11.03	2.41
46.	Nepal	0.49	0.12	8.24	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	8.77	1.86
47.	Netherlands	3,921.52	883.19	4,282.67	899.03	5,501.23	1,213.40	3,727.73	824.65	17,433.16	3,820.27
48.	Saint Kitts & Nevis	61.57	13.89	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.45	0.00	0.00	63.68	14.34
49.	NewZealand	37.77	9.22	61.06	13.18	6.85	1.53	1.19	0.27	106.86	24.19
50.	Nigeria	10.34	2.14	4.95	1.02	0.51	0.11	13.21	2.87	29.00	6.15
51.	Norway	12.21	2.86	66.47	14.20	63.55	13.93	76.89	17.15	219.11	48.14
52.	Oman	33.55	7.69	11.73	2.45	1,246.49	267.82	24.96	5.56	1,316.73	283.52
53.	Panama	8.34	1.91	53.37	11.12	41.71	9.12	4.49	1.00	107.92	23.14
54.	Philippines	0.17	0.03	0.92	0.20	2.27	0.50	1.11	0.24	4.46	0.97
55.	Poland	0.22	0.05	188.91	40.05	1.29	0.28	0.05	0.01	190.46	40.39
56.	Portugal	3.22	0.73	9.95	2.12	6.04	1.33	7.66	1.71	26.87	5.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
57.	Qatar	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.16	5.40	1.17	0.43	0.10	6.55	1.42
58.	Romania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.21	1.28	0.29	2.27	0.50
59.	Russia	1,489.58	306.33	35.49	7.61	436.60	93.39	0.65	0.14	1,962.32	407.47
60.	Saudi Arabia	2.85	0.67	64.06	13.29	17.70	3.84	0.08	0.02	84.69	17.82
61.	Singapore	15,726.67	3,454.05	11,294.82	2,379.18	7,729.66	1,705.11	14,403.48	3,211.03	49,154.63	10,749.36
62.	Scotland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
63.	South Africa	18.28	4.09	158.79	33.27	0.94	0.21	1.26	0.28	179.28	37.84
64.	Slovakia	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	3.50	0.79	0.00	0.00	3.64	0.82
65.	Spain	1,203.70	281.89	586.19	124.20	1,056.40	230.14	616.80	135.36	3,463.09	771.59
66.	Sri Lanka	17.86	3.87	3.81	0.80	15.78	3.48	22.60	5.08	60.06	13.23
67.	Sweden	263.22	56.86	1,171.18	242.51	176.70	39.05	71.35	15.93	1,682.45	354.36
68.	Switzerland	790.95	170.16	489.26	102.49	4,103.95	895.08	706.96	152.06	6,091.13	1,319.79
69.	Taiwan	15.97	3.80	78.32	16.16	30.07	6.55	59.32	13.10	183.68	39.61
70.	Thailand	11.34	2.44	163.90	35.10	22.18	4.94	26.30	5.65	223.73	48.13
71.	Turkey	3.08	0.72	31.51	6.78	158.38	34.90	26.86	6.00	219.82	48.40
72.	UAE	1,133.33	257.05	3,016.82	628.93	1,569.18	340.54	642.35	139.93	6,361.68	1,366.45
73.	United Kingdom	3,840.41	863.97	3,094.15	657.37	3,434.20	754.94	11,391.26	2,535.85	21,760.02	4,812.14
74.	U.S.A	8,001.78	1,801.98	9,230.43	1,943.46	5,352.67	1,170.27	2,582.95	570.24	25,167.83	5,485.96
75.	Ukraine	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.60	0.36	0.08	0.02	1.68	0.38
76.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77.	Uruguay	2.24	0.53	0.24	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.58
78.	British Virginia	548.39	127.56	978.05	206.26	471.42	102.46	200.03	44.30	2,197.89	480.56
79.	West Indies	44.01	10.28	117.64	24.97	2.49	0.53	0.00	0.00	164.14	35.77
80.	Malta	0.00	0.00	12.53	2.75	0.85	0.18	2.37	0.53	15.75	3.46
81.	Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07
82.	Muscat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83.	Tanzania	1.73	0.43	2.06	0.44	1.99	0.42	0.00	0.00	5.78	1.29
84.	Georgia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85.	Gibraltar	5.87	1.38	0.65	0.14	0.15	0.03	1.36	0.28	8.03	1.83
86.	Sudan	0.22	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.24	0.05
87.	Jordan	4.51	0.92	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.72	0.97



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
88.	Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.11	0.02
89.	Iceland	9.42	1.90	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	9.95	2.01
90.	Kenya	4.89	1.12	18.95	4.05	13.24	2.97	0.00	0.00	37.09	8.14
91.	Egypt	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.21	1.20	0.26	0.00	0.00	2.19	0.47
92.	Yemen	1.55	0.33	0.25	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.38
93.	Monaco	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.29	2.36	0.51	0.00	0.00	3.68	0.79
94.	Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.05	6.45	1.42	0.00	0.00	6.70	1.47
95.	St. Vincent	28.63	6.67	0.48	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.12	6.77
96.	Guernsey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03
97.	Zambia	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.04
98.	Morocco	0.00	0.00	28.42	6.08	0.00	0.00	550.17	115.50	578.59	121.58
99.	Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07
100.	British Isles	3.16	0.74	36.88	7.73	139.56	30.59	200.63	44.94	380.23	84.00
101.	Vanuatu	3.42	0.70	0.34	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.76	0.78
102.	Virgin Islands(US)	8.27	1.69	16.83	3.70	2.67	0.59	14.74	3.25	42.51	9.24
103.	Uganda	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.04
104.	Seychelles	3.49	0.87	67.44	13.91	5.09	1.11	1.19	0.26	77.21	16.16
105.	West Africa	0.39	0.10	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	2.39	0.53
106.	Rep. of Fiji Islands	7.88	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.88	1.84
107.	East Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
108.	Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109.	Congo (DR)	0.44	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.10	1.00	0.23	1.89	0.43
110.	Kyrgyzstan	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
111.	Mongolia	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.06
112.	Togolese Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.22
113.	Guyana	0.00	0.00	3.52	0.76	1.08	0.24	0.00	0.00	4.60	1.00
114.	Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.85	0.19
115.	Bolivia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
116.	Belize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.62	5.24	23.62	5.24
117.	NRI (As Individual Investor)	7,314.18	1,603.82	1,691.96	354.75	1,074.75	241.23	0.00	0.00	10,080.90	2,199.80
118.	Country Details Awaited	9,499.07	2,216.07	9,954.37	2,077.56	3,808.46	830.49	0.00	0.00	23,261.90	5,124.12
Grand Total		123,024.88	27,330.82	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,530.24	19,429.29	86,271.45	19,136.84	420,946.22	91,731.35

**Statement III**

*(Financial year-wise) FDI equity inflows, as reported by the regional offices of RBI  
(with States covered), from April, 2008 to September, 2011*

(Amount in Rs. crore &amp; US \$ million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
			Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Sep			
			Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	5,405.70	1,237.81	5,710.05	1,202.74	5,753.27	1,262.38	2,181.94	482.71	19,050.96	4,185.65
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	176.47	41.54	50.93	10.89	36.50	8.11	2.92	0.64	266.82	61.18
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.80	5.46	0.23	0.05	25.03	5.51
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	12,747.46	2,825.76	3,876.30	807.00	3,294.12	724.19	3,437.80	746.97	23,355.68	5,103.92
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	9,143.39	2,026.38	4,852.22	1,029.21	6,133.32	1,332.10	3,989.55	888.65	24,118.47	5,276.34
6.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	355.22	81.87	606.48	127.97	167.16	36.81	1,360.99	292.15	2,489.85	538.80
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	209.36	44.47	254.56	54.22	2,092.69	450.97	398.42	88.60	2,955.03	638.27
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	57,065.76	12,430.57	39,408.89	8,249.18	27,668.81	6,096.94	30,429.91	6,744.63	154,573.37	33,521.32
9.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	42.39	8.68	701.76	148.93	67.61	14.69	113.98	25.60	925.74	197.90
10.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1,656.12	342.86	148.74	31.10	230.30	50.95	52.72	11.79	2,087.89	436.70
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	7,756.73	1,724.14	3,653.25	773.80	6,115.38	1,351.91	3,579.89	799.50	21,105.25	4,649.35
12.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	226.85	48.25	513.60	112.31	551.99	123.13	1,292.44	283.69
13.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,089.46	489.17	531.25	115.32	426.42	94.59	1,432.76	320.11	4,479.89	1,019.18
14.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1,038.10	223.91	1,892.41	416.07	162.85	36.38	3,093.36	676.36
15.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	7,942.61	1,868.09	46,196.52	9,694.59	12,183.59	2,676.51	23,867.21	5,312.41	90,189.92	19,551.59
16.	Panaji	Goa	133.96	28.58	807.74	168.99	1,376.24	302.20	105.01	22.68	2,422.94	522.45
17.	Region Not Indicated		18,300.26	4,180.90	15,056.00	3,148.30	20,554.03	4,493.09	14,603.27	3,240.84	68,513.57	15,063.13
Grand Total			123,024.88	27,330.82	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,530.24	19,429.29	86,271.45	19,136.84	420,946.22	91,731.35

The above FDI equity inflows are classified as per RBI's Regional office-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

**Statement IV***Top 10 Sector-wise FDI Equity Inflows from April, 2008 to March, 2009*

Sl.No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age of Total Inflows
		(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ million)	
1.	Services Sector	28,691.79	6,183.48	22.62
2.	Housing & Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships & Commercial Complexes etc.)	12,758.91	2,833.55	10.37
3.	Telecommunications	11,684.81	2,548.63	9.33
4.	Construction Activities	8,666.57	1,996.67	7.31
5.	Computer Software & Hardware	6,740.41	1,543.34	5.65
6.	Automobile Industry	5,218.03	1,150.03	4.21
7.	Metallurgical Industries	4,152.56	959.94	3.51
8.	Power	4,033.47	907.66	3.32
9.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	3,378.28	735.04	2.69
10.	Cement and Gypsum Products	3,143.53	724.80	2.65
Grand Total		88,468.36	19,583.14	

*Top 10 Sector-wise FDI Equity Inflows from April, 2009 to March, 2010*

Sl.No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age of Total Inflows
		(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ million)	
1.	Services Sector	19,944.85	4,176.21	16.17
2.	Housing & Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships & Commercial Complexes etc.)	14,027.29	2,935.37	11.36
3.	Construction Activities	13,483.54	2,855.33	11.05
4.	Telecommunications	12,269.66	2,539.26	9.83
5.	Power	6,138.32	1,271.79	4.92
6.	Automobile Industry	5,892.61	1,236.27	4.79
7.	Agriculture Services	5,922.29	1,222.22	4.73
8.	Computer Software & Hardware	4,126.76	871.86	3.37
9.	Hotel & Tourism	3,566.32	753.02	2.91
10.	Trading	3,509.69	739.62	2.86
Grand Total		88,881.33	18,600.95	

*Top 10 Sector-wise FDI Equity Inflows from April, 2010 to March, 2011*

Sl.No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age of Total Inflows
		(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ million)	
1.	Services Sector	15,053.94	3,296.09	16.96
2.	Telecommunications	7,542.04	1,664.50	8.57
3.	Automobile Industry	5,864.18	1,299.41	6.69
4.	Power	5,796.22	1,271.77	6.55
5.	Housing & Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships & Commercial Complexes etc.)	5,600.31	1,226.60	6.31
6.	Construction Activities	4,978.75	1,103.02	5.68
7.	Metallurgical Industries	5,023.34	1,098.14	5.65
8.	Computer Software & Hardware	3,551.24	779.81	4.01
9.	Cement and Gypsum Products	2,911.03	637.68	3.28
10.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	2,543.14	556.43	2.86
Grand Total		58,864.19	12,933.45	

*Top 10 Sector-wise FDI Equity Inflows from April, 2011 to March, 2011*

Sl.No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows		%age of Total Inflows
		(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ million)	
1.	Services Sector	14,660.64	3,250.90	16.99
2.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	13,851.59	3,085.90	16.13
3.	Telecommunications	8,534.18	1,901.35	9.94
4.	Metallurgical Industries	6,386.05	1,398.60	7.31
5.	Power	5,657.30	1,253.66	6.55
6.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	5,386.72	1,200.79	6.27
7.	Construction Activities	3,912.80	868.86	4.54
8.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	2,416.95	533.48	2.79
9.	Automobile Industry	2,384.96	530.61	2.77
10.	Hotel & Tourism	2,250.28	500.98	2.62
Grand Total		65,441.47	14,525.13	

**Declining Production in NTC Mills**

2958. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHatGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of the various textile mills operating under National Textile Corporation (NTC) has been significantly declined due to nonmodernisation of the mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith total production of these textile mills during the last three years and the current year, textile mill-wise;

(c) whether the Government plan to sell non-operational property/surplus land of the NTC mills and use the proceeds for revival/modernization of these mills;

(d) if so, the details of the properties sold during the last year and the current year;

(e) whether the Government has received any request from the Maharashtra Government for free transfer of NTC land in Dadar, Mumbai for building memorial of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam. 18 units of NTC have been modernized as per the Revival Scheme approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR); there is no decline in production due to non-modernization of the mills.

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

(c) Yes, Madam. The revival scheme for National Textile Corporation (NTC) approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) envisages sale of surplus assets of NTC for financing the revival of the viable mills.

(d) The details of the properties sold during the last and current year is placed at Statement.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Since NTC is implementing a BIFR approved revival scheme which is to be financed through the sale of surplus assets, government can consider the earlier request of Maharashtra Government to transfer 4 acres of land for Chaityabhoomi, subject to adequate compensation through higher FSI without charging premium, permitting change in land use etc.

**Statement***Details of Surplus Assets Sold Year-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	2009-10 Area in acres	2010-11 Area in acres
1.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	11.19	
2.	Madhusudan Mills	6.81	
3.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	4.68	
4.	Aurangabad Textile Mills (Outside Taxi stand)		1.47
5.	Podar Process House		2.39
6.	Bharat Textile Mills		8.38
7.	New Mankchowk Textile Mills		8.21
8.	Malaxmi Textile Mills		15.08
Total		22.68	35.53

**Inter-State Migrant Act**

2959. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of large number of people migrating from rural areas due to unemployment thereby adversely affecting the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;

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

(d) whether the Government has made any consultations with various stakeholders before finalizing such amendments;

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

(f) the extent to which suggestions received from such stakeholders have been incorporated in the proposed amendment act; and

(g) the measures invited by the Government to develop infrastructure in rural areas so as to prevent migrations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (g) Every citizen has a right to migrate to any part of the country. However, Government's effort has been to prevent distress migration. The Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. According to the Act, employment shall be provided within a radius of five kilometers of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In cases the employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers shall be paid 10% extra wages. As such, providing local employment, on demand by the household, mitigates distress migration.

(b) to (f) In order to safeguard the interests of the migrant workers, the Government has enacted Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which, inter-alia, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

On the recommendations of Working Group constituted by Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on 20th - 21st February, 2009, a Tripartite Group was constituted to examine the provision of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The Group examined various provisions of the Act and reviewed the problems faced by the migrant workers, existing provisions of the Act, enforcement machinery, problem in implementation of the Act etc. The Group has submitted its report and the report has been placed before Indian Labour Conference held on 23-24 November, 2010. However, in this context, there is no proposal to amend the Act. An amendment under the consideration of the Parliament is primarily with a view to making it gender neutral.

[English]

### **Cabotage Law**

2960. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing Cabotage Law for the smooth functioning of the Vallarpadam International Container Terminal in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the present status so far?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):  
(a) and (b) Implementation of Cabotage Practices is under examination of the Government.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) As mentioned against parts (a) and (b) above, implementation of Cabotage Practices is under examination of the Government.

### **Targets for Construction of NHs**

2961. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has fixed any targets for construction of national highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details of targets fixed and targets achieved during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons for slow construction of national highways;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken for timely completion of the projects;

(e) whether the government has fixed any norms for maintaining quality of national highways;

(f) if so, whether these norms are being followed by the construction companies; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of samples of material used in the construction of national highways lifted by NHAI alongwith the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Details of target and achievement for construction of National Highways by NHAI during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Target in km	Achievement in km
2008-09	3519	2205
2009-10	3165	2693
2010-11	2500	1780
2011-12	2500	823 (upto October, 2011)

(c) and (d) Progress in implementation of National Highway Development Projects has been affected mainly due to poor performance of some contractors, delays in obtaining forest/wild life/railway clearances, law and order problems in some states apart from delay in land acquisition. In order to expedite implementation of projects Regional Offices each headed by Chief General Manager have been set up by NHAI for close monitoring of implementation of projects. Measures have been taken to expedite the land acquisition and shifting of utilities etc. Achievement of targets is being monitored closely. Projects are periodically reviewed at field and at Head Quarters.

(e) All NHDP projects are implemented as per norms laid down in Indian Roads Congress guidelines/Ministry's specifications. For each project, quality assurance plan is prepared by the contractor/concessionaire as well as supervision consultant, which is being followed during the execution. Supervision Consultants/Independent Engineers monitor the projects for maintaining quality on regular basis.

(f) and (g) During periodic site inspections, if any unsuitable/sub-standard quality of materials or works is noticed, the same is got rectified as per standards and specifications of National Highway works and this is a continuous process.

*[Translation]*

#### **Maintenance of Roads/NHs**

2962. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy regarding maintenance of roads during the construction period of roads that are being converted into four/six lanes by NHAI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether maintenance of NH-8 (Delhi-Jaipur) and roads in Karnataka is being done according to the laid-down norms;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any special financial assistance has been provided to Karnataka for repair and maintenance of NHs damaged due to recent rains; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) For the stretches of NHs where 4/6 laning works are under implementation by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the maintenance of existing roads is being carried out by the Contractor/ Concessionaire as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement.

(c) and (d) The maintenance of Delhi-Jaipur section of NH-8 and other NH stretches in the State of Karnataka in which concessions have been awarded under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are being carried out as per laid down norms and conditions specified in the concession agreement.

(e) and (f) Keeping in view the limited availability of funds for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs an allocation of Rs. 1.88 crore has been made to the State of Karnataka during 2011-12 Budget Estimate (BE) for temporary restoration of damages due to recent floods, rains etc. to keep the NHs in a traffic worthy condition. Further to this an amount of Rs. 0.25 crore has also

been released by NHA to the Hubli NH Division of Karnataka State Public Works Department for taking up minimum repair works of Belgaum-Goa/Karnataka Border section of NH-4A, which was damaged due to recent rains.

[*English*]

**Allocation of Funds for Maintenance of NHs**

2963. SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for maintenance of NHs/Expressways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the financial assistance provided by the Government to the States for maintenance and repair of NHs in the country are inadequate to meet the requirement;

(d) if so, the details thereof along the allocation requested by the State Governments and the amount actually sanctioned during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) the expenditure incurred by the State Governments out of their own resources/annual budget during the said period, NH-wise, length-wise and State-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide adequate funds to the States for construction, maintenance and repair of NHs; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the steps taken for expeditious completion of all NH projects as per the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The development and maintenance works on National Highways (NHs) including National Expressways are implemented by the Ministry on the agency basis through the various agencies, such as the State Governments (through State Public Works Departments (PWDs), Border Roads Organisation (BRO) and the National Highways Authority of India (NHA).

Accordingly, the stretches of the NHs including National Expressways are entrusted to these agencies for their development and maintenance.

As per the Ministry's policy, actions are initiated for entrustment of the NH stretches included under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) to NHA at the time of issue of Request for Proposal (RFP) by NHA. Till that time, these NHs are maintained by the State PWDs/BRO in such a manner that there is no difficulty in movement of traffic. During this period, the works such as renewal of wearing course, improvement of riding quality meeting the requirement of prescribed cycle as well as condition of the road, and other improvement works like construction of culverts, drains, strengthening of pavements, etc. (which are required for safe movement of traffic and which can be completed before handing over the stretches of NHs to NHA) can also be sanctioned.

The maintenance of other stretches not included under NHDP are done by the concerned agencies as per availability of funds, extent of damages, inter-se priority to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

For the stretches of NHs where 4/6 laning works are under implementation by the NHA, the maintenance of existing roads is being carried out by the Contractor/Concessionaire as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreement. In case of sections entrusted to NHA, where 4/6 laning have not yet started, the maintenance of existing roads is being carried out by NHA directly or through State PWDs. Completed sections of NHA funded projects are being maintained through Operation and Maintenance (O and M) contracts and the sections being developed under Built Operate Transfer (BQT) basis are being maintained by the concessionaire. After the entrustment of the stretches of NHs to NHA, or the appointed Concessionaire takes necessary measures for the maintenance of the NHs to keep it in the traffic-worthy condition.

The Ministry has also taken a policy initiative to take up operation and maintenance of the developed stretches of NHs on Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT) basis through private sector participation, thereby leveraging the available resources.

(c) and (d) The non-plan allocations that are annually provided by the Ministry of Finance to this Ministry for Maintenance and Repair (M and R) of NHs are of the order of about 40% of the actual requirements as per the Ministry's stipulated norms.



The year-wise details of estimated requirement of funds for M and R of NHs and the actual allocation provided to this Ministry are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)		
Year	Estimated requirement of funds	Allocation provided
2004-05	2,480.00	745.56
2005-06	2,480.00	868.10
2006-07	2,480.00	814.38
2007-08	2,280.00	1,001.68
2008-09	2,500.00	974.32
2009-10	2,500.00	1,059.10
2010-11	2,800.00	1,989.46
2011-12	2,800.00	1,027.25

\*-Additional allocation of Rs. 1,000.10 crore was provided at R.E. stage during 2010-11.

This Ministry has taken up the issue of enhancing the allocations of funds for M and R of NHs from time to time with the Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Finance has agreed to provide additional allocation of Rs. 300 crore at RE stage of 2011-12.

Periodic assessments of the conditions, of NHs are being carried out by the executive agencies and all the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic worthy condition within the available resources based upon the assessment of their conditions, depending upon traffic density and inter-se priority of works.

Accordingly, M and R works were carried out on NHs during last three years as per availability of funds and inter-se priority of works.

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for M and R of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year are at Statement-I.

(e) The State-wise details of expenditure incurred by the State Governments out of their own resources/annual budget for M and R of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year are at Statement-II. However, information pertaining to the States such as Chhattisgarh, Manipur and Odisha are being compiled and the same shall be laid on the table of the House.

(f) and (g) The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and the works are accordingly taken up as per availability of funds, traffic density, and inter-se priority to keep them in traffic worthy conditions. Allocations are also made accordingly to the State Governments within the available resources.

As per the recent assessments, no shortfall in funds are envisaged for development works on NHs under National Highways (Original) [NH(O)] during 2011-12.

This Ministry has taken up the issue of enhancing the allocations of funds for M and R of NHs from time to time with the Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Finance has agreed to provide additional allocation of ₹ 300 crore at the RE stage of 2011-12.

In order to expedite implementation of projects Regional Offices headed by Chief General Managers have been set up by NHAI for close monitoring of implementation of projects. Measures have been taken to expedite land acquisition, shifting of utilities, etc.

The projects on NHs are periodically reviewed and monitored at various levels and corrective actions are taken up from time to time.

#### **Statement I**

*The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for M and R of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.25	97.70	56.25	63.89	67.06	64.13	53.68	18.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.82	0.02	0.91	2.73	26.53	27.07	21.41	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	40.20	40.47	78.85	67.19	111.36	99.04	46.07	22.25
4.	Bihar	44.50	38.02	69.51	50.92	93.84	79.06	70.42	28.35
5.	Chandigarh	0.68	0.80	0.75	0.67	0.66	0.31	0.68	0.34
6.	Chhattisgarh	27.26	27.76	33.40	31.94	22.66	22.66	23.24	5.66
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00
8.	Goa	5.01	4.61	5.35	4.93	4.85	1.66	10.58	0.73
9.	Gujarat	42.04	41.92	43.03	41.68	82.74	82.21	62.41	50.06
10.	Haryana	19.64	19.79	18.97	18.61	30.06	28.15	16.47	13.22
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18.84	20.94	31.37	26.43	22.25	21.69	24.79	16.27
12.	Jharkhand	20.38	18.56	28.97	18.23	33.20	32.92	17.08	1.79
13.	Karnataka	71.24	67.04	64.76	66.98	77.61	61.43	42.82	24.32
14.	Kerala	21.75	30.12	28.50	60.45	52.08	41.88	24.85	1.90
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48.66	50.37	57.15	59.53	45.39	43.30	19.09	5.67
16.	Maharashtra	62.92	53.04	66.98	65.38	104.40	99.50	82.98	48.44
17.	Manipur	10.24	9.72	7.24	7.61	18.68	17.46	16.61	0.04
18.	Meghalaya	17.53	17.41	14.78	17.79	48.92	44.93	27.18	6.32
19.	Mizoram	9.20	7.40	3.58	2.22	39.69	37.44	18.23	2.81
20.	Nagaland	10.78	12.55	12.30	10.72	14.57	12.77	14.80	9.66
21.	Odisha	52.56	61.88	59.50	61.83	80.77	80.77	34.00	12.90
22.	Puducherry	1.10	1.47	1.63	0.89	3.46	1.64	1.27	0.00
23.	Punjab	25.58	27.47	23.00	26.86	21.38	16.13	19.36	11.84
24.	Rajasthan	72.35	75.06	76.53	48.39	85.72	77.30	65.16	31.01
25.	Tamil Nadu	49.40	46.55	32.62	41.21	54.36	53.90	38.16	21.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	55.22	61.04	73.93	84.83	97.50	97.11	99.68	44.71
27.	Uttarakhand	21.87	20.86	25.31	23.40	73.59	59.46	52.12	17.72
28.	West Bengal	31.49	21.69	27.15	36.70	57.65	54.75	22.89	7.45
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.41	0.00
30.	National Highways Authority of India (NHA) <sup>§</sup>	70.00	70.00	87.94	87.94	617.65	617.65	30.00	30.00
31.	Border Roads Organization (BRO) <sup>§</sup>	26.35	21.68	24.00	23.73	65.00	44.50	44.00	22.23

\*-As on October, 2011.

<sup>§</sup>State-wise allocations are not made for NHA and BRO.

**Statement II**

*The State-wise details of expenditure incurred by the State Governments out of their own resources/ annual budget for Maintenance and Repair (M and R) of National Highways (NHs) during each of the last three years and the current year*

Sl.No.	State	Year	NH No.	Length (km)	Amount (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	2008-09	Selected reaches of NHs in the State	364.59	162.05
		2009-10		297.66	171.78
		2010-11		516.16	217.86
		2011-12*		14.87	58.99
2.	Goa	2008-09	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	242.62	6.85
		2009-10	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	242.62	8.50
		2010-11	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	242.62	15.84
		2011-12	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	242.62	8.55
3.	Jharkhand	2008-09	33	12.00	0.44
		2009-10	—	—	—
		2010-11	—	—	—
		2011-12	23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 80 and 98	504.00	10.63
4.	Karnataka	2008-09	Selected reaches of NHs in the State	—	27.29
		2009-10		—	6.19
		2010-11		—	16.39
		2011-12*			
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2008-09	3, 7, 12, 12A, 27, 59, 59A, 69,	573.00	47.70
		2009-10	75.86 and 92		13.16
		2010-11			4.16
		2011-12*	—	—	—
6.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Selected reaches of NHs in the State	100.10	7.97
		2009-10		59.60	8.25
		2010-11		100.60	11.98
		2011-12 <sup>\$</sup>		72.62	5.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	3, 11, 24A, 56, 91 and 93	—	6.06
		2009-10	24 and 24A	—	0.10
		2010-11	—	—	—
		2011-12†	—	—	—
8.	Uttarakhand	2008-09	58 and 125		0.60
		2009-10	—	—	—
		2010-11	74, 87, 94, 119, 121 and 123	—	12.66
		2011-12*	74	—	1.49

†-As on November, 2011.

### **Cargo Handling at Major Ports**

2964. SHRI DHANANJA SINGH:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing cargo handling capacity at major ports in the country during the last three years and the current year, port-wise;

(b) the details of infrastructure development in ports and the capacity of existing road infrastructure available for accessing these ports;

(c) whether the existing cargo handling capacity of Indian ports and the infrastructure available for accessing roads to the ports are adequate to meet the demands of the growing Indian economy; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to augment the cargo handling capacity of major ports, port-wise alongwith the measures to improve the existing road infrastructure to access these ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):

(a) Details of cargo handling capacity in the country during the last three years, port-wise is given in the Statement.

(b) The infrastructure development in the ports in an ongoing process and as per the National Maritime Development Programme around 69 projects including improvement of road connectivity and internal roads in

some of the ports and for capacity addition of 124.09 million tonnes are in progress and 18 projects for capacity addition of 67.18 million tonnes are approved for which the work is going to commence shortly after completing basic formalities etc. The capacity of the existing road infrastructure available for accessing these ports is sufficient as at present.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to augment the cargo handling capacity of all the major ports are as under:

- Construction of new berths/terminals
- Various expansion/upgradation projects for berths
- Installation of new and modern equipment
- Upgradation/replacement through higher capacity of cargo handling equipment
- Mechanisation of cargo handling operations
- Various computer aided systems to encourage automation in port operation
- Installation of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) for smooth movement of vessels
- Implementation of Web-based Port community system

All the Major Ports in the country are at present having both road and rail connectivity. The projects on rail and road connectivity are implemented mainly by the

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the Railways, respectively on HOT basis and through formation of Special Purpose Vehicles in which the port may be an equity holder. In a number of instances, the ports have made significant financial contribution for execution of the road and rail connectivity projects.

**Statement**

*Cargo Handling Capacity at Major Ports  
(Last Three Years)*

(in Million Tonnes)

Major Ports	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Kolkata	16.35	15.90	15.76
Haldia	50.70	46.70	46.70
Paradip	76.50	76.50	71.00
Visakhapatnam	64.93	62.27	62.23
Ennore	31.00	16.00	16.00
Chennai	79.72	71.32	55.75
Tuticorin	27.04	23.72	22.81
Cochin	40.98	30.37	28.37
New Mangalore	45.57	44.20	44.20
Mormugao	41.90	37.05	33.05
Mumbai	44.53	43.70	43.70
J.N.P.T.	64.00	64.00	57.96
Kandla	86.91	85.00	77.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>670.13</b>	<b>616.73</b>	<b>574.77</b>

[Translation]

**Inclusion of Castes in the List of SCs**

2965. DR. BALIRAM:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include more castes in the list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in some States especially Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from State Governments regarding including new castes in the list of OBC;

(d) if so, whether the Government besides including certain castes in the list of OBC has also received proposals regarding inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs);

(e) if so, the details of such proposals, State-wise and caste-wise; and

(f) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Under Section 9(1) of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act 1993, the NCBC is empowered to examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class. Section 9(1) of the said Act reads as follows:-

9(1) The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate". Inclusion of castes/communities is an ongoing process and the NCBC tenders advice to the Central Government to this effect from time to time.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) Details of complete proposals of the State Governments which are in process as per approved modalities are given in the statement.

**Statement**

*Complete proposals of State Governments, which are in process as per approved Modalities*

State/Union Territory	Community
1	2
Bihar	1. Tanti (Tatwa) 2. Kanu

1	2	1	2
Chhattisgarh	3. Mahra, Mahara		31. Bhina, Tula Bhina
	4. Chik Ganda, Chik, Cheek		32. Mehantar, Mehentar
	5. Audhelia, Adholia, Adhoria, Adhoulia		33. Sitra
Himachal Pradesh	6. Tarkhan		34. Gaudia Kela
Karnataka	7. Bovi (Non-Besta), Kalluvaddar, Mannuvaddar, Bandi Waddar		35. Adhuria Domb, Adhuria Dom
Kerala	8. Pulluvan		36. Rajak, Rajaka
	9. Thachar (other than carpenter)		37. Betra
	10. Madiga		38. Khatia
	11. Koppalan		39. Jayantara Pano, Jena Pano
	12. Peruvannan		40. Poundra, Pod
Madhya Pradesh	13. Dahiya	Tripura	41. Khadal, Khodal, Khadola
	14. Sakhwar		42. Chamar-Ravidas, Chamar Rohidas
Odisha	15. Amata, Amath		43. Dhobi
	16. Bajja		44. Jhalo Malo
	17. Buna Pano	Uttarakhand	45. Namasudra, Pod, Poundra, Manjhi
	18. Jaggili, Jagli		
	19. Chik, Chik Badaik		
	20. Tiar, Tior		
	21. Sitoria		
	22. Agheri Kela, Sinduria Kela		
	23. Goudia Kela		
	24. Pana Baishnab, Pano Baishnab		
	25. Kalandi, Kalandi Baishnab, Kalindi, Baishanb		
	26. Kandra Baishnab, Kandra Baishnab		
	27. Bauri Baishnab		
	28. Dhoba Baishnab		
	29. Gokha Baishanb, Gokah Baishnab		
	30. Kesuria		

[English]

**Crash Incidents in Air Force**

2966. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:  
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
 SHRI UDAYANRAJE BHONSLE:  
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
 SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:  
 KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various types of fighter aircraft, especially MiG-21 series aircraft and helicopters of Indian Air Force crashed during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the loss of lives including the pilots/ personnel and property along with the compensation paid by the Government in each of the cases;

(c) the reasons for each of the crash incidents as found by the inquiry and the remedial measures being taken to check recurrence of such incidents;

(d) whether the inexperience of pilots has been stated to be one of the major reasons for the crash incidents as reported recently;

(e) if so, the steps being taken to improve the flying skills of the pilots and induct more number of Advanced Jet Trainers for the purpose;

(f) whether the Government has set up any Committee to review the reasons for such crashes and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to discontinue the services of MiG-21 aircraft and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):

(a) During the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and current year 2011-12 (upto 03.12.2011) 30 fighter aircrafts (including 16 MiG-21 series) and 10 helicopters of Indian Air Force (IAF) have crashed.

(b) In the above accidents 26 defence personnel including 13 pilots have lost their lives. In addition 06 civilians have also lost their lives. Compensation for loss of lives and properties are paid as per extant Government orders/instructions.

(c) Main causes for the above accidents were Human Error (HE) and Technical Defect (TD). Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (Col) to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence in future.

(d) and ten The inexperience of pilots is not one of the major reasons for aircraft accidents in the IAF. Nevertheless, steps have been taken by the Government to train pilots to prevent accidents due to human error. These include increased use of simulators to practice procedures and emergency actions, focused and realistic training with additional emphasis on the critical aspects of mission, introduction of Crew Resource Management and Operational Risk Management to enable safe mission launches, Aviation Psychology courses and introduction of Aerospace Safety capsules in the ab-initio training of aircrew.

(f) A multi-disciplined study team has been formed by the IAF.

(g) Decision to phase out aircrafts are taken based on various factors including residual life of the aircraft and operational considerations and is reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is a continuous process.

*[Translation]*

### **Road Safety Programmes**

2967. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and outcome of the recently held conference on road safety and traffic management;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments for road safety programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon and the details of some primary issues related to road safety to be addressed by the Government alongwith the steps taken so far in this regard, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has decided to bear the first 48 hours expenses incurred on the treatment of the injured in road accidents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry in association with other organisations holds conferences, seminars etc. on road safety from time to time. However no such conference on road safety and traffic management was organised recently by this Ministry.

(b) and (c) State Governments have sent proposals to this Ministry for financial assistance to set up Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs), supply of ambulances/cranes/road safety equipments etc. and the

Ministry considers them subject to availability of funds. As regards proposals from Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, Government of Bihar has submitted one proposal for setting up of an IDTR at Aurangabad and Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent three proposals for setting up of IDTRs one each at Nalgonda District, Krishna District and Visakhapatnam. While the proposal of Government of Bihar is under consideration, the proposals of Government of Andhra Pradesh could not be considered as one driving training institute has already been sanctioned at Vijaywada during 10th five year plan which is already complete and functional.

(d) and (e) No decision has been taken by this Ministry to bear the first 48 hours expenses incurred on the treatment of persons injured in road accidents.

#### **Export of Iron Ore**

2968. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total production of iron ore, its export and foreign currency earned thereby in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether iron ore is exported only after keeping in view its depleting reserves, heavy demand and consumption in the country and after meeting its domestic demand;

(c) whether there is any commitment on the part of the Government due to various overseas contracts signed by them to export iron ore for the next two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the export policy of iron ore in order to save the domestic industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) India's total iron ore production, exports

and foreign exchange earning during the last three years are as under:

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)	Exports	
		Quantity: Million Tonnes	Value: Rs. Crores
2008-09	215.44	105.87	34036.67
2009-10	218.55	117.37	41794.85
2010-11	208.00	97.66	Not Available

\*Provisional

(b) Yes, Madam. Iron ore production in India has always been higher than the capacity of domestic steel industry to consume it. India is mainly exporting iron ore fines which are not used by domestic steel industry due to limited sintering and pelletisation capacity.

(c) to (f) No, Madam. Does not arise.

[English]

#### **NOC for Defence Land**

2969. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) issued by the Government for sale of defence lands to builders/private realtors during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any irregularities have been reported in issuing of NOC to sell defence land to private parties in Srinagar;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the officials *prima facie* involved in the case and the parties/individuals allegedly benefited in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into the incident; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Except for Srinagar, no other case regarding issue of NOC for defence land has come to the notice of the Government during the last three years. After



conducting preliminary enquiry in this matter, it was found that prima-facie there have been irregularities in the issue of NOCs which may have wider implications. In order to get the matter thoroughly investigated and fix responsibility, the Government have entrusted the enquiry to CBI.

#### **Child Labour in IITF**

2970. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether hundreds of child labourers have been employed in India International Trade Fair (IITF) recently organised at Pragati Maidan, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to punish those who have employed child labourers in IITF; and

(d) the long-term plans initiated by the Government for the proper enforcement and rehabilitation of child labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per the information received, Indian Trade Promotion Organisation do not employ any child while organizing India International Trade Fair.

(c) In view of above, does not arise.

(d) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 processes. Government monitors the implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 through periodical reports submitted by the State Governments/UTs which

are the appropriate government for implementation of the Act in their respective areas. Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of 20 States for rehabilitation of child labourers. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the Special Schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care facilities etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system.

#### **Toll Collection**

2971. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of toll collected by the Government on various National Highways during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether there is any plan/proposal to suspend collecting toll charges from the commuters till the service improves on the NHs which are under repair or under expansion phase;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which toll charges are proposed to be suspended during this time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The State wise details of user fee (Toll) collection during last three years and current year (upto Oct, 2011) from all projects (Public Funded, BOTs/SPVs) are at Statements-I and II.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise Total Toll Collection Last three Years and Current Year (Till Oct., 11)*

Sl.No.	State	Toll Collection (Rs. in lakhs)			
		2008-09	2009-2010	2010-11 (till Oct.)	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37474.83	55454.43	70366.13	48287.17



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Gujarat	1395.17	854.89	653.03	566.71	566.85	405.72	336.55	301.87	223.90	274.87	218.30	132.35
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.37	7.74
9.	Karnataka	309.53	318.11	320.54	386.89	364.11	430.24	459.61	396.46	455.37	477.73	515.91	257.50
10.	Kerala	372.66	386.60	408.87	306.53	411.36	516.72	486.74	590.09	740.49	919.52	888.50	390.21
11.	Maharashtra	606.22	1413.41	675.08	751.31	499.5	709.64	905.02	788.20	1246.91	895.53	1168.72	542.91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	284.39	499.06	1386.70	1196.87	1582.82	944.39	1348.30	1770.55	1713	2343.06	464.76	3438
13.	Meghalaya	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	2.60	3.10	9.26	6.38	5.16	3.84	15.73	5.39	5.50	0.00	4.00	4.05
15.	Odisha	205.92	227.95	249.15	106.18	114.96	122.18	164.01	188.58	206.71	219.93	249.63	134.04
16.	Punjab	301.78	279.67	13.15	72.09	175.15	176.99	202.48	225.07	91.28	203.82	53.99	0.00
17.	Rajasthan	442.23	341.20	459.58	434.84	472.63	290.54	313.79	405.55	489.11	622.63	650.76	392.14
18.	Tamil Nadu	185.52	183.27	123.68	55.24	21.59	49.83	44.03	17.40	35.45	18.64	10.83	14.33
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1128.68	1334.39	1366.03	946.6	962.45	950.31	1017.41	1004.68	1036.83	1190.16	1110.85	540.14
20.	Uttarakhand	0.00	175.13	111.66	147.37	69.36	154.18	182.79	223.08	235.48	298.01	330.80	205.77
Total		7449.76	8017.98	7412.75	6681.93	7109.63	6424.97	7239.13	7538.56	7926.52	9373.93	7313.61	4131.78

[Translation]

### Funds for Scholarships to Students

2972. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds being provided by the Government for grant of scholarships to students belonging to other backward classes are extremely low;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the said amount;

(d) whether the annual conventional income ceiling for the backward classes for grant of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships is much lower than the ceiling for other communities;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to raise the income Ceiling for the backward classes; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The budget allocation under the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for OBC Students during 2011-12 are as under:-

Sl.No.	Scheme	Allocation (Rs. in crore)
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	50.00
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	535.00

Based on gross budgetary support made available to Planning Commission by Ministry of Finance, the Commission makes Ministry-wise annual plan allocation keeping in view their competing demands. Therefore, the

scholarship schemes for OBCs are implemented based on funds allocated to the Ministry during the year.

(d) and (e) The present income ceiling is as under:-

Category	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme
Scheduled Castes	-	Parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum.
Minorities	Not exceeding Rs. 1.00 lakhs per annum.	Not exceeding Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum.
OBCs	Parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 44,500/- per annum.	Parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 per annum.

(f) and (g) The income ceiling under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Students has been revised to Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum w.e.f. 01.07.2011. However, there is no proposal under consideration to revise the income ceiling under Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs Students at present.

total number of labourers covered in Rajasthan as on 31st March, 2011 is 5,06,126.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is issuing a set of two Smart Cards called "Pehchan Cards", one for the Insured Person (IP) and another for his dependant family.

#### **Smart Cards to ESIC Beneficiaries**

2973. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the number of labourers covered under the Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme in the Country including Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to issue smart cards to the ESIC beneficiaries on the lines of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which all the ESIC beneficiaries are likely to be issued/provided such cards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The number of labourers covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme in India as on 31st March, 2011 is 1,55,30,049 which includes labourers in Rajasthan. The

(c) Issuing a set of Smart Cards to Insured Persons (IPs) under Module Pehchan relates to issue of identification, authentication and verification of Insured Persons and beneficiaries for providing medical treatment anytime, anywhere in India.

(d) Issuing of cards to ESI beneficiaries is a continuous process as new members continuously keep entering the scheme through employment. Nearly 80 lakh beneficiaries have been enrolled upto 30.11.2011. The process of issuing of Smart Cards to remaining Insured Persons is on.

(e) For Pehchan Card, there is no separate cost estimate as this is a sub-component of Project Panchdeep.

[English]

#### **Import of Pulses**

2974. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging the import of pulses and oilseeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of contracts made by various Public Sector Undertakings for import of pulses and oilseeds during the current financial year so far, PSU-wise;

(d) the details of landing cost of various pulses and oilseeds, PSU-wise; and

(e) the names of the countries from whom these pulses and oilseeds are being contracted, PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The import policy regime for pulses and oilseeds (other than seed quality) is 'Free'. During the current financial year, import of pulses contracted by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is given in the table below; the major sources for such imports are Australia, Canada, China, Myanmar, and USA. No import of oilseeds was contracted by any PSU, Depending upon the country of export, the time period and port of import in India, the landing cost would vary from consignment to consignment.

*Quantity of Pulses contracted in the current financial year by PSUs for imports*

Name of PSU	Pulses (Quantity in MT)
STC	106000
MMTC	11000
PEC	58660
Total	179660

*[Translation]*

#### **Conversion of State Highways into National Highways**

2975. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare Bhagwanpur-Saraiya-Motipur-Vrindavan-Shivhar road and State highway stretching between Mumbai and Aurangabad as new National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely time by which the said road and State highways stretch are to be declared National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government has not received any proposal to declare Bhagwanpur-Saraiya-Motipur- Vrindavan-Shivhar road as National Highways. So far as declaring State highway stretching between Mumbai to Aurangabad as National Highway is concerned, Mumbai to Nasik is already an existing National Highway No. 3 and the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted the proposal to declare Nasik to Aurangabad as National Highway. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of Rubber Parks**

2976. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a new Rubber Park in Pathanapuram in Kerala during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Proposal of setting up of Rubber Park in Pathanapuram is presently not included in the 12th Plan proposal as a Rubber Park can be established only after a detailed techno-economic study is conducted to examine its possibility.

#### **Gap between Exports and FII Inflow**

2977. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between the reported official and bottom up data from the companies and foreign institution investments in regard to export from India and FII inflow into India in the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the existence of such wide gaps;

(c) whether any analysis of the data has been done by the Government for a better understanding of the nature and type of exports and foreign inflow; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Merchandise export and import are listed under the Current Account transaction in the Balance of Payment. FII inflows are listed under the Capital Account transaction in the Balance of Payment. Thus while both of them are constituents of the Balance of Payment, they are strictly not comparable. Essentially, there is no direct linkage between FII inflow (which is in the nature of investment) and export (which is part of merchandise trade). The details of exports and net FII inflows to India both for the whole year 2010-11 and for April-October, 2011 are as under:

	Value in US \$ Million	
	2010-11	2011-12 (April-October)
India's total exports	251136	179777
Net FII inflows		
(a) Net inflows in equity segment	24295	918
(b) Net inflows in debt segment	7931	1758
Total ((a) + (b))	32226	2676

Export data is analysed from time to time both to understand its sectoral composition as well as geographical spread.

#### **Assistance to Fishermen**

2978. SHRI VIKRAMBHAJ ARJANBHAJ MADAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coast Guard provides any assistance to the Indian fishermen in the deep seas near the international maritime boundary when they are in distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Gujarat fishermen who were extended such assistance by the Coast Guard during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the number of such fishermen rescued by the Coast Guard from the capture of neighbouring countries during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) Yes, Madam. The Indian Coast Guard provides assistance to the Indian fisherman at sea while they are in distress.

(b) On receipt of information regarding fishermen in distress the concerned Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC)/Maritime Rescue Sub Centre (MRSC) coordinates the rescue operation. The Coast Guard Operation Centre thereafter either diverts a unit already at sea or sails ship from the nearest Coast Guard Region for search and rescue operation. Coast Guard also activates International Safety Net (ISN) to alert any merchant vessel passing nearby for extending assistance to the vessel in distress.

(c) The details of Search and Rescue (SAR) assistance provided by the ICG to the Gujarat fishermen in the last three years are as follows:

Year	No. of SAR Operations	No. of Lives Saved
2009	26	48
2010	12	76
2011	20	66

(d) The Indian Coast Guard provides due protection to the fishermen in Indian waters. Close to the IMBL, it observes constant vigil and thwart attempts to capture Indian fishermen. As per records, in the Year 2011, capture of 06 Indian fishing boats alongwith 22 Gujarat fishermen was prevented.

#### **Rehabilitation Training for Personnel**

2979. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to arrange counseling/training courses for the retiring personnel for their rehabilitation in civil life after their retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Institute of Management and other such institutions have also offered help in the placement of such ex-servicemen;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Government provides meaningful professional and vocational training to retiring Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks through various training institutes for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Ex-servicemen in civil life.

(b) Details of the Training programmes are at the Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Campus placement is organized by Indian Institute of Management and other institutes for the Ex-servicemen trained by them. Since training is a continuous process, mid course corrections are made based on the feed back from the trainees and environment.

#### **Statement**

*Resettlement Training Conducted by DGR  
for officers, JCOs/OR:*

#### **OFFICERS TRAINING:**

1. Officers training programme can be classified into:-

##### **(a) Security Courses:**

- (i) Corporate and Industrial Security. Safety and Intelligence course.
- (ii) Security. Survey and Audit and Risk Analysis.

##### **(b) Management courses such as:**

- (i) 24 Week Management courses in IIMs and other 'A' Grade B-schools.
- (ii) Modular management courses on retail, Entrepreneurship, Supply Chain Management, disaster management etc.

##### **(c) Other courses such as:**

- (i) Coaching for CPL/ATPL
- (ii) Seafaring.
- (iii) Independent Directors course.

#### **JCOs/OR TRAINING:**

2. JCOs/OR Training programme can be classified into the following categories:-

##### **(a) Security and Fire Protection courses:**

- (i) Asst Security officers course.

- (ii) Fire and Industrial Safety management.
- (iii) Sub Fire Officers course at National Fire College.

##### **(b) Vocational Course:**

- (i) Repair of electrical and Electronic appliances.
- (ii) X-ray/ECG Technician and QT Assistant.
- (iii) Advance welding.
- (iv) JOB Operator.
- (v) AC and Refrigeration.
- (vi) Seafaring.

##### **(c) Management Courses:**

- (i) 24 week management courses in renowned institutes.
- (ii) Modular management courses on retail. business project, entrepreneurship, Insurance, travel and tourism, supply chain management etc.

##### **(d) IT and Computer Course:**

- (i) DOEACC 'O' level course.
- (ii) Computer hardware maintenance.
- (iii) Computer networking.
- (iv) Desktop publishing.
- (v) Book keeping and Accountancy using Tally.
- (vi) Microsoft certified professional and solution provider (MCP and MCSP).

*[Translation]*

#### **Raoghat Project**

2980. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raoghat project launched to meet the prospective iron ore requirements for the Bhilai Steel Plant is facing execution difficulties due to security reasons; and

(b) if so, the action plan proposed by the Government for streamlining the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Development of the mine and rail line at Rowghat are getting delayed on account of security reasons. This has affected tree cutting activities and undertaking further steps for mine development and construction of rail line. The need for providing adequate security has been taken up with appropriate authorities in the State Government of Chhattisgarh on several occasions. Early development of Rowghat mine solely depends on restarting of tree cutting activities at Rowghat and Ministry of Steel is taking up the matter with concerned authorities of Government so that deforestation work and related activities are taken on fast track.

#### **Acquisition of Land during Kargil War**

2981. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land/houses of farmers/villagers in Rajasthan in the areas along the international border with Pakistan were acquired by the army during the Kargil war in view of security;

(b) if so, the details of places where acquisitions took place;

(c) the details of compensation paid after the Kargil war in lieu of the acquired land and houses;

(d) whether reports/complaints have been received from the concerned State with regard to compensation; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):  
(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Legislation on Disability Rights**

2982. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is coming out with a new and comprehensive disability rights legislation to replace the old disability act;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far; and

(c) the deliberations held with NGOs, State Governments and foreign countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Committee was set up on 30.04.2010 consisting of experts in disability sector, representatives of various stakeholders including Central Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations etc. to study various suggestions received on the proposed amendment to the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PWD) Act, 1995 and to prepare a draft new legislation aligning it with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Act. The Committee held thirteen meetings and consultations with various stakeholders including disabled people organizations, civil society organizations working in disability sector. State Level consultation meetings were also held in several locations in the country including North East to garner views and comments of stakeholders. Further, a separate consultation was held on 9th and 10th April, 2011 with legal experts. The Committee has submitted the draft legislation on 30-06-2011 which is under consideration.

#### **Jobless Labourers**

2983. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of labourers have been thrown out, of jobs in Bellary in Karnataka following Supreme Court's order to ban export of iron ore;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any plan to rehabilitate them and provide employment to such people;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Government has given any sort of assistance to the State Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.



### India-Zimbabwe Trade

2984. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India-Zimbabwe have agreed to fast track bilateral trade agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the investments made by India in various sectors in Zimbabwe, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madarn. A bilateral trade agreement signed between the Governments of India and Zimbabwe in May, 1981 is already in force.

(c) As per details available with the Reserve Bank of India, the total Overseas Direct Investment (sector wise) made by Indian Parties in Joint Ventures/Wholly Owned Subsidiaries, in Zimbabwe, from 1st April, 1960 to 8th December, 2011 is:

Sector	In USD Million
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.02
Manufacturing	1.32
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	0.02
Grand Total	1.36

### Impact of Dubai Debt Crisis

2985. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the impact of the Dubai debt crisis on the total exports and imports from India in the Gulf region;

(b) whether there has been huge loss to the exporters as a result of this crisis;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to counter the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) There appears to be no noticeable impact of the Dubai debt crisis on India's trade with the Gulf region. India's total exports to the Gulf region increased from Rs. 1,55,328 crore during 2009-10 to Rs. 2,15,835 crore during 2010-11. Similarly, the total imports from Gulf region increased from Rs. 3,40,197 crore during 2009-10 to Rs. 4,31,795 crore during 2010-11.

(b) to (d) As such, there appears to be no huge loss to Indian exporters as a result of the crisis.

### Import of Cheap Goods

2986. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of cheap goods is having an adverse impact on the domestic industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the relevant law to impose quantitative restrictions and anti-dumping measures on import of such goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Trade defence measures are available to the domestic industry to counter unfair trade practices followed by exporters of goods from other countries. In case a product is imported into the country at less than its normal value, and it causes injury to the domestic industry, the domestic industry can make an application to Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) in the Department of Commerce for imposition of anti-dumping duty.

(c) and (d) The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act; 1992, has already been amended in August, 2010 to impose quantitative restrictions as safeguard measures. A new Section 9(A) has been inserted for this purpose. The anti-dumping measures are covered under Section 9A and 9B of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

### Export of Cashew

2987. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for low export of cashew in comparison to its production during the last three years;

(b) the details of assessment made for ascertaining the demand of cashew in foreign countries, if any, alongwith its outcome; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to boost the

export of cashew during the last three years alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The statistics relating to raw cashew production and export of cashew kernels during the last three are as under:-

*Production and Export Statistics*

Quantity in MTs

2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
Production	Export	Production	Export	Production	Export
6,95,000	1,09,522	6,13,000	1,17,991	6.53.000	91,559

Source: CEPCI

The reasons for decline in exports in the Financial Year 2010-11 were on account of economic recession in USA, appreciation of Indian rupee and devaluation of currency of our competitor country Vietnam, high cost of production, slow demand and low international prices due to global financial crunch,

(b) The major importing countries are USA, U.A.E, Netherlands, Japan.Saudi Arabia, France, etc.. In the past, market studies were conducted by the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI) in USA and Japan to ascertain the demand and trend-Export of agricultural products depends on several factors including availability of surplus, domestic and international demand and 'upply situation, quality standard and price competitiveness,

(c) Encouraging export is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage export of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and Export Development Authorities, etc. Further, in order to boost export of Indian products, the Ministry of Commerce and industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to State for Development Export infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence etc. Trade delegations are sent abroad and Buyer-Seller meets are organized towards this end.

**NH 13 and 48**

2988. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for widening of NH 48 from BC Road Uppinangady and NH 13 from Mangalore to Karkala;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The development of National Highway No. 48 from Hassan to BC Road via Uppinangady and NH 13 from Mangalore to Shimoga via Karkala has been taken up by National Highway Authority of India. The action for conducting Feasibility Study (FS) for widening of NH-48 from BC Road to Hassan and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for widening of NH-13 from Mangalore to Shimoga has been taken.

(c) As the FS and DPR are being carried out, it is too early to indicate a time frame for approval.

**Efficiency of Saw Mill**

2989. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in a joint tour of the Chatham Saw Mill by the Chief Secretary and Member of Parliament on January 19, 2010, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest assured to purchase several equipment machines spare parts during the current year itself for improving the efficiency of the Saw Mill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these machineries were purchased or not;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of fund allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The repair/replacement were proposed to be undertaken at gantry shed, treatment plant, Electrical Overhead Travelling Crane (EOT Crane), planing machine as well as procurement of One 60" vertical sawing machine.

(c) Some machineries and equipment like thickness planer machine, multi-edger machine, diesel generator set, fire-fighting equipments etc were procured. Gantry shed was renovated.

(d) For procurement of 60" vertical head rig sawing machine, the department of Environment and Forests, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has invited the tenders. On first occasion, no valid tender was received. It was retendered but before the tenders could be evaluated, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration decided that in place of procuring machineries and equipment on piecemeal basis, the Department of Environment and Forests should get a modernization plan for Chatham Saw Mill prepared by engaging a consultant. The Department invited tender for engagement of a consultant for preparing modernization plan for Chatham Saw Mill and the tenders were opened on 25.08.2011 but no one participated in the tender. Hence, it could not be procured as prescribed procedure under General Financial Rules etc. has not been completed despite above mentioned efforts.

(e) An outlay of Rs. 70.00. lakhs has been provided for procurement of machineries and equipments for Chatham Saw Mill in the plan budget for 2011-12.

*[Translation]*

### **Steel Processing Units**

2990. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has set up steel processing units in different parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up such units across the country including one in Sirohi district of Rajasthan in near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has accorded "in-principle" approval for setting up of ten Steel Processing Units (SPUs) in the State of Bihar (Bettiah, Mahnar and Gaya), Madhya Pradesh (Hoshangabad, Ujjain and Gwalior), Assam (Guwahati), in Uttar Pradesh (Lakhimpur), Jammu & Kashmir (Srinagar) and in Himachal Pradesh (Kangra).

The SPUs at Bettiah and Kangra have been accorded final approval by SAIL Board. For the SPU at Bettiah, integrated trials have been completed successfully. Upon grant of quality certification the project would be made operational. For the SPU at Kangra, civil and structural works and erection of equipment is in progress. Trials runs are expected to start by March, 2012.

(c) and (d) In addition to the above, an SPU is also proposed to be set up by SAIL at Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh through Joint Venture. At present there is no proposal to set up SPU in Sirohi district of Rajasthan.

12.00<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

### **REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER**

#### **Completion of 100 Years of Delhi as the Capital of India**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Members, as you are all aware, today the Nation celebrates 100 years of the return of Capital of the country to Delhi from Calcutta. It was on 12th December, 1911 that Delhi was proclaimed as the new Capital of India at the Delhi Durbar.

Today, Delhi has emerged to become the largest metropolis by area and the second largest by population in the country. Delhi is not only one of the greenest capitals in the world but also boasts of world class infrastructure and many heritage buildings.

The House congratulates all citizens of the country on the occasion of completion of 100 years of its Capital Delhi and conveys its best wishes to them in their march towards prosperity and all round development.

12.01 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid. Shri A.K. Antony.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 346 of the Cantonments Act, 2006:

(i) The Cantonments (Payment of Allowances to Vice-President and Elected Members) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 6(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st August, 2011.

(ii) The Election of Vice-President of the Cantonments Board (Procedure) Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 10(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2011.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (i) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5465/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on ILO Domestic Workers Convention (C-186) and Domestic Workers Recommendation (R-201) adopted in the 100th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June,

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5466/15/11]

(2) A copy of the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2532(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2011, under the Working Journalists and other Newspapers Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5467/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Madam, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Ennore Port Limited, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Ennore Port Limited, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library, *See* No. it

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5468/15/11]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5469/15/11]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5470/15/11]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5471/15/11]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust, Tuticorin, 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 V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust, Tuticorin, for the year 2010-2011.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5472/15/11]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5473/15/11]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5474/15/11]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2010-2011.
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5475/15/11]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 2010-2011.
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2010-2011.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5476/15/11]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, for the year 2010-2011.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5477/15/11]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, 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 Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5478/15/11]
- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1A) of Section 9 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:
- (i) The Merchant Shipping (Levy of Seamen's Welfare Fee) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 654(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2011.
- (ii) S.O. 2044(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2011, notifying delegation of Powers of Indian Classification Societies.

- (11) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5479/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5480/15/11]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5481/15/11]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5482/15/11]

- (4) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5483/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, on behalf of Shrimati Jayanti Natarajan, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5484/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5485/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, 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 Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 2008-2009.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5486/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (Pharmexcil), Hyderabad, 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 Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (Pharmexcil), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5487/15/11]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of tnetxport Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs, New Delhi, 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 Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5488/15/11]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (Shefexil), Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (Shefexil), Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (Shefexil), Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5489/15/11]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, 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 Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5490/15/11]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, 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 Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5491/15/11]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board India, Cochin, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Board India, Cochin, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Spices Board India, Cochin, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5492/15/11]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC India), Kolkata, 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 Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC India), Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5493/15/11]

(8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5494/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5495/15/11]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5496/15/11]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the CAPEXIL Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the CAPEXIL Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5497/15/11]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Plastics Export Promotion Council (Plexconcil), Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Plastics Export Promotion Council (Plexconcil), Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5498/15/11]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (Chemexcil), Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (Chemexcil), Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5499/15/11]

- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (9) A copy of the Spices Board (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 811(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th November, 2011 under Section 40 of the Spices Board Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5501/15/11]

- (10) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2020(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2011 appointing the 1st September, 2011 as the date from which the duty of excise at the rate of rupee two only per kilogram of rubber shall be levied as cess on all rubber produced in India issued under sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5502/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, 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 Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5503/15/11]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, 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 Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5504/15/11]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, 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 Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5505/15/11]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, 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 Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5506/15/11]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, 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 Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5507/15/11]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, 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 Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5508/15/11]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, 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 South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 2010-11.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5509/15/11]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Jute Diversification, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Jute Diversification, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5510/15/11]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai, 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 Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5511/15/11]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5515/15/11]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5512/15/11]
- (12) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5513/15/11]
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5513/15/11]
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:
- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5514/15/11]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5514/15/11]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5515/15/11]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5515/15/11]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5516/15/11]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5516/15/11]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5517/15/11]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 2010-2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5517/15/11]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5518/15/11]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 2010-2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5518/15/11]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Pahalgam, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5519/15/11]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Pahalgam, for the year 2010-2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5519/15/11]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 09(E) (in Hindi version only) published in Gazette of India dated 24th October, 2011 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.R.O. 65 dated 21st July, 2008, issued under the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5520/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): Madam, on behalf of Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:

- (i) S.O. 1264(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1206(E) dated 16th October, 2003.
- (ii) S.O. 2561(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 ID (including construction of by-passes) in the State of West Bengal.
- (iii) S.O. 1072(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 3007(E) dated 25th November, 2009.
- (iv) S.O. 1737(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 314(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 8th February, 2010.
- (v) S.O. 2597(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 83 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (vi) S.O. 1918(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2656(E) dated 21st October, 2009.
- (vii) S.O. 2805(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance,

management and operation of National Highway No. 85 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) in the State of Bihar.

- (viii) S.O. 2628(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 85 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (ix) S.O. 2837(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (x) S.O. 2678(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 28A in the State of Bihar.
- (xi) S.O. 2906(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Varanasi-Aurangabad Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xii) S.O. 2648(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xiii) S.O. 2639(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 83 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xiv) S.O. 287 1(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 2010, authorising the Officers, mentioned therein, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 83 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) in the State of Bihar.

- (xv) S.O. 2277(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 85 (Hajipur-Chhapra-Gopalganj Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xvi) S.O. 1033(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 ID in the State of West Bengal.
- (xvii) S.O. 1498(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Dankuni-Kolaghat Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xviii) S.O. 1031(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 ID in the State of West Bengal.
- (xix) S.O. 1032(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 ID in the State of West Bengal.
- (xx) S.O. 1524(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 ID in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxi) S.O. 1359(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 ID in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxii) S.O. 1030(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 ID in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxiii) S.O. 1558(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2814(E) dated 3rd November, 2009.
- (xxiv) S.O. 1199(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 83 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxv) S.O. 1568(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Hazaribag-Ranchi Section) in the State of Jharkhand.
- (xxvi) S.O. 1564(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Farakka-Raiganj Section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xxvii) S.O. 1573(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2011, authorising the District Land Acquisition Officer, Begusarai, as the competent authority to acquire land for building, maintenance and operation of National Highway No. 28 (Muzaffarpur-Baruni Section) in the State of Bihar.
- (xxviii) S.O. 1363(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2656(E) dated 21st October, 2009.
- (xxix) S.O. 1365(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 33 (Rargaon-Jamshedpur Section) in the State of Jharkhand.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5521/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5522/15/11]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5523/15/11]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5524/15/11]

12.05 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### 31st Report

[*English*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, I beg to present the 31st Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.06 hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Status of Implementation of the Recommendations, contained in 40th Report of Standing Committee on Labour in problems being faced by workers due to sickness of HMT Units pertaining to the Ministry of Labour & Employment

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Madam, with your permission, I make a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour (Fourteenth Lok Sabha), as per Direction issued by the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, on 1st September, 2004.

The Fortieth Report of the Committee concern to the problems being faced by workers due to sickness of HMT Units, which was laid on the Table of the House on 25.02.2009. I would like to mention that the Ministry had submitted to the Committee, the Action Taken Report on this Report on 12.07.2010, which has been taken note of by the Committee.

The status of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, contained in the Fortieth Report, is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, circulated among hon. Members. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure.

I would request that this might be considered as read.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5525/15/11]

*[English]**...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let us have order in the House. Hon. Members, please sit down.

12.07 hrs.

### GOVERNMENT BILLS—*Introduce*

#### (i) **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Bill, 2011\***

*[Translation]*

SHRI DINSHA PATEL (Kheda): Madam I beg to move for leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the scientific development and regulation of mines and minerals under the control of the Union.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the scientific development and regulation of mines and minerals under the control of the Union.”

*The motion was adopted.**[Translation]*

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: I introduced\*\* the Bill.

12.07<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

#### (ii) **Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2011\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Madam, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 12.12.2011.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

12.07<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

#### (iii) **Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I introduce the Bill.

12.07<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

#### (iv) **National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, it is only appropriate with today being 100 years of Delhi as a Capital that we introduce this Bill.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 12.12.2011.

So, with your permission, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I introduce the Bill.

12.08 hrs.

**NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI  
LAWS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) SECOND  
BILL, 2011**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received a request from Shri Kamal Nath to take up Item No.20 immediately after Item No. 16. I think the House would be agreeable to that.

Now, Item No. 20, hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Madam, the Delhi Special Laws Provisions Act 2006 was introduced with the objective to protect certain forms of unauthorized development from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and to provide for an opportunity for Government agencies to finalise norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies as well as their orderly implementation.

This has been followed by subsequent legislation. The last such legislation made was a National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act 2001, which will cease to operate from 31st December 2011.

Delhi has added 30 lakhs to its population in the last decade and 44 lakhs during 1991-2001. Thus, the total addition in the last 20 years has been more than 100 per cent of the population till 1980. The Master Plan for Delhi, the MPD 2021, notified on 7th February 2007 has provided for its review and revision every five years to account for such modifications and corrections that emerged based on ground realities.

The review of MPD-2021 has already commenced and is expected to lead to the necessary modifications in the existing guidelines. The revised MPD" would not only cover unauthorized colonies, villages, the village abadi areas, but the whole of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is expedient to introduce a legal framework to ensure that no hardship is imposed on people until the revision of the Master Plan is completed besides facilitating its smooth implementation on the ground.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam Speaker, it has been 100 years since Delhi was made the capital of India but the government has come forward today for the extension of National Capital Delhi. I think there are a lot of shortcomings in the master plan of Delhi. Last year only one-year extension was taken for Delhi and today once again they are asking for three years extension, while there are a lot of drawbacks in the master plan of Delhi. The hon. Minister himself had said that the master plan was made by sitting in the office rooms. People from all over the country come to Delhi. Delhi Development Authority had promised in previous years to construct lakhs of houses. 12 lakh houses were supposed to be constructed in the last 6 years but were not constructed. The Government does not formulate any policy in this regard. Infact, it allows people to set up unauthorized colonies and later on Members discuss here for making those colonies

authorized. They have also distributed certificates through UPA chairperson to regularize unauthorized colonies. All of the colonies were included in that list but they are not authorized till date. Every time there is a debate on this issue in Parliament, everyone is at loss. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister through you that Delhi is the heart of the country and Ghalib had said about the people migrating to Delhi. 'Kaun Jae Ghalib Dilli Ki Galiya Chhodkar'. People who come to Delhi live in slums. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had given plots to those people, but after UPA coming into power not even one person has been given plots. Only empty promises are being made in Delhi. Every time the elections are near, the Government keeps on promising and people also believe those promises and perhaps the parties benefit from it in elections. But after that the Government comes hastily. I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, whether the announcements regarding authorizing the unauthorized colonies are credible and the lease given to people by Government is authentic or not? DDA had promised to construct 2 lakh houses for poor people. MIG and LIG flats constructed by DDA are being sold in crores of rupees today. Land is being bought at throwaway prices from farmers and DDA is selling land at high prices. Today 200 to 300 yards of land is worth crores of rupees. Today, Delhi is out of reach of common man. Government should help the 20-25 per cent population dwelling in unauthorized colonies.

Sir, Lutyens zone in Delhi is very beautiful. You yourself praised it. Delhi is our capital. We and countrymen are proud of Delhi. But as soon as we leave the Lutyens zone, we find chaotic conditions everywhere. Has the hon. Minister visited such areas and see the conditions himself? Today the roads in Bijwasan, Nazafgarh, Kakrola or Jharoda are worse than roads in Bihar.

Madam, I would like to ask the Government through you whether there is any proposal to take the previous scheme formulated for poor people, forward?

The population of Delhi is increasing but DDA is not constructing houses in that ratio in Delhi and people are migrating to Ghaziabad. There are talks of expanding Noida and Gurgaon. Delhities travel through metro due to huge traffic jams and live in such places. Why are people in Delhi not getting any houses despite buying land at throwaway prices from farmers? Whether the announcements made for unauthorized colonies would be fulfilled? Whether the certificates distributed to unauthorized colonies in Delhi are authentic

DDA has launched an advertisement, on the completion of 100 years of Delhi stating that DDA is 54 years old and it has constructed 10 lakh 90 thousand 229 houses. I would like to ask why DDA is constructing low number of houses? Are builders in proximity building pressure for the same to ensure volume does not increases in Delhi and people are forced to reside in far-flung areas and Delhi becomes too expensive for a common person to afford. I would like to urge the hon. Minister through you to announce a scheme for providing plots to poor people. There was a saying in Persian "Hanoz Delhi Dur Ast". Today the common man is saying "Delhi Dur Ast" *i.e.* even after 100 years Delhi is out of reach of most people. People working in Delhi cannot live here. They live in other states. Please do not bring any scheme in haste. The Opposition leader has already said that we support this Bill. But we would like to say that no work in this Bill should be done in haste. This is National Capital Region, this should not become a city of only rich people. A scheme to provide land for residence of common people and poor people should be implemented here. There is no consequence of your speech after the completion of master plan. You first order to seal places and thereafter create ruckus Parliament to remove those sealings. What is the purpose of such a master plan? Why do not you take any steps at the time of construction of illegal colonies. You have not implemented the passing orders of unauthorized colonies till date. People have come to believe that neither Government nor DDA are going to do anything so that they build homes themselves, as the Government does not give any permission.

Therefore, I would like to urge the hon. Minister through you to gift Delhities on the occasion of 100 years of Delhi. We should be concerned about Delhi. For last six years you have given a deaf ear to Delhi, so when you start doing something, Delhi would be accessible to common people. I would like to urge you to be concerned about Delhities as I support this Bill.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Madam Speaker, today is the day of celebration for us, the representatives of Delhi. Today, Delhi city has completed hundred years as the capital of the country. I would like to thank you and the entire House for extending best wishes to the citizens of the country on this occasion. I would like to repeat one thing that when the master plan of Delhi was prepared in the year 2007, the situation was very horrible at the time in Delhi and as per the orders of the Hon. Supreme Court, there was the scenario of sealing and destruction. The Government of India which



is in possession of the land in Delhi and formulates plans for Delhi, had notified the master-plan of Delhi.

Soon after the master plan was notified, the hon. Supreme Court in its wisdom took over the entire master plan and directed that unless we clear this master plan, the master-plan will not be implemented in Delhi. The first issue which I would like to request the hon. Minister is that he should revise it in five or six years but in this situation of dilemma, whether the master-plan is in force in Delhi at present or not; Whether the hon. Supreme Court should monitor it or not. Is the hon. Supreme Court competent enough to prepare a urban master plan? We want clarification in this issue. If the hon. Supreme Court prepares the master plan for all cities from today then it is a different thing otherwise what is the role of the Government of India in it?

Madam, there is a strange thing in it. When the scenario of sealing and demolition was going on, the hon. Supreme Court had constituted a monitoring committee. The reason behind constituting the monitoring committee was that the hon. court had no confidence in the officers that these officers will implement the orders regarding the sealing or demolition in true sense. Therefore, three or four people were made the kings of Delhi. I would like to inform the House that perhaps there had been such emperors in the history of the country. These three four member of the monitoring committee are such that when they go to any colony with their officers and points out to any building that this is an illegal one, that building is bound to be sealed or demolished whatever the officials keep saying. The most strange thing is that when the owner of that building goes and request them crying that his building is not unauthorized and wrongly constructed. Then, these officers works as per their will regarding de-sealing that building. If the buildings are being de-sealed and almost 50% of the sealed buildings have been de-sealed, then my first and foremost question is that under which rule and power the same monitoring committee seal and demolish the buildings. These three or four people had created the atmosphere of fear in the entire state under the protection of the hon. Supreme Court.

Madam, I would like to request the hon. Minister to ask the MCD commissioner the vice-chairman of the DDA and other officers as to under which rule this monitoring committee seals buildings in Delhi and leaves people crying and nobody even notices it. My first request to the Government is to talk to the hon. Supreme Court with full might to abolish the existence of this monitoring

committee. The Government should ask the hon. Supreme Court to hand over the work regarding the implementation of action plan if it cannot implement it properly. It has diversified into that field in which it has no competency. The Government should implement that master plan at least.

Madam, there is one more point which Shri Shahnawaz Hussain ji did not notice. But if it has been hundred years being the capital, then it has also been hundred years after getting the status of a nation whether there has been the Bharatiya Janata Party in the power or Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has been the Prime Minister of India or our party has been in power. It is a strange intention of this Parliament or the Government of India that the Government has been providing power, pulling them to the era of finance commission and keep on constituting the statutory organization commission, but why does this Parliament or the Government hesitate to accord a little power to Delhi? There is the DDA which does the planing and builds houses but this institution does not fall under the ambit of the Government of Delhi. The law and order of Delhi does not come under the jurisdiction of the Government of Delhi. Today, Shri Shahnawaz ji was talking about the roads but he forgot to say that those four roads which had been mentioned by him, have been constructed by the MCD and is under the jurisdiction of his Government and therefore the roads are in such a condition. But it is a different matter that people forget many things in convenience. If you have to construct even a road, first take permission from the DDA and the DDA has no interest in Delhi. Unless the Government brings the important and fundamental matter of Delhi under the representative elected from this place, then how do you think that a capital or a state can accomplish the works related to its capital? If you construct roads, then the traffic is under the jurisdiction of Government of India. If you have got the right for the rehabilitation of slums, then the right with regard to providing land rests with the DDA. There is a strange system here. The hon. Minister while replying to a question three or four days ago, had assured to convene an all party meeting to grant the status of a full-fledged state to Delhi.

Madam, it always remains an assurance only. I do not think that perhaps the Government of India might have called any meeting in the last seven-eight years regarding the manner in which the status should be accorded to Delhi. I would like to say that we, all are equally responsible for it. When your party was in power, you did not consider it seriously and when our party is in power, we are also not considering it seriously. If the

people residing in Delhi come to know that they will have to live with the half status of a state, then, we make arrangement for them in that way. If it is not so, then there should be at least an arrangement for the people of Delhi to run their own Government.

I would like to mention one or two more small things. About the unauthorized colonies, Shri Shahnawaz ji told one important thing. I would like to tell the entire process to Shri Shahnawaz ji also. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I am not Khan.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT. Sorry sorry.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, address to me. There will be no mistake.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Madam, I have committed mistakes in taking name. I am sorry for that.

Madam, there are almost 1500 unauthorised colonies in Delhi. Procedure was adopted and the unauthorized colonies were given the provisional certificates three years ago. It was done so because it was the order of the hon. Supreme Court that there can be no construction of roads, electricity connections, sewage connections and the facilities of drinking water in the unauthorized colonies. A system was formed under which the provisional certificates were given. The people living there brought the map and after that almost 90 per cent of these except one hundred to one hundred and fifty colonies were provided the facilities of water, electricity and sewage. As per the authorisation process, which is going on today and the rule of final process of it, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi will send the list of those colonies after preparing the maps and then those colonies will be authorized. Shri Shahnawaz ji does not know perhaps that the list of nine hundred colonies was sent to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi got the time to pass only one hundred and fifty maps. Tell your Government to pass 15 hundred mps, the Government of India will authorize those 1500 colonies. Saying that the Government of India is not doing. Government of India is ready for this. They are in power in MCD. Make it 1500 in place of 150. By tomorrow all of these will be authorized and nobody is going to stop that.

In the end, before I conclude, I would like to say a very small thing. A number of our Members from Uttar Pradesh are sitting here. I would like to make a very

small appeal that a lot of land in Delhi belongs to the Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department. My area as well as the area across the Yamuna river use to come under Meerut division but after 1947 that area was removed from Meerut and was attached with Delhi, whatever may have been the reason for that. Since Delhi was a small state, it was a Union Territory a major portion of land near Yamuna and it surrounding areas was given to Government of Uttar Pradesh for proper management and was being utilised. There is no problem at all. They manage the floods very well. But today Delhi requires that thousands of hectares of land. We have to seek permission from the Department of Irrigation, Uttar Pradesh before setting up any schools there. I would only like to urge that the Union Government and the Government of Delhi have talked with the Government of Uttar Pradesh a number of times stating that it must utilise the land meant for irrigation purpose but transfer the remaining land to Delhi for its needs. I am not making any political statement so it must not be taken otherwise. There is a minimum of 200 acres of land in my Parliamentary Constituency which was given by the Noida Authority to JP. Instead of JP that land must be given to us for building schools and Hospitals. I am not making any statement otherwise. They may be having their own reasons. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, Please take your seat. Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Shri Sandeep Dikshit.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: This is our land. Dara Singh Ji, what do you want from this, it is either between you or the Government of India. This land belongs to Delhi. This is for our schools and hospitals. That land falls under our jurisdiction.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please address the Chair.

[*English*]

Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Shri Sandeep Dikshit.

\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Madam, I would also like to say that this is not just about any one Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Madam, whoever is in power in Uttar Pradesh, has a similar attitude. We also have some land here and it will be good if that can be utilised but if it cannot be utilised then also we do not have any problem. I would also like to urge hon. Minister to somehow resolve this by inviting both the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. We must be given the required land so that we may utilise the same for public infrastructure ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I was telling earlier also that please do not take it otherwise.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the chair.

*[English]*

Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Shri Sandeep Dikshit.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: I fail to understand as to why they take it otherwise in the name of JP. I was not making any comment upon anyone I was only citing my point. This land belongs to Delhi and it must get the same.

Madam, I would like to say one more thing and I also associate myself with Shahnawazji. I would strongly like to convey my point to the hon. Minister of Urban Development that this beast named DDA which the Government has generated. I am using this word intentionally. Throughout the country EWS category flats are being constructed under the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission. The DDA has not constructed even a single EWS house under the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewable Mission.

If one asks the Government of India to bring DDA under the Government of Delhi then we get thousands of excuses as to why that cannot be done. That same DDA which is actually Delhi Development Authority is now known as Delhi Destruction Authority. I welcome the statement made by Shahnawazji. DDA has not constructed a single house. Then why is it important to keep DDA under the Government of India? I am unable to

understand this. This authority keeps the entire construction halted. If someone wants a piece of land than DDA has a problem with it. Today morning I read that the hon. Minister had urged DDA for giving land for the industries. They are in the Government. Who is in the power? Is it the Government or is it the DDA? They must not request the DDA rather they must direct the DDA that if land is required in Delhi for the industries then the same must be provided. The entire mentality is wrong. Is it to be decided by those 4 officials of the DDA or the Vice Chairman of the DDA that whether land is required for the industries? What are they supposed to do then? They are the head of the chosen representatives of Delhi. We have been elected from Delhi. It has become the general mentality of the DDA and other such institutions that they have completely shadowed Delhi. I have full faith that we will get the support of the entire House because Delhi does not belong to any individual. It belongs to the entire country and we all want that it must be developed in a proper way.

Madam, I would like to urge the Hon. Minister of Urban Development that he should not only get this Bill passed but he should also finalise the Master Plan. Whoever will come to power in Delhi will have to streamline this and develop a better system to run the state. Therefore, it must be seriously considered to give more rights to the Government of Delhi and people of Delhi.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Special Provisions) second Bill, 2011. ...*(Interruptions)* It is universally known that Delhi became the capital of the country on 12 December, 1911 and today it is 12th December, 2011. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are the Members talking behind you?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would like to congratulate the people of Delhi including the entire House as it is Centenary Year of Delhi as the capital of the country. My respectable friends Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain and Shri Sandeep Dikshit have expressed their points very elaborately. It is seen and it is said also that Delhi is known for the generosity of its people. Delhi does not belong to any particular person. People from outside of Delhi have come here to stay here. They have developed this city and protected it. If we see, the people

of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have contributed hugely in the development and protection of Delhi. The people belonging to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh sacrificed their lives for the development and protection of Delhi. They have dedicated their entire lives in it. I feel sorry when sometimes people coming from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are blamed for spreading filth in the city. This comment stigmatizes us and we feel sad for it. I would like that this type of comment should be checked completely.

There was one more Bill which was introduced recently. That Bill was related to the NDMC. At that time also I had said that the hon. Minister should not to underestimate Delhi. If Delhi is accorded the status of complete state instead of according the status of the Union territory, it will help in more development of Delhi. I fully recommend it.

The Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Development Scheme was mentioned just now. Delhi is already developed. Delhi is the capital of the country but funds have been released at a very slow pace to the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Development Scheme for Allahabad. Allahabad is in very bad condition. Sewer lines have been constructed but there is no system there. Now Kumbh fair is nearing. Therefore, I would like to submit that whatever funds which are being allocated for other places should be released on time so that the developmental work could be undertaken there.

Delhi was declared as the Lutyens Zone. It was made by the British. Allahabad has given seven Prime Ministers to the country. Therefore, there is a need to pay special attention to that place. If you go outside Lutyens Zone, the condition of other parts of the national capital is very pathetic. Apart from the illegal colonies, the conditions of sewer lines and roads are so miserable that people do not want to go there.

Friends, colleagues, neighbours and relatives of all the people reside there. I have seen the bad condition by visiting that place. As the Lutyens Zone of Delhi is developed, so, the other areas of outer Delhi and the NCR should be developed ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar Ji, please conclude now.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, I would like to conclude with just one thing. The colonies which were set up near Yamuna river by the Government

for the players to stay during the Common Wealth Games, but the Government did not make any arrangement after that. I would like that these flats should be allotted. Many of our respected Members are willing to have accommodations there. If the facilities are provided there, it will be very good.

With these words, I would like to conclude while supporting the Bill whole heartedly.

[*English*]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Thank you Madam Speaker. I would like to express my sincere gratitude for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. With your permission, as a man coming from the extreme South, I would like to do a *salam* to Delhi during the Centenary Year of Delhi.

There is a joke about Delhi that Delhi is everybody's city, but a no man's land. People are coming to Delhi in search of job, to have a secure life and to earn daily bread for their family members. Madam, through you I would like to get a clarification from the hon. Minister as to whether we are shifting the goal post year by year or every five years. You know very well much better than any of us here that Delhi was a safe place to live. Living in Delhi was enjoyable. But it was some 30 years back. Now,, we do not have water; we do not have habitation facilities. I am not saying anything about sewage facility. Not only the common man and the poor people, but even the Members of Parliament, who are sitting in this august House, suffer a lot. We are at the mercy of the bureaucrats of Delhi. Everybody knows about what corruption is when he comes to Delhi, lives in Delhi and works in Delhi.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, be brief.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I will take only two minutes. This is a very important Bill, but what I am saying is also very important.

We are all proud of the success of the Commonwealth Games. It has been a record that more than one million people have come from various States to find their jobs in Delhi. But, I would like to know whether the Government or the Departments concerned have any data regarding them-as to where they have come from, how many of them have gone back, where are they living? No data is there. It is all guesstimates. Just like guess work and estimates. Guessing plus

estimates is equal to guesstimates. That is what is happening.

There have been allegations, if not criticisms, that under the pretext of helping the poor or those who are living in *jhuggies*, we are regularizing and helping the illegal construction done by large industrial houses, rich and affluent. My humble request is that the law should not be beneficial only for the rich and affluent, but the Government has a duty to protect the poor.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: We are all proud of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. We are proud of this Capital city. But, at the same time, we feel pity because even during this winter time we see hundreds of families along with their small children begging before us, without having any cloths and shelter.

We have a responsibility towards those people also. We have to answer those people because they are the people of this nation.

My humble opinion is that it is not because of the lack of laws, it is not because of the inefficiency of the laws, but because we are not at all interested in implementing those legislations or laws. Till now we are sleeping over the laws which have been made in this country. We are not looking at even the conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to which we are a party.

This is all what I have to say. I respect this law. I know the urgency of this legislation. I seek your help also in rectifying the anomalies in this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Hon. Madam Speaker, please give me permission to speak, I will express my views in brief from my seat only. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, speak from your seat.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I will have to search my seat. Where is it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, please go to your seat.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Hon. Madam Speaker thank you. ...*(Interruptions)* I am speaking, please listen.

Today, I would like to mention two points with regard to the Bill of the National Territory of Delhi. I have been coming to Delhi for around 40-50 years. When I was a student, at that time Khrushchev Sahib and Bulganin Sahib had come here, then I had come to Delhi for the first time in exhibition. From that time construction work is going on in Delhi. I want to put my points in very short. Recently, there is a cold war going between the MCD and the DDA and this cold war will not end. There is a blame game going on between the Union Government and the State Government with regard to the responsibilities. How long will Vollywall and Basketball be going on? There should be an end and an expert solution to it.

The second point, if we consider seriously, Uttar Pradesh has given seven Prime Ministers to the country when this state has not given the Prime Minister, the whole system of entire country has got troubled. The next Prime Minister will be from our state whether he/she may be male or female. We will give another Prime Minister to the country. ...*(Interruptions)* I meant to say that as. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak on the issue and address the chair.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I am addressing to you only. Whenever there happens to be yagya, then ...\* put interruptions. There is no problem in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Expunge these unparliamentary words.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: But I mean to say that more than 50 lakh. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not an unparliamentary word. Please, see its background.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, address to the chair and speak on Delhi.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: More than 50 lakh people belonging to Uttar Pradesh come and stay here. If you make assessment accurately, what have you done for them including the people of Bihar also? They were driven away over night from here during the Common Wealth Games. Has any scheme been formulated for their stay? If the Government has problem with our land or the land of Uttar Pradesh and does not manage it then return it to the states. One can see that Noida and

Greater Noida are known to be the best localities in Delhi and the NCR at present. We have been saying loudly that let an airport be constructed here but it is being put in cold bag due to political reasons.

The second thing I would like to say that a large number of people from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar come here and they have been working here for more than ten years. The Government is not issuing the SC and ST certificates to them despite having the valid documents. I would like to say that if it is the capital of the country, in the same manner the Government should enact a transparent Act with large heartedness that ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, conclude now.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: So that the entire country gets its representation in Delhi. If this does not happen, then time will come when the people belonging to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar will come here and have their Prime Minister then only the condition of Delhi will improve.

With these words and supporting the Bill, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I stand here to deliberate on this Bill which was introduced today which instantaneously we are discussing, and most probably will be passing it. The Bill clearly defines the 'National Capital Territory of Delhi', which was actually introduced keeping the cases in Supreme Court and High Court of Delhi in view. There were part-time or annual amendments that were made or were sanctioned by this House or by the other House, or both Houses of Parliament. Of course, you have mentioned about completion of 100 years, that is, from the 1st of December, 1911, when the Durbar had taken place in this place. At that time, what I have read in newspapers was that it was Bengal's or Eastern India's loss and was Delhi's gain.

Today the general discussion throughout the country, especially in northern India is if Bihar grows, if Bihar develops, it will be the loss of the nation because whatever development has taken place either in Punjab, in Kashmir Valley, in Mumbai, or in Delhi is because of the expertise that Bihar exports. If Bihar develops, under Nitish Kumar's leadership and administration, then it will be a loss of the nation. These are the two contradictory views ~ that whether Calcutta's loss was Delhi's gain, or

whether the nation's loss is Bihar's gain. That is a different matter and a different topic which can be discussed later.

But here when Vijay Bahadur Singhji was searching for his seat, I am reminded at that time long years ago, in our Puranic ages, determining a Capital was also discussed by Vyasa Deva in *Mahabharata*. Hastinapur was the Capital of the Kauravas. But at one point of time, the Capital was shifted by the Pandavas after the division of that land. A barren land was given to the eastern part of *Yamuna*. That eastern part of *Yamuna* was later on developed to such an extent that it made a competition and became much more prosperous. That was called Varanavata. That was the cause of envy of the Kauravas including Dhuryodhan which ultimately led to the *Kurukshetra War*.

Today when I was listening to Mr. Vijay Bahadur Singh, he was referring to Noida, and Greater Noida. Here, the concept of 'city' has to be looked into. I was going through the Statement of Objects and Reasons. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I am mentioning the matter of Haryana also.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): We are also helping them. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Nothing else will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Today, we have to look into the urban areas. The more the urban areas grow, the more prosperous is the nation. Whichever country where the urban centres have grown, the prosperity is also made in that nation. In that respect, the urban areas have to grow but not at the cost of the rural areas. In that respect, equilibrium has to be established that the rural areas and the rural people who are dependent on rural economy should not feel divested of the support mechanism that is provided in a rural area. In that respect, I remember a very old story which I used to hear from my Grandmother.

\*Not recorded.

According to that story “a city is like an old woman who always attracts younger people towards her”. And city always attracts youth, attracts talent and those youth and talent are attracted from the rural areas. Today, the rural area is divested of youth force. It is all confined to the city and the city has to grow. But when the city is growing, adequate support mechanism should also be made and in this Bill, it is mentioned that you have a master plan upto 2021. Several IITs are also making surveys supported by the Government mechanism. Why cannot we have a master plan keeping twenty five years and another fifty years in view? We have Urban Renewal Mission which also looks after ten to fifteen years in view. So, keeping these twenty-five years in view, this Bill is comprehensive in the sense you are taking five years that is upto 2014 and you have master plan upto 2021. Think of 2050 keeping thirty years in view so that you can know the areas which you are going to develop.

I remember twenty years ago, the then Urban Development Minister showed us some projects saying these will be the metro projects. At that time many media people also laughed whether this is going to be possible in our capital. But this was twenty or twenty five years back when the then Urban Development Minister had shown but today it has become a reality. So keeping another thirty years in view, the master plan has to be developed and accordingly all these aspects also need to be looked into.

I would like to understand from the Minister that why was this annual extension being made? There was no compulsion from the court as you have come today with three years that is upto 2014. Similarly, why can't we have a better law for consideration of farm houses, schools, dispensaries, religious institutions, cultural institutions where all these development are taking place and extension is also taking place.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I would also like to know that encroachment is not only done by the slum dwellers, done by the *Jhuggi-jhopries* but also by many others. In Delhi whenever you go out, you can see encroachment is also being done by the land owners, the property owners of Delhi and that also needs to be looked into and adequate steps be taken to control this kind of encroachment which are being done by the rich, so-called rich or rich people of middle class and rich people who reside in Delhi. With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): I have not come with any special preparation. Delhi is the capital of the country and this is a pious land. The war of Mahabharata of the Lord Krishna and 66 Koti Yaduvanshishaka were fought at this very land. The people all over the country come to Delhi specially the people belonging to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, then people try to drive them away. In what ways have Bihar and Uttar Pradesh not contributed to the country? The first President of the country and the deshratan Dr. Rajendra Prasad ji was from Bihar. The county has got many Prime Ministers from Uttar Pradesh. There have been many promising people at the national and international level from this place and every kind of people live here. Simple people do not live in Delhi and these people make and spoil the atmosphere of the country, therefore, 'it not the simple thing. Decorate and develop Delhi grandly. Despite being a woman, Shrimati Sheila Dikshit has made efforts. She provided place to Biharis and is accepting them.

She is recognizing the importance of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. I would like to thank her. But to decorate Delhi as bride and to ignore villages of the country is not good. Bihar gave us Babu Jagjivan Ram, a great leader of the country. The building in which he was living was declared as a monument after we fought for it and the Government charges rent for it. It is very bad. It should be withdrawn. Bihar and the country will not tolerate it. Keep these things away from mind and thought.

Whatever is being said about the colonies of Delhi and what was said about the NDMC are the web of the spider. It is how to exploit and give and take bribes. One hon. Member was saying that the charge of the NDMC and the DDA should be given to Annaji. He should try to check the corruption in these organizations. Delhi is not limited to Delhi only. It is spread from Gaziabad to Noida and is likely to spread to Jaipur also. Delhi is the meeting point of all places. I accept the pressure which is exerted on the Chief Minister about the development of Delhi. Bit the people belonging to the BJP do not let Shrimati Sheila Dikshit ji remain stable and they keep creating rampages ...*(Interruptions)* should be allowed to work. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Lalu Prasad.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

\*Not recorded.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: When the people seating in Delhi see Bihar and Uttar Pradesh with different point of view, they forget that when the people of other states will protest, then will Delhi get electricity? Electricity is supplied to Delhi from every place of the country through transmission lines. The people living in Delhi use this electricity for lift and AC. Electricity is not being generated for villages of Bihar but it is being supplied to Delhi. Entire electricity is being supplied to Delhi. It is true and electricity should be available in Delhi. If the electricity is not supplied to Delhi and people get trapped in lifts, they will remain trapped. ...*(Interruptions)* Delhi should be given the status of full fledged state and it is the big task of Delhities and full arrangement should be made because our mother Yamuna was eager to wash the feet of Lord Krishna. What condition of Yamuna have we made today? ...*(Interruptions)* We have made it a drain. Thousands and crores of rupees have been spent. We celebrate Chhath festival but we have made Yamuna very polluted and I have visited Mathura also. We should clean Yamuna leaving every work behind and we should free mother Yamuna from filth. It is nectar for us. Delhi is getting drinking water from the Ganga. Shri Mulayam Singh ji has rightly said that Gurgaon is developing as a decorated city but there is scarcity of underground water. Underground water is salty. We should make arrangement for these things. The concerned Minister should pay attention to these things. One new state is being made. Hon. Kumari Mayawati ji has proposed it. We all know whether this state will be formed or not. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not criticizing anyway. The son of Shrimati Sheila Dikshitji was speaking now. He said that Uttar Pradesh is very near to Delhi. The area of Uttar Pradesh is up to middle of Delhi. One will find only we people from here to Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)* Leave Nepal. Right from Kishanganj, the people of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh prevail. ...*(Interruptions)*

**13.00 hrs.**

Madam, I am saying the same. I am concluding now. We are not opposing this Bill. There is a pressure on you, therefore we should be allowed to work. Shrimati Sheila Dikshit also is working. Certainly, the arrangements of shelter, hospitals etc. for the thousands of labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh should be made as both men and women come from these states. For the education of children, the arrangements of schools and institution of every type should be made. If it does not happen in coming days, then I will struggle for it. The charges which have been levied in the name of

hon. Late Jagjivan Babuji to defame him should be withdrawn at once otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)* If it is not done so, we would not let even a single Bill pass from now.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank all the hon. Members. I also welcome their suggestions, ideas, and points. Today, urbanisation is a tough challenge. Delhi is the main cause of the same. The growing population of Delhi is not only the matter of worry but the various municipalities, municipal corporation, Maha Nagar Nigam and the pace of urbanisation is accelerating. In percentage terms, the population in municipalities and nagar panchayats comparatively increasing at high pace. The population in our metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore is increasing but in percentage term the population in nagar panchayat, municipal committees, nagar nigam and maha nagar nigam is increasing. Every type of development causes some burden and urbanisation is the heaviest burden. Therefore, the Union Government had approved the JNNURM scheme six years ago. The expanding urbanisation should get assistance from the Government. It was the first initiative to provide assistance to states. I agree that there might have been some shortcomings in first initiative, because it was implemented first time. This is the final year of JNNURM. We are formulating a plan to implement JNNURM-2. The suggestions from our fellow Members, states, including yours with regard to shortcomings in the said scheme will be taken into consideration and efforts will be made for the development of small, medium and big cities of the country.

Madam Speaker, recently the hon. Shahnawaz Hussain Ji said that there is shortcoming in the master plan. I agree to it and I have said it openly because whenever any master plan is prepared, by the time it gets ready it becomes obsolete. It seems that the master plan is very old, therefore, a new master plan is required. This is our effort this time, therefore I have demanded three years time instead of one year from the House so that appropriate master plan may be prepared. Such a master plan which incorporates everything. Today the important places of Delhi are not only the requirement. It includes the rural areas also where we have our foodgrain godowns. We have many warehousings be it of chemicals or papers. What kind of changes can be made in it because Delhi is no more an agricultural area. We by looking at large area of land in Delhi call it an agricultural land. But what type of agricultural land is there? Today, Delhi which is a small state cannot be utilized for agriculture purpose. The Common Wealth Games were



mentioned with regard to the increasing population of Delhi. The hon. Members might be remembering that the Asian Games were held in the year 1982, at that time a large number of labourers had come to Delhi for work, for the construction of stadium, 90 per cent of the labourers did not go back. The slums in Delhi came to existence since then and till today when the Commonwealth Games have been held, a lot of labourers come to work do not go back. Today's economic activity is magnate economic activity everywhere, people reach the places where economic activities take place. The increasing economic activities in our small or big cities displace our people from rural areas, gram panchayat, fields etc. therefore, it is not applicable to Delhi only. I am mentioning this because I am sure that all the hon. Members are concerned and agree to the point that we will have to find out any solution in this regard.

So far the matter of regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi is concerned, I think that Delhi is the only city not only in the country but also in the entire world where there exists unauthorised colonies, regularised-unauthorised colonies, unregularised unauthorised colonies, to be regularised unauthorised colonies. We have to demarcate them. We have to ponder over as to how to demarcate, displace them and what measure should be taken if houses are to be built for them on the same land or any housing scheme is to be introduced. If this work takes two years, where those people will be shifted for that period of time. When we think to displace them, the people of other places file case in the court. These are so many problems of this kind. It is also true, some hon. Members talked about it that Delhi has other agencies also like MCD, DDA, Delhi Government and Delhi Arts Commission. It is true that these four-five agencies do not have desired coordination among them. The efforts are being made to establish coordination among them because until the unauthorised colonies are demarcated, the work cannot be completed. I receive many applications with regard to wrong demarcation of unauthorised colonies. Once the colony is demarcated and we approve that and some people are left then this process has to be started afresh. Therefore, we are making efforts very carefully and seriously. The biggest necessity is that housing scheme should be formulated for the poorest group of society instead of rich people. It should be formulated for the economically weaker sections of the society. DDA has set target and I am happy to inform you that construction work of 30 thousand houses is in progress and 30 thousand more houses are to be included. We will construct one lakh houses for

economically weaker sections. They too will fall short, therefore efforts will be made to increase them from one lakh to two lakh. Delhi has been the capital of the country for the last 100 years. We want to make Delhi a beautiful city, a beautiful metropolitan city but until the houses for the economically weaker sections are built new slums will keep on flourishing, nobody will be able to restrict them. Therefore, I directed the DDA that it should not think about big houses, HIG or MIG, DDA should have only one target as to how to build maximum houses for the weaker sections. This is our effort.

The amendment process with regard to master plan has been started. A committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor. What is its procedure? Master Plan is prepared by the DDA, sometimes it is made in offices but it lacks ground reality. Therefore, the Lt. Governor has constituted a committee and we have formed an administrative structure in DDA also, so that it could function properly. I would welcome all the hon. Members that you are the public representatives. A large number of people from Delhi come to you with their suggestions. You should invite suggestions from them and forward these suggestions to me. I have constituted an apex committee. When the DDA prepares a Master Plan then it is sent to the ministry and it is true that there is no mechanism in Ministry to investigate whether it is appropriate or not. Therefore, I have constituted an apex committee which will make the final investigation into it. We will put it on internet so that the people could understand that it has not been made in office only but it has been made with the participation of all people. All people want that there should be a discount but so much discount can-not be given. We will try that whatever is possible should be done.

As far as the Supreme Court is concerned, I would not like to have any discussion on it. One question was asked whether the master-plan is implemented or not. I would like to inform the House that the Hon. Supreme Court has not issued any stay order with regard to the master-plan therefore there is no restriction. The master plan is in force at present. The monitoring committee was talked about here. I have got many complaints about it. I believe that once the House passes this Bill, the atmosphere of fear created in Delhi with regard to the problem of going to four-member monitoring committee for filing a complaint concerning what is right or what is wrong will end with the support of the House and the law and the people will get relief.

As far as the issue with regard to according the status of complete state to Delhi is concerned, the discussion have been done at many places. Whatever suggestions and thoughts you people have expressed about it, I will forward these to the Home Minister. It is also necessary to take this into consideration because many years ago Delhi was given the status of state.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): You as well as I wish to make Delhi beautiful. But it cannot become beautiful because filth and foul smell in Delhi have caused many diseases. You and your Government make any policy, we too had formulated the same and work had been started but in vain. I would like to give suggestion in this regard. You lay a sewer line and through this line throw the filth of drains of Delhi to fields. This filth will work as manure for the fields and on the other hand Delhi will become clean and beautiful. There is no other option except this. This is not my suggestion rather this suggestion was brought forward by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya and I am proud of this. He had made the suggestion that the filth of sewer including the waste of cities should be collected and transported through drains to the village fields located in 10-12 km periphery of cities. It will provide manure to fields and help in improving agriculture production we will congratulate you if the Government formulates such policy and it will be a historical act from the part of the Government.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would like to thank Mulayam Singhji for his good suggestions. We would put efforts to introduce this scheme to second phase of Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission because the Government aims at making India garbage free. To fix target is one thing but our Government is contemplating as to how to carry out this task.

One of the hon. Members had talked about Allahabad but this is an issue related to Delhi. It is also alright that some of the Prime Ministers of the country were from Allahabad. It is also true that Allahabad is a historical city and the suggestions made with regard to Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission will be taken into account.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Review it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will review. As far as the allotment of share in commonwealth games village is concerned, there is some problem in it because the construction of additional area is not the part of tower, that comes under the entire foot print. I do not know

exactly all the flats are five or seven square meter bigger. If it would be only one tower, it could have been sealed but that is the entire foot print. We have been discussing this issue with the hon. Lt Governor as well as with my Ministry as to how to penalize the builder.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I had raised the issue of allotment.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: With regard to allotment we have decided to get the market value of 100 flats. It is not possible to make the allotment in today's atmosphere. First of all we will auction 100 flats as a result of which we will come to know the right market value of those flats. Thereafter, we will allot those flats to Government officers. If the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Home Affairs wish to buy, we can sell them.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. MPs wish to occupy them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: There is no such scheme for MPs. If the hon. Speaker gives orders, it will definitely be taken into consideration. ... (*Interruptions*) Madam, today the problem is not with regard to allotment. The problem is how to give possession to the persons whom these flats have been allotted. When the possession is given to them, the suggestion of the hon. Member will be taken into consideration. Hon. Sampathji has given many suggestions and in a reply to a letter that.

[*English*]

there is no record.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You said that you leave this issue to my discretion. I would like to inform you and the hon. Members that I will discuss this issue with you and the concerned Ministry.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: If any such order is passed I will be happy and get an opportunity to help my colleagues. Hon. Sampathji had said that,

[*English*]

he had said that there is no record kept of people coming in and out of Delhi. We do not keep any record of people coming from the country in and out of Delhi. This is being done in some other countries but we do not keep any such records. I do not think that it is desirable to keep such records also.

He had emphasised that the Plan is just not only made for the richer sections but for the weaker sections also. The focus of this Bill is on the weaker sections, unauthorised colonies, JJ colonies, rural parts, godowns, etc. They form 95 or 98 per cent of our population. So, the focus will have to remain there.

[Translation]

Hon. Vijay Bahadur Singhji had talked about the lack of coordination between MCD and DDA. I have talked to them in this regard and I believe that the coordination between MCD and DDA will improve positively. Hon. Mahtab Ji has talked about Greater Noida and Noida and he had also brought forward the idea that

[English]

the Master Plan must be of long-term. It must be for 25 years.

The Master Plan, which is made now, will have the vision of the next 25 or 30 years. A Master Plan has got to be visionary. It cannot be static. It cannot be taken into account because you make a Master Plan for the future and not for the past.

[Translation]

If the Master Plan is made it will not only keep the current condition in view but also the next 25 years.

To conclude I would like to submit that the hon. Members had weight in their ideas and the Master Plan will be revised keeping in view the said ideas. I think, they will keep on sharing their ideas for the next two years or so, so that they may contribute in preparing an effective master plan.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period up to the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: 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: Hon. Members, if the House agrees, we would skip the lunch hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

13.21 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: 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 exempt 'Jallikattu' from the purview of the Notification dated 11.7.2011 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests**

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Jallikattu is the oldest ancient sports and festival being celebrated in Tamil Nadu since centuries ago and is beloved to our ancestors. The annual Jallikattu is very famous in Madurai, Alanganaliur and other places. It is mostly celebrated

---

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

during Pongal festival season. Jallikattu is considered as a bravery game (in Tamil, it is called as Veera Vilaiyattu) *i.e.* valour of Tamils are exposed in the game. The persons/tamers try to control the bull, chase it and hold on its hump for a few minutes and once the bull comes under his control, the respective person is declared winner. Some special award/cash prize is given to the winner. The bulls are not harassed, ill-treated or abused in the game. Jallikattu is also held as part of the religious ritual during the festivals in the temple. Bulls participating in the Jallikattu are registered with the State authorities and only with their prior permission, they are permitted. State Government gives full security and protection to this game in order to avoid any violence or untoward incidents. The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) and Animal Welfare Activists' observers remain present when the event is held.

However, Ministry of Environment and Forests recently banned that Bears, Monkeys, Tigers, Panthers, Lions and Bulls could not be exhibited or trained as performing animals. Any attempt to ban the Jallikattu will be against the wishes and interests of the Tamil people and hurt their religious feelings and sentiments and they vehemently oppose inclusion of Bull in the Orders issued by the Union Government.

In this regard, it is to state that the Hon'ble Supreme Court by respecting the sentiments of crores of people of Tamil Nadu allowed holding the game by issuing some strict guidelines and there are scrupulously followed by the Organizers. This measure may protect the animals from any kind of torture.

Keeping in view of above, I humbly urge upon the Union Government to respect the sentiments of crores of Tamil population in the country, understand their traditional importance of this game and exempt 'Jallikattu' from the purview of Notification dated 11 July 2011 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**(ii) Need to ensure financial propriety in expenditure incurred on training of Government Officers**

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI (Nabarangpur): It is seen that almost all the Ministries and the Public Undertakings send their officers on foreign training programme and also on various other activities, despite the fact that quite a few officers are on the verge of their retirement or on the superannuation within next one year. This huge expenditure of the Government for the training of the officers goes wasted. The officers after getting this training become eligible for higher post in private companies.

Whether this programme is for the benefit of the Government or to help the officers to get post retirement placement in private companies.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government not to send officers on the verge of their retirement for training from Public Undertakings and Ministries.

**(iii) Need to include Rajasthani language in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution**

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Demands for the inclusion of Rajasthani Language in the Eighth Schedule to the constitution have been made for many decades. Rajasthan is the second largest state of the country in terms of area. Many languages like Braj Bhasha, Malvi, Dhudhdhari, Mewari, Hadoti, Vagadi and Shekhawati etc. are spoken in Rajasthan but a majority of people speak Rajasthani language. The Government of Rajasthan had recommended to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution many years ago. Several important and historical literary works have been written in Rajasthani Language in Rajasthan and Rajasthani language is given importance in common programmes and social ceremonies. For identifying the criteria for the inclusion of the local languages of India in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra was constituted in the year 2003 and this committee had submitted its report in the year 2004. But no discussion has taken place on it for including Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution till date. It is a matter of regret that no time limit has been fixed for taking decision after considering this report and it has created many apprehensions and doubts in the work with regard to inclusion of Indian languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Therefore, I request to include Rajasthani language immediately in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution in public interest so that Rajasthan could feel proud of Rajasthani language.

**(iv) Need to follow the rules of reservation for appointment of SCs/STs in jobs of Supreme Court and High Courts**

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): 16 District Magistrates, all belonging to the SCs and STs have been given compulsory retirement in Chhattigarh. The High Court sent

the proposal with regard to the retirement of these judges to the State Government which has given its approval. I would like to inform that the proposal sent to the State Government by the High Court with regard to the removal of these judges had forwarded neither the causes for their retirement nor the service record of all the judges.

I would like to inform that the representation of the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the staff group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' in all High Courts of the country is very less. Its main cause is that there is no provision of reservation system in the High Courts. 16 High Courts out of total 18 High Courts of the country follow the reservation rules made by them in different manner. The remaining two High Courts - Delhi High Court and the Mumbai High Court which are very important in the country, have not followed the reservation system for the last 61 years. There is inequality with regard to the reservation prevailing in all High Courts but it is very unfortunate that neither this issue was raised in the conference of the Chief Justices till date, nor any strong step has been taken by the Ministry of Law and Justice in this regard. Apart from all these things, there is no system of reservation even in the Hon. Supreme Court. Honorarium being given to the employees and Judges of all High Courts is paid from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, the Hon. Supreme Court and all High Courts should follow the reservation rules of the Government of India.

I demand the hon. Minister of Law and Justice to take action seriously on this important issue immediately and to ensure the reservation in the judiciary system.

**(v) Need to release funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to Haryana particularly for Faridabad Parliamentary Constituency for construction of roads**

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): Funds are allocated year wise to each state by the Ministry of Rural Development of the Government of India under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for the construction of roads for linking the rural areas but in Haryana, many schemes are lying pending due to the non allocation of funds on time or the works under the schemes already running are not being undertaken in satisfactory manner due to the paucity of funds. Due to non-allocation of any fund to Haryana under this scheme during the last two-three years, the construction of not even one-kilometer road has taken place during the last three years till date in the entire state especially in my

Parliamentary Constituency Faridabad. The benefits of this important scheme of the Union Government for the development of rural areas are not reaching the common people and as a result of it, the people are very angry. Therefore, I demand the Union Government to allocate the quota of the pending budget during the last three years to Haryana so that the construction of roads linking to the rural areas in my Parliamentary Constituency could be done in the public interest.

**(vi) Need to run Indore-Amritsar Express via Ujjain and also make provision for financial allocation in the forthcoming budget in the wake of Simhasth Mahakumbh in Ujjain**

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): The Simhasth Mahakumbh is scheduled to take place in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh. Lakhs of devotees from the country and abroad are likely to visit to the Simhasth Mahakumbh. The Government needs to start the preparation for the successful organization of Mahakumbh from now.

The announcement with regard to the upgradation of Ujjain Railway station to the model station was made in the last budget but work has not been completed till now. There is need to complete the work immediately. Lakhs of devotees from Amritsar visit the religious place Ujjain every year but there is no direct train from Amritsar to Ujjain. If the train no. 19325/19326 Indore-Amritsar is run via Ujjain, there will be a direct link between Amritsar and Ujjain and the passengers will be benefited from it.

Therefore, I request the Union Government that whatever funds are to be allocated, should be included in the forthcoming budget so that all arrangements should be done in time.

**(vii) Need to Provide Opium Licence (Patta) to farmers in Rajasthan.**

*[English]*

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Opium Policy is declared by the Union Government once a year. Since last few years, there has been no meeting of Union Government for the policy decision. During the year 2006-07, there was mass destruction of opium crop due to severe weather conditions and hail storm. But this year, when the policy was made, the farmers who lost their crop in year 2006-07, were not taken care of in the policy statement.

The Government needs to help needy opium growers whose crop was destroyed in the year 2006-07 to get the opium pattas for the following year as this year they were deprived of the pattas.

I, therefore, urge the Union Government to take a look at it and provide opium pattas to farmers.

**(viii) Need to extend all possible help to the State Government of Gujarat in its efforts to minimize pollution level**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The dangers of air, water, land and noise pollution are increasing day by day due to industrialization and urbanization in the country. The increase in pollution is more dangerous than atomic bomb. It is crucial to control it. Gujarat Government is developing the "Rubern Model" to provide city like facilities in villages and the environment friendly, pollution free industrial development is in progress.

Therefore, I urge the Government to help the Gujarat Government in every way.

**(ix) Need to transfer land belonging to Defence Department in Belgaum district, Karnataka to Belgaum district Authority to ensure smooth flow of traffic in the area**

*[English]*

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): Belgaum City in the Karnataka State is fast developing city next to Bangalore. The increase in population has simultaneously increased the moving number of vehicles on the roads of Belgaum City. But a small building/room/stall which houses a Canteen, belonging to Defence Department, near the Ashoka Circle, the first circle towards entering Belgaum city, is a major stumbling block for otherwise smooth traffic movement in the city. The district Administration has been repeatedly requesting the Defence Department/authorities in Belgaum for its demolition and simultaneously handing over this small area or zone to the District Administration to acquire so as to ensure construction of large circle to enable free traffic movement. This canteen can be shifted to an alternate State Government land in near vicinity.

This matter is pending concurrence of the proposal submitted to Defence authorities in Belgaum. Therefore,

I urge upon the Defence Ministry to direct the concerned Defence authorities in Belgaum for early transfer of this little piece of land to Belgaum District Authorities in the public interest.

**(x) Need to Convert N.H. 104 between Chakiya and Sheohar in Bihar into two-lane**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): The 40 kilometer long stretch Sheohar and to the Chakiya under my Parliamentary Constituency Sheohar is of single lane and due to this a lot of serious accidents keep taking place. Apart from the said stretch of this highway all of the highways in Bihar have got the approval for double-laning. The construction of this highway is likely to make to and fro travel from Patna convenient. There is a lack of basic facilities in this area and road inconvenience is one of those. In my opinion it is extremely necessary to expand the road between Chakia and Sheohar and make them double laned. People of this area often mention the pitiable and worn out condition of this highway. As a people's representative in view of backwardness of this area, I urge to widen the 40 kilometer long stretch on the N.H. 104 from Chakiya to Sheohar and making it double laned.

I urge the Government to do so to make the traffic on the stretch smooth so that the backward areas along the highway might get a chance to develop.

**(xi) Need to ensure adequate quantity of Fertilizers to farmers in Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): There is a huge shortage of fertilizers in my Parliamentary Constituency. Farmers are completely ready for irrigation. Farmers are distressed due to unavailability of fertilizers. There is a need to immediately make fertilizers available.

Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture to issue necessary directives to ensure supply of fertilizers in my Parliamentary Constituency.

**(xii) Need to ensure supply of adequate quantity of coal to thermal power units in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR *ALIAS* KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): I would like to draw the attention of

the Government towards the thermal power units of Uttar Pradesh; where a lot of power projects are generating less power than their capacity due to shortage of coal and the setting up of new projects is halted due to the same reason. Sir, power generation in the state has been affected due to shortage of coal allocation due to the new policy of the Government despite the contracts between Government and the coal companies, which is unfair. I urge the Government to ensure the availability of coal on the basis of thermal power units and population.

**(xiii) Need to develop Hogenakkal Falls in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu as world class tourist destination**

*[English]*

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Hogenakkal Falls is located in Dharmapuri district which comes under my Parliamentary Constituency. It is referred to as the Niagara water fall of India. With its fame for medicinal baths and boat rides, it is a major site of tourist attraction. Carbonate rocks in this site are considered to be the oldest of its kind in South Asia and one of the oldest in the world.

Hogenakkal waterfalls is a beautiful picnic spot with its water supposed to be having curative powers. Hogenakkal is set in thick, green woods and is considered both a sacred bathing place and a spa-like health resort. The boating at Hogenakkal is also considered to be one of the tourist attractions. The area is surrounded by hills and offers lovely panoramic view.

Although, this tourist spot is referred to as Niagara of India, yet it requires further development of infrastructure to make it truly a nationally and internationally important tourist destination. I am given to understand that the Government has identified and is identifying tourist destinations to undertake development of tourist destinations to world standard.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to include Hogenakkal under this scheme and make Hogenakkal as a world class tourist destination and add Hogenakkal in all the tourism publicity campaign, so that the economic condition of this industrially backward district can also be improved.

**(xiv) Need to develop and implement comprehensive police reform measures in the country**

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Police Reforms have been a subject of debate for the past 30 years, with more than half of our States still under the outdated Police Act, 1861. On September 22, 2006 the Supreme Court in a historic judgment instructed the Central and State Governments to comply seven directives that laid down practical mechanisms to kick-start police reform. Only 17 States have moved legislation based on the Model Police Act prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The NHRC reports that during the last 18 years, out of the 10,94,113 registered cases of human rights violations, Uttar Pradesh has the most reported violations with 6,22,635 complaints. The politicization of police is a major concern and allegations are regularly made that appointments and transfers of senior police officials are effected on political considerations.

Without autonomy, professionalism, accountability and improved conditions for the police force, we cannot expect the police in our country to do its job effectively. I request the Central Government to take suitable measures to modernize the police system in the States.

**(xv) Need to allocate coal blocks for Kalisindh and Chhabra Thermal Power Plants in Rajasthan**

*[Translation]*

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): The Ministry of Environment and Forests the Government of India has allocated "Parsa East and Kente Basan" coal blocks in June, 2007 for the supply of coal to 2x600 Megawatt Kalisindh Unit 1 and 2 and 2x250 Megawatt Chhabra thermal Sub critical power projects. As these coal blocks were situated in "No Go Area", its environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests was pending for a very long time. The Ministry of Environment and forests granted the environment clearances of these blocks on the condition that the coal extracted from the coal blocks will be supplied to the projects based on Super critical technique. Therefore, the coal extracted from this coal block will be supplied to 2x660 megawatt Suratgarh and 2x660 Megawatt Chhabra super-critical thermal projects in place of 2x600 megawatt Kalisindh Unit 1 and 2 and 2x250 megawatt Chhabra Sub-critical

power projects. Therefore, the coal supply to 2x600 megawatt Kalisindh Unit 1 and 2 and 2x250 Megawatt Chhabra sub-critical power project is not ensured.

For the supply of coal to 2 X 660 Megawatt Suratgarh and 2 X 660 Megawatt Chhabra Super-critical Thermal Projects and Super-critical power projects in the state under 12th F.Y. Plan the Government of Rajasthan has forwarded application to the Ministry of coal for the allocation of three blocks Suerband-Besi and Bhaloomunda, Mand Raigarh (Chhattisgarh) and Pachwada South, Rajmahal (Jharkhand) situated in the 'Go Area'. With the allocation of these three blocks, the supply of coals to 2x660 megawatt Suratgarh and 2x660 megawatt Chhabra Super-critical power projects situated in the state under the 12th Plan would be ensured.

The Government of Rajasthan approved the proposal in February, 2009 in Baanswada with regard to setting up (case - 2 Tariff Based competitive tender) power project under I.P.P. The Ministry of Power, the Government of India has dispatched its recommendations to the Ministry of coal in August, 2010 for the approval of long term coal linkage to these projects. All necessary approvals and preparations with regard to this project situated in Baanswada have been completed but due to the lack of allocation of long term coal linkages/coal blocks, the selection of power project developer could not be done under case-2 Tariff Based Competitive Tender process. The meeting of the Standing Linkages Committee (long term) of the Ministry of coal should be called for the allocation of long term linkage for the allocation of long term linkage of coal for the power projects under 12th Five Year Plan.

Application has been sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests Government of India for the environment clearances of Suratgarh (Unit 7 and 8), Chhabra (Unit 5 and 6) of the state and I.P.P. in Baanswada. The Union Government should issue environment clearances for them.

Therefore, the Ministry of Coal should allocate three coal blocks for 2x600 megawatt Kalisindh Unit 1 and 2 and 2x250 megawatt Chhabra sub-critical power projects. The allocation of the long term linkages of coal should be done for Sherband-Besi, Maand Raigarh (Chhattisgarh) Bhalumunda, Maand Raigarh (Chhattisgarh), Pachwada South, Rajmahal (Jharkhand), Baanswada Super critical I.P.P. The Ministry of Environment and Forests should grant the environment licences of coal blocks Super-critical power projects.

13.21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 18 hour

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The Basic objective of the LIC (Amendment) Bill,-2009 is to bring the LIC Act, 1956 in consonance with the Insurance Act, 1938 as amended from time to time.

The LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2009 was introduced in the 15th Lok Sabha on 31st July, 2009. It was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance (2009-10) for examination and report.

The Standing Committee presented its report to the Parliament on 12th March, 2010. Based on the report of the Standing Committee, the Government propose to introduce amendments to the LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

13.22 hrs.

[*DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair*]

The LIC (Amendment) Bill, 2009, *inter alia*, proposes to provide for raising minimum capital of the LIC from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 100 crore to make it in consonance with the provisions under the Insurance Act, 1938, empower LIC to make regulations in respect of terms and conditions of the Agents and to enable LIC to create a Reserve Fund to be utilized for expansion of LIC's business and implementing various social sector schemes.

As regards this Bill, the Government have accepted almost all the major recommendations of the Committee including maintaining the sovereign guarantee to the LIC policies, enable LIC to raise other forms of capital for meeting their working capital requirements, allow LIC to retain the powers of opening new branches while following the broad guidelines etc.



I would like to further elaborate that the amendment, as proposed on page 2, line 19, regarding the extent of Government guarantee has been dropped as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

The original Section 37 regarding policies to be guaranteed by the Central Government remains as it is, that is, the sovereign guarantee will continue. In addition, a proviso has been added advising LIC to maximize returns on funds for the benefits of the policy holders. This is in accordance with the advice of the Standing Committee. However, recommendations of the Standing Committee under Clause 5 pertaining to the distribution of valuation surplus could not be accepted because provisions should be kept in accordance with the provisions of Section 49 of the Insurance Act, 1938 which is applicable to all the insurance companies in the country. This would also allow Life Insurance business expansion, strengthen solvency margins and help in fulfilling corporate social responsibility.

The operation of this amendment will be with the prospective effect and will be applicable to new policies from the date of notification. Further, in Clauses 8 and 9 (i), it is proposed to shift framing of rules with respect to terms and conditions of agents by the Central Government and empowering LIC to frame regulations with the previous approval of the Central Government. These amendments would give flexibility to LIC to take care of the professional training needs of the agents and their welfare which is in line with the spirit of the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SHIV KUMAR UDASI (Haveri): Sir, at the outset I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009, a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Act, 1956. I would also like to thank my party for giving me this opportunity to express my views and debate on this Bill.

Sir, before going into the crux of the Bill, I would like to throw some light on the insurance sector and how it came into existence in this country after Independence. Before Independence there were about 200 private companies which operated in the insurance sector but after nationalization in 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation

was formed in this country, LIC started with a working capital of Rs. 5 crore from the Central Government and now this has grown into a robust institution with a surplus fund of Rs. 7,00,000 crore having a solvency margin of more than Rs. 40,000 crore. This has become possible because the Government had provided for some sovereign guarantee to this institution. The hon. Finance Minister in his initial remarks said that the sovereign guarantee of this institution has been retained. It has not been evoked. The view of our party is that the sovereign guarantee should not ever be removed because the policy holders of LIC is more than 26 crore and there are about 13.5 lakh agents and about 1.25 lakh employees working in this organization. So, removal of the sovereign guarantee will adversely affect the growth of the LIC which has a social role in the development of the economy. It has so far played a very important role in the growth of our country.

So, according to me, LIC should be viewed in the context of the social role that it plays and the social obligation it fulfils. Also, the Government should keep in mind the faith and trust which was the driving force for the growth of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. So, it should not just be viewed as an national institution but should be viewed as an institution of national integrity and its symbol should be viewed as a symbol of security for the people.

Sir, so my request to the hon. Finance Minister, through you, would be that the LIC of India should not be compared or equated with the private players who have entered into the fray of insurance after the amendment of the IRDA Act in 1999.

So, due to social obligations and social endeavours, the LIC is doing it and hence, 26 crore people are holding the policies. As you all know, *Aam Aadmi Jeevan Bima* Insurance Policy has been started by the LIC in 2007. The hon. Finance Minister of this country has inaugurated this policy in Shimla. This *Aam Aadmi Jeevan Bima* is giving insurance to households which are having no land. Under this policy, around 1.3 crore people have been benefited and the growth is going to be exponential in rural areas for which the local State Governments and the Government of India are providing the premium. In view of the social endeavour which the organisation is taking up, I would request the Government not to ever curtail the present status. On these aspects, I want to express my points of view which are covered in the Bill.

Firstly, I will speak on Section 2 of the Bill which deals with the capital of the Corporation.

“The paid-up equity capital of the Corporation shall be one hundred crores of rupees provided by the Central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament by law for the purpose and which may be enhanced to such an amount as the Central Government may, by notification, determine.”

This is only unwarranted. As I said earlier, the Corporation has a solvency margin of more than Rs. 40,000 crore and IRDA says that any insurance company has to provide solvency margin in line with the size of its business. I think that it is only unwarranted. On the face of it, any increase in the capital has to be welcome. But this increase in capital is being proposed in the background of the Malhotra Committee recommendations for disinvestment of LIC. Here, the move of the Government raises several other issues like primarily giving a signal that sometimes the Government may offload a part of its share to the private sector, be it Indian or foreign. This is proved by merely substituting it by a notification and by doing this, the Government is taking away the sovereignty and supremacy of Parliament.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to confine the amount to only Rs. 100 crore. Any further increase or rise in the capital in excess of Rs. 100 crore, if and when required, may be provided by the Central Government through, appropriation made by Parliament and by moving an amendment to this effect in principal Act governing LIC. So, I urge upon the Government to confine this limit to only Rs. 100 crore and suitable amendments should be made in this Bill.

Coming to Section 18 of the principal Act, sub-Section 4 has been removed. This point is regarding the opening of branches. Once again, the rationale on which the Government has been acting is as per enactment of the IRDA which says that all insurance companies should have a level-playing field. The permission to open up new branches was confined only to LIC. Now, after the enactment of the IRDA, the power will go to IRDA as regards the opening up of branches.

As I said earlier, its social endeavour and vast rural growth which it has made in the country should be taken into account. The number of customers as of now is around 26 crores and it is likely to reach the mark of 50 crores in the next five to six years. So, there is an immediate need for increasing the number of zonal offices and also opening more number of branches in the rural areas.

Hence, omission of sub-section 4 will lead to more delays and confusion in monitoring the Government machinery for sanction of new branches and small offices. So, I would like to say that sub-Sections 2 and 3 should be considered for suitable amendments and omission of sub-Section 4 should be considered for dropping off.

Here also, the power is being taken away and the Act does not say about any alternate as to whom it should go. This sort of clarity should be there in the Bill. I do not find merits in the proposed amendments and in future, this might have a negative effect in limiting the branch expansion of the LIC.

Coming to Section 28 of the principal Act, it deals with the surplus from the insurance business and how it should be utilized. As regards this, I heard the hon. Minister saying that it has not been removed. I want a clarification on this point as to whether it has been brought to 90 from 95. I would like to be clarified on that.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I said in my opening remarks that the recommendations of the Standing Committee of clause 5 pertaining to distribution of valuation surplus could not be accepted because the provision should be kept in accordance with the provisions of Section 49 of the Insurance Act, 1939, which is applicable to all the insurance companies in the country. It means it was 95:5. Now we are bringing it to 90:10. But, again I would like to clarify that the operation of this amendment will be with prospective effect and will be applicable for the new policies from the date of notification. It means all other companies are having 90:10 and we want to bring the LIC on the same pattern.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Thank you for your intervention.

Basically what is happening is that the 26 crores policy holders have bought the policy under the impression that the surplus dividend will be given on the basis of 95 per cent as per the Principal Act. Now, you are making it 90 per cent with prospective effect. From 1999 to this date, 23 companies have entered the market. In spite of your sovereign guarantee, in spite of your 95 per cent surplus dividend sharing—now you are going to have it on par with other private players—the market share of the LIC has eroded from 35 per cent and it has gone to the private players. In the policy selling they have lost around 29 per cent, without this Bill coming into effect. If you do this now, most of the people will go to private players, whereby you are demoralizing a Government organization

like the LIC, which is having a social responsibility. You are demoralizing the institution. I urge upon the Government to have 95 per cent for the prospective buyers also. This is our Party's view. You please consider this because the Standing Committee has also recommended the same to you.

Then, I am coming to Section 37 of the Bill. It is said that for the words "by the Central Government" the words "to the extent as the Central Government may by order from time to time determine" shall be substituted. The hon. Minister has already stated that in his opening remarks the sovereign guarantee will be retained. So, I am not opposing this because the Standing Committee and other stakeholders, like the employees of the LIC, had asked for it. I congratulate the Government for retaining the sovereign guarantee. Otherwise, it would have hampered the growth of the LIC.

Now, I come to last two Sections of the Amendment Bill, Sections 48 and 49 dealing with powers to make rules and regulations. In this, the licensing and regulation of the service conditions of the entire population of agents would be under the purview of the IRDA. The LIC agents, in particular, is a large self-employed group who have been instrumental in propagating the importance of life insurance as a means of social security. When I was a child, I used to see that whenever an LIC agent used to come to my place in the village, he used to sell that policy, not as a risk-oriented business, but as a social security device. He would tell the policy holders to have the policy as a retirement plan, etc. So, curbing the powers of the agents who are basically from the rural areas, by amending this Section, will affect their livelihood. So, I am of the view that it would be preferable to continue with the existing legal provision relating to terms and conditions of the LIC agents because they are mainly in the rural areas. You have to see that their livelihood is not affected.

With this I conclude my speech and I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to consider our Party's views on this Bill and accordingly pass it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Madam, I rise to speak on the Life Insurance Cooperation (Amendment) Bill, 2009. The Insurance Sector has been existing in India since 1000 BC. The Aryans used to have insurance policy through community insurance at that time. The first Life Insurance Company, Oriental Life Insurance was

started in the year 1818. The first Indian life insurance company Bombay Life Insurance Society was started before 1870. Before the year 1947, almost 245 life insurance companies, with the capital of 5 crore rupees were started after the nationalisation of Indian and foreign life insurance companies through this very Parliament after passing a Bill and making their regulations. I support the provision of paid-up equity capital of a hundred crore rupees in place of that five crore rupees under this Bill today. My colleague, the Member of Parliament, Shri Shivkumar Udasi had said that he would not enter the Parliament if the Government keeps notifying into it. Through you, I would like to inform the House that even after the notification, we will keep informing everytime in this House about whatever is increased under the budget on through Demands of Grants. We will be getting information about it. Even if the notification of this paid-up equity is more than 10 crore, the House will be given information. Apart from the life Insurance Company, all insurance companies which are operating in the country have the paid-up capital of 100 crore rupees. Therefore, the Life Insurance Company should also be given the opportunity of level playing and this can be justified under the law of the land. Life Insurance Company has a glorious history. The most important contribution behind this glorious history of Life Insurance Company has been the policy holders who reposed their faith in Life Insurance Company. Today, the Life Insurance Company is the biggest financial institute of the country. Today, its asset base is almost 13 lakh 17 thousand 416 crore rupees.

Sir, agents who link the policy holders to the policies of the life Insurance Companies by instilling confidence in every share holder and making a chain. The staff of the Life Insurance Corporation have also contributed a lot in it. through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister that the Government should think about those agents and their future. I also request the hon. Minister to think about the commission of those agents which the Government has been decreasing for the last seven years. The provision has been made in this Bill to provide 90 percent instead of 95 percent of the profit of LIC to the share holders. The additional 5 per cent which LIC will get is to be utilized for the empowerment of the corporation and meant for the risk coverage of the corporation. Since we have noticed that due to recession in Europe even the major insurance sector, today AIG Insurance is the biggest insurance company, it too had to receive financial assistance from the U.S. Government. The 5 percent additional buffer will be beneficial for the insurance companies, LIC, organisation etc. and it will also be beneficial for risk coverage in future. It has been

noticed in the past that the LIC never utilized the cent percent guarantee provided by the Government of India to it. The LIC did not utilize it even at the time of natural calamity, earth quake, and Tsunami, when it has to compensate on large scale to the policy holders. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for withdrawing the provision of cent percent guarantee to the policy holder provided from the part of the Government, the intention behind this is that it will maintain the trust of the policy holders in the Government. The right to set up the branches of LIC has been given to IRDA. I, through you, would like to inform the House that if there are many good regulators in the world those are in India. We have noticed that these regulators have played a major role in maintain the trust of banking sector intact even during the recession period. I believe that in the similar manner the IRDA will make the provision for the LIC which it has made for all other insurance companies in the country. Today, the regulators have the right to set up the branches of banks. We all know it very well that banks have access to rural areas. I would like to thank the Government for this commendable work. At present around 20 per cent of population is insurance policy holder. There is a good scope for the growth of insurance sector in India. We should work hard for this sector in near future. Maximum Indians may be insured through a good Bill. We should think in this regard.

Sir, my submission to the hon. Minister is that farmers and labourer are the backbone of the country. We need to think particularly about the life insurance of the labourer in unorganised sector. Today, the development of any country and society is possible through the farmers and labourers. The farmers and labourers are playing a major role in the development of any country. If we set the target of 9 percent growth rate in the country and want to make the country a world power, the farmers and the labourers will play major role in it. Therefore, I request him that priority should be given to the life insurance of the farmers and labourers. In addition to life insurance I would also like to submit about agriculture insurance that the farmers should be given liberty to some extent under the agriculture insurance. He may be given the option of weather based or crop cutting based insurance. I have requested twice to hon. Minister with regard to the benefit of Kisan credit card to the farmers. Today, third time I would like to request him to take it on priority basis as to how to provide maximum benefit to the farmers under KCC scheme. I hope the Government will take decisions to help the LIC to make records, carry out maximum work for the LIC agents in insurance sector, policy holders and employees.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009. Today, 21 private sector companies have started the business of life insurance in the entire country and a provision has been made in this Bill to increase the minimum capital of five crore rupees to one billion rupees. If the amount is increased, the Government will issue the notification in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the provision has been made in this Bill to provide facilities to the employees in case of illness, delivery or family planning, loss and the promotion of state cooperative societies have also been included in this Bill. Five years have been reduced to three years under Section 37, Social security officer instead of Inspector, and employee word has been used in place of insurance agent. More than 1.25 lakh smart cards have been issued up to 15.06.2008, whereas, more than 54 lakh cards have been issued so far. The existing age limit has been increased from eighteen years to twenty one year in view of providing benefits to dependents. During the year 2010 it has been increased from thirteen per cent to Rs. 186285 crore. Last year it was Rs. 164399 crore. The strength of employees has been retrenched to two crore forty nine lakh and six hundred and thirty five, whereas, 22 companies of private sector including public sector companies deal in life insurance. Private sector companies including Reliance Life and HDFC Standard wish to appear in capital market. We have to pay attention towards the fact that LIC will provide six per cent guarantee return to the investors under Insurance account A and insurance account B policies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to submit that there is no scheme for the life insurance of the poor, particularly the labourers and the poor of unorganised sector who are unable to get insured policy. This scheme was launched for the poor. There are a number of societies and NGOs which have failed to provide clear cut result. I, through you, would like to request the hon. Minister to make such provision for the poor, agriculture labourers, and workers if they take any policy of small amount premium and meet any accident during the period of their life insurance may get the assured amount. The families of number of labourers and workers of unorganised sector come to the verge of starvation on their demise due to non availability of sufficient financial assistance. Not only this, the whole family gets ruined due to such unethical work. As the life insurance policy and its amount has been fixed for the organised sector on the similar lines an action plan should be prepared for the unorganised sector so that people may get its benefit. I conclude here by supporting this Bill.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this bill. This bill was introduced in 14th Lok Sabha but it was not passed due to adjournment of Lok Sabha. It is necessary today to increase the minimum amount of the LIC of India from rupees 5 crore to rupees 100 crore in a country of 1.25 crore people. 21 private sector companies are functioning since the nationalisation of life insurance companies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of companies alongwith life insurance companies have flooded the market after nationalisation in which poor people have invested their money. What was the basis and how were those companies set up. Even today such news can be read where a lot of insurance companies disappeared after collecting 3-4 installments. Their offices have disappeared. I would like to say, while emphasizing on the bill, that how did these fake companies manage to come here and disappear after taking the money of poor people. How did they manage to get the youngsters to give them money and then disappear. I urge the hon. Minister to look into this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the total premier collection of life insurance industry has increased by 13 per cent during the year 2010 and has reached the figures of rupees 1,86,285 crore. This is a welcome step. But it is puzzling to see that 18,184 employees were laid off in insurance companies. On one hand we are increasing the minimum amount from 5 crore to 100 crore but employees are laid off on increase in population. What are the reasons for this? Hon. Minister should see that not only employees but 2,73,984 agents were also laid off. On one hand we want to expand life insurance while on the other hand we are laying off employees and agents. This is unfortunate. Private sector insurance companies have also laid off 62,956 employees. There is a system of reservation in our country to provide reservation to backward people like SC, ST and OBCS. It is worth contemplating whether SC, ST and OBC quota is filled in life insurance corporation and private companies of Life Insurance Corporation. This should be done.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the name itself *i.e.* Life Insurance Company clarifies that it will only provide life insurance not crop insurance. Our country is sustained by livestock and agriculture and the indifferent attitude of the Government and the companies towards the insurance of crops is condemnable. This is definitely a country of farmers and these companies should show interest in insurance of crops. Sometimes private sector insurance

companies show their interest in big projects. They show interest in other private sector industries. You should see whether the nationalised companies are showing any interest in insurance for crops or farmers, or not. Not only farmers but a lot of people in our country also are dependent on livestock. People in villages take a loan of 25-30 thousand to buy a buffalo and that buffalo dies of various diseases. That person pins his hopes of marrying his daughter buying medicines and educating his children by selling the milk of buffalo and earning money.

**14.00 hrs.**

But we loses everything on the death of the buffalo.

At last, I would like to say only one thing that in the same manner labourers in the country working under MNREGA die an untimely death and these insurance companies show no interest. I would like these life insurance companies to start providing insurance to the 40 percent poor India, i.e. the labourers who are unaware of insurance.

Thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, I have stood up to talk on the Life Insurance Corporation Amendment Bill, 1956.

I would like to state my opinion on the things the hon. Minister said in the beginning of his speech. He said that this bill formulated to the Standing Committee in 2009. The Standing Committee submitted its report in 2010 and the hon. Minister came in the house while accepting the maximum recommendations of the Standing Committee in 2011.

Hon. Minister also said that the law formulated after passing of this bill would increase the responsibility of corporate houses in society and this amendment would make it flexible. Hon. Minister and these things in his address. Let us discuss these now.

I would like to say a few things about the life insurance bill introduced by you. It looks simple and ordinary but the changes that would take place in the country after its amendment show your intentions. A look at

**14.03 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

the bill suggests that you are mostly leaning towards corporate houses and you are neither concerned with

the common people, employees and agents nor feel accountable for them as your amendments show. Hon. Minister there is a logic behind this argument.

You amended it in 1999 and paved the way for private companies. As far as I know 21 private Companies are functioning in this sector and you have been able to only benefit 5 to 6 percent of the population. The recent survey of National Sample Survey Organisation shows that 43.42 million farmers out of 89.36 million farmers are still buried under debt as their crops get destroyed due to excess rains, drought, floods etc. Despite paving the way for private companies in this field they have not provided any facilities to farmers and people residing in rural areas. The state of the county is quite ominous. The farmers are born with debt, live their entire life in debt and die in debt. The service of insurance is not spread in the country in the desired manner due to the insurance policy and its prevalent system. Its dividend and income are not less than any other well-developed business. Its income is not less than that of any corporate house. As per my information, its dividend is 28 per cent. The hon. Minister should mention in his reply as to what benefit the common man has got. The Government wants to bring one more amendment to it. The Government wants to increase its capital from five crore to one Billion. Where from the Government will bring capital? The Government will increase the capital on the contract basis. Where will this capital come from? It is clear that the Government wants to bring big industrialists into it and to increase the income of the corporate houses and industrialists by inducting them in this section. Hon. Minister, this is your intension. It will lead to their monopoly in this corporation and such condition has arisen due to this amendment brought by the Government.

The Government has made one more amendment to it. As per this amendment, the rule and sub-rules with regard to its agents will be framed by this corporation. When this corporation will frame rules and sub-rules for its agent, in such a situation, whether the corporation will take care of its own dividends or it will frame rules in the interests of lakhs of labourers and agents working with it. What kinds of messages does the Government want to send to the country by bringing such structural amendments in this democratic system? I would like to say that on the one hand the Government is doing retrenchment of agents and employees of insurance companies, on the other hand, it is talking about benefits. Farmers and labourers are not getting benefits from it and the Government has reduced the total number of

employees in this sector by 18184 from the total number of employees it has in the year 2010. The number of its employees got reduced to 2 lakh 49 thousand 635 in the year 2010, while their number was 2 lakh 67 thousand 819 in the year 2009. On the other hand, the number of its agents who are the backbone of this business, have been reduced to 27 lakh 10 thousand 301 in the year 2010 while their number was 29 lakh 84 thousand 285 in the year 2009. The Government has reduced the total number of agents by 2.75 lakh in one year. What kind of message does the Government is bringing corporate a situation where the Government want to send to the country? The Government is reducing the number of employees and agents of the corporation and houses in this sector. The Government is creating such farmers and labourers will not get benefits. I mean to say that the Government is trying to deceive the country by bringing this Bill and making good arrangements for the corporate houses to make money by bringing them in this business.

The main aim of bringing this amendment is that the Government has done the work of pre-arrangements for controlling the troublesome conditions arising out the reducing number of employees and agents of the corporation. I would like to know one more thing whether the amendments to the existing labour laws of the country brought by the Government will be applicable to the labourers and agents in the country or the Government wants to benefit the corporate houses by framing separate rules and sub-rules and depriving the agents and labourers from all their rights? I would like to know it from the Government.

My colleague Shri Harishji said that the total number of LIC agents in the country is more than 13 lakh. It is good and he said rightly but the commission of its agents is decreasing. Not only the commission of agents, but also the number of agents are also decreasing. I do not know the future intension but the Government has reduced the number of agents by more than 2.5 lakh and the number of employees by 18 thousand. Hon. Minister in his statement says that it will increase the social responsibilities of the corporate houses. When the social responsibility of the corporate houses increases in the country, they aim at earning more and more dividends and generate more and more wealth. They have no responsibility with regard to the welfare of the people of this country and farmers and labourers. Overall, it is a deceptive attempt to handover this corporation in the hands of the private capitalists and the hon. Minister has brought this Bill to escape the coming problems.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, conclude.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: I do not support this Bill. There is no reason behind supporting this Bill. It is anti-people. This Bill is against the crores of farmers and labourers of the country. It is against the agents. This Bill is against the proletariat. Therefore, I do not support this Bill. With these words, I want that the Bill should be people-supportive in which there should be rule with regard to the waiving of debts of 43.42 million farmers who are under the burden of debts. Bringing such Bill in the House so that the people living in villages of the country could be benefited. With these words, I conclude.

*[English]*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Life Insurance Corporation is a national financial institution of our country. People of this country are having large confidence on this institution. I can remember, when I was a boy of five or six years of age, my father used to pay LIC premium through a cheque to his agent. When I started earning money, I followed the same footpath. When my son has come, who has started earning money very recently, he has also started following that footpath. Generation after generation, the people of this country are having large confidence on this institution.

Sir, LIC continues to be the dominant life insurer even in the liberalized scenario of Indian insurance and is moving fast on a new growth path surpassing its own past records. LIC has crossed many milestones and has set unprecedented performance records in various aspects of life insurance business. The same motives which inspired our forefathers to bring insurance into existence in this country, inspire us at LIC to take this message of protection to light the lamps of security in as many homes as possible and to help the people in providing security to their families.

In this background, it is a question to be decided whether Clause 2, which seeks to amend the original Section 5, is warranted or not. There is no difficulty to this extent when it says: "The paid-up equity capital of the Corporation shall be one hundred crore of rupees provided by the Central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament by law for the purpose". There is no difficulty up to this point. But the difficulty is thereafter when it further says: "...which may be enhanced to such an amount as the Central Government may, by notification, determine." What is the meaning of this sentence? What does the Government want to do? Why

it is to be determined by notification? If you want to enhance to such an amount as the Central Government may decide, you come up again with an amending legislation. Let there be debate once again in this House, why it is warranted for this enhancement, whether any other enhancement is necessary.

We are making our points very clear that we are against any sort of disinvestment whether you bring it by notification or whether you bring it by legislation. If the legislation comes, we will get a chance to discuss. But, if by a notification, you want to disinvest any amount of the LIC's capital, we are against it.

Do not endeavour to make disinvestment by a backdoor process. That would be a request to the hon. Minister. We are opposing such a move. If the additional fund is necessary in future and the Government wants to provide it, let it be provided by way of necessary appropriation in Parliament.

I would like to be very brief. My point is that we are against any type of disinvestment, privatisation of LIC—either by notification or by any other way.

Sir, one of my friends has said that the Government is again going to amend Section 28 of the principal Act by Clause 5. The hon. Minister has given in his Statement that only the prospective effect would be taking place. I join issue with him there. If it compares with the private insurance company then the confidence which the people are having on LIC or rather I say a great respect that the people are having for LIC would be lost. I would like to request the hon. Minister to reconsider this amendment in Section 28 (1) (a) and also restore the previous position. Do not bring it in the same pedestal of a private insurance company.

So far as Clause 9 is concerned, you want to amend the original Section 49. Here, I would like to request that if any rule is brought that should not hamper any of the terms and conditions of the existing employees. New mode of recruitment and new terms and conditions may be applied but the existing terms and conditions should not be altered. But 'b' part is laying another stringent condition.

Another thing is that directions may be given, as per rule, through LIC agent. There are many old age persons who are illiterate and in their need LIC is an only encashment for them. It must be the duty of the agent that the ultimate benefit of an insurance policy should be

given to the person concerned. The LIC should supervise that the benefit should reach to the beneficiary. It should be made a part of the conditions. With this I am concluding.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to take part in the debate concerning the LIC of India.

I really appreciate the Government that it has come up with this Bill to enhance the paid-up capital of the Corporation from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 100 crores by substituting a new Section for Section 5 of the principal Act, 1956. At that time the LIC intends to go in for expansion of its insurance business activities to contain the stiff competition from the insurance companies in private sector.

Sir, I must say here that when the Government allowed the private companies to enter into the insurance business, everyone thought that the LIC will be in trouble. But the reality today is that the more customers are now switching over to LIC because of the difficulties that the customers are facing with insurance companies in private sector, because of misselling of products by these private insurance companies. The problem of misselling has become acute with the entry of new players because of increased competition among agents to get business.

A common practice is seen that the Life Insurance agents approach the customers and sell them policies telling them to pay for a just limited period, say five years, and assuring them a return of 20 times after 20 years with additional insurance benefits, whereas the actual premium payment term is of 20 years and it is a regular premium policy. Thus, the customer faces the risk of police lapse.

Sir, I have some information that several thousands of cases have been filed with the Ombudsman of Insurance Companies in connection with mis-selling of products. These private companies offer huge commission to their agents and these agents in turn allure the customers with wrong and misguiding informations. But these Ombudsmen do not enjoy any jurisdiction or power to entertain the cases of such mis-selling of insurance policies. Therefore, these Ombudsmen should be conferred with more powers to decide such cases for providing justice to these disgruntled customers of private insurance companies.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to urge upon the Government to fill up the large number of vacancies in the Life Insurance Corporation of India without any delay so that we can strengthen the effective functioning of LIC.

Sir, I would also like to bring to the kind attention of the Government certain problems which are being faced by the LIC agents. The LIC agents have been opposing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority's move to raise the annual minimum business limit, privatization of insurance companies, and not to deprive the agents their basic rights like provident fund and pension. They also demanded that all the vacancies in the Life Insurance Company should be filled up without any delay. They also opposed the appointment of the Direct Selling Agents, who took much of the earnings of the agents by way of collecting premium from the policyholders, deducting the commission.

Sir, a Pension Welfare Fund set up from forfeited commissions of terminated life insurance agents is what some ten lakh agents of the Life Insurance Corporation of India are trying to secure by way of post-retirement benefits.

In its 50 years of existence, LIC has terminated 30 lakh agents and their forfeited commissions may be running into hundreds of crores of rupees. This commission, as of now, goes to the LIC fund, though it is the hard-earned money of the agents. The agents are also demanding that their gratuity benefits be brought on par with those of the LIC staff. Currently, an agent can avail himself a maximum amount of Rs. 1,00,000 as gratuity benefit as against Rs. 3, 50,000 in respect of the LIC employees. They are also seeking a revision of the IRDA training norms for agents. Currently, it is mandatory for insurance agents to put in 100 hours of training. There is no effective control to ensure the quality in the stipulated 100-hour training programme. Obviously, the stress is on building up a large quantity of agents with no eye on quality.

Sir, I, once again, urge upon the Government to create a mechanism to prevent mis-selling of insurance policies by the insurance companies in the private sector and redress the grievances of the LIC agents such as to stop the move of IRDA to raise the annual minimum business limit, privatization of insurance companies, not to deprive the agents their basic rights like provident fund and pension, to immediately fill up the vacancies in LIC, and not to appoint the Direct Selling Agents.



With these words, I conclude and support the Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BANSAL GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister because he exceeded his views first of all the informed the house about accepting some recommendation of the Standing Committee also.

*[English]*

But what is the real cause behind bringing this Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill before this House? If we go through the performance of the Life Insurance Corporation and to the spirit of nationalisation, we will find that for the community as a whole and for the country, the contribution by the Life Insurance Corporation is of a great extent. What are the investments by the LIC? I am giving you the figures of investment in Government and social sectors by the Life Insurance Corporation. It is for the Central Government securities. As on 31st March, 2011, it is Rs. 4,07,934 crore. Similarly, we can find that for the State Governments and other Government guaranteed marketable securities, housing and infrastructure investment, housing, power, irrigation, water supply and sewerage, road, port and bridges, railways, others including telecom, the Life Insurance Corporation has contributed a large amount of money. Up to the 31st March, 2011, it is Rs. 7,49,150 crore. This is the total amount which the Life Insurance Corporation has contributed.

I am not going into the details about the Five Year Plans. But since the 2nd Five Year Plan of our country up to the 11th Five Year Plan, the contribution made by the Life Insurance Corporation is also there. It is with the Ministry of Finance; and the Government is totally aware of it. What dividend the Government is getting is also important. Total dividend being five per cent share of the Government paid to the Government till 31st March, is more than Rs. 10,000 crore as an equity of Rs. 5 crore.

Sir, what I am going to tell is about the real background to bring this Amendment Bill. The erstwhile Government appointed the Malhotra Committee, which recommended disinvestments in the LIC. For what reason did it recommend so? When the LIC is already contributing so much to the Indian economy, what is the need for such type of a recommendation by the Malhotra Committee? Similarly, another Committee had been appointed by the Government, sometime back, to go into

the financial strength of the LIC. This is the financial strength which I have just now mentioned. It is the Government paper from which I quoted all these figures. But the Government is running behind the private sector! It is moving ahead for the so-called economic reforms in the country everywhere in the public sector. The Government is running behind even the Life Insurance Corporation also.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Are you opposing it?

SHRI BANSAL GOPAL CHOWDHURY: I am coming to that.

The pertinent question is this. There is also a recommendation from the Standing Committee, which is the main point, which says:

“allocate 90 per cent or more of surplus as the Central Government may approve for the Life Insurance Policy holders of the LIC and to credit such percentage of remaining surplus as the Central Government may approve.”

Why are they giving such types of recommendations and why such types of things are coming in the Bill, though they have been turned down by the Standing Committee unanimously? The savings through the LIC are long-term investments. The people are depending on LIC for investment and they are going to the LIC to invest for 20 years and 25 years. Now, it is stretching up to 30-40 years also. What is the rate of payment of the LIC? Settlement of death claim in the LIC has come to 98.5 per cent. It is a world record. The performance of the Life Insurance Corporation is a world record.

Sir, it will affect the ability of the LIC; and it will affect the main purpose of the Life Insurance Corporation, if the policy-holders, who have purchased policies from the LIC as per the present Act, have been assured 95 per cent of the surplus to them. Now, the Government by altering this surplus pattern is trying to take away very unjustly what really belongs to the policy-holders.

Sir, 26 crore policy-holders are going to be affected. In the near future, within 5-10 years, the number of policy-holders will go up to 50 crores. My question is: why should the Life Insurance Corporation go into competition with the private sector? Why is the Government trying to bring foreign investors into the insurance sector? Why will the LIC go in for competition with the private sector and foreign competitors? There is no question about this.

The youths, those LIC agents, are losing their jobs. The Government should feel ashamed that lakhs of people, lakhs of youths are losing their jobs. Why should they lose their jobs in such a big country when there is dearth of jobs, when our economy is slowing down and when there is a serious problem in the manufacturing sector? The Government is not creating any jobs in the banking sector and in the insurance sector but lakhs of youths have lost their jobs. Therefore, my point is that it is very clear that the Government has brought this Bill to encourage the private sector in the insurance area. That is why, the entire Standing Committee unanimously rejected all the recommendations.

Therefore, I humbly request that the Government should accept the amendment which we have moved and the Government should henceforth re-think about participation of foreign players in the insurance sector; and it should be scrapped.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Thank you, Sir for giving me this opportunity.

It is now an established fact that this amendment being a knee-jerk action is one more step, not towards globalization or free market but towards a complete sell-out. We have been consistently viewing as to how this Government has been diluting the position of LIC from a premium institution in the field of insurance and in the process instead of making a level playing field for private players, it is preparing the filed so that private players will thrive and succeed. The pity is that most of these private players, I would not like to name particular companies, but those private players who are entering the Indian market in the garb of joint ventures with Indian companies, have gained huge discredit and bad name in their own original countries. Most of them or a lot of them have even gone bankrupt and have lost the confidence of the people of their own countries. But, India seems to be a country where they can come and we swallow hook, line, and sinker whatever they throw at us. The Government should first clarify about the present 37 per cent status as to whether it will be maintained or not. As of now, we find that in spite of this long period of time, insurance and even LIC has not been able to reach down to the common poor people as much as we would like it to do. Insurance has remained more or less for the rich or at best for the upper middle class. The benefits of the huge reserves of LIC over the years have come to the Government. This is probably, as far as I

know, one of the few corporations or probably the only corporation which since its inception has not borrowed money from the Government but has consistently been paying the Government for its development activities.

I am also aware that LIC has been funding part of the Five Year Plans. Earlier hon. Members have also mentioned about this. So, we cannot neglect the contribution that LIC has made. In the same breath when we see today the way the workforce is being downgraded, the way agents are being thrown out of the job, it definitely saddens everybody in this House that at this critical economic juncture which this country is being forced to go through by this anti-people Government, it is indeed sad that we throw people out on the streets and do not bother to bring about a participative style of management where employees, agents and management of LIC could collaborate together to make it a vibrant and strong corporation once again that can contribute in the development of the nation.

As we have noticed, whenever in the past the LIC has ventured out of its core business, it has incurred losses. This point has been highlighted over and over again primarily because there is a deep seeded interest in the Government that private players should occupy the space that will be deserted by LIC. The faith, the belief in the LIC held by every Indian in every economic stratum is amazing. But, by these amendments we are trying to break that very faith and we are trying to create the situation where there will be disbelief in the minds of the people as to what changes this Government wants to bring in.

If we see the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance in 2009-10, the Committee has used very stern language and has criticized the move of the Government. One little quote would be enough to understand;

"We also find that there is a move to reduce the bonus to the policy holders by altering the distribution pattern of the surplus of the Life Insurance Corporation. This, we feel, is very unfair to the policy holders."

In a very soft manner this is a solid slap to the Government, which I think they should not ignore or put aside as being something of no consequence.

This whole recommendation given during the Fifteenth, this present Lok Sabha, is an eye-opener about

the concerns of the Standing Committee on Finance about these amendments. Like many speakers have mentioned earlier, I would not be suggesting any amendments because I firmly believe that we oppose this amendment and we cannot support this amendment. In the process, I would like to suggest a few things. As recommended by the IRDA for tests concerning agents, these are being held in English. I would suggest that the hon. Minister should consider—I am not suggesting an alternative in the form of Hindi—regional languages—even Rajasthani—should be utilized for testing agents. ...*(Interruptions)* And Odiya, of course. ...*(Interruptions)*

We would suggest that regional language be considered. It is a pity that across the House from the ruling coalition to the other coalition everybody joins hands so surreptitiously and moves in unison when it is an anti-people policy or anti-people amendment. We must give kudos to all of you for doing it so smoothly in front of the whole nation and none of us are capable of understanding the smartness and intelligence! I must congratulate the hon. Minister. I would like that this should be done in the regional language.

I would also like that rogue companies who are coming in with private players who have gained bad-will in their own countries should be averted, IRDA should be alerted to guard against such people functioning within India.

The last point I would like the hon. Minister to ensure is that farm insurance and, along with farm insurance, small and medium enterprises where Indians are trying to stand up on their own feet and work on their own instead of looking for jobs should also come under an ambit of insurance, so that there is a safety net in case they fail in their enterprises. Just as private players are getting into farming insurance, we should have a set-up whereby the Government can also give a sovereign guarantee for farm losses and to the farmer. Thank you.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I would like to clarify one point. I have already said in my opening remarks about the guarantee. I again wish to reiterate in response to the amendment proposed by Gurudas Dasguptaji—several Members have also spoken about the guarantee, there should be no confusion about it—that Government guarantee under clause 6 has already been clarified by me in my opening remarks. The provisions of section 37 of the LIC Act, 1956 remains unchanged and a proviso has been added advising LIC to make efforts to maximize returns on the funds so as to maximize bonuses to the policy holders.

The Central Government's guarantee to LIC policies will continue to be as it is as per Section 37. I have already clarified this point. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): The official amendment has to be brought for that purpose.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Where is your amendment? Your statement is not sufficient. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: In the Act itself, the guarantee that is already there will continue.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion.

Over the years, LIC has grown by leaps and bounds with subscriptions touching 25 crores. Ever since the insurance sector has been opened to the private sector, LIC has lost 35 per cent of the market share in terms of premium collected, and there was a decline of 29 per cent in terms of number of policies sold. It is high time that the LIC makes serious attempts to enter new areas and strengthen its position. Then only the LIC can emerge as a front leader.

Let me come to the issues. Through this Bill, a provision has been substituted under Section 5 for the enhancement of paid-up equity capital from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 100 crore. I do not understand why the Centre intends to raise the paid-up capital to Rs. 100 crore at one stroke. Suppose the Government wishes to increase the amount, then the equity capital could have been raised marginally so as to protect it from any market fluctuations. LIC capital with solvency margin has exceeded Rs. 30,000 crore. Let us remember that 95 per cent of the capital belongs to policy-holders. Moreover, in the said provision, the option to further increase the capital by the Government without seeking the approval of the Parliament amounts to undermining the supremacy of the Parliament. What prevents the Centre from seeking the approval of the Parliament to increase the equity capital as and when needed? I think this section may have to be suitably amended to enable the Centre to seek Parliament's approval for further increase in the paid-up capital. The reason why I am saying this is that this type of move should not pave way for disinvestment process. So, I request the hon. Minister to make a firm commitment in this House to the effect that the Government has no such intention of making any disinvestment of LIC shares at any point of time.

Yet another disturbing aspect is to reduce the surplus fund from the existing 95 per cent to 90 per cent as found in clause 5 of the Bill, that is, substitution of new Section 28 (l) (a). This would result in lesser returns to the policy-holders of LIC. I think this move will also wean away prospective subscribers from LIC to private insurance companies. I think it is better to retain the existing Section which provides for 95 per cent distributable surplus to policy-holders.

Now, I come to the LIC agents. LIC agents play a vital role in popularizing LIC products. But for their dedicated service, LIC might not have grown to this extent as it stands today. Hence I feel that the proposed amendment to Section 49 of the Principal Act as continued in this Bill be so carefully worded to the effect that it is not detrimental to the interests of the LIC agents. It is essential that the LIC agents who are all the backbone of the organization are suitably rewarded with upward revision of commission fee and better facilities also, including social security scheme.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you Deputy Chairman Sir. LIC Amendments Bill, 2009 was introduced in this House despite popular oppositions. So, at that time, the Government can understand the feelings of the House. And the Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee scrutinized the proposals and accordingly made some recommendations. We have some objections on some basic points and ultimately, the Government has come to sense that some objections should be recognized and the amendments with regard to the sovereignty have already been accepted.

In the initial remarks, the Minister himself stated that the Central Government's guarantee to LIC policies will continue to be as it is, as per section 37. But why has this attempt been made? It was an intention to pave the way for privatization at large. Sir, as sovereign guarantee is key to the LIC's pre-eminent position of Life Insurance Business, that cannot be diluted,

Another point of our objection is about dilution of 95 per cent to 90 per cent. The present pattern of distribution of surplus is 95 per cent for the policy holders and five per cent to the Government. Why this proposal is being diluted? Why is it 90 per cent for the policyholders and 10 per cent for the Government? In every case, the Government used to say that it is 'aam aadmi yojana'.

Why are you giving the blow to the '4aam aadmi' by reducing the five per cent? So, this is the point of serious objection. And I think the Government should come to the sense so that it should be as it is, that is 95 per cent and five per cent.

My third point is that the proposal in the amendment might have the negative effect of limiting the future branch network expansion of LIC and thereby the growth of the corporation business. The Minister should respond to that whether he has agreed to limit it or the proposal stands as it is, is going to accept. So, in view of that we are opposing this Bill.

We have reservation rather opposition particularly in case of diluting 95 per cent to 90 percent and to the Central Government from five per cent to 10 per cent. And what about the LIC agents? Any welfare measures or anything should be taken for the benefit of the agents.

They are the real drivers of this sector. Their number is not less than 28 lakhs in our country. At least, I hope the Minister in his reply would say something with regard to the LIC agents of our country. I hope, he is going to take some sort of welfare measure for them.

Another very important point which other hon. Members also apprehended, I do share that this sort of trend should be avoided in the name of globalization and liberalisation. They are going to corporatise, going to privatise this LIC organisation. This should be stopped. The Government should stop this. The Government should respond very positively to the particular proposal which has been raised here.

With these words, I put my objections and oppose this Bill.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have heard many hon. Members on the Life Insurance Corporation Amendment Bill. The original Bill of the Government recommends to increase the capital from five crore rupees to hundred crore rupees. The intricacy about it is that the Government will increase it whenever it wants so. What law is this? When you are making the provision to increase the amount arbitrarily then what is the logic behind increasing the capital from five crore to hundred crore. Why have not increased it now to thousand, two thousand, five or ten thousand crore. The Government is keeping this right in its hand.

The people are being told that the capital has been increased from five crore to hundred crore but as far as I understand the language of the Bill the Government will increase the capital arbitrarily by issuing a notification. Do not enact such a law. It means that the Government will arbitrarily increase or decrease the capital. What kind of law is this? Therefore, the Leftists assert rightly that the Government is pro-privatisation.

Sir, Shri Harish Choudhary was recently expressing his views. This system was in also in vogue in olden days. But this law was enacted in the year 1912 through regulation. It was done in 1938 also and nationalised in the year 1956. Since then insurance sector is being run with 240 private companies. There are numbers of policies being provided. Question are being raised against the said policies. But as of now 25-26 crore people have been covered and the strength of agents are around thirty lakh. Their strength is being reduced. The Government wants to reduce their strength. The target of the Government is to cover 25-26 crore people to fifty crore people during the next five years. When the strength of the agents is reduced, how the target set will be achieved? Therefore, the strength of agents should also be increased. Because as of now 25-26 crore people have been insured and the Government wish to achieve the target of 50-60 crore people during the next five years, likewise new target will be set. Around ten crore accounts have been opened in banks or post offices under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. We would like to know as to by when will they be insured? We hear a lot about Janashree insurance policy, which is a complete fraud. We want to know as to how many people have been insured out of the said ten crore people. How many people have been insured out of the ten crore people who are working under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme whose accounts have been opened in banks and post offices and if not the time by which they are likely to be insured? You launched Janashree insurance policy wherein hundred rupees will be contributed by the Government but some time you provide five hundred crore rupees and some time thousand crore rupees for this scheme. The burden has been put on the State Governments. But the State Governments do not have knowledge in this regard, moreover they do not have sufficient funds. If the Government is not ready to contribute hundred rupees per worker, how the said scheme will succeed. Therefore, how the insurance of the poor labourers will be ensured and what provision and progress have been done so far in this regard?

**15.00 hrs.**

How many people have been insured? The time by which all the labourers are likely to be insured? All the labourers who are engaged under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme should be covered under Janashree Bima Yojana. Farmers do hard work but they do not get any reward. You provide pension, respect, promotion, increment etc. to the employee but the farmers have to suffer a lot. Queries are raised against crop insurance of the farmers as a result of which they are deprived of any benefit of the insurance.

**15.01 hrs.**

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Farmers have to face constant problems like flood, drought. Farmers are the worst sufferers. How and by when their insurance will be done?

Sir, one has to pay some premium and in case he dies his dependents will be benefitted. We want the Government to make a new provision that in case of the demise of the insured person the amount of the insurance should be paid the family of the deceased as per the provision of the insurance. But if one does not die, he should not be in loss, we need to take measure in this regard, what kind of law is that one will get benefit after one's death and if one does not die one will be in loss. This law should be amended. The Government is contributing in Jahashree Bima Yojana and hundred rupees should be contributed either by the State Government, or any other organisation or by individual himself. This is the provision of the law. Now you provide the names of the State Governments which have contributed hundred rupees. Some State Governments use their discretion to implement it or not but in doing so the poor will suffer. Labourers are unable to manage food, from where will they pay for the insurance policy? What is the provision in this regard? The rich people and the domestic and international private companies are launching variety of insurance policies. Insurance for motor vehicles, trucks, and buses are being introduced. Tricks have been devised for claiming insurance. Fake documents of theft of viechle are prepared and insurance is claimed. The maximum amount of insurance is claimed even in the case of minor accident. I can see and understand all this.

The poor man is not getting any help. Farmers dies but no one is there to assist his family. The labourers in

Delhi die while carrying bricks on their heads to four-five storied building but nobody pays attention towards them. There is no insurance or corporation for them. Why this amount of 5-6 crore has not been increased. You have secured the right to increase the amount arbitrarily. Give reply in this regard. By when the insurance of the workers engaged in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme will be made mandatory? How many people have been insured? How many State Governments have done or not? Provide all these details. Now comes the issue of health insurance policy. The Ministry of Finance has to see that thirty thousand rupees have to be given to the poor in the form of health insurance. By when the health insurance of the poor will be done, how it will be done, what measures have been taken or has this work been left to the State Government? It is the responsibility of the Government to take care of any State Government is lagging behind or unable to understand or the State Government is not pro-poor, pro-farmer, pro-labourer. How will the farmers, poor labourers be benefited?

Sir, crop insurance is related to agriculture department but this matter comes under the Ministry of Finance and the Government has brought this Bill. Accidents are taking place, every year ten lakh people die in road accidents. What provision has been done for their insurance? In hit and run cases claim is not disbursed for want of registration number of the vehicles. The victim has to run pillar to post in courts. The number of poor who die due to accident with motorcycle, scooter, bus, truck, tampoo, rail etc. is ten lakh every year. Some countries even do not have ten lakh population but in our country ten lakh people lose their lives in accidents. The insurance amount should be paid immediately. What action is being taken in this regard? How will the livestock of farmer be covered under insurance? Farmers take ten thousand, twenty thousand rupees loan from banks and buy cows buffalows. If the cattle die due to disease, the condition of farmer becomes miserable, he comes under debt, but there is no solution for it. I request the hon. Minister to inform the House as to how the farmers, labourers, poor will be benefited? Hon. Minister must clearly specify the dangers from the influx of foreign based life insurance companies, arrangements of security in them, the manner in which people and affected families are likely to be provided relief and the possible solutions, only then the bill is likely to be passed otherwise we will not let it pass. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this

Amendment Bill. Members before me have talked about the whole matter. I would through you like to put across the hon. Minister that the common public trusts the life insurance corporation since independence. It took 50 years to build this trust. It was not made in 2, 4 or 5 years. Today, the private insurance companies in this country provide insurance to some people and after that their offices get closed. Is the current government doing anything for the people who bought insurance or got conned? The farmers spend half of their lives to get payment on insurance of their crops. There are almost 30 lakh agents in the country.

Even if there are 5 people in a family, it comes down to around 1.5 crore people. What is the Government doing for these 1.5 crore people? Whether they are getting pension or provident fund like the other institutions? Whether the dependents of the deceased employees of the UC have been given job? Whether they are struggling to survive at present? We need to assess the condition of labourers working under NREGA at present. A labourer working under NREGA recently died in Bokaro district in Jharkhand. If he was covered under insurance, maybe his family might have got some compensation but the Government make announcements but no one bothers about the implementations. At present around 60 per cent labourers are contract worker or farmers. What is the provision for their insurance? Insurance companies are spreading their tender in India but are Indian insurance companies being invited overseas? We need to control this. This biggest problem is that section 18 has not been omitted. If we remove this section, we would need to assess its impact in future. Because the section 4 within it should be kept. The people in villages and rural areas benefit from opening of LIC offices. In this case if we remove this section it would be difficult to open offices and most importantly where will the funds come from? We need to think, while amending this present bill, about the immediate relief that we can give to a person who submits premium two times and dies. Just now Raghuvansh babu said that benefits are given only after death. If he is given benefits before death, then it is good.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): They should get benefits while living.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Yes they should get benefit in their life time. I would like to inform you that the farmers in Jharkhand have not been paid despite insurance of their crops. Only 30 per cent of the farmers have been paid, rest have not been paid. I would

like to urge through you that those people should be paid and section 18 should not be omitted and the Government should contemplate about this.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Thank you, Sir. LIC is a huge financial institution to which this amendment has been moved by our hon. Minister. It is a very sound, one of the profit making institutions of India which is controlled by the Government.

As people repose faith on the governmental institutions, but not on Governments, LIC is also enjoying huge confidence of our people than any other private players in the insurance fields like TATA AIG, Bajaj Allianz, MetLife, etc.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that these private players in the insurance fields are having some hidden agenda, which are not properly explained to the policyholders and ultimately they exploit them. The Government must look out within its ambit about the activities of these organisations.

The LIC not only gives service of huge money lending, etc., to the industrialists and big entrepreneurs but also to the middle bracket and higher income groups of people. It gives benefit, particularly, for the policy holders or the consumers and at the same time, to a number of employees of LIC, which are around 2.5 lakh employees and around 30 lakh of LIC agents, who are actually giving a Yeomen's service for the health and growth of LIC.

But I cannot welcome this Amendment Bill. It is because the Government from its earlier Malhotra Committee and after that follow up Committees to see and examine the financial health of such a premier institution or following the policy of liberalisation, globalisation, privatisation and commercialisation, will facilitate the way of disinvestment and get entries of private players in the insurance sector of India.

Time and again, I have seen that LIC employees, agents and their family members are on demonstrations and *dharnas*. I have also attended the same with many other Members of Parliament. I have also forwarded the applications, particularly, of employees and agents to our hon. Minister of Finance for consideration. But still their future is hanging. I must in this scope request our hon. Minister to settle and assure the future of our agents and

employees, whose life should not be destroyed on the plea of amendment, etc.

In regard to farming sector, already some Members have mentioned that insurance for the crops, particularly, for the small and marginal farmers are absolutely necessary in West Bengal. Most of the small and marginal farmers are not having crop insurance. Due to this, suicides among the farmers are also increasing there like many other States of our country.

The LIC must innovate some avenues so that financial benefits can be given to students, patients, new doctors, technical persons, who are trying to get a hold on their professions. They should also be helped for building hospitals, etc.

My final point is regarding properties. LIC gets mortgage of these properties by way of agreements, all over the nation. But I have seen most of these properties are being destroyed due to non-maintenance. It is a national loss. They should be properly maintained or properly utilised for social purposes like schools, hospitals or any other purpose but these national assets should not be destroyed just because they were mortgaged.

By this I do not want that this Amendment should be moved. I am opposing this Amendment for the benefit of the LIC employees, people of India and agents of LIC.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Sir, LIC has been consistently a good performer serving a large number of policy holders and significantly contributing its reserves in areas where these are most needed. With the opening up of life insurance sector, LIC has now to grapple with stiff, unhealthy and cut-throat competition from private players.

I have strong reservations on the proposal to amend Sections 48 and 49 of the LIC Act, 1956. These provisions empower the Central Government to determine the terms and conditions of service of the agents of the corporation. By this amendment, this power of the Central Government is being given away to the LIC with overall supervision under IRDA. The reason being given for such a change is to bring the insurance agents in parity with other workers involved in the similar areas of functioning and to treat the LIC like any other insurance company. But, I strongly feel that by such an amendment, the Government is seriously compromising on the work conditions and job security of the LIC agents numbering

more than 14 lakhs. They have done a great service to the nation by spreading the concept of insurance cover and stimulating small savings across the country but the amendment is unjustly treating them at par with sellers of high risk investment plans like mutual funds.

With the amendment of the Insurance Act, the recent regulations have made the working conditions of agents more demanding. The LIC has now asked its agents to meet the minimum requirements like Rs. 1 lakh premium per annum, minimum enrolling of 12 life insurance policies per annum and annual renewal of 50 per cent of policies per annum. These demands would *prima facie* appear to be reasonable but it is not so in reality due to the economic instability of a large number of people covered in rural and urban areas and the limited exposure that the agents have on the potential clients. Such measures have threatened the existence of up to 65 per cent of insurance agencies.

The present amendment on agents, if passed, would further aggravate the plight of insurance agents as until now they had the protection of the Central Government on working conditions. The amendment in line with legislations of the developed world is premature in our society and it is though well intentioned would surely have negative impact on the agents. Thus, going with the spirit of LIC Act, we must support the Standing Committee's recommendation which has warned against such an 'amendment with regard to agents and has instead suggested steps to be taken for equipping the LIC agents by imparting them better professional training, creating welfare funds with pension benefits...  
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing would go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: To this I would also add an immediate end to direct sale of policies by company as it is not only unjust but uncompetitive in spirit.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Thank you, Mr. Chairman for allowing me to speak on the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009. I will take only two minutes. This is the amendment bill of the LIC.

\*Not recorded.

Whenever there is dispute regarding the LIC Policy it is sent to a committee made for the same purpose. Then they reach an agreement offer 50 percent, 30 percent or 40 percent. I would like to say that even after this committee people go to consume courts and hundreds of cases are pending between the LIC and consumer court. This bill should have come in totality and the hundreds of cases pending in consumer court should have been included in this and the policy holders should have been given benefit. That amendment was not brought in this bill, therefore I am giving this suggestion.

The second thing that I would like to say is that I do not understand whether the L.I.C. advertisements are evaluated not. Some advertisements are very good as they affect whole lives such as, an advertisement says *Zindagi Ke Saath Bi Zindagi Ke Baad Bhi* — which are effective. There are a few other advertisements. For instance an advertisement is on air these days where they ask which girl would you marry? Someone who is rich says take endowment scheme of the L.I.C. and marry only the person you love. Please evaluate this. Only effective advertisements should be kept and other advertisements should be removed after assessment.

Hon. Minister talked about corporate social responsibility in his initial remarks it is not a part of this act. As the Government has already issued directives of 2 percent C.S.R. then they should be included in this act. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, in all, 15 hon. Members have participated in the discussion. I would like to thank all of them for their valuable suggestions and inputs. Before responding to the specific issues raised by the hon. Members, I would like to mention about the Life Insurance Corporation of India since several Hon. Members have raised questions regarding the performance of LIC of India.

Sir, the LIC of India was set up in the year 1956 to ensure security to policyholders in the matter of their life insurance protection and to spread insurance much more widely. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain silence.

... (Interruptions)



MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you may please address the Chair.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: The LIC of India, the only Government-owned life insurance company as against 23 life insurance companies in the private sector. Life Insurance Corporation is the market leader in the insurance market even after 10 years of opening up of the insurance sector to private companies. The market share of LIC of India as on 31.10.2011 is 74 per cent in terms of number of policies issued and 78 per cent in terms of premium earned during this year. LIC's total investment as on 31st March, 2011 is Rs. 12.6 lakh crore which is about 18 per cent of India's GDP in 2010-11. As on 31st September, LIC has invested Rs. 4 lakh crore in the Central Government securities; Rs. 1.76 lakh crore in the State Government securities and Rs. 1.65 lakh crore in the housing infrastructure like power, irrigation, water supply, sewage, ports, bridges and roads. In 2010-11, the LIC has settled 1.76 lakh maturity claims by paying Rs. 49,000 crore to its policyholders. Out of these claims, 96 per cent of the claims have been paid in advance, through post-dated cheques so that the policyholders could get their money on time. The LIC settled 7.2 lakh death claims in 2010-11 by paying over Rs. 8,000 crore of which again 95 per cent claims were paid within 15 days from the date of intimation of death. LIC rejected only one per cent of the individual death claims during 2010-11 as compared to the average rejection rate of 8.9 per cent by the rest of the companies in the sector.

Sir, now I would like to respond to some of the issues raised by hon. Members. Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi and several other hon. Members talked about the power to open branches by LIC. There seems to have been some confusion about the fact that this power is being taken away. No. LIC shall establish as many Divisional Offices and branches which may be decided by the LIC of India in accordance with the guidelines issued by IRDA under the Act in this regard. Therefore, permission of IRDA is not required in these two cases since they have to work under the guidelines issued by the IRDA.

The hon. Finance Minister took a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Eastern States on credit flow. Some questions came before him in that meeting that there are no LIC offices in some districts. The hon. Finance Minister gave the order then and there itself to open branches in at least all the districts, specially in the North-Eastern States. So, there is no question of taking away the power.

Shri Shiv Kumar also raised a question regarding Section 28. I have already clarified that the provisions of

valuation surplus and its retention will be with prospective effect from the date of notification and all existing policy holders will continue to get 95 per cent return level from the policy. This is from prospective effect. It will be applicable on the new policies after the notification is issued. ...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Shiv Kumar and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh also raised about the capital increase from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 100 crore. In the initial LIC Bill, 2009, it was proposed to increase the capital beyond Rs. 100 crore by notification of the Central Government as per the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Capital beyond Rs. 100 crore is to be raised through appropriation made by the Parliament by moving an amendment in the Act. Thus, there is no question of diluting the Government stake and LIC will remain 100 per cent with the Government.

Shri Rama Shankar raised the question of reservation of SCs and STs. He said they are not given employment. Sir, I would like to say some figures on this point. The number of employees belonging to SCs and STs in LIC are as under. In Class I officers cadre, the Scheduled Castes figure is 18 per cent and STs figure is 7.1 per cent. In Class II category, in Divisional Officers, the SCs form 15.63 per cent and STs form 6.77 per cent. In Class III category, SCs are 17.68 per cent and STs are 7.78 per cent. For Class IV category, the figure of Scheduled Castes is 22.88 per cent and STs figure is over ten per cent as against 16 per cent. As regards Class IV, it is 53.72 per cent and SCs and STs, it is 6.12 per cent.

As far as the policy of the UFA Government is concerned, the SCs, the STs and the OBCs are being recruited and it appears that there is no backlog. In some of the posts, the number is more. If at all there is any backlog in this regard, it will be looked into.

Shri Shailendra Kumar and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh also raised about insurance cover to the poor people. I clarified that AABY is a scheme for rural landless households. There is also the Jan Shree Bima Yojana. Under JBY, there are 45 categories including workers in organised sector, rural and urban poor. By paying an annual premium of Rs. 200 out of which 50 per cent is subsidy by the Government of India, the life of such policy holders is covered to an extent of Rs. 30,000 for normal death and Rs. 75,000 for accidental death or for any disability.

The cover of households is 2.94 crore under the JBY and 1.87 crore under AABY. Many hon. Members, including Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, raised the issue of LIC agents. The number of agents is determined by the LIC based on their business potential. The number of insurance agents has gone up from 11.93 lakhs in 2007-08 to 13.44 lakhs in 2008-09 and further it has gone up to 14 lakhs in 2009-10. It has come down slightly to 13.4 lakhs in 2010-11. Depending upon the business potential, the actual number will be determined. The average commission has increased from Rs. 57,000 in 2001 to Rs. 99,536 in 2010, which is almost Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri Thamaraiselvan and some other hon. Members raised the issue of jurisdiction of Ombudsman to cover the agents. In this regard, the Government is actively considering appropriate modification in the rules governing Ombudsman to cover agents under the purview of these schemes. Hon. Member Shri Satpathy raised the question of dilution of the status of the LIC. I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is no question of diluting the LIC's status. I would like to tell him that the LIC, despite this sector having been opened up in 2000 and despite the presence of 23 private insurance companies in the country, as I have already told you, as on 31st September, 2011, holds 74 per cent of market share in terms of number of policies issued and 78 per cent in terms of premium collected in this year.

A question regarding the language in respect of issue of licence to the agents was raised. Licensing to the LIC agents and its various provisions are presently governed by the regulator, the IRDA. The training material and conduct of examination for agents are dealt by the IRDA-accredited institutions. The issue regarding conduct of examination, and providing training materials in regional languages will be taken up with the IRDA for conduct of examination in regional languages on the on-line mode. Since the IRDA is the regulator, we will communicate your feelings to the IRDA to consider it.

I would like to clarify that the power of the Central Government to enhance the capital by notification has been withdrawn. I have already clarified it. But Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh raised this issue. The power of the Central Government to enhance the capital by notification under clause 5 has been withdrawn. It is all over as it has been withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)* The paid up capital of Rs. 100 crore will be provided by the Central Government after the appropriation is made by the Parliament by law for this purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Any further increase in the equity capital beyond Rs. 100 crore is to be done by carrying out necessary amendment in the Act. It has to be approved by the Parliament. Sir, this is in the official amendment, serial number four. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I have replied to the amendments moved by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: The issue of retention of the valuation surplus for the policy holders has been raised by Shri Shivkumar, Shri Harish Choudhary, Shri Rama Shankar Rajbhar and by Shri Arjun Roy. An amendment is also moved by Shri Bansagopal Choudhry.

I would like to state in this connection that the objective of the amendment was to bring LIC Act, 1956 in conformity with the Insurance Act, 1938 and to provide for distribution of ninety per cent of the surplus generated amongst the policy holders. The amendment also proposed creation of a Reserve Fund with the LIC. So, a Reserve Fund will be created.

Sir, presently, LIC is dependent on the financial support from the Government of India for expanding its operations. I would reiterate that the fund so reserved will be used only for meeting the expenses towards expansion of insurance business., strengthen solvency margin and also help in fulfilling the corporate responsibility.

Presently, the LIC is implementing various schemes for the welfare of weaker sections of the society. For implementation of these schemes, the funds are provided by the Central Government.

Sir, in the end, however, I would like to reiterate that this amendment is in consonance with the Insurance Act 1938, which is applicable to all other life insurance companies and assure the hon. House that this amendment would be effective prospectively. This amendment would not have any adverse effect on the existing policyholders of LIC and will be applicable for the new policies from the date of notification.

Sir, with these remarks, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

### Clause 2

#### Substitution of New Section for Section 5

*Amendments made:*

Page 1, line 7,-

for "5"

substitute "5(1)". (3)

Page 1, for lines 9 and 10,—

substitute "by law for the purpose". (4)

Page 1, after line 10,—

*Insert* "(2) The Corporation may issue and sell bonds and debentures or such other prescribed instruments carrying interest for the purpose of raising its working capital to such amount as may be prescribed." (5)

(Shri Namo Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 3

#### Amendment of Section 18

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, for lines 1, substitute,—

Amendment of '(3). In Section 18 of the principal Act, for sub-section.

### Clause 3

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, for lines 1, substitute,-

'(3) In Section 18 of the principal Act, for sub-section

*substituted*, "(4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:

"(4). "There may be established as many divisional offices and branches in each zone as may be decided by the Corporation in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority established under the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 in this regard.". (6)

(Shri Namo Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 5

#### Substitution of New Section for Section 28

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bansagopal, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 8,-

for "ninety"

substitute "ninety-five".

(10)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 10 moved by Shri Bansagopal Choudhury to the vote of the House.

Those in favour may please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against may please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have demanded Division. We will have Division now. Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

Page 2, line 8,—

for "ninety"

substitute "ninety-five" (10)

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

#### DIVISION

15.52 Hrs.

#### AYES

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Baske, Shri Pulin Bihari  
 Chowdhury, Shri Bansa Gopal  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Lingam, Shri P.  
 Malik, Shri Sakti Mohan  
 Mandal, Dr. Tarun  
 Natarajan, Shri P.R.  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh  
 Rajesh, Shri M.B.  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri Mahendra Kumar  
 Saha, Dr. Anup Kumar  
 Sampath, Shri A.

Satpathy, Shri Tathagata  
 Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad

#### NOES

Aaron Rashid, Shri J.M.  
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash  
 Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.  
 Amlabe, Shri Narayan Singh  
 Argal Shri Ashok  
 Bais, Shri Ramesh  
 Baite, Shri Thangso  
 Baliram, Dr.  
 Balmiki, Shri Kamlesh  
 Banerjee, Shri Ambica  
 Banerjee, Shri Kalyan  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Bapiraju, Shri K.  
 Basavaraj, Shri G.S.  
 Beg, Dr. Mirza Mehboob  
 Besra, Shri Devidhan  
 Biswal, Shri Hemanand  
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Bijoya  
 Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh P.  
 Chidambaram, Shri P.  
 Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.  
 \*Choudhary, Shri Bhudeo  
 Choudhary, Shri Harish  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Davidson, Shrimati J. Helen  
 De, Dr. Ratna  
 Dhanapalan, Shri K.P.  
 Dhruvanarayana, Shri R.  
 Dikshit, Shri Sandeep  
 Dubey, Shri Nishikant  
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh  
 Ering, Shri Ninong  
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya  
 Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram  
 Gogoi, Shri Dip

\*Voted through slip for Noes.

Gouda, Shri Shivarama  
 Haque, Shri Mohd. Asrarul  
 Hassan, Dr. Monazir  
 Hussain, Shri Ismail  
 Jaiswal, Shri Gorakh Prasad  
 Jakhar, Shri Badri Ram  
 Jena, Shri Srikant  
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati Botcha  
 Kashyap, Shri Virender  
 \*Kaypee, Shri Mohinder Singh  
 Kharge, Shri Mallikarjun  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri M.  
 Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra  
 Kumar, Shri Ramesh  
 Kumar, Shri Shailendra  
 Kumari, Shrimati Putul  
 Kurup, Shri N. Peethambara  
 Lakshmi, Shrimati Panabaka  
 Madam, Shri Vikramhhai Arjanbhai  
 Mahato, Shri Baidyanath Prasad  
 Mandal, Shri Mangani Lal  
 Manjhi, Shri Hari  
 Mcleod, Shrimati Ingrid  
 Meena, Shri Namo Narain  
 Meena, Shri Raghuvir Singh  
 Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram  
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom  
 Mishra, Shri Govind Prasad  
 \*Moily, Shri M. Veerappa  
 Narah, Shrimati Ranee  
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.  
 \*Natrajan, Kumari Meenakshi  
 Nirupam, Shri Sanjay  
 Noor, Kumari Mausam  
 Pandey, Dr. Vinay Kumar  
 Pandey, Shri Gorakhnath  
 Pandey, Shri Rakesh  
 Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar  
 Paswan, Shri Kamlesh

Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.  
 Pradhan, Shri Amarnath  
 Premdas, Shri  
 Purandeswari, Shrimati D.  
 Rajagopal, Shri L.  
 Ramasubbu, Shri S.S.  
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh  
 Roy, Shri Arjun  
 Ruala, Shri C.L.  
 Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah  
 Shekhawat, Shri Gopal Singh  
 Singh, Shri Ijyaraj  
 Singh, Shri R.P.N.  
 Singh, Shri Ravneet  
 Singh, Shri Rewati Raman  
 Singh, Shri Sukhdev  
 Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar  
 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap  
 Singh, Shri Vijay Bahadur  
 Sinha, Shri Shatrughan  
 Solanki, Shri Makansingh  
 Suklabaidva, Shri Lalit Mohan  
 Tagore, Shri Manicka  
 Tandon, Shrimati Annu  
 Taviad, Dr. Prabha Kishor  
 Tewari, Shri Manish  
 Thakor, Shri Jagdish  
 Thamaraiselvan, Shri R.  
 Tharoor, Dr. Shashi  
 Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
 \*Thomas, Shri P.T.  
 \*Udasi, Shri Shivkumar  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Vundavalli, Shri Arun Kumar  
 Vyas, Dr. Girija  
 Yadav, Prof. Ranjan Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmadeo Naravan  
 Yadav, Shri Om Prakash

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction\*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes: 17

Noes: 107

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 6

#### Amendment of Section 37

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, for lines 18 to 20, substitute,—

'6. In Section 37 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

"Provided that the Corporation shall endeavour that its funds are invested in the attractive schemes formulated by it to ensure increased bonus to policyholders while having least investment risk so as to enable the Corporation to play a greater role in economic enrichment of the masses while maintaining its position as a leader player in the market."'. (7)

(Shri Namo Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Amendment no. 11 tabled by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has become redundant. The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

### Clause 6

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, for lines 18 to 20, substitute,-

\*The following Members also recorded their votes through slips; Noes 107 + Shri Bhudeo Choudhary + Shri Mohinder Singh + Shri M. Veerappa Moily + Shrimati Meenakshi Natrajan + Shri P.T. Thomas + Shri Shivkumar Udasi = 113.

'6. In Section 37 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely;

"Provided that the Corporation shall endeavour that its funds are invested in the attractive schemes formulated by it to ensure increased bonus to policyholders while having least investment risk so as to enable the Corporation to play a greater role in economic enrichment of the masses while maintaining its position as a leader player in the market."'. (7)

(Shri Namo Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Amendment No. 11 tabled by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta has become redundant. The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 7

#### Amendment of section 44

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, for lines 21, substitute,-

'7. In Section 44 of the principal Act, in clause (b) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

"Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply on and from the date on which the provisions contained in section 2E of the Insurance Act, 1938 shall cease to operate."'. (8)

(Shri Namo Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 8

#### Amendment of Section 48

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, for lines 22 and 23, substitute,

8. In Section 48 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),-

(i) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(aa) the instruments which may be issued and the amount of working capital under sub-section (2) of section 5;”;

(ii) in clause (cc), the words “and agents” occurring at both the places, shall be omitted.’ (9)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill,  
Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

#### Clause 1

#### Short Title and Commencement

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 2,-

for “2009”

substitute “2011”. (2)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### Enacting Formula

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 1,-

for “Sixtieth”

substitute “Sixty-second”. (1)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,  
was added to the Bill.*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister may move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are walking out in protest. ...*(Interruptions)*

15.57 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lobbies may be opened now.

15.59 hrs.

#### PETROLEUM AND MINERALS PIPELINES (ACQUISITION OF RIGHT OF USER IN LAND) AMENDMENT BILL, 2010

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Item No. 19.

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): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

‘That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration.’

Sir, to eliminate, reduce pilferages and sabotage of oil pipelines, a need has been felt by the petroleum industry for amending Sections 15 and 16 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, to make them more stringent and enable the law enforcing agencies to award deterrent punishment to offenders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak more, you can do so now.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: No, Sir. I have moved the Bill. I will speak after the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum and Minerals (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

16.00 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam Chairman, I am standing here to support the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010 which has been introduced by the hon. Minister. This amendment bill has been introduced to bring changes in the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines Act, 1962. The Government has brought this amendment Bill in place of Section 15 and 16 of the Act. The Government has accepted that the incidents of theft of petroleum and gas are taking place in those pipelines through which petroleum and gas are supplied in the country. It causes great losses to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Therefore, the Government has introduced this amendment Bill to take effective step for checking this theft. The enactment of the stringent laws will be possible through this Bill but I do not think that this law after its enactment will be sufficient to check the theft of gas and petroleum from pipelines.

This Bill states that many underground pipelines have been laid in the entire country for carrying crude oils, petroleum products and gas. The network of such pipelines has spread immensely. Despite regular patrolling and review of pipelines, several incidents of the theft of gas and petroleum products from pipelines and their damages by the anti-social elements are taking place very often. Since crude oil and its by products are very

dangerous products therefore their theft and the spillover from such pipelines is fraught with serious danger. The Government has accepted it and later on it has also said that the security personnels are threatened when they file complaints about these incidents and even problems are posed in filing the FIR with regard to thefts on the basis of these complaints. A large group of people involved in such kinds of theft is active in the country which is called oil *mafia*. For the supply of petroleum and gas in the country, 6554 km long pipeline has been laid for the supply of gas and the laying process of 4721 km long pipeline is going on. In the similar manner, for the supply of petroleum, 7404 long pipeline has been laid down and the work with regard to laying more pipeline is going on. The Public Sector petroleum companies such as the ONGC which has inked agreement with the foreign companies for bringing petroleum from abroad, have been formulating scheme for bringing petroleum from foreign countries through pipelines in future. The Government has made preparation with regard to providing security to them and it is very right to the large extent.

It is good that the Government has made preparation to ensure safety of the pipelines laid in the country and the Government has also admitted that they are unsafe. Petroleum products and minerals are extracted at many places in India. North-East is the biggest producer of the petroleum products. 65 percent of the total production in the country is done from there. There are terrorist and militant organisations like ULFA which are active there and they harm these pipelines many times and pose obstacles in the supply of petroleum and gas. In such condition, I support the stringent steps and initiatives for the enactment of laws taken by the Government.

Madam Chairman, I would also like to inform the Government that the people involved in theft and damaging pipelines and even threaten the complainants whether they are officers the employees of the department. It has also been stated in the Bill that the officers and the employees filing such complaints are attacked. But the issues of their security should have mentioned in this Bill.

I would like to mention one incident which occurred in Maharashtra. One Additional Deputy Commissioner went to a petrol-pump in Maharashtra. He went there on the complaint of theft there but oil mafia burnt that Additional Deputy-Commissioner alive. It is not the only one incident. Such incidents take place at several places. Gangs are being formed in every sector, therefore the Government should make stringent law to make the policies of the



Government effective. In addition to that, the Government should also use the modern technology. Censor, CCTVs and Satellites should be used. There are many parts of the country which are uninhabited and through which pipelines might be passing. If four or five police personnel go there, they might be attacked. New technology should be used at these place. The theft which takes place by cutting the pipe line can be detected by using modern technology. Therefore, I want that CCTVs and censors should be used for detecting the incidents of theft so that there should be no need of complainant. With supporting this Bill, I would also like to say that when the employees file complaints, and the police takes actions but the witness are threatened to appear in the court. Many obstacles come up in sentencing the criminals by the court. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government should use modern technologies in these issues so that there will be no need to witnesses. The police officers who file complaint should get help from this technology while presenting those thieves in the court. There are provisions with regard to punishing those criminals in this Bill but as per my experience there is a nexus between several employees and officers and these thieves and *mafia*. They willingly do not complain, therefore, filing no complaint should also be considered a crime. The Government has increased the duration of sentence from three years to ten years and made provisions for the punishment also. This punishment should be applicable to those employees and officers who receive money from these mafia people and punish them. Had these issues been mentioned in this Amendment Bill, it would have been even better. Many issues have been taken care of in the Bill and the sections 15 and 16 which relate to the provisions of not granting bails to the criminals by applying non-cognizable sections are very good steps. The Government has increased the years of punishment. It hope that all people will support the steps taken by the Government for checking the theft of precious assets of the country. Further we should not be dependent on the police only but the concerned department should recruit some security personnel in addition to the police. There is a need to entrust more power to them for checking the incidents of theft. If the responsibility to help the police is not entrusted on the concerned officers, the Bill will remain useless and I do not think that it will have any impact on the oil *mafia*. For making this Bill even more effective, there is need to organise a security force of the concerned department. There is a need to lay more pipelines for the supply of gas in the big cities of the country. For the supply of gas in the industrial zone, there is a need to lay pipelines.

The activities of the naxalites are increasing in the most parts of the country. The organisations like ULFA have damaged the pipelines many times in the North-East India. It has damaged the transportation system also. They Government needs to use modern technology in the areas where the activities of the naxalites are increasing and where the Government wants to increase the network of petroleum and gas pipelines.

With these words, I conclude my speech while supporting this Bill.

*[English]*

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Madam, Chairman, I rise to support the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010.

Madam, the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 was enacted to provide for the acquisition of right of the users in land for laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum products such as crude oil and gases.

It has been a very long time that the petroleum and the gas pipelines have increased not in a small amount but, as my learned friend Mr. Gangaram Ahir has said, that more than 6,500 kilometers of pipelines have been laid throughout the country. The protection and the forces that are put in place for that are unable to contain the pilferage and the sabotages that are taking place in various parts of the country. It is true that he has not mentioned anything about the North-East region. It is a place from where I come. In the North-East, it is infested by naxalites, ULFAs, NSCNs and other kind of such anti-social elements which pave way to bring all these kinds of difficulties for the officers and the police forces that are working there.

Madam, this Bill is to strengthen the police forces so that the people who are involved in such activities be punished severely. Of course, some stringent measures have already been taken up.

I would like to give a reference of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas which had given its observations. I would also like to give a reference regarding a death sentence in the rarest of the rare cases.

As per Section 354 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provides:

“When the conviction is for an offence punishable with death or, in the alternative, with imprisonment

for life or imprisonment for a term of years, the judgment shall state the reasons for the sentence awarded, and, in the case of sentence of death, the special reasons for such sentence.”

This definition has been given by the hon. Supreme Court. The Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas has given in its Report that they are not basically against the stringent provisions proposed in section 15(4).

Although the new provisions proposed in Section 15(4) are to provide sufficient deterrence to potential offenders, the Committee apprehend the scope for misuse of these harsh provisions against innocent people.

As regards the punishment of death proposed in Section 15(4), the Committee take note of the safeguards provided for in Section 354(3) of CrPC 1973 and particularly the observations of the hon. Supreme Court, which says:

“A real and abiding concern for the dignity of human life postulates resistance to taking the life through laws instrumentality. This ought not to be done save in the rarest of rare cases when the alternative option is unquestionably foreclosed.”

Now, Madam, there are cases. I have been to several parts of the country during my tours. I am also in the Committee on Science and Technology and we had a chance to visit most of the parts of Gujarat and also the Bombay High. We had seen such accidents do take place. I would like to give a reference. When we had been to Bombay High, we got a Report that some ship fishermen go around these pipelines with their nets, they had these mistakes. There were two instances where the pipelines were eroded and oils had leaked. In these cases, Madam, you will see that it is very hazardous and especially to ecology and environment. But an accident is an accident. In these cases, this kind of law, as the Standing Committee has said, may be ‘not justified’. Like they say, “Let a thousand criminals go unpunished but never punish an innocent man”. So, in this regard, I am sure that even though these laws have to be enacted, we have to see that the innocent farmers, say in Punjab or Haryana or Gujarat are not affected. I had been to Jamnagar where the Reliance Company was laying its lines. We have this problem with the farmers and we have this problem with the innocent people. There are cases where these pilferages take place due to this small kind of accident by the farmers or by the innocent people unknowingly. So, we have to see what kind of ‘omission’ or ‘commission’ has to be put as a provision in this Bill.

Madam, I would like to state that in the North East we have these oil refineries in Guwahati, Bongaigaon and Numaligar. When the pipelines come from Digboi and other oilfields to these refineries, it becomes a very risky job. It is true that there have been cases of sabotaging. But here, the attitude of the people and all of us has to be involved. We have to educate the people, the farmers and also the locals. We have to tell them: “No, this is a property of the country. These laws will be good for us. This will not be an accident just for us but it will be for the whole nation and the whole world if it is an environmental hazard.”

The pipelines of GAIL, Reliance and other companies have been laid throughout the country. Not only the police force or the escorts that have been put to look after these pipelines but also the local people have to get themselves involved. It is our duty, as the Legislators, as the Members of Parliament, to go to our areas and tell them: “What is a State property? What is the country’s property? What kind of benefits we will get in the future.” It is because sometimes, the States would say that it is the Centre’s responsibility and the Centre would say that it is the States’ responsibility. So, these kinds of cases would also come. Such cases can be resolved only when there is an interaction between the Central Government and the State Governments.

Madam Chairperson, I would really like to support this Bill because you would find that Section 15 and 16 of the aforesaid Act, which lay down the provisions to deal with the cases of pilferage from, or sabotage of, pipelines, do not provide for sufficient deterrence to criminals from committing the offence of pilferage or sabotage. That is the reason why this Amendment has to be made.

The salient feature of this Amendment Bill is that it is proposed to substitute the said Sub-section (2) of Section 15 of the aforesaid Act and insert Sub-section (3) and (4) in that Section, *inter alia*, to provide that-

- (a) whoever makes or causes to make any authorised connection with, or removes, destroys, damages or displaces any pipeline or inserts any device to extract petroleum or its products or minerals from such pipeline or disrupts supplies being made through the pipeline, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine;

- (b) a person, who is convicted or an offence under Sub-section (2), commits the offence again under the sub-section shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years and may extend to 10 years for the second or subsequent offence; and
- (c) whoever, with the intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause damage to or destruction of any pipeline, causes by fire, explosive substance or otherwise damage to, or destruction of, any pipeline being used for transportation of crude oil/petroleum products/gas with the intent to commit sabotage or with the knowledge that such act is so imminently dangerous that it may in all probability cause death or a person or such bodily injury likely to cause death of any person, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than 10 years and may extend to imprisonment for life or death.

Now, there is a new provision which says that under Section 16 of the aforesaid Act, to make the offences under Sub-section (2), (3) (4) of Section 15 of the said Act, to be cognizable and non-bailable. But my learned friend, while speaking, misunderstood it. He said, it is non-cognizable. But let me tell him that it is not non-cognizable. But it is cognizable. A cognizable offence is an offence, on which any police officer or a magistrate on duty, can take action immediately.

So, with these kind of provisions, this Amendment will make this Bill more strong; and it will give more powers to the police force and the magistrates, who will be doing their duty throughout and making the rounds.

Hence, I support this Bill. I would really like to thank the hon. Minister that because of these stringent measures that he is going to take, we will bring in a kind of confidence among the officers, who are going to implement the utility of their services.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010. Though this Bill is not an issue

for discussion and it must be passed like that only because hon. Minister is looking very handsome today. It is known to everyone that an underground pipeline has been laid throughout the world for supplying crude oil, petroleum products and gas and this Bill talks about the same.

As far as its safety and security is concerned, incidents of theft and blasts in pipelines despite patrolling and inspections are being received regularly. As the hon. Member Shri Ahir Ji has stated that it could be a conspiracy by the terrorists or by some people from the Department. As it is often noticed in cases of power theft that such thefts cannot take place unless some body from the Department is involved. The Government has made a provision for strict action into this and I believe that this question definitely concerns the safety of this country. In this Bill provision for punishment has been made in to ratio of 3:10, but I believe that a provision for penalty must also be made into this and there must be a provision for a penalty of minimum fifty thousand or one lakh Rupees. Therefore, the Government must make a provision for both penalty and punishment in this Bill.

I would like to draw your attention towards the Chennai Petrol Pipeline Project where Petroleum Ministry is creating a road block e.g., a very ambitious crude oil pipe line project for Tamil Nadu's Manali refinery worth 126 crore Rupees was denied approval by the Ministry of Petroleum. Let us believe if this is initiated and people are benefited from this then we would want that hon. Minister must grant approval to this so that the people there can get benefitted by the same. Earlier whenever a discussion took place in the House, I had made a demand that the Government must do away with the system of cylinders and supply cooking gas to households and Refineries through pipe lines, similar to the manner in which piped gas is being supplied and this will prove to be a very good thing. It will check the theft of cylinder, increase efficiency and facilitate all the people. The Government has provided such facility in the Metropolitan cities. I have read in newspapers that in future the Government is going to withdraw the subsidy being given on cooking gas. If they are going to withdraw the same then in my opinion one cylinder will cost nearly seven hundred rupees. We would request the Government not to take any such step. Infact, we would want that the cylinder system must be done away with and cooking gas must be supplied to every household by way of pipeline and this will be a great initiative.

Second thing I would like to say is that the Government is going to computerize seven thousand petrol pumps and will install a device also. This device has already been installed at many Petrol pumps. In my opinion this will check the adulteration and underweighing in Petrol pumps. But on the other hand I would like to give a suggestion that the Government must keep a check on the commission being received by the Distributers. If they will get adequate commission then the complaints of adulteration and underweighing will become zero.

Besides, the Government distributed oil under three Policies from 2006 to 2011. Oil distributing companies are responsible for this, their poor management is responsible. Rupees Five Lakh crore is the result of the inflation caused due to the current recession. They are aware that the value of Rupees had depreciated. The value of our Rupees had depreciated and the probability of losses has got increased in the crude oil that they procure from the international market. This further increases inflation.

Besides, I would also like to draw the attention, since they come from Uttar Pradesh and Dadari is nearby. There were talks of setting up a unit in the gas based project. A number of times discussion have been held upon this in the House. In my opinion if the Ministry of petroleum and natural gas agrees to supply gas to that thermal power project then that will increase power production adequately and we will not only be able to supply round the clock power to Uttar Pradesh, we will also be able to supply power to other states.

**16.29 hrs.**

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

With these words and with all the praises for the good looks and beautiful attire of the hon. Minister. I fully support this Bill and conclude my speech here.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Hon. Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak upon the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010. This a very important gas pipe line for petroleum products and crude oil supply. It is being laid for supplying petro products to every household and every village. From time to time incidents of causing harm, theft and blasts by some of the Mafia's have been reported.

Sir, naxals create such problems which are targeted at harming the country's system, there are certain Mafias which form gangs in order to carry out theft and other such activities. More than 65 hundred pipelines have been laid in the country. There are problems being faced in maintenance and system facilities of the same.

Sir, this Bill concern with the system of the country. Provisions have been made in this Bill to check such thefts, cases of loot and to punish those who try to cause any harm to this system. There must be provision for strict punishment which is not the case at present. The provisions made by the hon. Minister in this Bill contains punishment for 10 years, for 3-10 years and also by declaring such offence as a cognizable offence there is certainly a step takeKto check such incidents but there are certain people who are intentionally involved into this, so there must be a provision for a more strict punishment.

Police is a state subject and they also have certain lacunae in their security system. Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention on hon. Minister towards the fact that in today's times there are certain people who are involved in various crimes and they must be punished but there are some other persons who try to do some fraud and to trap others also in such activities. Attention must be paid towards that also. Sometimes such faults take place because of the department anamolies also. As was stated by the hon. Member who spoke just before we that many such incidents took place on Mumbai and Gujarat highways which do not take place otherwise. The country had to bear huge loses due to such accidents. How can we check all that? I would like to draw your kind attention to that fact. Even if we check the loses caused by theft and make proper security arrangements then also we can reap more profits. Because pilferage of our mineral sources, petroleum and crude oil causes heavy loses to the country every year. The safety of this is certainly a state issue but alongwith this the same can be organised at the centre's level also.

I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Minister, that there are certain groups at some places whose intentions are to harm or steal. If any person lodges complaints in this regard then attempts are made to harass or harm him. There is a need to pay attention to this as well. There should be harsh provisions to punish thieves and mafia persons to stop these activities.

Sir, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the honourbale Minister that this problem is connected

with areas. Every one utilizes this either in the form of cooking gas, CNG, or diesel-petrol. It is also being used in agriculture. Every persons wants his needs to be met through gas pipe lines. At present it is being supplied only in metropolitan cities and small cities. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this issue and urge him to introduced a provision to link small towns and villages with the pipelines so that the people who go at petrol pumps to set diesel petrol do not get less petrol or adulterated petrol. We are not being able to put the necessary arrangement in place to curb these practices.

Sir, on the other hand there is an issue of less-weighting. To curb this practice facilities available from pipelines will benefit the villagers too because everyone is dependent on these facilities.

Sir, environment is also affected by this alongwith the accidents. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that his Act is definitely commendable and I have stood up here to support it. The provision introduced by you to curb this practice and the fine is definitely commendable but it is inadequate to do so. Tougher laws should be made for this and the people who willingly committ such crimes, the mafia and groups of thieves should be heavily fined and there should be provision of higher penalties to curb this menace. I conclude my speech by supporting this bill.

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN (Begusarai): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of usage of land) Amendment Bill, 2010. This is an extremely important bill. There is chaos and mayhem regarding oil and gas across the world. Strict laws have been introduced in our country to lay down pipelines and it is a commendable step. There is a need of certain amount of oil and gas fuel due to expanding economy within the country but due to the wrong policies or weak will power, the Government has been unable to form a good policy. This sector actually needs a strong and effective policy. I would like to say that the provisions made regarding oil and gas are not being strictly implemented. Just now, the Hon. Member was talking about the issue of under weighing. I cannot talk about the corruption in allocation of oil and gas in other states but as per the information that we have about Bihar and Munger district, 12 lakh rupees were taken in a gas dealership. Hon. Minister please note this. My colleague Baidyanath Mahato is present today. It is a matter of investigation as to the parameters followed for petrol and gas allocation in West Champaran.

Sir, I would like to urge the hon. Minister through you to look into this matter. You are formulating a law here. But, the people who would buy the petrol or gas agency through bribe would definitely adulterate petrol and diesel with kerosene. Hon. Minister, I come from Begusarai district, where there is a huge oil refinery of IOC. As far as I know about the state of affairs there, the capacity of the oil refinery in Begusarai is to clean six million metric tonnes oil. The company is bearing losses due to unavailability of sufficient crude oil. There is a staff of 876 people there. You change the ED in every three or four months there. A new person comes and is unable to understand anything because the oil refinery is huge and it was constructed by Bihar Kesari Shri Krishan Singh but it is running in loss at present. Livelihood of housands of people is dependent on it. I would like you to supply oil there. I would like to say to the hon. Minster that the government changes ED every four months but a DGM (HR).....\* is there for the last five years and is the root of all corruption ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): One should not accuse any person by name ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name should be deleted.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN: Whichever ED you send, we complain there about such cases but someone is giving work to contractor with vested interests facilitating black-marketing and thus, harming the refineries like tgat at Begusarai or Baurani oil refineries, set up by the people like Shri Babu are in a pitiable condition.

Sir, fertilizers used to be the pride of Begusarai and a source of livelihood for thousands of people. I had requested for the laying down of gas pipeline in the fertilizer plant there. I had a talk with hon. Minister Shrikant Jena and he assured me of opening the fertilizer plant. In the pat few days Shri Ram Vilas Paswan laid down the foundation stone, even if it was done in the voting reason. If a pipeline is provided. The good days of Begusarai are likely to return after the return of fertilizer plant?

---

\*Not recorded.

Sir, I would like to inform that there is a Central School inside IOC in Begusarai. Children study in this school but there is an ongoing conspiracy to close this school. This should be stopped because it is a matter of public interest. There is also such a thing as corporate social responsibility and it is hard to say whether it is visible to any extent in the IOC factory in Begusarai and Barauni. I do not have any such information. As far as I know 2 per cent of funds should be spent within the ten kilometer radius which is not being done at present. I would like to emphasize that the hon. Minister would look into the issues of oil allocation in Bihar, pipeline in fertilizers and IOC, towards which I drew the attention of the House.

With these words, I conclude my speech while supporting this bill.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill. The Bill is primarily aimed at amending the said Act of 1962 to plug the incidents of pilferage and sabotage of pipelines. This no doubt is a welcome step and a step in the right direction. The Bill is also aimed at imposing more stringent punishment. In fact, I should say that it is long overdue, but better late than never.

There is a huge amount of laying of underground pipelines to carry crude oil, petroleum products and gas. Over the past few years, this huge task has grown manifold. In spite of the efforts of the Government to stop pilferage and sabotage of pipelines, anti-social elements are always ahead of the Government. Hence, there is an urgent need to increase the stringent punishment exorbitantly to curb pilferage and sabotage of pipelines so that anti-social elements think twice before indulging in such activities, which result in loss to the national exchequer.

Under sub-section (2) of Section 15, wilful removal, damage of destroying of pipelines is punishable with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than one year but may extend to 3 years and shall also be liable to fine. This, I would feel, is not enough considering the number of incidents of pilferage and sabotage of pipelines by anti-social elements. Hence, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that rigorous imprisonment may be less than 3 years but may extend to 5 years and shall also be liable to fine.

Another welcome feature of this Bill is that Section 16 of the said Act makes the offences under sub-sections(2), (3) and (4) of Section 15 to be cognizable and non-bailable. I am of the firm belief that this proposal would go a long way in stopping the pilferage and sabotage of pipelines.

I would also like to state that monitoring mechanism must be reviewed on a regular basis at the Central level. I know it is a difficult task to monitor wide network of pipelines across the country. But, is there a way out to stop pilferage and sabotage of pipelines? So, I would like to strongly urge the Government to pay special attention to monitoring aspect to curb pilferage and sabotage of pipelines to a great extent.

In the end, I would like to conclude by saying that with the passage of the Bill, a strong deterrence would be put in place and pilferage and sabotage of pipelines, if not, reduced drastically, at least would bring in a much needed respite from growing incidents of pilferage and sabotage of pipelines in the country.

In the context, I would also like to ask the hon. Minister though not related in this connection, please take the initiative so that our State, West Bengal get pipeline gas supply as soon as possible.

Thank you Sir. I support this Bill.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you Mr. Chairman. I stand here to deliberate on this Bill which was moved by the previous Minister on 9th March, 2010. This Bill, at the outset, is a welcome step. It is a welcome step in the sense that it empowers the Government, the Ministry and the Department to lay pipelines which will become the veins to energize the body politic of our country. But at the same time, I think the lawyer friends who are present today in this House would support me in this cause that this infringes on the liberty of the citizens of the country. And I would delve into certain aspects on the empowerment that goes into that. In sub-section(4) of section 2, it says:-

“whoever with the intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause damage or destruction of any pipeline laid under section(7) causes by fire, explosive substance or otherwise damage to the pipeline being used for transportation of petroleum products, crude oil etc.”

Here the whole basis of this sub-section (4) is presumption. These assumptions are the very method to terrorize the people who intend to ventilate their grievance against the corporation or against the Government. So, in that respect, I can understand what happens when insurgency takes place, when left wing extremism does some fissiparous activity to sabotage. I can understand that the State moves in and takes precautionary measures. But, very little actually happens on the ground. The purpose for which this clause is included in this Bill is to strengthen the hands of the Government. Actually this does not dissuade the persons who want to sabotage or those persons who want to do pilferage. It is the law-abiding citizens of the country who are always made the victim. So, I think, the Government should look into this aspect. How would you distinguish the person who would methodically or democratically ventilate the people's cause? How would they be differentiated from the persons who are indulging in insurgent activities or Left-wing activities? That needs to be looked into.

Similarly, I would say that this Bill is for the benefit of the people who live in the hinterland, I can understand when a pipeline is laid from the North-East or from the State of Assam and is carried through the chicken-neck into the State of Bihar or pans of Uttar Pradesh or even to Madhya Pradesh. Insurgency is one of the main causes for that. But at the same time, I would also insist on the local interest from where the gas is being produced or petroleum product is being produced and it is being transported through pipelines. The areas through which those pipelines are being laid, the people of those areas should also feel that they are getting some support or getting some developmental activities. That is rarely happening not only in the North East but specially the coastal States of Indian peninsula also. Those coastal States also very rarely get the benefit. Take for instance the case of Paradip Port.

Recently, the Indian Oil Corporation has developed the Paradip Port and a pipeline has been laid. The pipeline has been laid to Haldia Port because Haldia Port is shrinking. Though you have an oil refinery, you cannot upgrade it. But you are not putting up that much of investment in Paradip and you are only connecting through a pipeline to Haldia. In that respect, only transportation of oil will be made through Paradip. In comparison to that, gas has been found in Krishna-Godavari basin. That gas by-passes the State of Odisha and goes into other parts of the country. As has been mentioned just now by our learned friend from Bihar about what the Chemical and Fertilizer Minister had mentioned

some years back after he became a Minister, *viz.*, to reinvigorate the fertilizer plants. Talchar is a fertilizer plant which has been closed for the last 15 to 20 years. It is because gas is not being provided. There is an agreement which I have been hearing for the last more than two years. The GAIL, ONGC, Fertilizer Corporation of India and some other companies have to work it out and make it viable so that, that plant can function. But because the gas is not being supplied or the gas pipeline does not pass through Odisha, Talchar plant is unable to function. That is one of the major reasons. When you are taking a gas pipeline or a petroleum pipeline through a State, what benefit does that State get? It will only provide you a piece of land and also the State machinery has to protect and take adequate steps to protect that pipeline. In that, I would like to mention to the Minister that there is bound to be unrest in those areas if adequate steps are not taken to develop those areas through public participation and State support.

Of course, as has been mentioned, incidents of pilferage and sabotage do take place and to stop that, stringent action and punishment is required. But the network of pipelines has grown in our country in a very big way and a large number of incidents of pilferage and sabotage of pipelines by antisocial elements are taking place very frequently. Just by framing a law you cannot avoid such incidents of pilferage and sabotage, unless local interests are taken into consideration. Here I would like to mention that it is proposed to insert at least four subsections in CrPC. Here I would like to understand from the Minister that when as per the CrPC 1973 you are conferring on any of its officers the power of arrest, investigation, and prosecution exercisable by a police officer, you are giving tremendous power for this specific cause. That will create a lot of problems. The burden of proof is laid on the person from whose possession the crude oil or the petroleum products or gas together with the tools, vehicles, etc., is found. But the person who actually causes the crime is not mentioned in this Bill.

You have mentioned, "the corporation", a number of times. What does this "the corporation" mean? There are a number of oil companies. If that means all the companies that are there, then that is a different matter.

I am also reminded about ONGC. ONGC has been India's one of the largest profit-making Government companies. We all know that the explorer's inability to strike major oil and gas finds within the country has been a constant sore point. Recently it was in the news-I hope the hon. Minister can throw some light on it—that ONGC

is now going to other shores, to South China Sea and also has some agreement with Vietnam to explore. I still keep my fingers crossed. A company which is unable to find oil or gas within our territory is venturing outside! I hope it has a good chance to find gas there. I wish all luck to ONGC to find gas or oil in South China Sea as it also will help us in a different way.

I have a question which the Government can respond to. Reports say that China's largest Government-owned energy firm, CNPC, has approached ONGC to forge a comprehensive agreement that would provide it access to India's oil and gas assets. Is this true? This is the information which I have and many Members might be having. This is an approach China is taking for a different reason. That is why I mentioned about South China Sea and ONGC's adventure to look to the East Asian countries. But here CNPC of China has approached ONGC. Please let the House know what is the actual position. Do we have any joint ventures with Chinese firms, especially with ONGC Videsh Nigam in foreign countries?

The US Energy Information Administration estimates India's proven oil reserves to be about 5.6 billion barrels in January 2010.

**17.00 hrs.**

This is the second largest in the Asia-Pacific region after China. That is the strength and that is the asset which we have. Therefore, I would request the Government, through you, Sir, that adequate steps should be taken to protect our natural resources. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this Bill.

In my constituency particularly, work on the Cochin-Bangalore pipeline was started. This is objected to by the agriculturists—people from 10 districts of Kerala and 10 districts of Tamil Nadu, Already they are afraid that GAIL would take over their land—they would not acquire the land, but they would lay the pipe, according to their wishes. According to the instructions given by GAIL, they say that up to 10-15 feet from the pipeline, they cannot use the land for agricultural purposes. So, they are protesting against that.

In this Bill, we are again giving more powers to the police officers in the Cr.P.C. It will create more fear among

the agriculturists and others. They further suggest that instead of taking the pipeline through the agricultural land, they could use the possible places on the National Highway. Already this suggestion was given by many Unions to the Ministry and I have also written a letter to the Petroleum Ministry.

In the amendments to clauses 16 (a), (b), (c) and (d), they talk about the owners of the land. Section 16 (b), says:

“From whose possession, petroleum products—crude oil, petroleum products, gas, together with the tools, vehicles, etc. used in committing the crime are seized or who claims to be the owner, ..”

It says, “the owner of the tool or the owner of the land ...”. So, the provisions of the Bill may be misused. I am requesting the Ministry to give some assurance in this respect. This should not be misused. Already they are bothered and they are afraid that the actions of the Ministry would not allow the agriculturists to cultivate the lands, etc. Now, because of these amendments, they may have some more fear. This is to be cleared by the Ministry. They say that the owner has to prove that he is not guilty. The miscreants may use this chance. So, I am requesting the Ministry to clear this fear. This provision may be misused by the police officers. So, that has to be clarified.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Hon. Chairman Sir, I am here to speak on the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right to User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010.

The hon. Minister has counted several aims and reasons while introducing the Bill in the House. According to him, the most important reason for the introduction of this Bill is that when the crude oil, gas or petroleum products are supplied through underground pipelines, the incidents of theft or damaging the pipelines are taking place or threats of such kinds from different mafias or some terrorist groups come, therefore, there is a need to make provisions with regard to the stringent punishments. In this Bill, there is the provision that the duration of sentence should be three years to ten years. With addition to it, there are provisions with regard to the punishment but the extent of punishment and the quantum of fine are not well defined. But there is a need to have provisions with regard to more and more fine. Our



apprehension has also been expressed in the Bill that theft of gas and petroleum products are taking place but there may be the possibility of huge tragedy if any terrorist group damages the pipelines with bad intention. It may be directly related to the common people. Therefore, the Government has brought this Bill for taking stringent actions against those people who commit such serious crimes and I support this Bill.

While supporting this Bill, I would like to give one or two suggestions. Most of the pipelines of gas and petroleum products pass through the rural areas because the seventy per cent of the acres of the country is the rural area. When the pipelines pass through the rural areas, they pass through the arable land and fertile land as we have seen many times. Farmers cooperate with us in it. They do not oppose it. When the Government lays pipelines through the land of farmers, it does not buy the land but only acquire the right to use that land and the compensation the Government gives to the farmers is very less. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that there is a need to take the help of those farmers also through the land of whom these pipelines pass. If the Government takes the help of the farmers, the work of the Government could be easy. I would like to suggest that those farmers whose land is acquired for laying pipelines, should be given proper compensation. I am saying proper compensation because what compensation is given is very less and the land does not remain arable later on. Although we say that they can cultivate the land but take example of any corporation, once the pipelines are laid, the land does not remain arable. On the one hand, that land no longer remain arable, on the other hand, there are restrictions of planting trees or doing horticulture on the land. The farmers suffer huge loss from it. The farmers whose land is acquired show their anger. Then, if any person commits theft of gas or petroleum products or damages the pipelines willingly, the farmers do not pay attention to it due to their anger. If the Government gives proper compensation to farmers, as they do not plant trees on that land, then they will cooperate with the Government and the incidents of theft will decrease. So my one suggestion is that the quantum of compensation given to the farmers whose land is used for laying pipelines should be increased. If the Government gives proper compensation to the farmers for cutting trees and not planting trees or not doing horticulture, they will cooperate with the Government.

Sir, I would like to give one more suggestion. The Government should make provision with regard to the

safety and security of these pipelines. If the responsibility of the safety of pipelines is given to that village panchayat through which the pipelines are passing, then it may create the opportunity of employment for the unemployed people of that village. The Government can form the committee of such people. As the Ministry of Rural Development has constituted committees for water and the forest department has also formed such committees, in the similar manner, the village committee should be formed or the responsibility with regard to the safety of pipelines should be given to village panchayats and if the Government provides some funds to the village panchayats annually which can be used for the development of that village, then not only the village panchayat will provide safety to pipelines but also, the incidents of gas and petroleum products theft will decrease. Instead of spending funds on security, the responsibility of security of pipelines are given to the village panchayats and some funds are allocated to them annually, it may generate opportunity of employment for sure. That fund can be used for the development of that village panchayat also. The Government should think about it very seriously. The compensation to the farmers should be increased and the responsibility of the security of the pipelines should be given to the village panchayats. I am sure that the law the Government is going to bring is necessary and it will bring that. I would like to say one more thing that this problem will not be resolved by just enacting the laws. The laws brought by the Government should be implemented strictly. The Government should also show courage in implementing these laws in true words. If the Government includes the village panchayats and farmers by giving them proper compensation, I believe that the incidents of theft can decrease for sure. The Government should pay attention to it. I support this Bill.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before expressing my views on this Bill, first, I would like to say that there is a famous proverb "Pade farsi beche tel, dekho yeh kismat ka khel". Just as the people who have the knowledge of English language are considered superior, similarly in the past, the people who had the knowledge of Persian language were considered superior. At that time, the official language was Persian. Selling oil was considered as a low grade job. Today, exporting oil has become a difficult task for the ministry. We are having a very humble minister at present and he seems to have gone out right now. This law was enacted in the year 1962. As regards the Bill, which has been introduced, the Government has, after 50 years, claimed that it has been receiving threatening

calls that the terrorists or the naxalites can cause damage to oil pipelines or indulge in pilferage of petroleum and gas and sabotaging the pipelines. Oil and gas are transported from one place to another through pipelines. Since the provision of punishment under the said Act was stated to be light, this new bill has been proposed for imposing stringent measures. Now, under the present act, the offender can be severely punished. I would like to know from the Government as to how many such incidents came to light during these 50 years alongwith the number of complaints received regarding sabotaging of gas pipelines. Since the Government has claimed that it is enacting a stringent law in this regard therefore, I would like to know from the Government as to how many such incidents came to light in these 50 years as a result of which it is compelled to enact such stringent act wherein the offender can be severely punished and the Government can take strict action. I would like to know from the Government as to what provision has been made by it to punish the offender who indulge in pilferage of petroleum and gas and sabotaging the pipelines, to check the patrolling officers who have been assigned the job of monitoring and found guilty of dereliction of their duty and whose negligence result in loss of oil due to leakage of pipelines. If a terrorist indulge in sabotaging the pipelines, he will be severely punished. This Bill has been introduced half-heartedly but it has a provision of imprisonment of 10 years which can be extended to life imprisonment or even sentence to death. I would request the Government to clarify as to what provisions it has made for booking officers who have been assigned the job of monitoring and found guilty of dereliction of their duty and whose negligence result in loss of oil due to leakage of pipelines. What provisions have been made with regard to the people inspection and monitoring? In case there is no monitoring there can be leakage resulting in the wastage of many. I am raising the question of oil and gas. We make imports of three-fourth of our total consumption of gas and oil. We tend to increase the price of petroleum products in consonance with the hike in the international prices but keep silence over the fate of leakages and the subsequent losses we suffer on this count. No provision has been made on that in the present bill. The present Bill has no clarity regarding the type of punishment to be given for varied offences.

Who will lodge an FIR? I would like to know as to how the officers will come to know about theft of oil from the pipelines because if a villager informs about such activities then there is every possibility that he will be apprehended. In such circumstances who will lodge an FIR. The Police Department has been entrusting the

power of investigation and arrest to its officers. The police officer will investigate into the trial of stealing and selling of oil. What kind of law is this? If you see the bill, you will find that such provision has been made. The Central Government will give this power to its officers. It has been mentioned in the provision. I don't have much time otherwise I would have read the entire provision. Who will lodge an FIR, how and to whom? Whether the local people help in apprehending the culprits? If the pipeline, passing through the village, gets leaked automatically despite monitoring by the patrolling team, then how the officers will come to know about such leakage. Therefore, in my opinion this is a dangerous provision in this Bill.

The provision of punishment has been made in the Bill. All these points should be clarified. In the Bill it has been stated that whoever, with intent to commit sabotage or with the knowledge that such act is so imminently dangerous that it may in all probability cause the death of a person or such bodily injury likely to cause death, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than 10 years and may extend to imprisonment for life or death. This has been provided in the Bill but it is not likely to be implemented. The Government is bringing a draconian law. Whether such a law will help in checking terrorist or naxalite activities? What is the view of the Government in this regard?

I would like to read the provisions relating to the powers which will be given to the officers. Perhaps the hon. minister might have understood my first question. Secondly, I would like to know as to what kind of law has been enacted by the Government to check the negligence on the part of patrolling team. Suppose there is a leakage in the pipeline and if a villager informs about such leakage then I would like to know as to whether he will be given some award or punishment? What provision has been made in this regard? Suppose there is some leakage in the pipeline being used for transportation of crude oil or it has got damaged and the concerned official has not reached the spot and if a villager informs about the leakage then there is every possibility that he will be apprehended. I would like to know as to what is guarantee of his security? ... (*Interruptions*) We would put the blame on the informer itself. I would like to know as to what arrangements have been made in the Bill to give some award to the informer. We have large network of pipelines *i.e.* from Assam to Barauni and besides pipelines are being laid throughout the country. Oil is to be imported. The agreement has not yet been signed or else the Government would have materialized its plan of transportation of petroleum and

gas from Iran through Pakistan. Much of expansion is taking place from Paradeep as well. Mahtabji has left now but he was saying this in his speech also. We shall be able to lay pipeline from one place to another. Had there is some provision for giving award to the people who give information about such illegal activities then we can encourage the people to keep vigil and come forward to give such information. But if no one keep vigil or give information about the leakage it will result in loss of oil to the country. It is about the pipeline which we are planning to extend from one place to another. Besides, I would like to know as to what kind of law has been enacted by the Government to check the cases of pilferage of oil and gas taking place during transportation of petrol, oil and gas ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been introduced half-heartedly. Big promises have been made in this Bill but it lacks the solutions. The hon. minister is requested to clarify all these points in the House as this is an important issue. In the past, oil was easily available but today it is not being available easily and the world is facing oil crises. Now-a-days oil and gas has acquired significant role in the lives of the people as it has become the main source of energy. Increase in the number of vehicles has put the lives in danger. Therefore, all these points should be made clear. This Bill can't be termed as a balanced one as it lacks the solutions. This Bill has been introduced half heartedly. Hence all these points should be clarified.

*[English]*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the chance to take part in this discussion. At the outset I would like to submit that I support this Bill, I hope that the purpose for which the amendments are being brought will be achieved.

The act of sabotage is a major cause of concern for the pipeline operators as they expose the oil companies to many possible risks. There is a network of over 53,189 kilometres of operating pipeline across the country. Between the period from 2006 and 2009, there were 311 cases of pilferage of oil and gas pipeline in India and the consequent loss incurred during the period was Rs. 14.32 crore. So, the Bill definitely represents a positive step in the direction that the oil companies are more secure and business continuity is well maintained and also the negative impacts of pilferage such as loss of lives are minimized.

In the original Bill, in Clause 15, sub-clause (2) though the word 'wilful' has not been mentioned, though it had clearly been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill. But through an amendment notice the hon. Minister now seeks to insert the 'wilful' in the appropriate places. I would like to appreciate the hon. Minister for seeking to correct this by insertion of the word 'wilful' to make it more logical and meaningful.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to make only one suggestion for the consideration of the hon. Minister. Considering the negative impact of pilferage in the shape of loss of revenue, disruption in downstream value chain and environmental impact, I think the Bill may also include a provision directing the oil and gas companies to upgrade their technologies and strengthen research and development facilities to prevent the pilferage and minimise the risks. I am saying this because the Government alone cannot prevent all these things through a Bill or such amendments. The oil and gas companies have to realise their responsibilities also.

Just now, hon. Members Shri Mahato and Shri Natarajan suggested that gas pipelines should be allowed to be taken along the railway lines and highways. Only then we can reduce or minimise the sabotage or pilferage to some extent. So, the hon. Minister may please keep these suggestions in mind.

I hope that the hon. Minister will give due weight to these suggestions to minimise and reduce sabotage and pilferages.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): I thank you Mr. Chairman Sir for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines Amendment Bill 2010.

*[Translation]*

The manner in which the Government has proposed this must be evaluated further.

*[English]*

There are different types of damages. There are damages caused by terrorists or extremists or anti-social elements. The provision for such damages should be different. Actually, whatever they have proposed now is all right. But if the damages are due to *mafia* or due to theft of oil, gas and minerals caused by people,

[*Translation*]

That angle must also be seen.

[*English*]

Then, if the damages are caused due to public agitation against the project,

[*Translation*]

If there is any opposition or grievance against any pipeline project then that project must be different. Whothgt was proposed earlier for this, has been equalised. This must be evaluated further. If the public does not like that the pipeline should go through their village or through their land then they would not get adequate compensation. Whateven has been proposed must not come under this at the time of public agitation.

17.27 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

Moreover, the safety and security including the specifications of the pipelines as per new technology should be evaluated from time to time. There should be continuous monitoring of safety and security should be the responsibility of the owners.

[*Translation*]

All these things must be evaluated from time to time, the responsibility of monitoring the maintenance of safety and security must be with the pipeline owners. As was mentioned by him that in case of any leakage the common man may use it and that person should not be put under punishment for this.

[*English*]

Safety and security should be the responsibility of the pipeline owners.

[*Translation*]

There must be a provision for that also. If there is no leakage because of that then these amendments shall not be applicable upon the common man. This will also have to be seen. What is the thought of this Government behind bringing such an ammendment. It must also be known as to how many such incidents have taken place

so far in the country. The damage caused in terms of the cost of damages, etc. The most important thing is that these are many type of damages. But the third party loss caused due to damages, *i.e.* the loss caused to the property of villagers. In case there is any loss incurred by the third person then there must be a provision to cover that loss. The pipeline passes through the entire village and through fields. If there is any pilferage then it creates a threat for loss to property and therefore, there must be a provision of that into this Bill.

With these words I extend my support for this Bill and conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010. We have very limited scope. We cannot discuss the entire petroleum and gas sector. This amendment only seeks to enhance the punishment for committing the offence of making unauthorised connection in pipelines and for disturbing supplies. At the very outset I support this Bill. In fact, this is long over-due. It should have been brought here much earlier.

While supporting this Bill, I would like to seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister. Section 15 (4) proposes that a person who intentionally causes damage to a pipeline shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment, which shall not be less than ten years but may extend to imprisonment for life or death. It will even extend to death. I am in favour of this stringent action. I do agree that this kind of provision for stringent action should be there. But if it extends to death, then there should be sufficient safeguards in order to prevent the misuse. So, the Government should think over it. This is my first point.

My second point is this. The Bill seeks to confer powers of arrest, investigation and prosecution on the Central Government officials. So, the Government officials will be all-in-all in this respect. Generally it is alleged in many cases that offences are committed in connivance with the officers. Now, the Bill proposes to give the power of arrest, investigation and prosecution to the Government officials. So, there is a scope for misuse and there is a scope for connivance at different levels. The Government should reply to this. The Government should respond to this. There should be sufficient safeguards so that the misuse does not take place.

My third point is this. The Bill proposes that any person accused of an offence punishable under this Act shall not be released on bail or on his own bond from custody unless the Public Prosecutor has been given an opportunity to oppose the application for such release. Attention should be paid to the rights of the accused persons to prevent harassment for accidental or unintentional acts that fall under the provisions of Section 15. Of course, this provision should be there and this caution should be there.

I have two more important points. Mr. Chairman, Sir you have already made this point and I do support that. If any damage has occurred due to negligence and due to lack of maintenance, then who will be responsible for that? There should be a provision for that. So, putting everything on the shoulder of the people and on the other people who commit crime is not the sufficient explanation.

My fifth point is that pipes are being laid in the ground whether it is underground or on the surface of the ground. The pipeline generally may damage land of the farmers. What is your offer to the farmers? In case of electric line, the farmers are not getting anything, but if we lay the line on the railway land, there is a huge amount being charged for laying the electric line. However, the farmers have not been provided for any compensation or anything of that sort. In case of pipeline, nothing is provided to the farmers.

Hon. Member, Shri Bhartruhari Mehtab has raised the issue about the States. It is good that the transportation which is taking place in the States should be benefited and something should be given to them. But what about the farmers and the rural people? So, this sort of provision should be there.

Sir, I have made my pointed suggestions and I think the hon. Minister in the course of his reply will respond to all these things.

Sir, I very critically, not very enthusiastically, support this Bill.

**SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli):** Mr. Chairman, Sir I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak in the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010.

Sir, it is a very important Bill. Despite regular patrolling and inspection of the pipelines, a large number of

incidents of pilferage and sabotage by the antisocial elements are taking place frequently in our country.

Sir, I support this Bill vehemently because it is a very important Bill in this occasion. Oil is very important for our country. We are importing oil products from various countries. We are having more oil burden also. So, in order to avoid this oil burden, conservation is very important. We have to protect the oil pilferages. Here I would like to stress that the anti-social elements and mafia groups have to be eradicated from our society. Then only we can protect our oil and oil products. We have to provide heavy punishments for these anti-social elements. This Act is now modified and sub sections (3) and (4) were also inserted in it. It has provided for punishment for ten years. Sometimes, mafia groups are killing the officers who involve in checking and monitoring.

Section 438 of the Code of Conduct Procedure 1973 is a very important Section. It relates to the grant of bail to the person apprehending arrest. It shall not apply in relation to any case involving arrest under offence punishable under Section 2 or sub section (4) and Section 15 of the said Act. This Section 438 should not be applied when this Act is inserted in it.

There is no possibility of bail to these people who are indulging anti-social activities. They are indulging in pilferages and doing damages to our pipeline connection.

I want to give some suggestions to the hon. Minister. The hon. Member Shri S. Semmalai gave one important suggestion that the pipeline connection should be gone through the highways area and also the railway lines. It will be helpful. It is not causing any burden to the agricultural people. It will be helpful to the agricultural people. When the pipeline is laid in the Highways area, if the permission is given through the Highways Department, it will be helpful to avoid anti-social activities. All the activities of anti-social elements can be avoided restricted, and monitored.

Now, I have to make one point. The Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited is there. It is doing refinery work. It is having one pipeline connection from Chennai Port up to Manali Refinery. It has given one new proposal. It is a very important point. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. It is a Public Limited Company. It has new pipeline connection proposal from the Port to refinery. There is also one proposal for a new road construction project. The Highways Department has given permission to the CPCL to have pipeline connection by

the side of H.W. road. The State Government has also given permission. Further, the State Pollution Control Board also has given the permission. It has got all the permission. Then, when it comes to the Environment Ministry, it is remain pending. It is a very important project of the Public Limited Company. It will be helpful to our country. So, I would request the hon. Minister to help the CPCL in this regard.

There is one pipeline connection of the Indian Oil Corporation. This is related to my constituency. From Chennai to Madurai, there is a pipeline connection to supply petrol an diesel. The retail outlets are getting the opportunity to offtake petroleum products. When we are using trucks, they are expensive. Also, pilferage takes place. Some anti-social elements take advantage of this. So, it will be helpful if the same pipeline is extended up to Tirunelveli. The pipeline is already there from Chennai to Madurai. Tirunelveli is centre of the southern part of District. The retail outlets can get the benefit because of this pipeline. This is a very important one which is pending. So kindly extend the pipeline connection of petrol and diesel from Madurai to Tirunelveli.

Now, I have to bring one point to the notice of the House. There is one pipeline pending in our area. It is very important. From Kakinada to Chennai, there is a gas pipeline connection. This has been given to the Reliance Company five years before, with an agreement to give gives gas pipeline to Gujarat and Tamilnadu upto Tuticorin. The gas produced from Krishna Basin is taken over already to Gujarat. There is a pending agreement that the pipeline should be extended upto Chennai and Tuticorin. So far the agreement has not been fulfilled. I regquest Hon. Minister, to give the gas pipeline connection ot Tirunelveli and Tuticorin. Then only it will be helpful to our area to develop the industries and also to the improvement of our national economy.

Now, I come to my last point. Our Petroleum Ministry has taken a bold step to reudce the price of petrol when there is a fluctuation in the international market. When the price in the international market is reduced, the price of petroleum products by our Government.

Our UPA Ministry has taken this step. Earlier, no Government has taken this step. Petroleum price was reduced in two occasion. When there was a hike in the petroleum products, all the Opposition parties opposed it. When the Government has reduced the petroleum price on two occasions, nobody had appreciated the Government. The Opposition parties should come toward

to appreciate the Government. For the reluction of petrol price Government has taken various steps in this direction. Our Petroleum Ministry is doing very well for the development of the nation.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my point of order is that not even a single Cabinet Minister is present here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order. You please take your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: No, you are not a Cabinet Minister. I am requesting for the presence of a Cabinet Minister. It is a very important Bill and no Cabinet Minister is present in the House. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is regarding pilferage in the oil pipeline. I would like to urge the hon. Minster that there is a big game of oil and there is more then what meets the eye in this. Will the government be able to check those involved in this game? Where does oil come from? Oil comes from oil wells and is off loaded at ports. From there on the oil is transported to refineries. From refineries it goes to the oil depots and then into the tankers. From tanker it goes to the petrol pumps and then into the cars. Now that the oil has to go through so many channels, oil pilferage takes place. This pilferage does not take place by way of theft or pipeline only. If only the administrative staff from top of bottom in the Ministry of Petroleum work with 95 percent honesty then we could save more than one third of the budget of this Ministry and help Mr. Pranab Da with that. We can check if someone is trying to indulge in any kind of theft related activity or any pilferage from the pipeline by some terrorist but how are we supposed to check the internal game which is being played, whether there is any arrangement in place to put a check on that? There is no such system.

How much oil pilferage takes place at the depot when oil passes through a pipeline? Does anyone know about that? When oil is filled in tankers, it measures less and thus all the tankers carry less oil to the pumps and then ultimately the consumer has to bear the loss of that oil

pilferage. The consumer is forced to bear the brunt for someone else's wrongful acts. I would like to know if there is any system in place by the Government to check this pilferage? Secondly, another hon. Member and Shri Shailendra Kumar ji had also raised attention towards this issue that the petrol pump dealers who are engaged in the oil business, be it the tanker supplier or anyone else, have fixed their rates themselves. Why does not the Government fix rates on percentage basis in terms of Rupees if there is a rise in oil prices. The Government must fix the percentage of commission on oil and the rent for tankers. As the prices of oil will increase so will the commission also. If only the price of oil keeps increasing and the rent does not then how are the persons involved in this oil business for eg. tanker owners and pump dealers likely to compensate their loss? Somewhere he mixes kerosene oil with petrol, diesel. Hon. Minister is present here, I would like to say that he has not taken any steps to stop the adulteration of kerosene oil. The colour of the kerosene oil has changed. I remember a time when Dr. Lohia had raised a question in this House mentioning the problem of adulteration in kerosene oil and sugar. As the bright colours look similar to sugar, it is hard to tell the difference between the adulterated and pure sugar. They adulterate kerosene oil in such a way that even chemicals do not detect anything. If there is adulteration anywhere, it should be immediately detected. No doubt, the colour of kerosene oil has been changed, but chemical purify it within 2 hours and then petrol and diesel are adulterated. What measures will he take to tackle this problem? Geete Ji was talking about farmers. Your land acquisition law is different and there is one which is going to be introduced soon. What will happen to this one? You have laid down the pipelines. Will you give a certain percentage of the profit from the refinery while the pipeline is underground as a provision is being made in the new land acquisition law? You have acquired land of the farmers, laid down pipes, therefore a percentage on yearly basis, per acre, should be given to the farmers. You acquire their lands, lay down pipes, neither does this generate employment for their children nor do they get fair compensation. You do not give him a share in profits. He cannot grow trees on that land or do anything else. What are you going to do for farmers. Please do tell.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude shortly. What is the need for this law as there is already a National Security Act? People are held in a wrong manner which is sometimes fair sometimes not. When they can be booked under the National Security Act then why can't

the same law be applied on oil thieves and those who help them by keeping them in the same category? If it can be done then what is the utility of this law? Can't you put them in one category? Why isn't it categorized as a national crime? Oil and gas are not only important resources in India but the drivers of economic growth throughout the world. Global economy function on oil and gas. Those who resort to the theft of oil and gas, help someone to steal or sell it illegally, all three are criminals. All of these are traitors, therefore, National Security Act should be applied on them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to add one more thing. If the top of the pyramid is honest, so will be the bottom. Ganges originates from Gangotri. If the water is pure at Gangotri so will it be till the Bay of Bengal. If the water is polluted at Gangotri then filter in Allahabad or Kanpur cannot purify it. Therefore, this law can be implemented only when your Ministry is honest. There should be honesty in the conduct of the officials and management/administration of the IOC. Then it would be possible to prevent corruption. They can be caught but who will catch the traitors? Please implement this law that even in the event of any officer being caught, the same law should be applied with severe penalties imposed on him. It is good that you have introduced this bill. It is commendable, I would not interrupt your work. But there is one more Act *i.e.* the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act. This law was passed in this House in 1984. I was in Rajya Sabha at that time. But, till date, the Government has not been able to implement this act. If even one law is properly implemented it is likely to curb 60 per cent of such crimes. But go on formulating laws while no one understands and the one who do, unwillingly turn a blind eye then what is the point of all this, please elaborate?

I conclude my speech.

*[English]*

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Rights of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010.

Sir, already many hon. Members of this august House have made their points related to the empowerment of our officials and to ensure that there is a very strong deterrent as far as the law is concerned when anybody vandalizes public property and especially gas pipelines ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, this House may be brought to order

...(Interruptions) Sir, the hon. Minister is not even listening  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain silence.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Sir, now with regard to the public property—oil pipeline—I would like to state and I completely agree with the previous speaker that there are many other Acts under which we can look at the public property. But I understand that for the pipelines which are crisscrossing this country and will increasingly do so not only in the area of petroleum, but in other areas as well, like the OFCs and in other communications, I think, need a comprehensive law and I hope that in times to come a comprehensive law will be brought.

However, I would like to make a couple of points which the hon. Minister may like to give in his reply. Why is not there a financial memorandum accompanying this particular Bill? A financial memorandum is absolutely necessary when we take up a Bill because we want to understand that when you implement this how much is it going to cost us; how much is it going to save us in terms of less vandalism and in terms of deterrence. I think, there ought to be also a timeline in which we can monitor and say how much of our property has been saved because of this Bill. If this Bill does not meet that objective then what is the use of the Bill and what is the use of the Act? So, I understand that we need to do and have a much more due diligence in the framing of the Bill and in terms of the financial memorandum and perhaps also in looking very closely at subordinate legislation.

17.58 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

Sir, one of the reasons that we are looking at this Bill is from the point of view of land acquisition, problems related to monitoring, problems related to the long distances with which we have to pipe our gas and our oil and in order to ensure that there is no vandalism through people who would like to take recourse to this.

But one of the things that I see as a concern is that when a certain pipeline springs a leak on account of some problem of maintenance, some problem related to a weak joint and suddenly you have this huge amount of

oil spillage the people in those villages around will naturally go and take some of that oil and say that they can sell it. They would not know the law.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he is going to ensure that this particular law and the Act is disseminated to the people at large.

18.00 hrs.

I think this is a very important point. With these words, I support the Bill. There are many suggestions, I do not know how many suggestion the Minister is going to take but with the small suggestions that I have made, I hope that the Bill may be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is 6 o'clock. There are six speakers yet to speak on this Bill. The Minister is going to reply today itself. Afterwards, we have to take the 'Zero Hour' matters also. I hope that we can extend the time of House by one more hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Try to be very brief. Shrimati Putul Kumari; kindly be very brief.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines Acquisition of Right of Users in land Amendment Bill. Safeguarding petroleum and mineral is a big issue today. Every other day there are incidents of bursting of pipeline or theft of oil. I am aware that a big oil mafia is operating within the country. Few days ago collector was killed in Maharashtra in broad day light. This is the biggest example of this kind. There are very strict provisions of punishment in this bill and I support it. But I would like to throw light on some other points.

I am a member of the Parliamentary Committee where industry is looked into. Last months I got an opportunity to come across rail companies in a meeting of the committee. They told us that they have come up with a device in the R and D department through which they will be the first ones to know of any oil leakages or damage and they will repair it. Such a system has been developed and a strong bill has also been introduced. It is very good that this double control can be exercised. But I am talking about some other points. The second issue is that the points are open at all places in the pipelines along the thousands of Kilometres of railway



lines. Every other day we see cases of theft. I am aware that there is a squad to control such thefts but I demand that the thieves who are caught are made to pay four times the price of the oil they share and alongwith they are also given a punishment. But so should be the case with the squads responsible for security. There should be provision for strict punishment for them too. These are small fishes, I would like to draw your attention towards the big fish. Wherever there is loading or unloading from the depots and oil is transported from one place to another, hundreds of litres of oil is stolen during this process. There is no one to monitor or stop this. This happens with the connivance of big officers in oil department or it happens with their involvement. Thousands of gallons of oil is stolen every day. What steps are likely to be taken against them? How will they be controlled? Is there any provision to punish them? Are they punished if they are caught? I would like to associate myself with the speech of Raghuvansh Prasad Ji.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Thank you Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am standing here to support this Bill. I would like to thank the Ministry for bringing so strong a Bill to check the theft. But I have some apprehensions with regard to the farmers and weavers whose land is being acquired on the temporary basis. I would like to express them through this House. Under the Section 15 of this Bill, there is provision with regard to covering the dig or the identification mark. Hon. Chairman Sir, almost two-three feet high stones are used as the identification marks of the pipelines on the land. If that mark falls or gets destroyed while cultivating the land or doing other kinds of work by the farmers, then the provisions with regard to the theft of gas or petroleum products from pipelines will apply to the farmers also.

I would like to request that the farmers who give their invaluable land for this purpose, should not be treated like thieves. The rate of the DLC is only 10 per cent for the temporary acquisition of land under this Bill.

Sir, the temporary acquisition of a large area of land has taken place in my Parliamentary Constituency. The farmers are getting compensation amount at the rate of Rs. 500 per bigha only. One bigha means 132x132 feet land and what is the value of Rs. 500? The lines are dug on that land. Only three-four inches of the upper part of the soil happens to be the fertile and the soil below that point is of no use. There are provisions with regard to the restoration of the land. But perhaps, the restoration is not done anywhere. The meaning of restoration is that the fertility of the land should be kept

intact even after laying the pipelines but it does not happen anywhere. I would like to assure the Government about it. Apart from it, there is time-limit of 99 year fixed for land use while the farmers keep the holding of the land, but there is no fixed time limit for the temporary land acquisition. There are differences with regard to the provisions for the farmers and those for the companies. Sir, this can not be accepted. There is no technical standard as to what should be the size of pipelines as there are pipelines of different size at different places *i.e.* one foot, ten feet, fifteen feet and even somewhere twenty feet.

Sir, the most important thing is oil leakages of any kind whether they are due to theft or technical faults in the pipelines. But as a result of it, the land of the farmers becomes infertile and there is no provision of compensation for it in this land Acquisition Bill. It is very necessary. Almost 200 kilometer long pipelines of the ONGC company pass through my Parliamentary Constitution, Barmer and Jaisalmer. But not even a single dispute took place there. The farmers of this place are very gentle. Apart from this, when the pipelines were laid for Bhatinda, there was not even a single dispute. I would like to compare it to the national level. Gujarat is taken as a model for it but the laying of almost 70 kilometer long pipelines of the ONGC is pending in Gujarat. The conditions of the farmers at the both places are the same. If any theft takes place in the field of a farmers, then the materials will remain in the field only. If anyone goes to commit the theft, then whether he will take the materials from the farmer of that land through which the pipelines are passing. If that thing is found in the field of farmer, the same law will apply to that farmer also.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that it is a very good law but I request that this law should apply to thieves and not to farmers. Today, there is an environment prevailing in the country that the Government is not caring about the farmers. This development is worthless for us without the development of farmers and labourers. Today, if anything goes in the favour of a corporate house, then big editorials are written and discussions take place for hours. Today, this matter is concerned with the farmer. Whatever provisions are being made should be in favour of the farmers. Otherwise the dream of our country being the super power will be worthless neglecting the development of the farmers.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I this Bill is regarding the technicality of the pipelines.

Several hon. Members have given their views on this Bill but I would like to speak about the problem created by two Ministries—the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Petroleum. Few industrial proposals are still in abortive stage due to non-clearance of the supply of raw material by these two Ministries and they could not clear these proposals.

Sir, there is dispute between the two Ministries of the Government of India. For the Coal Bed Methane, which is called CBM, which is the nodal Ministry? Is it the Ministry of Coal or the Ministry of Petroleum? It is not yet clear as to which Ministry will decide it. As there is dispute between these two Ministries, no one is sure as to who will clear all the projects, which are still lying in the incubator. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many projects have been delayed due to the dispute between the two Ministries which belong to the Government of India.

We have developed friendly relationship with Bangladesh. There is lot of deposition of gas in Bangladesh. I want to know whether the Ministry concerned or the hon. Minister concerned has taken any step to have gas supplied from Bangladesh. Also, I want to know whether the Government has decided to explore gas in Tripura and also in Bangladesh. This is important. So, I want the answer from the hon. Minister regarding this.

Another point is regarding land acquisition. The hon. Ministers have expressed their anxiety but I want to know, as the Land Acquisition Bill is in the Standing Committee, whether the Ministry of Petroleum will again make some amendment in this regard or they will go by the Land Acquisition Bill which is with the Standing Committee.

There is lot of pilferage. Here, hon. Minister, Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar is sitting here. He knows it very well. Right from Dibrugarh, Dawntur to Baroni, a lot of pilferage happens. If it is so and if there is no collusion among the Ministry, the State Government officials and among the people involved in supplying oil, there cannot be any pilferage. So, I want to be assured by the hon. Minister that there should be no pilferage. They are amassing lot of money by doing pilferage. Some persons

became very rich. So, it is very important for us. In the railway wagons also, there is a complaint of pilferage. So, there should be some scientific device which you should develop so that there may not be any pilferage in the pipeline directly or in the railway wagons.

Another point on which I want a clarification from the hon. Minister is that due to faulty domestic kerosene oil, lots of deaths have occurred in Assam in the districts of Nagaon, Nalbari, Baksa, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar and Goalpara. Because of faulty kerosene, lot of people died and a few people are still languishing in the hospitals. So, what is the cause of it? Who is responsible for it? Who supplied faulty kerosene? It should be ascertained, I want the response to all these points from the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamau): Mr. Chairman, Sir I support the Bill which has been introduced with regard to the theft of petrol and crude oil but I would like to say that this Bill lacks the transparency which should be in it. Several hon. Members have tried to express all concerns related to the issue of the theft of oil. The people of the country should consider the oil which is being taken away from the pipelines as the wealth of the country and there should be the participation of the common people in checking it. Many Members have tried to explain all aspects of the participation. I would also like to suggest for ensuring participation of common people. There should be provisions as to how to ensure the participation of the common people and how the common people should check these incidents whether it is the theft of oil in any field or the theft of oil from pipelines or the destruction of pipelines by the terrorists because if the common people do not check it, such incidents cannot be stopped even if the Government deploy a huge numbers of police personnel. We need to ensure the participation of the common people. Wherever the Government lays the pipelines whether it is village, forest or hills, the participation of the local people residing there should be ensured. If the Government lays pipelines on their land, they should be given compensation for that. The local people should get compensation. Safety and security of the pipelines should be ensured by constituting a committee consisting of the local people from the concerned places. The local people should get employment in it. The land of local people become uncultivable the after laying the pipelines. They cannot even plant trees. There should be the participation of the people so that they can feel that these pipelines and oil

are theirs and they should safeguard them. I would like to give some suggestions to the hon. Minister on my part that there are some shortcomings in this Bill. These shortcomings should be addressed. Today the black-marketing of petrol is taking place every day, petrol is supplied in less quantity with the rate of ten per cent every litre from fusel. In the same manner the black-marketing of diesel is also taking place. The farmers are also suffering great loss from it. There should be transparency in the allocation of petrol. There is the monopoly of the Ministry in it. There are interventions of the officers of the petrol department in it. They have got the monopoly in the allocation of these products. The deserving people do not get petrol. The Government has not formulated any policy for the allocation of the petrol pumps to the BPL families. Even if the Government has done so, they are not getting it. The more and more quota should be fixed for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I would like to say that poverty of the country can be eradicated by the petrol pumps. But how to include the poor people in it so that the participation of the common people should be ensured in it. Several Hon. Members have defined what constitutes theft, I would also like to define it. Theft is the adulteration of oil, as Raghuvansji has said in his speech. I would like to say that the participation of the people and poor sections of society should be ensured so that the common people may deem it as national wealth, their own wealth, their oil so that at any instance of theft of oil it comes forward to safeguard it.

*[English]*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank all the twenty hon. Members who have taken part in the debate. I am very happy that all the Members have supported the Bill. I have taken their valuable suggestions.

*[Translation]*

All of the members have given very good suggestions. They have pronded so many suggestions that it could take a while to reply. I would try to answer in one way or the other to the questions raised by every member after my initial reply.

*[English]*

Transportation of petroleum products-crude oil and gas-through pipelines is the cheapest, safest and the most environment-friendly mode of transportation. The network

of pipelines in the country has grown in a big way in the recent past. However, the petroleum, crude oil products are hazardous and highly inflammable material. Crude oil and petroleum products being very costly items, any spillage not only causes a financial loss to the company, it also causes disruption in supply of crude oil, finished products, damage to cultivable soil as well as loss of life and damage to property in case of confrontation.

To check incidents of pilferage and sabotage, regular patrolling and inspection of the pipeline is carried out by the respective oil companies, line patrolmen. The help of State Government is also taken through regular interaction with the police and local authorities. Villagers and land owners along the route of the pipeline are also sensitized about the consequences of pilferage attempts. Still incidents of pilferage and sabotage by anti-social elements do take place in various pipelines. While pilferage is done by organized criminal gangs, using improvised technology to puncture high-pressure pipelines and by fixing tapping gadgets, there have been sabotage attempts on the trunk pipelines by use of explosives also which could result in complete disruption in supply of crude oil and petroleum products. Attempts are also made to pilfer crude oil condensate from well-head installations. In the present security scenario, sabotage of high-pressure pipelines carrying highly inflammable petroleum products by terrorists, extremists, who cause major loss of life and destruction of property ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has a right of reply.

*[Translation]*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I can understand what you are saying but as there are technical things, I would like to tell you about technical things.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you are at liberty to say what you have to say. You can proceed now.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act provides for the acquisition of right of user in land to lay pipelines. However, the existing provisions do not provide sufficient deterrence to criminals. Sections 15 and 16 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Acct, 1962, do not contain adequate provisions for the enforcement authorities to arrest or detain any person, unless he is caught red-handed in the act of pilferage or sabotage.

Even if a person is arrested for committing pilferage, he is prosecuted under the provisions of Sections 379 and 380 of the IPC. Usually, due to the non-availability of witnesses in such cases, it is difficult to ensure conviction of the culprits in a timely manner.

To eliminate, reduce pilferages, and sabotage of oil pipelines, a need has been felt by the Petroleum Industry for amending Sections 15 and 16 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines Act, 1962 to make them more stringent and enable the law enforcing agencies to award deterrent punishments to offenders.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has, therefore, introduced the Bill for amendment of Sections 15 and 16 of the Act with the following objectives:

- Provide stringent punishment regime;
- The quantum of rigorous imprisonment is proposed to be extended up to ten years in the case of first offence, and for subsequent offence, the minimum period of imprisonment shall not be less than three years, except where the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than three years;
- Provide exemplary punishment for life imprisonment, death punishment, for sabotage, terrorist acts [Section 15 (4) of the Amendment Bill]. The issue relating to this provision has been raised by many Members.
- Being made cognizable and non-bailable [Section 16 of the Amendment Bill].
- Bail to be granted only after hearing the Public Prosecutor [Section 16 (D) of the Amendment Bill].
- Putting the onus on the accused to prove that the pilfered product recovered from him/his premises does not belong to him [Section 16(B) of the Amendment Bill].

As you can see, all these amendments have been brought about for curbing the pilferage and sabotage incidents, which were raised by many Members.

*[Translation]*

All of the Members have asked about the action taken to stop pilferage. I would like to say with certainly

that on the basis of the figures that I have, no pilferage has been found in the oil refineries during the last three years. 217 cases of pilferages through oil pipeline have come to light and 13 cases have been registered in the oil depots. No pilferages in L.P.G. depots during the last three years have taken place. According to the statistics of the last three years, 230 cases of pilferages have come to light across the country. The Government has enacted laws and taken action.

*[English]*

Action to curb pilferage attempts, monitoring of operational parameters: round-the-clock monitoring of pipeline flow and pressure through SCADA; lead detection system; physical monitoring of right of way.

*[Translation]*

How can we stop this in the middle. Our line patrolmen patrol eight kilometres long pipeline daily. Our personnels do the night patrolling with guards in the vulnerable stretches. Our officers carry out intensive patrolling on the passage susceptible to excessive pilferage. We have introduced village awareness programme.

*[English]*

Reward and recognition for villagers and informers is a scheme that we have drawn up; continuous interaction and sensitizing villagers by conducting awareness programmes; continuous monitoring of Repeater-cum-Cathodic Protection Stations through CCTV-based surveillance system; conducting trial of OFC-based surveillance system for monitoring third party activity on ROWs; and monitoring movement of Line Patrolmen and Night Guards through Global Positioning Systems.

*[Translation]*

All of the Members have expressed their views. Shri Hansraj G. Ahir has talked about all such issues. He asked whether these laws would be stringent and strong enough to stop these practices.

*[English]*

Sabotage cases are being dealt with more strictly under section 15(4).

*[Translation]*

The Amendment in section 15(4),

[English]

is included to tackle organised mafia or gangs,

[Translation]

involved in these practices, because you can understand that this is not a water pipeline that anyone can steal it easily. These are underground high pressurized pipelines which cannot be easily pilferaged. These laws have been formulated to make the existing laws stricter to tackle big mafia gangs and repeated offenders. He asked about the laws implemented in the North-East due to insurgency. I would like to inform you that most of the 230 cases of pilferage were not found in north east but Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana.

[English]

The following steps have been taken by the oil companies to prevent pilferage of petroleum products.

[Translation]

I have told you about everything. I said that line patrolling is carried out with our officers. I am trying to bring much more than just technology to ensure effective work in this regard. Shri Ninong Ering from North-East has asked ...*(Interruptions)* I am glad that hon. Members provided so many suggestions with regard to my Ministry. Mr. Ering has talked about death penalty. Can death penalty be included in this?

[English]

The death penalty is only proposed for offences under Section 15(4) which will deal with the sabotage so imminently that it is likely to cause death of others. It has been said in this that Section 15(4) provides the rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than 10 years but may extend to imprisonment for life or death. Only in cases of sabotage which may cause death of person or such bodily injury likely to cause death of any person.

[Translation]

Death sentence has also been awarded in the rarest of the rare cases. I thank Shri Shailendra Singh Ji for praising me. He asked about the fine to be levied. If this law is formulated then the Court will decide about the amount of fine. He talked about Chennai. Why has the permission for setting up pipeline in Chennai not granted

yet? I would like to inform that the Ministry of Environment and Forests has not given clearance to it yet. When the clearance would be given, definitely ...*(Interruptions)* He has asked a question that is why I am replying ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Gorakhnath Pandey has asked about

[English]

the penalty being more stringent.

[Translation]

I have told that all of laws formulated carry a stringent penalty and it will be the same in the future. Mr. Hassan has told us some personal things related to problems with IOC. I would talk about this with him and take note of the comments made by him with regard to the officers. I will definitely take action. I am already monitoring on the information provided by Dr. Ratna De. She has talked about monitoring and I have talked about monitoring clearly and I am looking into this matter. Shri Mehtab talked about 15(4) being very stringent. I would like to tell him that,

[English]

Section 15(4) is very stringent and can be used to terrorise people.

Actually, this law is not to terrorise people and it is only for terrorists and people who are sabotaging the pipeline. Section 15(4) is to deal only with the cases of sabotage and terrorist acts and act that is imminently dangerous in all probability causing death of person or such bodily injury likely to cause death of any person shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which shall be more than ten years. It is not to terrorise the people but to stop people from behaving like terrorists. He has raised lot of issues which are not to do with the pipelines. I will be more than happy to listen to his queries, if he can please give it to me in writing, I will reply to all his queries.

[Translation]

Natarajarji has asked about the possibility of misuse and I have already replied in this regard. Shri Anant Geete and all the Members talked about farmers. I think this is a major issue. All of us talk on behalf of the farmers. As far as land is concerned my Ministry has always talked about farmers. Harish Choudhary Ji has also talked about farmers. All of the other Members have also talked about farmers. I would like to say that whenever we acquire

farmers land, we pay rent to them for that land. When we lay pipeline, we pay compensation to the farmers even if a single tree is felled for this purpose. If there are crops standing in the field, then the Government gives the compensation for that also. The Government acquires land on rent at the rate of ten percent of the market value of that land. I can understand what all Members feel that the compensatory amount is very less. The Ministry will look into it considering their views and will try that the farmers get more and more compensation.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh mentioned about all cases of pilferages. I have informed that only 230 such cases have taken place so far. The police will lodge the cases. The Government has launched the awareness programme for providing the farmers and the poor people information about it. The Government has launched the reward programme also. I had informed about it already in brief. Shri S. Semmalai had suggested to lay

*[English]*

pipelines along railways and roads. The suggestion is taken and we will do it wherever it is possible. Shri Nama Nageshwara Rao said that the compensation should be adequate.

*[Translation]*

I have already said that there should be monitoring. The Government has already taken this step with regard to the pipelines. Shri Prabodh Panda expressed his concerns regarding the death penalty. I said that this provision of death penalty will be applied in the rarest of the rare cases and the care will also be taken of the

*[English]*

damage due to negligence in maintenance.

*[Translation]*

Rama Subbu mentioned about all issues and even talked about Chennai. I had already told Shri Shailendra Kumar that we have not got the environment clearance under that. The Government will be able to do anything only after getting the environment clearances. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav talked about taking actions against officials. There are laws for the corrupt practices in the Ministry and if the Ministry finds that some of officials are indulged in the corrupt practices, the Ministry takes the legal action against them under the relevant laws. If any Member feels that any official is indulged in any

corrupt practice, he should bring it to the notice of the Ministry. The Ministry will certainly take action against them.

Shri P.D. Roy talked about the financial memorandum. This is not a financial bill. It was based on amendment for stringent law for pilferage. Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty has supported this bill and the Government has taken her suggestions into consideration. Shri Harish Coudhary talked about the farmers and I have already replied about it.

Lastly, Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty enquired about CGM,

*[English]*

CGM is a subject of MO & PG but allotment of coal blocks is a subject of the Coal Ministry. About pilferage from railway wagons, action is initiated according to law.

In the end, I would once again request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an ordinary thing. He has already spoken and answered. What do you want?

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I have submitted one question in writing. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow everyone. Only one or two Members would be allowed.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to an hon. Minister as to the progress made with regard to the pipelines which had to come to Indian from Iran through Pakistan. Please reply to it.

*[English]*

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): I have a small suggestion to the hon. Minister through you. He should lay the pipeline by making use of the railway line and national highway or State highway so that it will be better secured as more traffic will be there. It will be easier for the security of the pipeline. I am only suggesting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion. He has already answered that.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I have already answered that. I take your suggestion and we will do it wherever it is possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

## Clause 2

### Substitution of New Section for Sections 15 and 16

Page 2, line 8,-

*after* “Whoever”

*insert* “willfully”. (3)

Page 2, line 9,-

*for* “or inserts”

*substitute* “or willfully inserts”. (4)

Page 2, line 10,-

*for* “or disrupts”

*substitute* “or willfully disrupts”. (5)

Page 2, line 22,-

*for* “oil and”

*substitute* “oil or”. (6)

Page 2, line 24,-

*for* “a person”

*substitute* “any person”. (7)

Page 2, *omit* lines 30 to 36. (8)

Page 2, line 37,-

*for* “16B”

*substitute* “16A”. (9)

Page 2, line 37,-

*for* “all tools, vehicles and all items”

*substitute* “any tool, vehicle or any item”. (10)

Page 2, line 40,-

*for* “products have”

*substitute* “product has”. (11)

Page 3, line

*for* “16C”

*substitute* “16B”. (12)

Page 3, line 5,—

*for* “16D”

*Substitute* “16C”. (13)

Page 3, line 6,-

*for* “under this Act”

*substitute* “under sub-section (4) of Section 15”. (14)

Page 3, line 19—

*for* “16E”

*substitute* “16D”. (15)

Page 3, line 21,—

*omit* “sub-section (2) or”.

(16)

(Shri R.P.N. Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1**

**Short Title and Commencement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 3,—  
for “2010”

*substitute* “2011”. (2)

(Shri R.P.N. Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1**

**Short Title and Commencement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 3,—  
for “2010”

*substitute* “2011”. (2)

(Shri R.P.N. Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 1,—  
for “Sixty-first”

*substitute* “Sixty-second”. (1)

(Shri R.P.N. Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will go on ‘zero Hour’ matters.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I would like to draw the attention of the Union Minister of Civil Aviation to a very serious problem of my constituency. For the expansion of the airport at Gaya, the land of the farmers has been acquired and the farmers are being given paltry runs in compensation. It is creating great distress among the farmers there. The farmers are staging dharnas and agitations continuously for the compensation.

Therefore, I demand the Government that considering the welfare of the farmers, the amount of compensation should be increased and one member of those families whose land is being acquired should be given job at the airport.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. The district Dumka in Santhal Pragana falls under my Parliamentary Constituency. There is a village Kankata having a population of three hundred. Twenty



people of that village are differently abled. I have been continuously saying in this House that the Government has set up AIIMS and institutes equivalent to that. The Government is spending money on health through the NRHM. India is the member of the MDS four, five of the Millennium Development Goals. Now, you see, I came from the Santhal Pargana, Jharkhand. If a small village like Kankta, which houses nearly 300 people and 20 people out of them are handicapped. If you see the surrounding villages you will find that from 6 to 15 per cent people of those villages are handicapped. There is a need to set up an AIIMS like institution because almost ten women die after delivering the child everyday and the infant-mortality rate is at least 62-63 children every thousand. Almost eighty per cent women are anemic and almost 65 per cent of children are suffering from malnutrition.

Sir, through you, I request the Government to set up an institute like All India Institute of Medical Sciences of which Jharkhand is deprived. This state is contributing more than sixty per cent to the exchequer of the country through mines and minerals.

Hasdiha is the central point of it in Santhal Pargana. Please, set up an institution like All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I am talking about the Saraiya Haat block of Dumka district. I also demand that a medical team should be sent to Kanpatta village under Gadijhopa panchayat to study as to why the children who are taking birth are handicapped. What is the reason of this condition? Whether their such situation is due to the water, malnutrition, anaemia or any natural cause. Through you, I request the Government that a medical team should be sent there immediately.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Sir, two Central Government Sponsored schemes - DPAP and DDP are being run under the AIBP. The DDP scheme is being implemented in the 16 districts of Rajasthan. Total 3 lakh 48 thousand 2 hundred 57 hectares area has been treated under this project till September, 2011. At the same time, the DPAP scheme is being implemented in 11 districts under which 1 lakh 27 thousand 4 hundred 33 hectares area has been treated till September, 2011. On the one hand, under the DPAP scheme, the Central Government provides total 90 per cent of the total funds to State Governments as grants, and on the other hand, under the DDP scheme, the Central Government provides only 25% of the total funds to states as grants. The districts covered under the DDP project face more severe scarcity of water than those districts which are covered under the

DPAP scheme in Rajasthan. Through the House, I request the Union Government that considering the adverse conditions of Rajasthan, the quantum of funds under both schemes should be increased to 90% by changing the standards and guidelines of the AIBP and other schemes.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri P.L. Punia are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Jyoti Mirdha.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Sir, I am going to talk about a lot of people who are completely marginalized in our country. So, please allow me to complete the whole submission.

*[Translation]*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say about a very important and heart rendering miserable condition of 19 lakh transgenders of the country. Recently, I watched a movie which was based on the transgenders. It is a movie of Dr. Piyush Saxena "Aur Neha Nahi Bik Saki" released on 11 June, 2011. It was released in Ajmer where 500 transgenders were present. This 55-minute documentary tells about the pitiable lives of transgenders who are in common language called eunuch. Transgenders lead a very closeted life. They are seen with the eyes of hatred, as the people do not know much about them. A transgender does not leave his/her house but he/she is expelled from there and becomes dependent on the guru. They follow their guru. Their contact to us is very limited. Their condition is such that they spend their life in solitude where there is neither the love of the family nor respect. They live fearful and condemned life. They earn two square meals through begging and thus live on the mercy of begging and disrespectful sensitivity of others.

Sir, the transgenders also want to live their life. They want to live their life through labour but nobody gives them respectable jobs. If they work anywhere or do any job, then, the society does not miss any opportunity to make fun of them. We are responsible for their such miserable conditions. These who have given birth to such people are also mother like me.

Sir, through you, I would like to put three demands for them today. First, they should be given the facility of enrollment for voter identify cards because they have not got any identity of their own. They have not got any

residence proof except their guru. They face difficulty in buying even a SIM card for the mobile. Second, can the Government do anything for them so that the begging by them is given the legal status or any opportunity is provided for their rehabilitation? The Government should think about it. The third, it is very essential to give legal cover to the operation whom they call Nirvan and which is necessary for them for entering the world of transgenders, so that they would get rid of quacks. Sir, a complete discussion is not possible in the Zero Hour but through you, I would like to have a complete discussion in the House for bringing the transgenders into the main stream.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Hon. Chairperson, I am very grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject. The Government has made many arrangements for eradicating social inequality and making people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes economically prosperous. Apart from reservation the Government jobs and implementing special schemes through Special Component Plan, the Government has made arrangement for the reservation in setting up the petrol pumps by different public sector companies. The oil companies help the Government in setting up the petrol pumps. It has come into my notice that the owned and operated by the oil companies install coco pump at the very important places. The responsibility with regard to the operation of these coco pumps is given to the private people in the allocation of which there is no provision of reservation for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. This is a clear violation of the rights of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes enshrined in the constitution of the country. Through the House, I would like to request the Government to implement the provision of reservation immediately in the allocation of coco pumps of all oil companies of the public sector to bring social equality for the people belonging the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes by protecting their rights.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virender Kashyap, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Maheshwar Hazari and Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve are also associating with the matter raised by Shri P.L. Punia.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, ours is an agricultural country. We all acknowledge this

fact. We all accept that the agriculture sector has important contribution to the economy of our country. Almost 70% of the population is engaged in this sector. Both the favourableness and the adversity of the weather directly affect the farmers. The adversity to the farmer affects their agricultural produce. We should accept that it is the helplessness of the farmer. We are unable to find any solution of it in scientific manner. Therefore, I think that the Union Government should not discriminate against the farmers of any particular state on the basis of the party in power in that state. Whether the agricultural policy of the past has been appropriate or inappropriate, can be a subject of discussion but its bad result is that the agriculture has become completely dependent on the chemical fertilizers today. Even in the presence of favourable weather, irrigation and power facilities, the unavailability of fertilizers, definitely affects the agricultural produce.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that there was the need of 1.80 lakh metric tonne of the DAP and 1.75 lakh metric tonne of the NPK in Madhya Pradesh. This demand was raised before the Union Government. Hon. Chief Minister himself had come to Delhi. He met the hon. Minister. He sent letter to the Prime Minister. But unfortunately only 1.45 lakh metric tonne DAP and 1.12 lakh metric tonne of NPK were allocated to Madhya Pradesh. It is an unfortunate situation that the farmer is facing the scarcity of fertilizers and the Union Government is increasing the prices of the fertilizers. On the one hand, the farmer is not getting fertilizer and on the other hand, the black-marketing of fertilizer is increasing. The fertilizers are not available to the farmers even if they are ready to pay high cost.

Recently, I was in my Parliamentary Constituency. I got aggrieved at the situation, I witnessed there. It is very unfortunate situation. In the backdrop of increasing population and if we have to face the coming challenges and increase the productivity of the agricultural sector, will have to make efforts to make agriculture a profitable occupation. The Government of Madhya Pradesh and hon. Chief Minister are making efforts in this direction. He has also taken a step in this direction by deciding to grant loans to farmers on 1 percent interest rate. But this much is not sufficient. I believe if the Union Government contributes its share, farming can be a profitable proposition. I got to know today only that, when the hon. leader of Opposition received information that  
*...(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, I am about to conclude. He intervened and discussed it with the honourable Ministers. He has been assured of quick supply of fertilizers ...*(Interruptions)* I would only like to urge the Union Government through you to ensure the immediate supply of fertilizers as he has been given assurance for the same ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can associate and send your slips.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the chair should direct the Government to do so ...*(Interruptions)* I would only like to urge the Union Government through you to ensure supply of fertilizers ...*(Interruptions)* I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Dr. Rajan Sushant's speech.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody is speaking about *kisans*.

Shrimati Jyoti Dhruve, Shri Virendra Kumar and Shri Hansraj Ahir are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Rakesh Singh.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, am raising the important issue of thousands of SSB volunteers in the five states, in this House. These guerrillas have been in agitation mode for the last five years. It was constituted by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru after defeat of India by China in 1962, keeping in view the circumstances. Under this, the citizens living on the international border were chosen. They were trained in guerrilla warfare with rifles. Their roles were well defined in peace time, during the war and even after the war and in case the regular army retreats in war, they were given the task to use guerrilla warfare to push back the enemy. But I am disheartened to say that all of these are revolting for the last five years. The Government is

not paying attention to them. I would like to draw your attention towards their problems.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they demand for age relaxation as has been given in Manipur and for permanent appointment in SSB. Only SSB Swamsewaks should be recruited in the SSB posts. People who have exceeded the age limit or the people not able to be recruited and the widows of volunteer: should be given decent pension. Ill or economically weak volunteers should be given immediate economic aid. They should be given quota in recruitment of police forces or forest guards in forest department. They should be given facilities on the lines of Army and Paramilitary forces.

I urge the Government to take a decision on all these files. The Director General has also supported these and all of the Members are supporting it. The issue of Border States is connected with the country's security. Therefore, I support their demands vociferously.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virender Kashyap and Shri Rajendra Agrawal are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Rajan Sushant.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): I would like to raise the very pitiable plight of the poor fishermen, who are residing near Deepar Reel. It is situated in Guwahati City. It is covering forest hidden area of 414 hectare.

SC fishermen catch their fishes there. They engage in this fishing work for generations together. But these poor fishermen are about to be uprooted due to the faulty policy of the local Government. The Deepar Beel is brought under Food and Agriculture Ogranisation and is controlled by Fishery Department of Government of Assam.

A few years back, the Government of Assam has promulgated an order to declare the Deepar Beel as Bird Reserves, which has created a lot of problems for this very poor fishing community, as they solely depend upon the Deepar Beel.

Moreover, I would like to mention that there are lots of bird sanctuaries in Assam; the Deepar Beel is situated in the heart of Guwahati. If the whole Deepar Beel is converted into a reserve area for birds, then it will create very pitiable condition for the poor fishermen, who are

there for years together. Moreover, these fishermen are not only fishing there but they also conserve and nourish the water bodies which are there in the Deepar Beel.

So, I would like to request you that the proposed promulgation to make this Beel as barred reserve should be abolished thereby giving relief to the poor fishermen.

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue concerning my Constituency which comprises of seven Assembly Constituencies extending from south in Ernakulam to north in Thrissur District. In Thrissur District, there is 22 kilometres of coastal area extending over Kodungallur and Kaipamangalam Assembly Constituencies. These 22 kilometres of coastal area lay without protected by coastal belt from Azhikode to Chenthrappinny and extend over seven Panchayats. There occur frequent incidents of sea attacks leading to soil erosion and collapse of houses and trees situated in the coast. Casualties occur during the time of leap tides also. A few years back, severe casualties occurred during Tsunami also. People residing in this coastal area face serious difficulties due to frequent sea attacks. Besides, the 'Muzris', which was one of the famous ports in ancient India, is also situated in this coastal area. Excavation works are under progress and lakhs of antiquities are being excavated from this area.

Hence construction of coastal belt is of utmost importance for protecting this coastal area. Therefore, in view of the above facts, I would request urgent steps may please be taken by the Government for constructing a coastal belt at a length of about 22 kilometres from Azhikode to Chenthrappinny connecting those seven Panchayats immediately.

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Thank you Sir for giving me the opportunity to speak.

According to the survey of American Society of Tropical Medicine, the number of persons died due to snake bite is 46,000 in India. As per the same survey, more than 2.5 lakh people get injured due to snake bite. This is astonishingly a high figure. According to the World Health Organization, 50 lakh people are injured by snake bites. The bitter fact is that out of those 50 lakhs people, three lakh face disability of a permanent nature in our country. The most affected States are West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Odisha.

Another startling fact is that the number of the poisonous snakes is higher in our country as compared to other countries. As a physician, I know immediately after the snake bite, a person's experience is cardiogenic

shock and neuro-toxic shock. But the doctors are not able to treat them properly. It is because most of our Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centre and even the BPH Centres are located in the interior, distant and remote places in the countryside.

So, considering the loss of life and disability, I would urge the hon. Minister to evolve a national policy on snake bite and make it sure that the anti-venom serum should be available in all these interior hospitals to save the lives and to avoid disability and injury to the people of our country.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Union Government introduced Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Scheme in 2005 for electrification of non-electrified villages. Under this scheme the task of electrification of villages and hamlets with the population of more than 100 people in various states was approved but only one major village and hamlet was included in the village electrification scheme approved in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2004. Later on, a scheme worth rupees 12,367 crore for electrification of 1,38,373 hamlets with more than the population of 100 people was sent for approval by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry of Power, the Government of India issued amended guidelines for demanding DPR for the electrification of hamlets with a population of more than 300 people. Uttar Pradesh sent DPR worth rupees 83, 071 crore for electrification of 63, 909 hamlets in 69 districts.

**19.00 hrs.**

No DPR has been approved till date. The approval of funds for electrification of hamlets only in Raibareilly and Sultanpur and not doing so far the hamlets in other districts reeks of discriminatory policy of the Government. Besides, the Government had announced to provide electricity supply to each house till 2012 but due to non-approval of schemes for electrification of hamlets in Uttar Pradesh, the people are still facing a lot of difficulties. I, through you, urge the Government to immediately pass the scheme formulated for electrification of hamlets in Uttar Pradesh.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Smt. Jyoti Dhruve and Shri Shailendra Kumar may be allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Ramashankar.

SHR1 PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. In the State of Karnataka, especially in Northern part of Karnataka, in districts like Hubli, Dharward, Belgaum etc, the farmers are on the streets because the onion prices have come down to the extent of just Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per quintal. It is surprising that while we are discussing the issue of price rise here, including that of onion prices, because the prices of other commodities have reached the sky, but unfortunately in the entire State of Karnataka, especially in Northern Karnataka the farmers are on the streets because of the low prices of onions.

Sir, we are witnessing a strange situation that while the prices of commodities are rising in the local markets despite a good harvest, yet the farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce and this is a usual phenomenon almost every season. In every season we are witnessing this. We also are witnessing a situation that at one end of the country onion prices are skyrocketing while at the other end the onion growing farmers are protesting by dumping their produce on the roads for not getting remunerative prices and this is time that the Government should intervene in the matter.

It is really time for all of us to sit and think about this important issue which concerns both consumers and onion growing farmers. Basically, the Government should adopt a long-term export policy as a first step because the frequent changes in imposing ban on onion export and reduction of import duties have, most of the time, caused hardships to both onion growers and the consumers which has allowed the middlemen to reap the fortunes. There is also a complaint of the onion growing farmers of Karnataka and other Southern States about sudden ban being imposed on exports at a time when there is a huge supply in the markets after the harvest in the month of September in these regions. Usually in Karnataka onion harvesting takes place in the months of August and September, since the crop is a Kharif based crop, resulting in collapse of prices in the local markets. Sometimes, the supply is so high that most of it get rotten for lack of trading opportunities and the farmers suffer heavily. Sometimes even when there is no ban, the MEP is so high that it becomes impossible for the farmers to export. The abrupt and unscientific way of export and import policy of onion has neither helped farmers nor the consumers in our country.

India is one of the large onion growing countries and it is expedient for the Government to have a market and farmer oriented export policy and help stabilize onion

markets locally. Moreover, when the farmers are suffering so much, there is no supply chain and there is no cold storage and the people are on the streets. The Government of India should intervene in the matter.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very serious problem of my Parliamentary Constituency. My Parliamentary Constituency is tribal dominated area. Alongwith being a tribal dominated area, several problems are prevailing there even today. More than 80 per cent of the population of Betul district of Madhya Pradesh which is my Parliamentary Constituency are tribal population. They reside in the forests and low-lying villages. Their lives continue to be very miserable even today. Their economic and social condition is very pitiable. They are spending their life by cutting trees and facing a lot of difficulties. Some time ago, the Union Government decided to allot the forest land on lease to tribal people. This step was appreciable for sure but there is a need to bring some changes in it because the forest-land on lease which the tribal people got has no system of irrigation. The land lacks the required amount of water necessary for cultivation. Even today, that infertile land is deprived of irrigation facilities. There is no permanent means of irrigation. Big or small dams should be constructed on the land which has been given to the tribal people. Only then their lives can be changed which was the main motive behind giving them land. It can provide a regular source of water for those tribal people.

For irrigation, electricity is also needed because the tribal people cannot afford to buy diesel at the present price. If this area is electrified, then they will have the option for not using the diesel pump given by the Union Government.

My demand is that there should be systems of irrigation and electrification. As a result of which they will be able to utilise the forest land. They have got a lease so that their life could get transformed.

This is my demand from the Government and I believe that the Government will provide benefit to them from it. The land which has been given on lease includes not only the forest land but also the revenue land. Therefore, there is no question of inconvenience due to the construction of big and small dams. Even today, 120 tribal populated panchayats have not been electrified under

the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana. Therefore, the Government should electrify these 120 panchayats under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana for protecting their rights.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to put my views during the Zero Hour. Hon. Chairperson, Kali-Sindh and Narmada river flow through Shahjahanpur and Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh. Narmada river is the life-line of Madhya Pradesh and after this river, the most important river is Kali-Sindh. A number of activity has been going on papers for years for the construction of dams on this river. The detailed report of this scheme was prepared with great difficulty. After that, its clearance was given by the Central Water Commission but the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Union Government kept blaming one another. As a result this Scheme has not been actualised even today.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, thousands of acres of land will be irrigated from this Kali-Sindh Dam Project and this dam is to be the highway to prosperity for the thousands of farmer families. Just now, my colleague was saying that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is farmer friendly Government. But the Madhya Pradesh Government has not framed any scheme till now. Our colleague Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve was saying that small dams should be constructed for the farmers. I would like to say that she should request the State Government also because the Government of Madhya Pradesh withheld the schemes and there happens to be no proper correspondence with the Union Government in this regard.

I request the Union Government that unless the Government threatens to punish the officials whether they are the employees and officers of the State Government or the Union Government, the blame game between the State Government and Union Government will continue. I request the Union Government to complete the Kali-Sindh Project.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamu): Sir, through the House, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Water Resource towards Kanhar dam approved in 1975 at Baardih village of Chiniya block of Gargwa district under my parliamentary Constituency. The decision for the construction of the said scheme was taken during the Baansagar Water Agreement signed on 16.9.1973 by the Chief Minister of Bihar (now Jharkhand), Madhya Pradesh (now Chhattisgarh) and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Minister of Water Resources. As per the agreement signed on 20.2.1982, Jharkhand got 0.43 million acre

feet water after the division of water of Kanhar river and an agreement was signed for the generation of 302 megawatt electricity.

Sir, after 36 years, the Central Water commission, New Delhi through letter no. 1911 dated 24.9.2010 and letter no. 289 dated 15.2.2011 issued direction for the State Government of Jharkhand for sending the latest surface survey, revised hydrology - revised scheme and estimate etc. of the construction of Kanhar dam. In the wake of the said letter of the Central Water Commission, New Delhi, the State Government of Jharkhand has sent all reports with regard to the said scheme to the Central Water Commission through letter no. 215 and 148 dated 03.3.2011 and 9.3.2011 respectively for approval but it has not been given till now.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please, come to the point. What do you want?

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Sir, I would like to inform you that my Parliamentary Constituency is like desert. Due to the lack of water, the ground water level has gone down to 400 feet. With the construction of the said project, 500 villages will get the facility of irrigation with the generation of 302 megawatt of electricity.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, wind up.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Sir, a petition has been filed in the High Court of Jharkhand in this regard and the court also has issued order for its immediate completion.

Sir, this is a very important scheme for public welfare of my Parliamentary Constituency and its construction is very necessary. My Parliamentary Constituency consists of hilly and forest areas and is known as naxalite area. A great majority of people have migrated from the villages. Please, complete the project. It will provide the irrigation facility to 500 villages and with the generation of 302 megawatt electricity the ground water level will go up.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

[Translation]

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Agra which is known as the city of love. The Yamuna River is completely dry there. At the time of construction of the Taj Mahal three hundred fifty years ago there was sufficient amount of water but, today, it is completely dry. Due to this, the wood used in the foundation of Taj Mahal is drying up and contraction slowly. Therefore, the Taj Mahal is in danger and might collapse any day. Hon. Supreme Court has taken it into cognizance and issued directives for its investigation. I would like to say that these are just formalities. Minarets were not tilting due to water in Yamuna River but they are tilting now due to drying up of the Yamuna. There was no shortage of water in the areas nearby Yamuna in past but now people are at a loss due to lack of water and diseases are spreading.

I urge the Government to make a barrage in Yamuna to save the Taj Mahal and the people in Agra as around 40 to 50 thousand people still come to see the Taj every day. Hon. Supreme Court has also taken this matter seriously.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the restructuring of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, NABARD, on the basis of recommendations of Boston Consultancy Group, BCG. If the on-going repositioning exercise continues in full swing, the NABARD will cease to exist as a Development Finance Institution, DPI, and will become a direct financing institution competing with other financial entities like commercial banks, cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks. This will lead to dilution of its basic mandate and the purpose for which it was formed by an Act of Parliament, *i.e.* the NABARD Act, 1981.

I am also concerned that if NABARD enters into direct financing business, raising money from the open market it will increase the interest rates for loans for farmers.

This will bring further disaster for farmers and rural people who are already reeling under severe crisis. Based on BCG recommendations, NABARD Management has reportedly put on hold the recruitment process for clerical staff all over India. This will create immense frustration among the unemployed youths of the country.

In view of this, I would request the Government to consider these apprehensions in the restructuring exercise of NABARD. I am also requesting that without the knowledge of this hon. House, no such amendment or no such restructuring should be allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the Court towards MPLAD scheme. The biggest problem is that due to lack of coordination between the District Magistrate in states or Chief District Officer and the department handling the MPLAD funds here, the funds of Members keep lying unused and thus no development of their areas takes place. Therefore, a time limit should be fixed for sending the funds and the expenditure thereof and then the second installment should be sent to them. My second demand is that the monitoring of quality and quantity of the construction work should be done from time to time by the monitoring committee sent by the Government and coordination should be established between the report asked by CDO and a report sent from here to release the MPLADs funds.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my constituency Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh where I have given around 1.5-2 crore rupees to electricity department. Today, itself that cheque has been issued through District Magistrate CDO but installation of poles, wires and transformers has not been done in all the small and remote areas where electricity is needed. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this issue and urge it to take action. I would like to say one more thing that the Rs. 10 lakh that we give to other areas besides ours, even there the work has not been done till now. We have received a latest circular, which has banned us from giving money to handicapped people *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, you have to make only one point.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would like those 10 lakh rupees to be sent in the constituencies so that all of the hon. Members are able to give artificial limbs to handicapped persons in their area. I would also like to implore the Government to cancel the amount limit of fifty lakh rupees to be spent on schools.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, you can raise this issue in the meeting of the MPLAD Committee.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I would definitely raise this issue but this is an issue of MPLADs fund, therefore, I would like to raise it. There should be a time set for the expenditure of 25 lakh rupees given to an institution so that the Member may develop his constituency as per his discretion. Thank you.

SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak here. I, through you, would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Power towards a proposal of a hike in electricity rates in my constituency Daman and Diu, which has been approved by GRC and it is implemented or all sectors such as household farming, industry etc. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that only two per cent of electricity is used in household sector in Daman and Diu while 98 per cent is used in industrial sector. As you know, Daman and Diu became a part of India in 1961 and due to this its development has been at snails pace compared to other areas. The industries set up here for development were given holidays and electricity was provided at low rate. Now, tax holiday has been abolished in Daman and Diu. Only power industry is the life line for people in Daman and Diu now. Increase in electricity rate can severely affect this sector which can adversely affect many businesses. This can lead to increase in unemployment and dismantle the economic structure.

Sir, pisciculture is a part of agriculture, Electricity provided in this sector is given at the same prices as set for the industries which is wrong in my opinion. Ice making factories in Diu is a part of pisciculture industry; therefore, electricity provided should be at the rates set for supply of power to agriculture because Ice is used in the boat meant for catching fish. I would like to say this today

that Daman and Diu provides rupees 3500 crore of revenue to the Government. It is an achievement in itself because this revenue comes from the second smallest area of India. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Power that the Government should postpone the implementation of the decision taken by the GRC to increase the electricity tariff. The Government should help Daman and Diu in its prosperity.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Hon. Chairman, sir, under Sitamarhi district of my Parliamentary Constituency, Sheohar, almost 50,000 population and 12,000 hectare arable land covering the area of almost 15 kilometer long and four kilometer wide from Belsand to Roonisaidpur is submerged due to continuous flow and water logging being caused by the river Bagmati originating from Nepal. The farmers and the common people are the victims of the natural calamity. Deprived of livelihood and housing, the people of this area are living like displaced people. Bagmati river carries silt with a huge quantity to this area with the flow of water alongwith flood every year. The capacity of dams of Bagmati is decreasing and the area of 15 kilometer remains water-logged for the entire year. Through the House, I urge the hon. Minister to take effective and permanent step for solving the problem of water flow and water logging in the area from Belsand to Roonisaidpur so that the land of this area become arable and the miserable conditions of the farmers could improve. The people residing there are on the verge of starvation.

*[English]*

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak during the 'Zero Hour'.

The Manali Industrial Cluster in the north of Chennai is an important industrial area of Tamil Nadu containing petroleum, petrochemicals, chemicals, fertilizers and other engineering industries.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has imposed a ban in January, 2010 for any new projects in the Manali Industrial Cluster based on Pollution Index of 76. Any Index above 70 is considered as critically polluted area,

Thereafter, all the Manali industries have implemented many pollution mitigating measures for the past one year. Recently, an Expert Committee was appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, and the Committee has assessed the present Pollution



Index as 67. Therefore, the Expert Committee has recommended the lifting of the ban in the Manali Industrial Cluster.

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has also accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee and has asked the Central Pollution Control Board to lift the ban.

The CPCB has also, in turn, recommended the lifting of the ban in September, 2011 itself. Now, though two months have passed after the CPCB recommended lifting of the ban, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has not yet lifted the ban. Instead, the Ministry of Environment and Forests extended the ban on new projects up to 31.3.2012. This ban is causing a lot of hardship to the Manali Industries, since they are not in a position to implement new projects for almost two years. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is requested to lift the ban in the Manali Industrial Cluster immediately in order to create job opportunities for future, the younger generation.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Hon. Chairman Sir, I may please be granted permission to speak from here. At present, Railway service is the largest means of transportation of the world and wherever there is rail service, people prefer to travel by trains because rail travel is very cheap and comfortable as compared to any other mode of transportation. But citing the reasons of speed and time-limit of rails, the Railway Department does not provide even necessary stoppages. Due to this reason, the passengers have to go to the railway stations of the other cities or towns to board the trains.

Two trains named Indore-Gwalior Intercity, Train No. 2125 and 2126 and Kota-Indore Intercity, Train No. 11701-11702 pass through my Parliamentary Constituency. The said trains have stoppage only at Bayavara Railway station in my area. Considering the convenience of the people, it is very imperative to provide stoppages of the said two trains at Sarangpur, Pachore and Chachauda stations. The Indore-Gwalior Intercity Express runs between two commercial metropolitan cities Indore and Gwalior parallel to the National Highway No. 3. The other train, Kota-Indore Intercity Express also links a commercial metropolitan city Indore with the education city Kota (Rajasthan). My Parliamentary Constituency lies in the

middle of these two cities from where hundreds of businessmen, students, the patients suffering from various diseases and the common people commute in a large number daily.

By providing the stoppages of the said two trains at Sarangpur, Pachor and Chachauda stations under my Parliamentary Constituency, Rajgarh, the passengers will get benefits of the rail service. It will increase the income of railway also. It will not affect the rules of the department with regard to the providing stoppages, speed of the train and time-limit etc. It is my request. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I request you all to approach the Speaker and get approval. That would be better. You are all waiting and that is why I am giving a chance to you. But it is embarrassing for me to give a chance like this daily to some Members because they want to speak everyday. From tomorrow onwards, I request you to approach the Speaker in advance and get permission.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue which I am going to raise before the Government through you has been raised by me in the House under the Rule 377, has been raised in the Zero Hour and has also been raised through submission. But I am pained to say that no action has been taken on it till date.

The Central Cold Fields Ltd. is under my Parliamentary Constituency. The people have got compensation and jobs also whether it is Angawali mines or Chalkari mines or the issue of Damodar River Diversion but it has not been started so far. Bharat Coking Coal falls under my Parliamentary Constituency where Salampur and Angarphra collieries have been closed in the Area-4, Loyabaad Cop Plant in Area-5 and South Govindpur in Area-3 had also been closed. Gogidih mines have been also closed.

I would like to say that on one hand the country needs coal, on the other hand mines are being closed down. I request that the mining should be started from these mines. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Agriculture Minister, through this august House, a matter of urgent public importance regarding oil palm cultivators.

As the House knows, Vizianagaram district occupies third place in India with an approximate cultivation of 15,000 to 20,000 hectares which is a crop promoted by the Government of India to achieve self-sustenance in edible oils. For the last four years, farmers are incurring losses due to unremunerative prices because of the current price fixing formula which is advocated by the Director of Oil Palm Research (ICAR), Eluru.

After several representations by farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture has constituted a Committee to review the present price fixing formula. I thank the UFA Government for the same. The Committee has now submitted its Report to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Therefore, I urge the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. The announcers work throughout the centres of All India Radio in the country. Some of them are permanent and some other are working on temporary basis. The announcers working on permanent basis get at least 30-40 thousand rupees per month whereas the announcers working on the temporary basis get 3-4 thousand rupees per month. There is such a big gap. These announcers working on the temporary basis have been working in the All India Radio for 15-20 years. These people run the All India Radio. When Shri Priyaranjan Das Munshi was the Cabinet Minister, he had announced in the House that all the announcers working on temporary basis will be made permanent. These announcers have been working for 15-20 years and now they have become over age also. Through you, I request the Government that these announcers should be made permanent.

**19.31 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 13, 2011/ Agrahayana 22, 1933 (Saka).*

---

## ANNEXURE I

## Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

<i>Member-wise Index to Starred Questions</i>		
Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	244
2.	Shri Ananth Kumar	248
3.	Shri Angadi Suresh	241
4.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	257
5.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	258
6.	Dr. Barq Shafiqur Rahman	252
7.	Shri Das Khagen	242
8.	Shri Das Ram Sunder	253
9.	Smt. Devi Rama	251
10.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	259
11.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayan	258
12.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	242
13.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	247
14.	Dr. Joshi Murali Manohar	260
15.	Shri Judev Dilip Singh	254
16.	Shri Karunakaran P.	250
17.	Shri Kateel Nalin Kumar	256
18.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	245
19.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	260
20.	Shri Mani Jose K.	249
21.	Dr. Naik Sanjeev Ganesh	243
22.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	259
23.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	246
24.	Shri Rai Prem Das	247
25.	Dr. Ratna De	250
26.	Shri S. Alagiri	246
27.	Shri Sampath A.	251
28.	Shri Anto Antony	249
29.	Shri Siddeshwara G.M.	255
30.	Smt. Sule Supriya	243
31.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	245
32.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	244
33.	Prof.Yadav Ranjan Prasad	256
34.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	257
35.	Yogi Adity Nath	241

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	2947
2.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	2843
3.	Shri Adhi Sankar	2924, 2950
4.	Shri Adhikari Suvendu	2871
5.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	2843, 2946
6.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	2784, 2857, 2966
7.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	2819, 2821, 2905, 2946
8.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	2775
9.	Dr. Ajnala Rattan Singh	2971
10.	Shri Ananth Kumar	2947
11.	Shri Anant Kumar Hegde	2874, 2881
12.	Shri Angadi Suresh	2941, 2951
13.	Shri Anuragi Ghanshyam	2890, 2903, 2902
14.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	2958
15.	Shri Azad Kirti	2833
16.	Shri Baitha Kameshwar	2797
17.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	2879, 2888, 2957, 2977
18.	Dr. Baliram	2965
19.	Shri Banerjee Ambica	2840
20.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	2926
21.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	2855, 2865
22.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	2937
23.	Shri Bhagora Tarachand	2830, 2876, 2941
24.	Shri Bhaiya Shivraj	2887, 2940
25.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	2854, 2879
26.	Shri Bhonsle Udayanraje	2847, 2850, 2966
27.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	2779, 2799, 2854, 2862, 2940

1	2	3	1	2	3
28.	Shri Biju P.K.	2963, 2968	57.	Smt. Dutt Priya	2970
29.	Shri Bishnoi Kuldeep	2778, 2890	58.	Shri Gaddigoudar P.C.	2863
30.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	2855, 2938	59.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	2854, 2879, 2956, 2958
31.	Smt. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi	2874	60.	Smt. Gandhi Maneka	2876, 2916
32.	Shri Sivasami C.	2817	61.	Shri Gandhi Varun	2838
33.	Shri Chacko P.C.	2885	62.	Shri Gandhi Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	2943
34.	Shri Choudhary Harish	2844, 2938, 2951, 2968	63.	Shri Ganeshamurthi A.	2810
35.	Shri Chauhan Mahedrasinh P.	2800, 2836, 2918, 2957	64.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	2855, 2956
36.	Shri Chauhan Dara Singh	2914	65.	Dr. Ghosh Dastidar Kakoli	2906
37.	Shri Chavan Harishchandra	2762, 2862, 2957	66.	Shri L. Rajagopal	2859, 2944
38.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	2833, 2878	67.	Shri Gouda Shivarama	2852
39.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	2904, 2915	68.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	2830, 2960, 2966
40.	Smt. Choudhary Shruti	2822, 2831	69.	Shri Haque Mohd Asrarul	2855, 2897
41.	Shri Chowdhury Adhir	2906	70.	Shri Hooda Deepender Singh	2966
42.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	2858	71.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	2802, 2967
43.	Shri Das Khagen	2942, 2943, 2944	72.	Shri Jadhao Prataprao Ganpatrao	2910, 2975
44.	Shri Das Ram Sundar	2948	73.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	2873
45.	Shri Das Gupta Gurudas	2877, 2954	74.	Shri Jaiswal Gorakh Prasad	2846, 2950
46.	Smt. Dasmunsi Deepa	2929	75.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	2943, 2962
47.	Smt. Davidson J. Helen	2874, 2935	76.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	2861, 2880
48.	Shri Deka Ramen	2855	77.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	2933
49.	Shri Deshmukh K.D.	2853	78.	Smt. Jayaprada	2837
50.	Smt. Devi Ashwamedh	2927	79.	Shri Jindal Naveen	2771
51.	Smt. Devi Rama	2951, 2975	80.	Shri Joshi Kailash	2928
52.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	2913, 2966	81.	Shri Joshi Mahesh	2808, 2855, 2864
53.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	2946, 2958, 2982	82.	Shri Joshi Pralhad	2872
54.	Smt. Dhurve Jyoti	2860, 2915	83.	Shri Karwaria Kapil Muni	2948
55.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	2949, 2950	84.	Shri Kashyap Virender	2826, 2901
56.	Shri Dudhgaonkar Ganeshrao Nagorao	2831, 2841, 2862	85.	Shri Kaswan Ram Singh	2930, 2966

1	2	3
86.	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	2834, 2864
87.	Shri Kateel Nalin Kumar	2988
88.	Shri Katti Ramesh Viswanath	2856, 2957
89.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	2818, 2868, 2877, 2884, 2898
90.	Shri Khan Hassan	2796
91.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	2793, 2925, 2986
92.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	2824, 2950, 2973
93.	Shri Kishor Kamal "Commando"	2874
94.	Shri Koli Patel Somabhai Gandalal	2912, 2929
95.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	2827, 2855
96.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	2886, 2892
97.	Shri Kumar P.	2829, 2869
98.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	2770, 2864, 2968
99.	Shri Lingam P.	2954
100.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2776, 2831, 2880, 2978
101.	Smt. Mahajan Sumitra	2949
102.	Shri Maharaj Satpal	2898, 2932
103.	Shri Mahato Baidynath Prasad	2877, 2884, 2898
104.	Shri Mahato Narahari	2777, 2829, 2904
105.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	2904
106.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	2854, 2910, 2920, 2959
107.	Shri Majumdar Prasanta Kumar	2942
108.	Shri Malik Jitendar Singh	2957, 2966
109.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	2862
110.	Shri Manji Hari	2898
111.	Smt. Macleod Ingrid	2855, 2874, 2891
112.	Shri Meghe Datta	2837, 2899
113.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	2787, 2876, 2915, 2981

1	2	3
114.	Shri Mishra Mahabal	2842
115.	Shri Mishra Prasad Govind	2785, 2868, 2940, 2972
116.	Shri Munde Gopinath	2830
117.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	2837, 2857
118.	Shri Nagar Surendra Singh	2845, 2867
119.	Shri Naik Shripad Yesso	2868
120.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	2945
121.	Shri Namdhari Inder Singh	2875
122.	Shri Naqvi Zafar Ali	2921
123.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	2812, 2915
124.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	2876, 2961
125.	Km. Natrajan Meenakshi	2936, 2966
126.	Shri Nishad Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	2851
127.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	2763, 2885, 2944, 2954
128.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	2898
129.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	2854, 2915, 2946, 2949, 2955
130.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2894, 2944
131.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	2952
132.	Km. Pandey Saroj	2767, 2855, 2898, 2910, 2980
133.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	2902, 2971
134.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	2854, 2879, 2956, 2958
135.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	2887
136.	Shri Patel Devji M.	2769, 2990
137.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	2780
138.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	2893
139.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	2854, 2910, 2920
140.	Shri Patel, Lalubhai Babubhai	2866

1	2	3
141.	Shri Pathak Harin	2835, 2964
142.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	2898, 2934, 2944
143.	Smt. Patil Bhavana Gawali	2831, 2908
144.	Shri Patil C.R.	2880
145.	Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil Khatgaonkar	2854, 2879, 2956, 2958
146.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	2850, 2873
147.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	2813
148.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	2766, 2833, 2879
149.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	2946, 2949, 2955
150.	Shri Premchand Guddu	2820
151.	Shri Premdas	2931
152.	Shri Punia, P.L.	2807, 2821, 2831, 2878, 2938
153.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	2878
154.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	2849
155.	Shri Raghavendra, B.Y.	2772, 2862
156.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	2792, 2855, 2890
157.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashankar	2839
158.	Shri Rajendran, C.	2882, 2944
159.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	2883, 2961
160.	Prof. Ramshankar	2890
161.	Shri Ramkishun	2905
162.	Shri Rana Jagdish Singh	2805, 2862, 2919
163.	Shri Rana Kadir	2786
164.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2776, 2918
165.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2825
166.	Shri Roy Arjun	2881
167.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	2761, 2989
168.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	2782, 2831, 2868, 2957
169.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	2811, 2886, 2940

1	2	3
170.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	2788, 2944, 2983
171.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	2791, 2831, 2985
172.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	2781, 2979
173.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	2777, 2829, 2904
174.	Shri S. Alagiri	2964, 2987
175.	Shri S. Semmalai	2911, 2964
176.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	2863, 2864, 2888, 2961, 2962
177.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	2870, 2940, 2963
178.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	2765, 2842
179.	Shri Sachan, Rakesh	2878
180.	Shri Sahu, Chandu Lal	2889
181.	Shri Sampath, A.	2898
182.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	2833
183.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	2764, 2867, 2926
184.	Shri Sethi, Arjun Charan	2848
185.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	2909
186.	Smt. Shantha, J.	2807, 2831, 2833, 2929, 2962
187.	Dr. Sharma, Arvind Kumar	2798
188.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	2837
189.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	2837, 2855, 2969, 2970
190.	Shri Shekhawat Gopal Singh	2918, 2973
191.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	2789, 2829, 2833, 2967, 2984
192.	Shri Anto Antony	2957
193.	Shri Shukla Balkrishna Khanderao	2908, 2967
194.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	2840, 2856, 2974
195.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	2783, 2894, 2945, 2958
196.	Dr. Singh Bhola	2847, 2959

1	2	3
197.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	2814, 2897, 2940, 2957
198.	Shri Singh Dushyant	2943
199.	Shri Singh Ganesh	2868, 2940, 2972
200.	Shri Singh Ilyaraj	2794, 2844, 2910, 2938
201.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	2828
202.	Shri Singh K.C. 'Baba'	2809, 2862
203.	Smt. Singh Meena	2831, 2919, 2942
204.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	2922
205.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	2900
206.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	2887, 2939, 2940
207.	Shri Singh Rakesh	2896, 2940
208.	Shri Singh Ravneet	2790, 2968
209.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	2855, 2961
210.	Shri Singh Uday	2834, 2886, 2892
211.	Shri Singh Yashvir	2837, 2845, 2855, 2969, 2970
212.	Singh, Lal Chaudhary	2951
213.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	2925
214.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	2874, 2885, 2951, 2964
215.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>alias</i> Lalan Singh	2874
216.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	2846, 2953
217.	Dr. Sinh, Sanjay	2831, 2946, 2953
218.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	2823, 2967
219.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	2801, 2874
220.	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	2806, 2868
221.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	2954
222.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	2768, 2843
223.	Shri Sugumar, K.	2794, 2807, 2945

1	2	3
224.	Smt. Sule, Surpiya	2945
225.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	2774, 2866, 2960, 2965, 2976
226.	Dr. Sushant Rajan	2888
227.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvvaraya	2803
228.	Shri Tagore Manicka	2831
229.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	2832
230.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	2863, 2895
231.	Shri Tewari Manish	2885
232.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	2815
233.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	2873, 2898, 2901
234.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	2804, 2954
235.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	2968
236.	Shri Thomas P.T.	2829, 2960
237.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	2795
238.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar <i>Alias</i> Kushal	2874, 2886
239.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	2874, 2940, 2944
240.	Shri Tudu Laxman	2773
241.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	2816, 2878
242.	Dr. Venugopal P.	2953, 2969
243.	Shri Verma Sajjan	2940, 2952
244.	Shri Virendra Kumar	2887, 2940
245.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	2855, 2862, 2907
246.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	2836
247.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	2951
248.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	2876, 2944
249.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	2923
250.	Shri Yadav, Madhusudan	2917
251.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	2862, 2965

## ANNEXURE II

*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

<i>Commerce and Industry</i>	:	248, 249, 251, 259, 260
<i>Defence</i>	:	246
<i>Environment and Forests</i>	:	244, 247, 250, 256, 258
<i>Labour and Employment</i>	:	245, 252
<i>Road Transport and Highways</i>	:	243, 255
<i>Shipping</i>	:	253.
<i>Social Justice and Empowerment</i>	:	

*Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*

<i>Commerce and Industry</i>	:	2763, 2766, 2768, 2771, 2775, 2794, 2804, 2815, 2819, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2834, 2836, 2837, 2840, 2844, 2846, 2865, 2869, 2886, 2899, 2910, 2944, 2945, 2951, 2957, 2968, 2974, 2976, 2977, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987
<i>Defence</i>	:	2765, 2774, 2778, 2783, 2787, 2790, 2796, 2799, 2800, 2803, 2810, 2817, 2818, 2823, 2826, 2830, 2851, 2854, 2873, 2876, 2885, 2888, 2893, 2894, 2901, 2911, 2915, 2918, 2922, 2929, 2934, 2941, 2952, 2966, 2969, 2978, 2979, 2981
<i>Environment and Forests</i>	:	2764, 2776, 2791, 2798, 2807, 2816, 2824, 2838, 2841, 2842, 2849, 2852, 2853, 2855, 2861, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2867, 2877, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2891, 2892, 2896, 2898, 2902, 2905, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2916, 2917, 2920, 2925, 2938, 2989
<i>Labour and Employment</i>	:	2769, 2779, 2781, 2795, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2850, 2856, 2857, 2859, 2872, 2874, 2900, 2904, 2912, 2919, 2926, 2936, 2942, 2953, 2959, 2970, 2973, 2983
<i>Road Transport and Highways</i>	:	2761, 2770, 2780, 2788, 2797, 2806, 2809, 2814, 2848, 2860, 2868, 2870, 2881, 2887, 2890, 2897, 2903, 2906, 2923, 2927, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2937, 2939, 2940, 2943, 2947, 2949, 2954, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2967, 2971, 2975, 2988
<i>Shipping</i>	:	2762, 2782, 2786, 2789, 2792, 2793, 2858, 2913, 2955, 260, 2964
<i>Social Justice and Empowerment</i>	:	2784, 2801, 2805, 2820, 2822, 2825, 2827, 2828, 2832, 2835, 2871, 2880, 2889, 2924, 2928, 2930, 2935, 2950, 2965, 2972, 2982
<i>Steel</i>	:	2767, 2772, 2773, 2785, 2808, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2875, 2895, 2921, 2948, 2980, 2990
<i>Textiles</i>	:	2777, 2802, 2821, 2839, 2863, 2878, 2879, 2914, 2946, 2956, 2958.



---

---

© 2011 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha  
(Fourteenth Edition) and printed by Dhanraj Associates Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

---

---

### INTERNET

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address:

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

<http://www.loksabha.nic.in>

### LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

### : LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.