

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Fourteenth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, Delhi-110053

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Monday, August 12, 2013/Sravana 21, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Shri Ram Naresh Tripathee who was a Member of Thirteenth Lok Sabha from 1999 to 2004 representing the Seoni Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

He was also a Member of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1993 to 1998.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Tripathee served as Member of Committee of Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution.

Shri Ram Naresh Tripathee passed away on 5th August, 2013 in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh at the age of 56.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Tripathee and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.02hrs

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Question No. 81 - Shri Premchand Guddu.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

11.03hrs

At this stage, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri N. Kristappa, Dr. N. Sivaprasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is all this? What is happening?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, this is completely unacceptable. What is this? What is happening? Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Transiation]

Pollution by Industries

*81. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) the pollution norms stipulated by the Government/Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for compliance by the industrial units in the country;

(b) whether CPCB conducts inspection of the industrial units for verification of compliace of the stipulated pollution norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of industries found guilty of violating the stipulated norms during each of the last three years and the current year including the punitive action taken against such industries, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the number of highly polluting industrial units identified in the contry, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the details of stringent steps taken/being taken by the Government/CPCB of check pollution caused by the industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Government has notified environmental standards (pollution norms) to be complied by various polluting industrial units for prevention and control of pollution in effluents (for 45 categories of industry) and emissions (for 60 categories of industry). These categories are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details of inspections carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is biven in the cnclosed statement-II. Based ofn these

inspections, CPCB has issued 652 directions to the violating industrial units and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). The state/UT-wise information is given in the enclosed statement-III and IV.

(d) CPCB has identified seventeen categories of highly polluting industrial units across the country and 3250 such industries fall under these categories. Madhya Pradesh has 83 such industries (statement-V).

(e) Various steps have been taken by Government/ CPCB to check pollution caused by industrial units which, inter alia, include:

- (i) Issuance of consent to establish and consent to operate as well as authorization by SPCBs/PCCs under the relevant environmental statutes to industries;
- (ii) Grant of environmental clearance to industrial projects falling under category 'A' by the Ministry and in the case of Industrial projects falling under category 'B', environmental clearances are granted by the respective State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities;
- (iii) Carrying out surprise inspections of industrial units by CPCB and issuing closure orders of securing compliance in a time bound manner depending on the extent of violation;
- (iv) Imposition of bank guarantees on industries for securing the compliance;
- (v) Imposition of stringent norms on industries to reduce water consumption, and adopt cleaner production process/technologies.
- (vi) Imposing moratoria in critically polluted industrial clusters based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) evolved by CPBC.

Statement-I

List of Industries for which Standards have been Developed as on 31.12.2012

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	Standards	
		Effluent	Emission
1	2	3	4
1.	Aluminium	×	✓
2.	Asbestos	×	✓
3.	Bagasse fire boilers	×	✓

1	2	3	4
4.	Battery Manufacturing Industries	×	✓
5.	Beehive Hard coke oven	×	✓
6.	Boilers (Agro waste as fuel)	×	✓
7.	Boilers (small)	×	✓
8.	Brick Kilns	×	✓
9.	Briquette (Coal)	×	✓
10.	Bullion Refining	✓	×
11.	Calcium Carbide	×	✓
12.	Carbon Black	×	✓
13.	Cashew seed processing	✓	✓
14.	Caustic Soda	✓	✓
15.	Cement	×	✓
16.	Ceramics	×	✓
17.	CETP	✓	×
18.	Coal mines	✓	✓
19.	Coal Washery	✓	✓
20.	Coffee processing	✓	✓
21.	Coke oven plants	✓	✓
22.	Common Hazardous Waste Incinerator	×	✓
23.	Composite Woollen	✓	×
24.	Copper, Lead and Zinc smelting	×	✓
25.	Cotton Textile	✓	×
26.	Cupola furnaces	×	✓
27.	Dairy Industry	✓	×
28.	Dye & Dye Industry	✓	✓
29.	Edible Oil & Vanaspati	✓	×
30.	Electroplating	✓	✓
31.	Emission limits for diesel engine more than 0.8 MW for power plant	×	✓

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
32.	Emission limits for diesel engine up to 800 kw for generator sets	×	✓	56.	Oil Drilling and Gas Extraction	✓	×
33.	Emission standards for new DG Sets up to 19 KW	×	✓	57.	Oil Refinery	✓	×
34.	Fermentation (Distillation, Maltry, Brewery)	✓	×	58.	Organic Chemicals	✓	×
35.	Fertilizer	✓	✓	59.	Paints	✓	×
36.	Flour Mills, Grain Processing, Paddy processing, Pulse Making/Grinding Mill	✓	✓	60.	Pesticides	✓	×
37.	Food & Fruit Processing	✓	×	61.	Petrochemicals	✓	×
38.	Foundries	×	✓	62.	Pharmaceuticals	✓	×
39.	Furnaces (Reheating)	×	✓	63.	Plaster of Paris	×	✓
40.	Gas/Naptha Based Power Plants	✓	✓	64.	Primary water quality criteria for bathing water	✓	×
41.	Glass Manufacturing	×	✓	65.	Pulp and Paper (small)	✓	×
42.	Guidelines for Pollution Control measures in Ginning mill	×	✓	66.	Pulp & Paper (Large)	✓	✓
43.	Hotel Industry	✓	×	67.	Refractory Industry	✓	✓
44.	Inorganic Chemicals	✓	×	68.	Slaughter House, Meat & Sea Food Processing	✓	×
45.	Integrated Iron & steel including coke oven	✓	✓	69.	Soda Ash	✓	×
46.	Jute Processing Industry	✓	×	70.	Soft coke industry	×	✓
47.	Leather Tannery	✓	×	71.	Specification of diesel fuel for emission	×	✓
48.	Lime Kiln	×	✓	72.	Specification of Motor Gasoline for emission related parameters	×	✓
49.	Manmade Fiber	✓	✓	73.	Specification of two stroke engine oil	×	✓
50.	Natural Rubber	✓	✓	74.	Sponge Iron Plants	✓	✓
51.	Nitric Acid	×	✓	75.	Starch (Maize)	✓	×
52.	Noise Generated by Domestic Appliances	×	✓	76.	Stone crushing	×	✓
53.	Noise limits for generator sets run with Diesel	×	✓	77.	Sugar	✓	×
54.	Noise limits for generator sets run with petrol/kerosene	×	✓	78.	Sulphuric Acid	×	✓
55.	noise standards for fire crackers	×	✓	79.	Thermal Power Plant	✓	✓
				80.	Vehicular Noise	×	✓
				81.	Water quality standards of costal water marine water falls	✓	×
				Total		45	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Assam	4	2	5	0	5	0	0	0	14	2	16
4.	Bihar	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	4	1	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	0	4	0	5	2	1	0	22	2	24
6.	DD & DNH	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3
7.	Gujarat	3	1	3	3	33	2	23	1	62	7	69
8.	Haryana	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	4
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	3	4	3	0	1	0	7	4	11
11.	Karnataka	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	3	5	8
12.	Kerala	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	4	5	2	1	0	0	10	6	16
14.	Maharashtra	10	8	9	9	4	3	0	0	23	20	43
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
16.	Orissa	0	2	3	1	5	2	4	0	12	5	17
17.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
18.	Punjab	2	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	7	2	9
19.	Rajasthan	2	2	3	3	3	2	0	1	8	8	16
20.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Tamilnadu	2	4	12	8	1	6	3	1	18	19	37
22.	Uttar Pradesh	27	2	30	8	146	8	62	0	265	18	283
23.	Uttarakhand	4	4	3	1	19	2	9	0	35	7	42
24.	West Bengal	5	2	4	4	3	0	0	0	12	6	18
25.	Direction issued to all SPCBs/PCCS including one issued to 20 SPCBs/PCCs	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
Total		79	33	97	54	244	38	104	3	524	128	652
G. Total		652										

Statement-IV*Summary of Directions issued during last Three Years and Current Year*

Year	No. of directions issued to the units under Section 5 of EPA			No. of directions issued to the SPCBs/PCCs for units under section 18(1)(b) of the Water/Air Acts		
	No. of Directions for compliance	No. of directions for Closure	Total	No. of Directions for compliance	No. of directions for Closure	Total
During 2010-11	62	17	79	28	5	33
During 2011-12	79	18	97	48	6	54
During 2012-13	190	54	244	30	8	38
During 2013-2014 (till July 2013)	85	19	104	03	0	03
Total	416	108	524	109	19	128

Note- The above details include directions/notices issued in case of inspections carried out under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) activities also.

Statement-V*Statewise Status of 17 Categories of Highly Polluting Industries*

Sl.No.	State	Complying	Non Complying	Closed	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	359	74	39	472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2
3.	Assam	36	12	1	49
4.	Bihar	16	4	0	20
5.	Chattisgarh	71	6	1	78
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	2	0	1	3
8.	Delhi	2	0	0	2
9.	Goa	14	0	1	15
10.	Gujarat	302	7	8	317
11.	Haryana	114	4	14	132
12.	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	3	17
13.	Jharkhand	104	47	22	173
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10
15.	Karnataka	102	49	32	183
16.	Kerala	22	14	15	51
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	65	16	2	83

Sl.No.	State	Complying	Non Complying	Closed	Total
19.	Maharashtra	317	145	58	520
20.	Meghalaya	13	1	0	14
21.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
23.	Orissa	37	17	11	65
24.	Puducherry	5	2	0	7
25.	Punjab	52	16	19	87
26.	Rajasthan	69	31	18	118
27.	Sikkim	3	1	0	4
28.	Tamil Nadu	210	10	11	231
29.	Tripura	11	1	5	17
30.	U.P.	278	45	78	401
31.	Uttarakhand	25	19	5	49
32.	West Bengal	49	67	13	129
Total		2302	588	360	3250

[English]

Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change

*82. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features/concepts of the Kyoto Protocol on climate change and the stand of the Government thereon;

(b) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to convince other countries/developed countries to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the action plan formulated by the Government on climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Kyoto Protocol (KP) was adopted in 1997 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in order to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission. The Protocol considered six greenhouse gases-(i) carbon dioxide (CO₂), (ii) methane (CH₄), (iii) nitrous oxide (N₂O), (iv) hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and (vi) sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and agreed to an average of 5.2 per cent reductions in GHG emissions from

1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012. The Protocol sets legally binding targets for 37 developed nations and the European Community and introduced three flexible mechanisms-International Emissions Trading (IET), Joint Implementation (JI) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to help the Annex-I countries to meet their emission reduction targets effectively. The Protocol came into force in 2005 and the first commitment period of 5 years, starting in 2008, was ended on December 31, 2012. In 2012 UNFCCC Climate Change Conference in Doha, Parties agreed for the second commitment period from 2013 to 2020 and committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels. A new greenhouse gas, nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) was added in the second commitment period. Three major countries Canada, Japan and Russian Federation have withdrawn from the second commitment period (2013-2020) of the Kyoto Protocol.

Government of India (GOI) has signed the Protocol in 1997 and ratified it on August 2002. As a signatory to KP, GOI has set up the Designated National Authority (DNA) to initiate the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in the Country and strongly favors the continuation of the Protocol into the second commitment period.

(b) and (c) Recognizing that climate change is a global challenge, India engage actively in the multilateral

negotiations. Under climate change negotiations, India is guided by the principles of Equity and the Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), thereby the developed country parties must take deep and ambitious targets for emission reduction in the second commitment period (post 2012) of the Kyoto Protocol. All actions of other developing country parties are contingent on the implementation of the obligations and commitments of the developed Parties under the UNFCCC Convention and Kyoto Protocol. A new agreement for climate change is to be adopted in 2015 in the form of an agreement, Protocol or agreed outcome with legal force. India is actively participating in these discussions for combating climate change.

(d) To address the challenges of climate change, the Government of India has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 with eight missions namely (i) National Solar Mission, (ii) National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, (iii) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, (iv) National Water Mission, (v) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, (vi) Green India Mission, (vii) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and (viii) National Mission for Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. These missions are implemented by the respective Ministries on the basis of detailed plans that are approved by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. Further, the Government has encouraged the States to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in order to address the adverse effects of climate change at the State level.

Financial Assistance to Weavers

*83. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hardships being faced by the handloom weavers and the artisans in the handicrafts sector;

(b) whether the Government provides any financial assistance/subsidy to Self-Help Groups/Non-Governmental Organisations through the various schemes formulated for the handloom weavers and artisans;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the schemes formulated for the purpose along with names of such institutes/groups and the funds allocated to them during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for promotion and development of handloom and handicrafts sectors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K.S. RAO): (a) Handloom weavers are facing hardships/constraints primarily due to stiff competition from powerloom & mill sector, low productivity, limited scope for technological up gradation, inadequate credit availability at reasonable rate of interest and marketing facilities. Likewise, artisans in handicraft sector face hardships on account of inadequate availability of credit at reasonable rate of interest, shortage of power etc.

(b) to (d) For handloom weavers, under the Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS), financial assistance is released to the implementing agencies including NGOs fulfilling CAPART norms through State Governments. No assistance is provided to self help groups under IHDS. A statement showing the State-wise details of NGOs benefitted under IHDS is given in the enclosed statement-I. Under Marketing & export Promotion Scheme (MEPS), during the last three years and the current year, the central assistance released to NGOs is given in the enclosed statement-II.

For artisans, Government of India also provides financial assistance to various implementing agencies through various schemes. The details of funds released to various implementing agencies during last three years and the current year state/UT wise is given in the enclosed statement-III. Implementing agency wise details can be seen at the web site of Ministry at www.handicrafts.nic.in.

For overall development and welfare of handloom weavers in the country, Ministry of Textiles has been implementing the following schemes for handloom sector:-

1. Integrated Handloom Development
2. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
3. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme:
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme:
6. Revival Reform and Restructuring Package (RRR)

Further, Government has set up 25 weaver service centres throughout the country for providing various services such as skill upgradation, design and product development etc.

In respect of handicraft sector, following schemes are being implemented for the promotion and development of handicraft artisans:-

1. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
2. Marketing Support and Services Scheme
3. Design & Technolgy Upgradation Scheme
4. Human Resource Development Scheme

5. Research & Development Scheme

6. Comprehensive Handicrafts artisans Welfare Scheme

Government has also set up Bamboo and Cane Development Institute (BCDI) (Agartala), Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT) (Bhadohi) and Carpet Training Centres for promotion and development of handicrafts sector.

Statement-I

Statement showing state-wise name of NGOs benefited

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of NGO	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)				
				2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 6-8-2013)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Society for Integrated Rural Improvement (SIRI) Anantapur	-	13.48	-	-	13.48
		2.	Aurunodaya Tural Integrated and Social Education Society Tadipatri	0	15.02	-	-	15.02
		3.	Orient Craft Fashion Institute of Technology Hyderabad (2 cluster)	35.34	-	35.83	-	71.16
		4.	Society for Human Care Agriculture & Rehabilitation for Rural People, Nalgonda	17.66	-	19.15	-	36.81
		5.	M/s Chitrika Srikakulam, (2 cluster)	31.00	-	12.77	-	43.77
		6.	Centre for Handloom information and Policy Advocacy, Near Ragister Office, Chirala, Prakasam	17.82	-	-	-	17.82
2.	Assam	1.	Panchratna Gramya Bikas Kendra, Dhekiabari, PO-Kharshitha, Distt. Nalbari, Assam	16.37	-	21.80	-	38.17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Oju Welfare association, "B" Sector near Plice Station PO/PS-Naharlagun, Papumpare	-	5.99	16.67	-	22.66
		2.	M/s. Arun Kutir Udyog Coop. Society, P.O. Ziro, Salang-Hapoli	-	22.67	17.42	-	40.09
		3.	M/s. Aya Welfare Society, Ziro, (Hapoli), Hari	-	22.67	17.42	-	40.09
		4.	M/s. B.J. Memorial Welfare Society, Dollung-Mukh	-	11.54	26.20	-	37.74
		5.	M/s. Yuva Arunachal P.O. Jang, P.S. Tawang Distt.	-	16.38	-	-	16.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		6.	M/s. Everest Society & Welfare Association, Tirbin, West Siang Distt.	-	16.38	-	-	16.38
		7.	M/s Dadi Hamgio Charitable Society	-	16.48	-	-	16.48
		8.	M/s Tribal Development Society	-	13.32	-	-	13.32
		9.	M/s International Global Welfare Society	-	16.47	-	-	16.47
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Social Action for Social Development, Jammu	17.50	0	21.81	-	39.31
		2.	Kashmir Silk Producers Cooperative, Ltd. Srinagar	15.77	0	18.98	-	34.75
5.	Karnataka	1.	M/s. DESI, Trust, Bangalore	-	21.03	19.64	-	40.67
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Centre for Media Research Bhopal	-	22.63	-	-	22.63
		2.	Priyanshi Educational Cultural and Social Society Bhopal	-	13.70	16.08	-	29.78
		3.	Nageshwara Charitable Trust Centre for Women & Rural Dev. Nagpur	30.63	17.06	-	-	47.69
		4.	Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP) Shyamal Hills, Bhopal	13.15	-	-	-	13.15
		5.	Women Work and Health Initiative New Delhi	32.63	37.80	-	-	70.43
7.	Rajasthan	1.	URMUL Marusthali Bunkar Vikas Samittee, Pokaran	14.20	-	-	-	14.20
		2.	Rangсутra Craft Duniya Producer Co. Ltd. Bikaner	19.28	-	-	-	19.28
8.	Uttarakhand	1.	Uttarakhand Artist Welfare Association, Nainital Uttarakhand (2 cluster)	18.00	18.00	21.17	-	57.17
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Gram Niyozen Ashram, Vinobha Marg, Gali No. 1, Chharra, Aligarh	-	17.91	17.80	-	35.71
		2.	Ehsaas Foundation, D-6, 6138/8, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi (2 Cluster)	-	39.10	31.89	-	70.99
		3.	Khadievam Gramdhyog Vikas Samiti, Central Market, Sector-2, Shashtri Nagar, Meerut	-	17.91	17.80	-	35.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		4.	Global Value Creation, 301, S.G. Shopping Mall, Sector-9, Rohini, Delhi	-	21.19	14.09	-	35.28
		5.	Jal Sangrahan Vikas Evam Gramothan Smiti, SurbhiUtsav, Pahadiya, Varanasi	-	20.25	-	-	20.25
		6.	Smriti Sewa Sansthan, C-23-E, Park Mahanagar Extn., Lucknow	-	16.83	-	-	16.83
	Total	33		279.33	433.79	346.51	-	1059.63

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Year	Name of the NGO	Amount released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2010-11	-	Nil
2.	2011-12	M/s Pilkuula Nisagra Dhana Society, Mangalore	26.25
3.	2011-12	M/s. Craft Council of West Bengal Kolkata	0.48
4.	2012-13	M/s Craft Council of West Bengal Kolkata	0.24
5.	2013-14	-	Nil

Statement-III

State wise, Scheme-wise fund released under Handicrafts schemes to different implementing agencies during the year 2010-11

								Rs. in Lakhs
Sl.No.	State	AHVVY	R&D	Design	HRD	Marketing	Welfare	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125.58	5.11	19.9	36.50	246.87		433.96
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		0	0	9.40	0		9.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.38	0	4.95	5.00	0		31.33
4.	Assam	313.54	24.57	172.27	213.89	794.28		1346.28
5.	Bihar	64.04	2.35	13.62	61.68	81.97		223.66
6.	Chandigarh	54	0	0	0	4.79		58.79
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.9	2.47	0.9	38.97	16.52		90.76
8.	Delhi	90.6	406.77	45	1120.09	1323.1		2985.56
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Goa	37.67	0	0	0	50.39		88.06
11.	Gujarat	349.99	1.80	15.27	26.70	130.78		524.54
12.	Haryana	23.99	0	9.5	69.67	48.82		151.98

Sl.No.	State	AHVY	R&D	Design	HRD	Marketing	Welfare	Total
13.	Himachal Pradesh	54.18	0	7.70	8.32	72.49		142.69
14.	Jharkhand	77.32	0	5.4	6.61	51.24		140.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	263.73	4.23	29.8	114.26	41.49		453.51
16.	Karnataka	68.51	0	4.8	35.5	99.58		208.39
17.	Kerala	52.22	2.21	9.9	43.56	22.56		130.45
18.	Madhya Pradesh	430.27	0	52.77	152.04	165.35		800.43
19.	Maharashtra	92.34	0	20	89.42	83.49		285.25
20.	Manipur	453.83	10.00	122.21	65.57	241.35		892.96
21.	Meghalaya	2.25	0	0.9	13.48	6.75		23.38
22.	Mizoram	6.22	0	0.9	0	1.15		8.27
23.	Nagaland	125.38	7.50	12.13	24.11	13.26		182.38
24.	Orissa	284.4	6.5	26.15	57.96	213.56		588.57
25.	Punjab	77.66	0	24.35	101.42	43.23		246.66
26.	Pondicherry		0	0	7.76	14.00		21.76
27.	Rajasthan	135.66	0	21.9	85.35	180.9		423.81
28.	Sikkim	7.22	0	0	9.62	16.71		33.55
29.	Tamil Nadu	96.56	75.71	7.1	28.16	257.93		465.46
30.	Tripura	82.39	0	17.19	24.54	0		124.12
31.	Uttar Pradesh	969.32	53.59	555.92	228.43	620.63		2427.89
32.	Uttaranchal	149.16	0	11.3	8.13	22.37		190.96
33.	West Bengal	56.37	0	21.07	55.96	169.12		302.52
	Total	4597.68	602.81	1040.73	2742.10	5034.68	2686.00	16704.00

Note:- In welfare scheme funds released country as a whole not state wise.

State wise, Scheme wise fund released under Handicrafts schemes to different implementing agencies during the year 2011-12

Sl.No.	State	AHVY	Design	Marketing	HRD	R&D	Welfare	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.82	17.04	172.47	55.99	18.99		465.31
2.	Andobar and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	6.36	0		6.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	76.81	15.4	9.95	31.21	0		133.37
4.	Assam	420.08	186.88	642.34	78.54	42.45		1370.29
5.	Bihar	21.20	18.25	43.23	43.76	0		126.44

Sl.No.	State	AHVY	Design	Marketing	HRD	R&D	Welfare	Total
6.	Chandigarh	3.55	0	0	0	2.47		6.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	12.81	2.70	48.53	4.19	0		68.23
8.	Delhi	101.73	156.03	1608.13	150.16	409.42		2425.47
9.	Daman and Diu	13.55	0	0	0	0		13.55
10.	Goa	6.32	2.70	39.87	5.82	0		54.71
11.	Gujarat	487.00	45.65	127.57	27.16	0		687.38
12.	Haryana	261.46	12.20	85.85	15.33	0		374.84
13.	Himachal Pradesh	22.61	50.88	68.37	7.07	0		148.93
14.	Jharkhand	140.89	9.65	20.16	10.87	0		181.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	307.17	24.89	67.55	60.16	2.37		462.14
16.	Karnataka	46.20	7.35	28.65	32.28	7.35		121.83
17.	Kerala	109.90	10.80	19.76	47.13	0		187.59
18.	Madhya Pradesh	139.93	89.17	119.07	65.14	11.34		424.65
19.	Maharashtra	101.22	43.97	120.97	35.99	20.34		322.49
20.	Manipur	560.32	109.06	189.41	54.47	0		913.26
21.	Meghalaya	110.36	5.90	22.03	18.86	0		157.15
22.	Mizoram	70.14	7.70	0	11.57	0		89.41
23.	Nagaland	91.09	4.37	110.92	29.03	7.5		242.91
24.	Orissa	66.67	44.57	60.38	73.60	15.05		260.27
25.	Punjab	123.90	24.75	35.32	49.85	0		233.82
26.	Pondicherry	2.00	1.80	11.34	18.72	0		33.86
27.	Rajasthan	126.84	14.40	186.58	59.47	22.66		409.95
28.	Sikkim	49.03	21.80	11.36	16.23	0		98.42
29.	Tamil Nadu	67.13	11.10	127.69	98.42	3.51		307.85
30.	Tripura	58.81	23.36	43.87	111.54	0		237.58
31.	Uttar Pradesh	932.60	909.88	445.19	390.14	15.34		2693.15
32.	Uttaranchal	68.80	16.20	41.82	39.77	5.17		171.76
33.	West Bengal	66.14	8.79	53.55	46.89	5.17		180.54
	Total	4867.08	1897.24	4561.93	1695.72	589.13	3472.00	17083.1

Note:- In welfare scheme state-wise funds are not released.

*State wise, Scheme wise fund released under Handicrafts schemes to different implementing agencies
during the year 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State	AHVY	Design	MSS	HRD	Welfare	R&D	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.9	28.50	144.67	40.40		4.86	318.33
2.	Andobar and Nicobar Island	0	0.00	0				0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.65	15.00	59.70	1.25		3.65	124.25
4.	Assam	394.64	99.90	591.85	40.10		21.52	1148.01
5.	Bihar	102.13	16.70	62.82	38.10		7.18	226.93
6.	Chandigarh							
7.	Chhattisgarh	15	-	39.37	19.30		-	73.67
8.	Delhi	72.12	104.80	1778.3	187.60		252.28	2395.1
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Goa	28.35	-	26.83	4.60		-	59.78
11.	Gujarat	236.38	14.50	83.26	20.90		-	355.04
12.	Haryana	209.11	5.90	44.6	40.30		14.87	314.78
13.	Himachal Pradesh	44.51	5.00	46.55	1.42		-	97.48
14.	Jharkhand	52.62	14.00	21.84	11.50		-	99.96
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	315.37	28.10	30.43	57.65		9.8	441.35
16.	Karnataka	73.19	4.50	73.92	24.15		-	175.76
17.	Kerala	55.76	14.50	65.27	39.70		-	175.23
18.	Madhya Pradesh	161.00	44.90	109.58	99.00		27.1	441.58
19.	Maharashtra	86.63	2.70	99.53	62.90		-	251.76
20.	Manipur	396.32	30.40	121.46	44.30		21.63	614.11
21.	Meghalaya	1.75	5.00	5.61	6.25		-	18.61
22.	Mizoram	6.17	5.00	13.35	5.46		-	29.98
23.	Nagaland	40.45	20.90	20.16	4.50		-	86.01
24.	Orissa	72.89	24.90	165.98	93.20		8.7	365.67
25.	Punjab	141.74	14.50	58.79	15.60		2.49	233.12
26.	Pondicherry	3.61	-	22.96	11.40		-	37.97
27.	Rajasthan	54.92	13.10	102.78	86.60		29.3	286.7
28.	Sikkim	0	5.00	23.15	5.90		-	34.05
29.	Tamil Nadu	50.84	4.50	98.63	39.50		42.31	235.78
30.	Tripura	105.69	5.00	26.25	16.00		-	152.78

Sl.No.	State	AHVY	Design	MSS	HRD	Welfare	R&D	Total
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1171.75	94.60	414.91	278.45		47.77	2007.48
32.	Uttaranchal	100.28	16.30	15.75	11.60		2.4	146.33
33.	West Bengal	119.34	10.40	129.00	58.30		-	317.04
	Total	4257.11	648.60	4497.30	1365.93	2489.00	495.86	13753.80

Note:- In welfare scheme state-wise funds are not released.

During 2013-14 [up to 6.8.2013]

State Wise, Scheme Wise Funds Released Under Handicrafts Schemes to different Implementing agencies

Rs. In Lakhs

Sl.No.	State	AHVY	Design	MSS	HRD	Welfare	R&D	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.73	1.78	16.03	1.25		-	21.79
2.	Andobar and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-		-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-		-	-
4.	Assam	6.8	24.80	34.50	8.10		8.96	83.16
5.	Bihar	1.5	-	3.49	-		-	4.99
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-		-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-		-	-
8.	Delhi	28.28	47.52	145.39	-		34.20	255.39
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-		-	-
10.	Goa	-	-	-	-		-	-
11.	Gujarat	1.65	11.42	-	1.75		-	14.82
12.	Haryana	0.75	5.90	1.65	1.25		1.15	10.70
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.65	5.00	5.36	-		-	11.01
14.	Jharkhand	-	0.90	-	2.39		-	3.29
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11	22.70	6.45	1.25		2.47	40.98
16.	Karnataka	-	0.90	-	-		-	0.90
17.	Kerala	0.60	0.90	6.52	-		-	8.02
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1.50	6.30	5.62	28.44		1.48	43.34
19.	Maharashtra	0.75	2.59	-	1.250		-	4.59
20.	Manipur	16.82	16.82	5.22	6.07		8.23	53.16
21.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-		-	-
22.	Mizoram	0.90	-	-	-		-	0.90
23.	Nagaland	4.94	0.82	-	1.25		-	7.01

Sl.No.	State	AHVVY	Design	MSS	HRD	Welfare	R&D	Total
24.	Orissa	0.75	-	7.56	2.50		-	10.81
25.	Punjab	-	11.79	1.65	-		-	13.44
26.	Pondicherry	-	-	9.08	-		-	9.08
27.	Rajasthan	1.87	0.90	-	-		-	2.77
28.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-		-	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	2.10	4.48	7.45	-		-	14.03
30.	Tripura	-	-	-	-		-	-
31.	Uttar Pradesh	22.90	58.68	108.31	23.29		52.01	265.25
32.	Uttarakhand	4.50	4.94	1.65	1.70		-	12.79
33.	West Bengal	0.88	1.74	3.70	-		-	6.32
	Total	108.98	230.88	369.63	80.49		108.50	898.48

Upgradation of ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries

*84. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the number of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries functioning at present in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is a shortage of doctors, specialists, medical equipment, medicines, female doctors, etc. in ESI hospitals/dispensaries particularly in the backward and rural areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade and modernise some ESI hospitals and dispensaries in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of such hospitals and dispensaries running in rented accommodation, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the funds spent on these hospitals and dispensaries during each of the last three years and the current year and the number of labourers/workers benefited from these hospitals and dispensaries during the said period along with the facilities provided to them, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) There are 151 ESI Hospitals and 1372 dispensaries in various States and UTs. Out of these, 34 hospitals and 42 dispensaries are directly run by ESI Corporation (ESIS). Remaining 117 hospitals and 1330

dispensaries are run by state Government (ESIS). The details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) ESI Scheme is implemented in areas notified for the purpose, where requisite number of workers eligible to be covered under the ESI Act are available, which include backward and rural areas as well. The details of vacancies of doctors and specialists in ESI Hospitals/dispensaries, are given in the enclosed statement-II. There are 697 female doctors in ESIC run hospitals/dispensaries which is approximately 30% of the total doctors.

Necessary arrangements are in place for procurement of medical equipment and medicines at ESI hospitals/dispensaries. The availability of medicines etc. in ESIC run hospitals/dispensaries are closely monitored. The State Governments are requested time and again to ensure availability of medicines etc. in State run ESI hospitals/dispensaries.

(c) ESI Corporation has taken up modernization/upgradation of ESI Hospitals and dispensaries. The details are given in the enclosed statement-III and IV.

(d) All ESI Hospitals are functioning in the buildings owned by the ESI Corporation/State Government. ESI dispensaries are running in own or in rented buildings. details of dispensaries running in rented buildings, State/ Union Territories given in the enclosed statement-V.

(e) The details of funds spent on the functioning of ESI Hospitals and dispensaries during the last three years and the current year State/UT wise are given in the enclosed statement-VI.

State/UT wise details of number of labourers/workers under ESI Medical Benefit Scheme during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement-VII.

Normally, ESI Dispensaries provide primary medical care and ESI Hospitals provide primary and secondary care services which include out patient, in-patient and diagnostic services to ESI beneficiaries.

Statement-I

State-wise details of ESI Hospital/Dispensaries

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals			No. of Dispensaries		
		ESIC run	ESIS run	Total	ESIC run	ESIS run	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	10	12	-	142	142
2.	Assam	1	0	1	-	26	26
3.	Bihar	1	2	3	-	19	19
4.	Chandigarh Admn.	1	-	1	-	02	02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	16	16
6.	Delhi	4	-	4	33	0	33
7.	Goa	-	1	1	-	10	10
8.	Gujarat	3	9	12	-	103	103
9.	Haryana	2	4	06	-	58	58
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	02	-	10	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	01	01	07	08
12.	Jharkhand	2	1	03	-	22	22
13.	Karnataka	2	8	10	-	118	118
14.	Kerala	4	9	13	-	137	137
15.	Madhya Pradesh ¹	1	6	07	-	42	42
16.	Maharashtra	1	13	14	-	72	72
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	02	02
18.	Odisha	1	5	06	-	44	44
19.	Puducherry	-	1	01	-	14	14
20.	Punjab	1	7	08	02	68	70
21.	Rajasthan	2	4	06	01	72	73
22.	Tamil Nadu	2	8	10	-	191	191
23.	Utter Pradesh	1	15	16	04	95	99
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	15	15
25.	West Bengal	1	13	14	01	43	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	01	01
27.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	01	01
Total		34	117	151	42	1,330	1,372

Statement-II*Vacancy Position of Doctors and Specialists in ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Vacancy in ESIC run Hospital/ Dispensary	Vacancy in ESIS run Hospital/ Dispensary
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	134
2.	Assam	5	19
3.	Bihar	3	27
4.	Chandigarh Admn.	13	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	41
6.	Delhi	87	-
7.	Goa	-	48
8.	Gujarat	25	241
9.	Haryana	20	56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	5
12.	Jharkhand	14	87
13.	Karnataka	37	55
14.	Kerala	58	81
15.	Madhya Pradesh ¹	48	117
16.	Maharashtra	32	204
17.	Meghalaya	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-
19.	Odisha	15	69
20.	Puducherry	-	11
21.	Punjab	35	37

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	29	66
23.	Tamil Nadu	22	83
24.	Tripura	-	-
25.	Utter Pradesh	20	230
26.	Uttarakhand	-	5
27.	West Bengal	39	241
Total		584	1,864

Statement-III*State-wise list of ESI Hospitals taken up for up-gradation/modernization (total cost is borne by ESIC)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Tirupati
2.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Nacharam
3.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Sanathnagar
4.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Okhla
5.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Basaidarapur
6.	Delhi	ESIC Hospital at Rohini
7.	Goa	ESIS Hospital at Margaon
8.	Jharkhand	ESIC Hospital at Adityapur
9.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Hubli
10.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Mysore
11.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Davengiri
12.	Karnataka	ESIS Hospital at Rajaji Nagar
13.	Maharashtra	MGM Hospital at Parel, Mumbai
14.	Maharashtra	ESIC Hospital at Andheri, Mumbai
15.	Maharashtra	ESIS Hospital at Vashi
16.	Odisha	ESIS Hospital at Bhubaneswar

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Hospital
17.	Rajasthan	ESIC Hospital at Jaipur
18.	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Hospital at K.K. Nagar
19.	Tamil Nadu	ESIS Hospital at Anyanavaram, Chennai
20.	Tamil Nadu	ESIS Hospital at Coimbatore
21.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow
22.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIS Hospital at Pandu Nagar, Kanpur
23.	Uttar Pradesh	ESIC Hospital at Sector-24, Noida
24.	West Bengal	ESIS Hospital at Maniktala, Kolkata
25.	West Bengal	ESIC Hospital at Joka, Kolkata

Statement-IV

State/Union Territories-wise list of ESI Dispensaries take up for up-gradation/modernization (total cost is borne by ESIC)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ESIS Dispensary at Jeedimetia
2.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at NIA-I, Karampura
3.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at Mayapuri-I
4.	Delhi	ESIC Dispensary at Mayapuri-II
5.	Gujrat	ESIS Dispensary, Mani Nagar, Ahmedabad
6.	Maharashtra	ESIS Dispensary at Chichwad (Pune)s
7.	Maharashtra	ESIS Dispensary at Waiuj, Aurangabad

Statement-V

Details of Dispensaries running in Rented Building

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Dispensaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114
2.	Assam	24
3.	Bihar	14

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Dispensaries
4.	Chhattisgarh	12
5.	Delhi	7
6.	Goa	3
7.	Gujarat	35
8.	Haryana	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Karnataka	65
11.	Kerala	91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20
13.	Maharashtra	42
14.	Meghalaya	2
15.	Odisha	33
16.	Puducherry	9
17.	Punjab	19
18.	Rajasthan	31
19.	Tamil Nadu	121
20.	Uttar Pradesh	62
21.	West Bengal	24
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
23.	Jharkhand	18
24.	Tripura	1
Total		783

Statement-VI

State wise details of expenditure incurred by ESIC during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137	161	216	391
2.	Assam, Meghalay, Tripura, Nagaland	14	21	26	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bhiar	10	14	18	25	14.	Kerala	86	107	144	197
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	13	16	5	24	15.	Madhya Pradesh	45	48	59	91
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	11	18	63	16.	Maharashtra	144	170	222	345
6.	Delhi	388	530	592	746	17.	Orissa	22	24	33	61
7.	Goa	5	8	9	14	18.	Puducherry	6	12	14	15
8.	Gujarat	69	90	113	164	19.	Punjab	78	98	128	159
9.	Haryana	40	83	141	157	20.	Rajasthan	69	57	80	120
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7	13	26	45	21.	Tamil Nadu	108	155	197	277
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	7	10	15	22.	Uttar Pradesh	94	131	145	241
12.	Jharkhand	16	23	35	46	23.	Uttarakhand	3	7	9	24
13.	Karnataka	136	188	274	398	24.	West Bengal	122	146	173	401
Total								1,625	2,124	2,690	4,058

Statement-VII*Details of labourers/workers under ESI Medical Benefit Scheme during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,12,800	12,41,793	14,24,250	15,11,000
2.	Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Tripura	67,030	1,04,586	96,461	1,01,600
3.	Bihar	90,300	1,13,568	84,476	1,04,900
4.	Chandigarh Adm.	69,450	69,696	86,519	93,100
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,93,050	2,11,142	1,53,143	2,14,800
6.	Delhi	9,06,500	10,83,734	11,10,971	11,69,600
7.	Gujarat	7,52,950	8,98,277	7,43,814	8,40,900
8.	Goa	1,29,150	1,36,397	1,60,919	1,57,200
9.	Haryana	8,89,900	10,64,190	11,48,642	13,75,200
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,73,700	1,93,773	1,68,723	2,08,100
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	78,800	59,484	58,887	76,300
12.	Jharkhand	1,76,200	2,17,611	2,45,809	2,50,300

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	15,54,100	14,80,388	18,51,966	20,79,900
14.	Kerala	6,22,650	6,14,841	6,23,058	7,18,200
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2,96,300	3,18,532	4,12,471	4,52,200
16.	Maharashtra	18,02,700	20,84,501	23,27,311	24,06,900
17.	Orissa	2,36,500	2,50,350	2,47,897	3,31,000
18.	Puducherry	1,05,600	1,10,253	1,00,150	98,400
19.	Punjab	6,97,950	6,41,768	7,45,949	7,84,900
20.	Rajasthan	5,34,550	5,06,126	5,51,978	6,32,000
21.	Tamil Nadu	18,27,800	19,13,781	24,23,093	24,12,400
22.	Uttar Pradesh	8,60,550	9,10,778	9,48,257	11,26,800
23.	Uttarakhand	2,33,500	2,57,461	2,69,700	3,57,500
24.	West Bengal	9,88,100	10,47,019	11,16,515	11,51,800
Total		1,43,00,130	1,55,30,049	1,71,00,959	1,86,55,000

[Translation]

Revival of Closed Industries

*85. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the present status of industrial growth in the country;

(b) whether the rate of industrial growth has declined during the current year as compared to the last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, sector/month-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of industries which have been closed down during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects movements in production of manufacturing, mining and electricity over base of 2004-05. The growth rate of IIP has moderated to 1.1% in 2012-13

from 2.9% in 2011-12. During April-May, 2013 the IIP grew at 0.1% compared to 0.6% during corresponding period of previous year. The moderation in industrial growth can be attributed to both domestic as well as international factors which, inter-alia, include decline in export demand due to global slowdown, moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressures, increase in input costs etc. The details of IIP, sector and month-wise, are given in the enclosed statement-I and II.

(d) and (e) The details of industries closed down are not centrally maintained. However, the Central Government has taken a number of short and medium term measures to boost the industrial growth of the country. These, inter-alia, include announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through Plan Schemes of Transport Subsidy, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy, 2007, and specific programmes like industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programmes etc.

Statement-I*Growth Rate of IIP, Base: 2004-05*

Sectors	Weight	Growth (Cumulative)			
		2011-12	2012-13	Apr-May 2012-13	Apr-May 2013-14
Mining & Quarrying	141.57	-2	-2.4	-1.7	-4.5
Manufacturing	755.27	3	1.3	0.4	0.1
Electricity	103.16	8.2	4.0	5.2	5.3
General Index	1000	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.1

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Statement-II*Monthwise Sectoral Growth Rates of IIP,
Base: 2004-05 (in%)*

	Mining & Quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity	Overall Industry
1	2	3	4	5
Weight	14.2	75.5	10.3	100.0
2011-2012				
April	1.6	5.7	6.5	5.3
May	1.8	6.3	10.3	6.2
June	-1.4	11.1	8.0	9.5
July	0.7	3.1	13.1	3.7
August	-5.5	3.9	9.5	3.4
September	-7.5	3.1	9.0	2.5
October	-5.9	-6.0	5.6	-5.0
November	-3.5	6.6	14.6	6.0
December	-3.3	6.6	9.1	2.7
January	-2.1	1.1	3.2	1.0
February	2.3	4.1	8.0	4.3
March	-1.1	-3.6	2.7	-2.8
2012-13				
April	-2.8	-1.8	4.6	-1.3
May	-0.7	2.6	5.9	2.5
June	-1.1	-3.2	8.8	-2.0

	1	2	3	4	5
July		-3.5	0.0	2.8	-0.1
August		-0.3	2.4	1.9	2.0
September		2.2	-1.6	3.9	-0.7
October		-0.2	9.9	5.5	8.4
November		-5.5	-0.8	2.4	-1.0
December		-3.1	-0.8	5.2	-0.6
January		-1.8	2.7	6.4	2.5
February		-7.7	2.1	-3.2	0.6
March		-2.7	4.2	3.5	3.4
2013-14					
April		-3.3	2.3	4.2	1.9
May		-5.7	-2.0	6.2	-1.6

Source: Central Statistics Office.

*[English]***Consumption of Steel**

*86. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of steel in the country has increased over the years and if so, the details of the total demand, production, consumption and import of steel along with their percentage increase during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the steel industry particularly small and medium scale plants are suffering due to insufficient supply of raw material particularly iron ore and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the small and medium scale plants are also suffering due to increase in the cost of raw material at e-auctions and are on the verge of closing down and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the duty on import of steel and export of iron ore and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to control the illegal export of iron ore and

ensure adequate supply of raw material including iron ore to the domestic steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) data on domestic real consumption of total finished steel in the country during the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and April-June 2013-14 is given below and indicates an increase in domestic consumption of steel, during these periods:

*India: Real Consumption of Finished Steel
(alloy+non+alloy) (in mt)*

Year/Period	Qty.	% change**
2010-11	66.42	11.9
2011-12	71.02	6.9
2012-13	73.33	3.3
April-June 2013-14*	17.8	0.3

Source: JPC, * Provisional; ** Over same period of last year

The year-wise data on domestic production for sale, real consumption, import and export of total finished steel along with their percentage increase, for the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 is given below:-

Total Finished Steel (alloy+non-alloy) (in mt)

Year	Production for sale	Import	Export	Real Consumption
2010-11	68.62	6.66	3.64	66.42
2011-12	75.70	6.86	4.59	71.02
2012-13*	77.62	7.87	5.25	73.33

Source: JPC; *provisional

(in million tonnes)

Change (%) in Total Finished Steel (alloy+non-alloy)

Year	Production for sale	Import	Export	Real Consumption
2010-11	13.2	-9.8	12	11.9
2011-12	10.3	3.08	26.1	6.9
2012-13*	2.6	14.78	14.4	3.3

Source: JPC; *provisional

(b) The production and consumption of iron ore during the last three years is as below:-

Year	Production	Consumption
2010-11	207.16	105.23
2011-12 (provisional)	167.29	110.98
2012-13 (provisional)	135.85	124.80*

[Source: IBM; *: Industry sources (ASSOCHAM)]

As the production of iron ore has been more than the consumption during the last three years, overall there is no shortage of iron ore, at present, for the domestic iron and steel industry.

(c) Iron ore is in deregulated sector. Prices of iron ore are fixed by the individual companies based on commercial prudence and general market situation. Government has no direct role in fixation of the prices of iron ore by the companies. Further, to ensure adequate availability of iron ore at reasonable prices the Government has levied 30% export duty on iron ore which has ensured adequate availability of iron ore at reasonable rates.

(d) At present there is no proposal in the Ministry to increase the Import duty on steel and export duty on iron ore.

(e) As regards illegal export of iron ore, certain instances of mis-declaration of value and quantity/Fe contents by some exporters for the purpose of evasion of customs duty have come to the notice of the Department of Revenue. The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have issued a circular alerting the field formations to thwart such attempts. For ensuring adequate supply of iron ore to the domestic steel industry, fiscal measures are adopted. An export duty of 30% ad valorem is at present levied on all varieties of iron ore except pellets.

Commercial Viability of Major Ports

*87. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the port of Colombo in Sri Lanka has reportedly become a favorable and commercially viable port for major shipping companies as compared to the main southern and western ports in India;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in respect of the commercial viability of the major ports of the country;

(d) if so, the details of the outcome thereof; and

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

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

(a) and (b) There are no reports or studies to suggest that the Port of Colombo in Sri Lanka has become a favourable and commercially viable Port for major shipping companies as compared to the main southern and western ports in India. However, the port of Colombo enjoys locational advantage being on the major East-West Trade route and because of the extensive feeder network from many ports in the region.

(c) and (d) Techno-economic feasibility studies are conducted to ascertain the commercial viability before setting up new major ports and before undertaking developmental projects in the existing major ports which are taken up only if they are commercially viable.

(e) The Government has made concerted efforts to improve port infrastructure and facilities to facilitate Trade including the following:

- Augmenting cargo handling capacity in major ports.
- Mechanisation of cargo handling operations.
- Establishment of the International Container Transshipment Terminal in Vallarpadam, Cochin and relaxation of cabotage for the same.
- Increasing draft at major ports.
- Augmenting port connectivity.

One Rank One Pension Scheme

*88. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of One Rank One Pension (OROP) scheme notified by the Government:

(b) whether the Ex-servicemen are reportedly not satisfied with the OROP scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the issues raised by them in this regard: and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issues raised by them?

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

(a) No scheme of OROP has been notified by the Government so far.

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

(d) Keeping in mind the spirit of the demand, a Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary in 2009. Recommendations made by it were implemented by the Government at an outgo of Rs. 2200 crore per annum benefitting 12 lakh pensioners. Recently Government constituted another Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary in July, 2012 to look into Pay and Pension related issues of Armed Forces personnel & Ex-servicemen. Recommendations made by it including the one relating to bridging the gap in pension of armed forces pensioners have been implemented at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 1700 crores and has benefited around 12 lakh pensioners. All the orders in implementation of the recommendations are issued. Pension reforms is a continuous process.

Opening of New Sports Coaching/Training Centres

*89. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new sports coaching/training centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified along with the funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) the time by which these centres are likely to be opened; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to improve coaching standards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) A proposal for setting up a Sports Training Centre at Alwar has been approved in principle. In addition to this, the 40th Meeting of the Governing Body of Sports Authority of India has approved to set up new training Centres under Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (DBOT) mode in the following areas:-

- (a) Zirakpur (Punjab)
- (b) Meham (Haryana)
- (c) Chindwada (Madhya Pradesh)
- (d) Manipur
- (e) Arunachal Pradesh
- (f) Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
- (g) Naya Raipur (Chhattisgarh)

Funds may be allotted only after examining the feasibility under the DBOT mode. At this stage, no time can be drawn.

(d) Considering the great importance and utmost need for qualified coaches of high caliber, the Government of India/Sports Authority of India (SAI) has taken the following steps to improve coaching standards in the country:-

- (i) SAI has recruited 27 present and past Olympians in the cadre of Coaches benefit from their knowledge and experience.
- (ii) Coaches from SAI, State Governments, Railways and other Organization are being sent for high level training programmes to Hungary and Cuba under the Scheme of Talent Search & Training of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. 302 coaches have attended the High Level Training Courses in Hungary and Cuba from 2000 to 2013.
- (iii) In order to improve Coaching standards, SAI Coaches are also sent for the Refresher courses conducted by NS NIS Patiala and various National and International Sports Federations, etc.
- (iv) Apart from the above, it has been decided by the Government of India to set up the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports Coaching at Patiala to Provide quality coaches so as to improve the standards of coaching in the country.

Violation of Toll Norms

*90. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) the norms/guidelines for regulating collection of toll by developers on the National Highways;

(b) whether any instances of violation of contractual norms by private highway developers for toll maximization have come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes Madam. Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008, as amended from time to time, for the projects taken up on or after 05.12.2008. For the stretches completed before 5th December, 2008 the fee collection is as per the National Highways (collection of Fees by any person for the use of Section of National Highways/ Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1997; the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge – Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997; and the National Highways (Rate of fee) Rules, 1997 for those completed after the date of notification of these Rules. The above mentioned Rules have been notified under Section 7 of the National Highways Act, 1956. The user fee on a stretch of National Highway is collected as per the individual Notifications published in the Official Gazette by the Central Government. In Cases where a particular stretch of National Highway is entrusted to a State Government/UT, they comply with the Notifications issued by the Central Government.

(b) to (d) Cases reported for violation of contractual provisions by the private highway developers for user fee maximization and action taken there on is given below:

State/RO	Name of Project/Highway Developers	Nature of Violation	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway on NH NE 1	Non implementation of various concessions under National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 along with amendment rules 2010 along with amendment rules 2011 from 01.01.2013 to 30.06.2013 by the concessionaire on Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway	Concessionaire has implemented the provision of return journey and multiple journey passes.

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	Six laning of Tumkur-Chitradurga (excluding Tumkur & Chitradurga bypass) section from Km 75.00 to Km 189.00 of NH-4 (Approx. 114.00 Km) in the State of Karnataka. Developer/Concessionaire: M/s. IRB Tumkur – Chitradurga Tollway P. Ltd.	1.M/S. IRB Tumkur – Chitradurga Tollway P. Ltd., the Concessionaire for 6-laning of Tumkur-Chitradurga section of NH4 had installed Temporary toll booths in service road in Hiriyur Town at Km 156.700 (2 Nos.) and at Km 160+500 (4 Nos.) on NH4, in accordance to the clause 27.4 & 27.8, to prevent evasion of toll fee by vehicles plying on the highway and started collection of user fee w.e.f. 15.02.2013.	After examining the issue by the Engineer and NHAI, Notices have been issued to Concessionaire to stop such unauthorized user fee collection. Finally, the Concessionaire stopped user fee collection at these toll booths on 05.06.2013 and deposited all the user fee collected in the above toll booths, for the period from 15.02.2013 to 05.06.2013 plus damages @ 25% amounting to Rs. 3.33 Crores. to NHAI as per Clause 27.11.3 of Concession Agreement.

Check on Poaching of Birds

*91. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether according to the stock-taking of peacock population in India done by the World Wide Fund for nature, the population of peacock is only 50 percent of the total peacock population that existed at the time of independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time of independence;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban trade of peacock feathers in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to augment the population of peacock in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not received during last ten years any report on stock taking done by World Wide Fund for Nature indicating decline of peacock population in the country by 50 percent since independence. Peacocks are commonly found within and outside Protected Areas as well as in human habitations and there are no specific reports indicating a decline in the population of peacocks in the country.

(c) The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 does not prohibit business as a dealer in peacock tail feathers and articles

made therefrom. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not taken any decision to prohibit trade of peacock tail feathers within the country.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) The important steps taken to protect the species include:

- i. Financial assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for providing better protection to wildlife including peacock, and improvement of habitat.
- ii. Peacock has been included under the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby affording this species the highest degree of legal protection.
- iii. Law enforcement authorities in the States maintain strict vigil against poaching of peacocks.
- iv. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to gather intelligences about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles, including peacocks, and to achieve inter-state and trans-boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.

NHAI Projects

*92. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

a) the details of the road projects taken up by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the country

during the last three years and the current year and the present status thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the delayed projects, if any, along with the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government for speedy completion of these projects;

(c) the details of the funds provided to NHAI from fuel cess for these projects during the period, State/UT- wise particularly Odisha and Karnataka; and

(d) the details of the loans, if availed of, from any International Financial Institution for these projects during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has awarded 114 National Highways (NH) projects in the country during the last three years and the current financial year. Out of these, 69 projects are under implementation, 2 projects have been terminated and in case of 43 projects, appointed date (date of start) has not been declared. State-wise details of awarded projects during the said period are enclosed as statement.

(b) There are delays in 88 numbers of projects, due to problems such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance, approval of rail over bridges, law & order problem as well as shortage of skilled/ semi-skilled manpower, poor performance of contractors and economic slowdown. In order to expedite implementation of the Projects, Regional Offices have been set up by NHAI headed by Chief General Manager. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of State Government has also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite construction of highway projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarter as well as field units. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of NOC from Gram Sabha has been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Disinvestment of 100% equity to other willing buyers has been allowed after completion of the construction and also substitution of concessionaire allowed after achievement of financial closure to salvage the

languishing projects. The NHAI has also constituted Negotiation/ Reconciliation Settlement Committees and also High Level Expert Settlement Advisory Committee to settle the claims/ disputes.

(c) During the last three years and current financial year, NHAI has been provided Rs 22345.30 crores from cess funds.

(d) During the last three years and current financial year, Rs 400.00 crore was received as a loan from International Financial Institution.

Statement

State-wise details of NH projects awarded by NHAI in the country during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	No of projects awarded
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Bihar	13
3.	Chhattisgarh	2
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	3
6.	Haryana	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
9.	Jharkhand	3
10.	Karnataka	10
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8
13.	Maharashtra	7
14.	Meghalaya	3
15.	Odisha	8
16.	Punjab	1
17.	Rajasthan	13
18.	Tamil Nadu	8
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11
20.	Uttarakhand	2
21.	West Bengal	4

FDI Norms in Multi-Brand Retail

*93. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has relaxed norms for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail and raised its cap in several sectors and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up Retail Regulatory Authority to deal with the issues concerning FDI in multi-brand retail and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard along with the safeguards provided/ being provided to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME);

(c) whether some global multi-brand retail companies have violated the required sourcing norms and not complied with the rules of local purchase items from MSME/ using of back-end infrastructure of existing retailers, etc.;

(d) if so, the names of such companies and the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has modified or proposes to modify/ dilute the existing sourcing norms/ minimum investment limit/back-end infrastructure rules in view of the demands raised by the global retailers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains an attractive & investor friendly destination. In a recent review of the policy, government has amended the sectoral caps and/ or entry routes in some sectors viz. petroleum & natural gas; commodity exchanges; power exchanges; stock exchanges; depositories and clearing corporations; asset reconstruction companies; credit information companies; tea sector including tea plantations; single brand product retail trading; test marketing; telecom services; courier services and defence. The government has also amended the FDI norms on multi- brand retail trading relating to local sourcing; minimum investment in back-end infrastructure and the size of cities for location of retail outlets.

FDI directly supplements domestic capital, technology and skills in the sectors of direct entry. It has indirect

multiplier effects on other related sectors also, and thereby stimulates economic growth. FDI inflows also have a positive impact on the current account balance.

(b) The government has approved the constitution of a high level group under the Minister of Consumer Affairs to examine various issues concerning internal trade and to make recommendation for internal trade reforms. The major safeguard for MSMEs in the FDI policy on multi brand retail trading is that at least 30% of the value of procurement of manufactured/ processed products purchased by the multi brand retailer is to be sourced from Indian small industries. In the recent review, the government has included medium enterprises and farmers/ agri cooperatives under the sourcing requirement. This safeguard is expected to strengthen the MSMEs and facilitate their integration in the value chain.

(c) and (d) The government has not received any proposal for FDI in the Indian multi-brand retail sector from global retail companies.

(e) The Government has not diluted the norms but taken steps to include medium enterprises and farmers'/ agri co-operatives under the sourcing requirement, so that these entities also have opportunity to get integrated in the value chain. Secondly, the size of the small/ medium enterprise is to be reckoned only at the stage of first engagement with a retailer. Even if the enterprise outgrows that limit subsequently, it would still continue to be eligible for sourcing. The minimum investment limit of US\$ 100 million has not been amended. Only the 50% requirement of investment in backend infrastructure has been limited to the first tranche of US\$ 100 million. These changes have been made, taking into consideration the concerns of potential investors as well as domestic stakeholders.

National Steel Policy

*94. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target in the new National Steel Policy for the growth in the indigenous production of steel during the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any action plan to invest heavily in the steel

sector to meet the additional demand and achieve the production target and if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether some of the units of the Steel Authority of India Limited are incurring huge losses despite continuous support from the Government and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to revive these units and for the expansion programme for the other existing units during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The new National Steel Policy is still under consideration of the Government and has not been finalized. The National Steel Policy 2005 provides for various measures to promote the growth of the steel industry including the following:

- (i) Prepare and implement an action plan for achieving the strategic goal of 110 MT of steel production by 2019-20, with separate plans for the growth of flat and long products.
- (ii) Prepare and implement road maps for technological and productivity improvements benchmarking them to global standards.
- (iii) Monitor the implementation of the National Steel Policy.
- (iv) Conduct reviews to remove infrastructural, procedural and institutional bottlenecks and to achieve policy coordination among central Ministries and State Governments.

(c) In the current policy space, the role of the Government is limited to facilitating the efforts of private and Public Sector Undertakings towards investment and growth. The projections for steel production of National Steel Policy 2005 were 110 MT by the year 2019-20 based on 7.3% Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR). The projections for the new National Steel Policy are yet to be finalized.

(d) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a profit making Public Sector Undertaking and Profit After Tax during FY 2011-12 and 2012-13 was Rs. 3543 crore and Rs.2170 crore respectively. Details of Plant-wise profit/loss of SAIL for the period 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)		
Plant/ Unit	2011-12	2012-13
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	2715	2048
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	503	553
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	646	363
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	703	308
IISCO Steel Plant (ISP)	-411	-159
Alloy Steel Plant (ASP)	-53	-120
Salem Steel Plant (SSP)	-155	-420
Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant (VISL)	-131	-117
SAIL Refractory Unit (SRU)	11	10
Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant (CFP)	10	-39
Raw Materials Division (RMD)/ Central Units	1313	813
SAIL (Profit Before Tax)	5151	3241
Tax	1608	1070
SAIL (Profit After Tax)	3543	2170

No budgetary support is being given by the Government to SAIL. Major reasons for lower profits or losses are as under:

- (i) Sharp decline in prices of steel products.
- (ii) Old and outdated technology and equipments at ISP, ASP & VISL.
- (iii) Over capacity and adverse market conditions particularly in Alloy & Stainless Steel.
- (iv) Increase in price of major inputs like coal, railway freight, power & fuel, manganese ore & royalty on minerals etc.
- (v) High fixed cost of operations of loss making plants like ISP, ASP, SSP, VISL & CFP.
- (vi) Sharp depreciation in value of Rupee.
- (vii) Impact of capitalization of modernized facilities at SSP.

(e) SAIL has undertaken Modernization & Expansion Plan at its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur & Burnpur and special steel plant at

Salem to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 Mtpa to 21.4 Mtpa in the current phase. The indicative investment for current Phase of Modernization & Expansion is Rs. 61,870 crore. Besides, a provision of Rs. 10,264 crore has been made towards investment in existing mines under Raw Materials Division (RMD) and development of Rowghat Mine.

Import of Arecanut

*95. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) the quantum of arecanut imported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, value and country-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has received reports/complaints that a huge quantum of imported arecanut is lying in various ports of the country waiting for clearance and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, quantum and port-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Ministry thereon;

(d) whether the Government has received representations regarding imposition of ban on import of arecanut from various countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Total quantum of Areca Nut imported during each of the last three years and the current year, value and country-wise is as under:

(Value in Indian Rupees Lakhs)

Country	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	April 2013 and May 2013 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Afghanistan			18.22	
Bangladesh	11653.04	20231.07	52800.31	12871.76
China		27.11		9.39
Denmark	0.085			
Germany		0.12		

	1	2	3	4	5
Indonesia		5205.03	3040.5	1668.73	125.33
Malaysia		0.47			
Myanmar		368.64	92.41	2132.45	373.95
Nepal		7152.08	2926.21	311.65	
Pakistan		7.71			15.87
Sri Lanka		1079.30	1426.26	3595.55	891.98
Tanzania			5.89	13.99	
Thailand		312.57	55.47	733.76	
UAE		98.63	9.13		
USA		0.16		3.91	
Vietnam		4.77			
Total		25882.52	27813.77	61278.61	14288.30

(b) and (c) Government has not received any such reports.

(d) and (e) Representations have been received seeking higher minimum import price (MIP), to strengthen measures to check illegal imports and also to impose ban on import ban on import of arecanut to protect the interests of farmers. Government has considered these representations and decided to enhance the Minimum Import Price (CIF value) of Arecanut from Rs. 75/- Kg to Rs. 110/- Kg with effect from 13.5.2013.

[Translation]

Toll Collection

*96. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of the toll collected by the Government on various National Highways (NHs) of the country during the last three years and the current year, State/year-wise and the extent to which the availability of resources has been augmented from the said revenue;

(b) whether the Government has spent funds on the development of NHs from the said revenue earned during the said period and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some States have objected to toll collection on certain NHs during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to redress grievances of road users and the States relating to toll?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) State-wise collection of user fee for the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13) and this year upto June, 2013 by the NHAI

and BOT concessionaires is given in the enclosed statement I and II. Funds collected under Public Funded Projects are deposited in Consolidated Funds of India whereas funds collected under BOT (Toll) Projects is retained by-Concessionaire.

(b) The details of funds allocated to NHAI is given in the enclosed statement-III. A statement-IV showing state wise, year wise expenditure during last three years and current year enclosed.

(c) and (d) Statement V showing the objections raised by the States and action taken thereon are enclosed herewith.

Statement-I

The Statement indicating toll collection for Permanent Bridge Fee Fund on National Highways during the year 2010-11 to 2013-2014

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Toll collection during 2010-2011	Toll collection during 2011-2012	Toll collection during 2012-2013	Toll collection during 2013-14 as on 30.6.13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.98	94.39	0	0
2.	Assam	171.16	376.91	464.89	138.89
3.	Bihar	600.78	886.92	929.84	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	622.27	618.24	582.75	142.82
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	218.3	243.86	166.82	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.37	17.51	45.89	6.55
9.	Karnataka	515.91	484.62	488.67	129.92
10.	Kerala	888.5	794.92	605.88	269.01
11.	Maharashtra	1168.72	899.85	614.08	424.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	464.76	62.76	60.74	9.45
13.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	4	4.05	0	0
15.	Odisha	249.63	251.6	196.99	13.58
16.	Punjab	53.99	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	650.76	787.47	392.94	10.82
18.	Tamil Nadu	10.83	72.57	24.57	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.85	1087.89	1157.44	262.62
20.	Uttarakhand	330.8	338.06	370.05	41.59
	Total	7313.61	7021.62	6101.55	1453.52

Statement showing State wise collection of user fee (toll) during last 3 years and current year upto June 2013 for Public Funded Projects

Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Section	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-14 Upto June 13
1.	AP	42184.90	50424.84	52380.00	13908.63
2.	Bihar	6414.18	4746.58	5879.86	2602.70
3.	Gujarat	12837.20	15319.56	20785.25	6844.63
4.	Haryana	2305.74	2658.40	1460.61	0.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	306.42	621.60
6.	Jharkhand	3426.39	4390.74	6893.02	2378.11
7.	Karnataka	17978.85	9714.85	11886.81	4861.02
8.	Maharashtra	3826.69	1008.96	1709.52	538.07
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2175.84	3443.11	6098.65	2394.67
10.	Odisha	7566.45	7045.64	6721.36	2357.55
11.	Punjab	181.18	294.83	173.87	38.82
12.	Rajasthan	24540.26	28986.29	31851.02	11460.49
13.	Tamil Nadu	25684.10	25151.71	31084.38	9551.86
14.	Uttar Pradesh	24456.35	28646.75	49734.85	18968.91
15.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	98.09	0.00
16.	West Bengal	18742.38	16379.78	10981.96	4100.43
	Total	192320.49	198212.04	238045.67	80627.49

Statement-II

National Highways Authority of India

Statement showing State wise collection of user fee (toll) during last 3 years and current year upto June 2013 for Public Funded Projects

Collection (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Section	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-14 (Upto June 13)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	AP	28721.35	39922.68	63492.29	20696.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	0.00	6679.81	13141.76	3372.35
3.	Gujarat	67401.37	83876.17	89385.77	21781.82
4.	Haryana	37616.18	41602.33	44104.82	11215.96
5.	Karnataka	11300.89	31366.19	54693.63	14567.21
6.	Maharashtra	59180.83	83215.14	117138.08	33611.93
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8075.03	19614.32	24118.68	6365.17
8.	Odisha	1746.89	3918.72	9460.79	2969.28
9.	Punjab	16538.10	21502.34	26435.41	6766.88
10.	Rajasthan	66312.78	73593.83	86050.22	22952.59
11.	Tamil Nadu	45731.70	78082.92	100054.28	27068.69
12.	Uttar Pradesh	716.60	9472.40	20295.20	6490.15
13.	West Bengal	6502.71	7512.22	24649.59	7543.84
14.	Kerala	0.00	1456.65	7533.59	2096.80
15.	Chhattisgarh	2666.49	3301.29	3621.74	943.19
Total		352510.91	505117.02	684175.85	188442.85

Statement-III*Details of Funds Allocated to NHAI*

Source of Fund Identified/ Mobilized	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual (Upto June-13)
1	2	3	4	5
Cess	8,440.94	6187.00	6,003.00	-
Ploughing back of Funds deposited by NHAI in CFI against toll collection, Negative Grant and Revenue Sharing	1,623.00	2,692.89	1,777.00	192.50
External Assistance (Grant+Loan)	400.00	-	-	-
Negative Grant				
Addl. Budgetary Support for SARDP-NE and Jammu and Kashmir	360.00	320.01	367.00	15.00
Addl. Budgetary Support for NH[O]	483.00	892.20	1,661.97	485.00
Eastern Peripheral Expressway	173.25	-	-	-
Receipts (Revenue) for Maint. of NH under NHDP and Others	617.65	95.42	343.56	-
Sub- Total	2,097.84	10,187.52	10,152.53	1,692.50

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>IEBR- Market Borrowings funds raised through:-</i>					
a) Capital Gain Tax Exemption Bonds under section 54 EC of Income Tax Act		2,160.10	2,511.52	2,890.98	667.12
b) Tax Free Bonds			10,000.00	-	-
c) ADB Loan					-
Sub- Total		2,160.10	12,511.52	2,890.98	667.12
Grand Total		14,257.94	22,699.04	13,043.51	2,359.62

Statement-IV*Statement showing State-wise & Year- wise Expenditure*

(Rs. in Crore)

State	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14 (Upto July-13)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2,008.94	2,720.30	867.83	236.18
Assam	1,426.86	875.8	948.70	277.52
Bihar	1,320.76	2,247.89	2,972.29	497.06
Chhattisgarh	110.56	143.79	310.37	118.33
Delhi	430.51	68.58	51.59	0
Goa	0	10.18	18.02	0
Gujarat	1,352.92	3,075.22	1,590.59	1,198.90
Haryana	1,498.30	2,224.40	1,680.48	365.24
Himachal Pradesh	41.50	34.03	33.48	25.53
Jammu and Kashmir	384.75	119.12	3,691.76	867.34
Jharkhand	553.10	230.17	677.32	138.64
Karnataka	1,945.66	4,259.04	1,985.80	1,471.05
Kerala	816.40	400.83	207.81	335.02
Madhya Pradesh	1,319.94	1,131.36	1,906.84	196.95
Maharashtra	2,889.03	6,291.74	2,291.92	1,015.34
Meghalaya	184.65	279.96	269.23	67.31
Odisha	311.69	1,114.31	1,019.79	200.67
Other	3.49	0	0	0
Punjab	1,560.48	1,286.21	707.24	989.84

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	2,259.74	2,724.27	2,702.76	962.10
Tamil Nadu	3,910.68	3,059.40	2,115.72	1,009.87
Uttar Pradesh	3,063.61	3,096.92	2,387.62	1,149.03
Uttarakhand	11.66	86.72	155.84	25.37
West Bengal	497.19	1,523.22	2,167.48	1,256.49
Total	27,902.42	37,003.46	30,760.48	12,403.78

Statement-V

State/ RO	Name of Plaza/ Project	Objection from State Govt. along with brief description	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
Delhi (including Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway)	At Km. 24 & Km. 42 of Delhi-Gurgaon BOT Project	Hon'ble Chief Minister, Haryana has requested that the two Toll Plaza i.e. one at Km. 24 (entrance to the City of Gurgaon) on Delhi-Gurgaon Border and the second at Km. 42 near Kherki Daula on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway are a source of insurmountable inconvenience and harassment to ordinary citizens and commuters causing long lines of traffic besides obstructing the smooth flow of business and other economic activities and therefore both the toll plazas should be shifted to km. 61 at Bilaspur on Delhi-Jaipur Highway.	The matter is subjudice in Hon'ble Delhi High Court in the matter of OMP No. 288/ 2013 of Concessionaire filed against the Show Cause Notice of Termination dated 08.03.2013 of NHAI.
Jharkhand	At km 329.040 (Sonturpi) on NH-2	The Superintendent of Police, Giridih vide letter dt. 30th April, 2011 directed to shift fee plaza at another location near town since, the fee plaza was located in the Naxalite affected area. Later on as per the direction of the IG, Police, North Chhotanagpur Range, Bokaro, the fee collection at Sonturpi was stopped from 25.07.2011 at 22.22 Hrs.	Finally the fee plaza is shifted at km 346.100 (Ghangari)
Jammu and Kashmir	Rajbagh Toll Plaza situated at km 43.650 of Pathankot- Jammu Section of NH-1A	Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir has objected Toll collection at Rajbagh Toll Plaza, (km 43.650 of NH-1A) stating that the State Toll barrier, situated at Punjab/ J&K Border is only at a distance of 27 km from Rajbagh Toll Plaza. Therefore public agitated for collection of 2 Tolls only, after an intervals of 27 km. DC Kathua and SSP Kathua have suggested that unless there is a proper consultation process with the representative of local people on the issue and till public is made aware in advance for commencement of toll collection, making them aware of provisions of	NHAI officials are in regular consultation with Senior Administrative officers of Govt. of J&K to resolve the issue. Hon'ble Minister of RT&H, New Delhi has written a DO letter dated 25.07.2013, to Hon'ble Chief Minister, J&K to convene a meeting and issue necessary directions to allow restart

1	2	3	4
		exemptions/ discounts kept for local public and taken in confidence, it will not be possible for district administration to control the situation. They have advised to suspend the toll until such time citing apprehension of law and order problem.	of User Fee Collection at above Toll Plaza.
Odisha	Fee plazas within the state of Odisha	Chief Secretary, Govt. Odisha has written DO letter to Secretary of MoRT&H as well as to Chairman of NHAI to relocate the toll plazas as the existing toll plazas are within the distance of 60 km and for exemption from payment of user fee to Stage Carriage Buses	The toll plaza at Manguli is being shifted towards Chandikhole side by the concessionaire and after shifting to Manguli toll plaza, the distance between Manguli and Gangapada will be automatically adjusted. The existing NH (Fee) Rules, 2008 have no provision of exemption to stage carriage buses
Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	Chitaura toll plaza at km 71.00 (new chainage km 541.877) for the section (new chainage km 508.877 to km 570.877) (Aashapur- Thariwan section) on NH-2, in UP	DM Fatehpur vide order dated 27.05.2013 ordered closing of the Fee Plaza mentioning that the distance of toll plaza from municipal area limit is less than 10 Kms and the toll plaza is having less number of lanes and lack of other facilities, leading to frequent traffic jams. The DM Fatehpur withdrew the order on 06.07.2013 on assurance of NHAI that keeping in view DM Fatehpur's concerns, the plaza would be shifted.	Fee notification proposal for shifting of Chitaura toll plaza from existing km 541.877 to new location at km 527.000 is under examination.

[English]

Functioning of NYKs

*97. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI ADAGOORU VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to open more Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of NYKs functioning in the country at present, State-wise including Odisha and Maharashtra along with the financial assistance provided to these centres;

(c) whether a number of posts are lying vacant in NYKs;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to fill up these posts; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to make the working of NYKs efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to open new Kendra of NYKS in any of the States of the country.

(b) At present, 623 Nehru Yuva Kendras are functioning in the country including 30 Kendras in Odisha and 34 Kendras in Maharashtra. The State wise and district wise details of Kendras are given in the enclosed statement-I. The State wise details of financial assistance provided during the year 2012-13 are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) The details of vacancy position in NYKs are given in the enclosed statement-III. The Government has constituted a Cadre Review Committee (CRC) to review the structure of the organisation and to suggest remedial measures for career progression of various employees of the organisation. The report of the committee has been received. After the acceptance of the recommendations of CRC, the Recruitment Rules (RRs) would be finalised and the vacant posts would be filled up by promoting eligible

departmental employees and by direct recruitment/deputation.

(e) A task force was constituted to study the working of NYKS and to make suitable recommendations to make the working of NYKS more efficient. Based on the acceptance of the recommendation of the task force instructions have been issued to revamp the personnel, administration and establishment matters of the organisation.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Campbell Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur	06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anaantapur, Vijaywada, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur Kakinada (East Godavari), Karim Nagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Sidipet), Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad, Vizianagaram, Nellore, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nallgonda, West Godavari (Elluru), Prakasham (Ongole), Ranga Reddy.	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu) Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, East Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Changlang, Tirap, Karung Kaise, Itanagar	15
4.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Diphu (Kabri Anglong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Cachar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Haflong (NC Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Hailakandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukia, Chirang Udalgiri, Baksha, Kamrup Metropoliton	27
5.	Bihar	Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gava, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimoor (Bhabua), Katihar, Khagaria, Kishnaganj, Madhepura, Madubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran (Chapra), Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali (Hajipur), West Champaran (Bettiah), Sheohar, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpur, Arwal	38
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Kanker (Bastar), Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Koriya, Kawardha, Dhamtari, Dantewada, Kobra, Jashpur Nagar, Mahasamund, Jagdalpur	16
7.	Delhi	Alipur, Mehrauli, Nangloi, North, North East, New Delhi, Central South West, East	9

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
8.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Nadiad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra (Chhota Udaipur), Dangs, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot, Patan, Porbandar, Anand, Dahod, Narmada, Navsari	25
9.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonapat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendergarh (Narnoul), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat, Panchkula, Fatehabad, Jhajjar	19
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Keylong (Lahoul Spiti), Mandi, Nahan (Sirmour), Solan, Shimla, Una	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua, Anantnag, Bidgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur	14
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Garwah, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau (Daltonganj), Ranchi, Sahabganj, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa) Kodarma Pakaur, Jantara, Lathar, SaraiKela, Sindega	22
13.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbrga, Hassan, Kanwar, Kodagu (Madikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural), Bangalore (Urban), Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri, Dakshina Kannada (Devengere), Chamarajanagar, Udupi	27
14.	Kerala	Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Pathanamthitaa, Trivandraum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quilon	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargaon, Mandala, Mandisor, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh (Bajora), Ratlam, Reewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha, Umaria, Neemuch, Sheopur, Barwani, Dindori, Ashoka Nagar, Anoop Pur, Burhanpur	48
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Alibag (Rajgad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane, Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Mumbai (Kal), Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli, Nandurbar, Gondiya, Hingoli, Washim	34
17.	Manipur	Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Chandel, Bishanpur, Senapati-II, Imphal East	10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
18.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hill (Shillong), East Garo Hills (Willim Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin), South Garo Hills (Baghmara) Ri Bhoi	07
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal, Lungeli, Ghhimtuipuri (Saiha), Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip Lawngtlai	08
20.	Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokchung, Zonheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek Dimapur, Peren, Kiphire, Longling	11
21.	Odisha	Balasore, Balangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Behrampur (Ganjam), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Naupada, Khurda (Bhubneshwar), Kendrapar, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh, Bhadrak, Jajapur, Angul, Nayagarh, Gajapati, Boudha, Sonapur, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Jagsinghpur	30
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehgarh Sahib, Tarn Taran, Nawanshahr, Moga, Muktsar, SAS Nagar, Barnala	20
23.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dhoulpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Ganganagar, Raisamand, Baran, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Karauli	32
24.	Sikkim	East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namchi)	04
25.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam) Ooty, Vellore, Kamrajar (Virudunagar), Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil), Chegalpet (M G R), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanathapuram, Chidambamar (Tuticorin), Chennai (Rural), Nagapatnam, Thiruvannamali, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri)	30
26.	Tripura	Agartala (West Tripura), Dharam Nagar (North Tripura), Udaipur (South Tripura), Dhalai	04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijjnor, Bulandsahar, Amethi, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun (Orai), Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffar nagar, Partap garh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur,	71

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
		Shahjahanpur, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonebhandra, Sultanpur, Unao, Varanasi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Baghpat, Gautam Budh Nagar, Hathras, Kannauj, Mahoba Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Ambedkar Nagar, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Auraiya	
28.	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwa, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar	13
29.	West Bengal	Barsat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Parganas South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan-II), Diamond Harbour (24 S Parg), tamluk Midnapore-II, Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia), Dakshin Dinajpur	23
30.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
31.	Goa	North Goa, South Goa (Margaon)	2
32.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati	1
33.	Pondicherry	Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam	4
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	1
35.	Daman and Diu	Daman, Diu	2
Total NYKs			623

Statement-II*Statement of Fund Allocated*

in Lakhs of Rs.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	NYKS Scheme (Block Grant)	National Youth Corp Scheme	NPYAD Scheme	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	497	242	34	773
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302	60	19	381
3.	Assam	583	177	26	786
4.	Bihar	820	384	42	1,246
5.	Chhattisgarh	345	95	26	466
6.	Goa	43	9	-	52
7.	Gujarat	540	157	33	730

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	410	70	23	503
9.	Himachal Pradesh	259	55	19	333
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	302	78	22	402
11.	Jharkhand	475	172	19	666
12.	Karnataka	583	126	46	755
13.	Kerala	302	109	25	436
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1036	218	54	1,308
15.	Maharashtra	734	250	43	1,027
16.	Manipur	216	48	18	282
17.	Meghalaya	151	28	9	188
18.	Mizoram	173	19	9	201
19.	Nagaland	237	37	11	285
20.	Odisha	648	226	32	906
21.	Punjab	432	138	29	599
22.	Rajasthan	691	175	35	901
23.	Sikkim	86	19	7	112
24.	Tamil Nadu	699	272	41	982
25.	Tripura	86	28	6	120
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1533	584	80	2,197
27.	Uttarakhand	281	69	20	370
28.	West Bengal	497	259	38	794
	Union Territories			-	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	130	6	4	140
30.	Chandigarh	22	1	14	37
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	1	-	23
32.	Daman and Diu	43	2	4	49
33.	Delhi	210	89	20	319
34.	Lakshadweep	22	3	-	25
35.	Pondicheri	86	11	4	101
	Total	13466	4219	810	18495

Statement-III*Sanctioned strength and staff position as on 01.08.2013*

Sl. No.	Designation	Total sanctioned post	Incumbency position	Vacancy position	Group
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Director General	1	1	0	Group-A
2.	Director	4	2	2	
3.	Joint Director	1	3	-2	
4.	Zonal Director	18	11	7	
5.	Deputy Director	9	6	3	
6.	Regional Coordinator now re-designated as Dy Directors and posted at Zonal Offices	47	46	1	
7.	Asst. Director	9	9	0	
8.		0			
9.	District Youth Coordinator	623	291	332	
10.		0			
11.	Asstt Director (OL)	1	1	0	Group-B
12.	Accounts Officer	4	0	4	
13.	Admn Officer	18	5	13	
14.	PS to Director General	1	0	1	
15.	PS to Chairman	1		1	
16.	Section Officer	5	5	0	
17.	Legal Officer	1	1	0	
18.	Asst Account Officer	19	5	14	
19.	Computer Programmer (merged with Jr Comp Prgr)				
20.	Jr Computer Programmer	19	0	19	
21.	Sr Hindi Translator	1	0	1	Group-C
22.	Jr Account Officer	19	4	15	
23.	Assistant	45	5	40	
24.	Trg & Research Assistant (redesignated as Assistant & merged with Assistants)				
25.	Accountant	4	0	4	
26.	Stenographer-I	7	4	3	
27.	Stenographer-II	5	6	-1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Stenographer-III		27	5	22	
29. EDP Assistant/ Data Entry Operator (DEO)		1	1	0	
30. Librarian		1	0	1	
31. Auditor		2	0	2	
32. Jr Accountant		4	1	3	
33. Computer Operator		4	0	4	
34. Accounts Clerk cum Typist		688	489	199	
35. UDC		6	6	0	
36. LDC		30	14	16	
37. Driver		70	43	27	
38. Peon/Chowkidar		578	598	-20	Group-D
		2273	1562	711	

Creation of Jobs

*98. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the net addition in jobs/job creation growth during the last few years have not been able to match the growth in the number of people willing to work;

(b) if so, the details of the total number of people who have joined the work force and the total number of jobs created during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the various progressive policies being implemented to facilitate job creation or curtail job losses in other developed and developing nations such as the European countries which are also facing economic downturn/ recession;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate mass job creation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) As per the last two Surveys on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office during 2009-10 and 2011-12, the estimated labour force (number of people willing to work) has increased by 97.3 lakh peoples and the

estimated workforce (number of people working as per the major time criteria), increased by 86.2 lakh persons in this period. Data on labour force and workforce are estimated from the Surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office and the last three survey were conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Various countries have implemented number of policies to facilitate job creation, curtailing job losses and reducing adverse effect of crisis like promoting investment friendly policies in industry and infrastructure and for boosting employment generation. Skilling of the workforce to undertake new jobs has also been a concerted initiative undertaken by many countries along with maintaining an effective public employment services. The Government has taken these into consideration in implementation of its plans and schemes within the overall budgetary resources available.

(e) To promote creation of jobs, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In addition, Government has

decided to spend more funds on skill development programmes. For example, it has been decided to use at least 10% of Special Component Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan Multi-sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development.

Trade with China

99. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEDGE:

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

(a) whether an investment promotion mission from China has visited India recently and if so, the details along with the outcome the outcome thereof;

(b) whether India and China have signed a series of Memorandum of Undertakings (MoUs) to address the existing trade deficit and if so, the details thereof along with the value of the import/ export carried out between the two countries and the trade deficit during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the commodities having highest value in the trade between the two countries along with the details of the products which are likely to be included for trade and the extent to which both the countries are likely to be benefited after implementation of the said MoUs;

(d) whether there are cases of dumping of cheap and sub-standard goods from China in large quantities adversely affecting the domestic industries and India has initiated 154 anti-dumping cases against China at the World Trade Organisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to discourage the import of such sub-standard goods and also to reduce this trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Madam. Government of India is not aware of any visit of an investment promotion specific mission from China recently.

(b) India and China have signed MoUs/ Agreements to promote Indian exports to China during the visit of Premier Mr. Li Keqiang to India in May 2013 as below:

(i) MoU for the Export of Buffalo Meat from India to China entered into by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority

(APEDA) with the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (AQSIQ)

(ii) MoU on Cooperation Related to Import and Export Trade of Fishery Products entered into between the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and AQSIQ.

(iii) Agreement on Trade and Safety of Feed and Feed Ingredients entered into between the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and AQSIQ

(iv) MoU between the China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Medicines and Health Products (CCCMHPIE) and Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (Pharmexcil) for co-operation on Pharma.

Details of import-export and trade deficit with China during last three years are given below:-

Table-1: Trade & Trade Deficit Statistics between India and China

Value in USD Million				
Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2010-11	43,479.76	15,482.70	58,962.46	27,997.06
2011-12	57,517.88	18,076.55	75,594.44	39,441.33
2012-13	54,324.04	13,503.00	67,827.04	40,821.04
2013-14 (April-June) (P)	12,080.91	2,435.91	14,516.82	9,645.00

(P) Provisional (Source: DGCI&S)

(c) Major items of Indian exports to China include cotton raw & yarn, non-ferrous metals, iron ore, other ores and minerals, plastic & linoleum products, spices, Dyes/ intermediates, machinery & instruments and petroleum (crude products). Major imports from China include electronic goods, machinery, organic chemicals, project goods, fertilizers, iron and steel, transport equipments, electric machinery (except electronics) and manufactures of metals.

With the implementation of the above MoUs, export of buffalo meat, and feed and feed ingredients to China may be resumed. With the operationalization of the MoU on co-operation on Pharma between CCCMHPIE and the Pharmexcil, Indian generic drugs are expected to get market access in China.

(d) and (e) The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) has initiated anti-dumping investigations into 290 cases as on date involving various countries since 1992. Out of these, 159 cases involve imports from China. The Chinese products in respect of which anti-dumping duty has been imposed, fall in the product group of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Products of Steel & other metals, Fibres & Yarns and Consumer Goods.

Due to concerns regarding melamine contamination in milk and milk products from China, on the recommendation from Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, the Government has prohibited import of milk and milk products including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/ confectionery/ food preparations with milk or milk solids as ingredient, from China with effect from 24.9.2008 till 23.6.2014. Further, import of toys is subject to meeting of the specified technical and safety standards since 27.1.2010. These standards apply to China also. Import of mobile handsets without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) or with all zeroes IMEI and import of CDMA mobile phones without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/ Mobile Equipment Identifier (MMEID) or all zeroes ESN/ MEID, has been prohibited since 16.6.2009. These standards apply to import of such goods from China as well.

Tea Exports

*100. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in the net production and export of tea from the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the quantum of tea produced, consumed, exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise;

India's Tea exports to Iran and its share in total tea exports during the last 10 years

Year	Exports from India to Iran			India's total tea exports			Share of Iran to India's total exports	
	Qty	Value	Unit Price	Qty	Value	Unit Price	Qty (%)	Value (%)
2012-13*	16.90	395.28	233.88	220.46	3962.92	179.76	8	10

* Provisional, subject to revision.

(b) whether the production and quality of tea has been affected due to climate change resulting in the fall in profitability of the tea companies and if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to declare any drink particularly tea as a National drink and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Iran accounts for about ten per cent of India's foreign exchange earnings from tea and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether a delegation from the tea industry of Iran has visited India to explore the possibilities of more imports of tea from India and if so, the steps being taken by the Government to boost the production and export of tea to various countries, particularly Iran?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam, there has been no decline in production and productivity as is evident from the Table-1 given below that there was a steady growth in production, exports as well as domestic consumption during the three years:

Table: 1

Production, Export and consumption of tea in India during the last three years (in m. kg)

Parameter	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Production	966.73	1095.46	1135.07
Export	213.79	214.35	220.46
Consumption	856	873	890

* Provisional and subject to revision.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Yes, Madam. Iran accounted for about 10% of foreign exchange earnings from tea during 2012-13 (provisional) and the details are as below:-

(e) Yes, Madam. An eight-member tea delegation from Iran is on a visit to India during August 5-9, 2013 to strengthen ties between the two countries. It is expected that there will be an increase in export of India tea to Iran in the months ahead.

In line with Government's stated policy of laying emphasis on sustained export promotion in order to maintain supply-demand balance as well as earn higher price realization for the Indian tea industry, a promotional endeavor called "Project 5-5-5" has been conceived to facilitate significant brand recall for Indian tea in the five targeted highly potential markets. The programme covers five strategically important markets viz. U.S.A., Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran and Egypt for extensive & intensive promotional intervention through implementation of five specific activities over five years through dedicated funding. An MOU has also been signed between Indian Tea Association and Iranian Tea Association for target export of 50 million kilograms tea from India to Iran.

During 2013-14, a detailed framework of activities for Russia, Kazakhstan, USA and Iran has been drawn up in consultation with the Industry for implementation.

Besides the above, stress has been laid on arranging buyer-seller meets and Trade Delegations for promotion of Indian tea both in the international and domestic market.

Skill Development of Youths

921. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to impart skill development training to youths particularly from the naxal affected States in vocational courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has roped in the National Skill Development Corporation for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, madam. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled "Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)" has been launched with a total outlay of Rs. 241.65 crore with two main components:

(i) Skill development of 1000 youth in Long Term Training, 4000 youth in Short Term Training and 340 youth for training as Instructors.

(ii) Creation of 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs).

(c) and (d) Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for promoting investment by private sector in skill development and many NSDC partners are running skill development programmes in States affected by Left Wing Extremism.

[Translation]

Promotion Against Reserved Posts

922. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that general category employees are being promoted to the reserved posts in the Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering to check the said irregularity; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The promotions in EPFO are done by observing the Government's guidelines on reservation policy.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Sustainable Development

923. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a summit was held in Rio on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), wherein the members countries including India had requested the Secretary General of United Nations (UN) for starting preparations with regard to it so that on achieving 2015 Millennium Development Goals, works can be taken for SDG;

(b) if so, the details of preparations made by India in this regard;

(c) whether Indian Scientists, technicians, businessmen and other experts have been included in Sustainable Development Solutions Network;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the preparations made by India with regard to meeting of UN General Assembly scheduled to be held in 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is aware of United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in June 2012 at Rio de Janeiro. Brazil wherein it was decided to initiate the inter-governmental process for developing global SDGs. The Open Working Group (OWG) has been formed by United Nations General Assembly on 22.01.2013 in which India is member of troika consisting of India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The OWG has met for four times so far and India was represented by Permanent Mission of India (PMI), New York.

(c) and (d) We understand that Centre for Environment Education and TERI University are members of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

(e) India, as in the past, will be participating in the 68th Session of United Nations General Assembly which will convene at UN Headquarters on September 17, 2013 and the General debate will open on September 24, 2013.

Pollution in Indira Gandhi Canal

924. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the polluted water being drained into Indira Gandhi Canal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the pollution in flowing water of the canal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Indira Gandhi Canal originates from Harike Barrage at Sultanpur, a few kilometers downstream of confluence of rivers Satluj and Beas in the State of Punjab. The effluents from domestic sources and industries are being discharged at the upstream of Indira Gandhi Canal into rivers Satluj and Beas.

(c) The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement of various rivers in the country, including Punjab, through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). Under the NRCP, for conservation and pollution abatement of rivers Satluj and Beas, schemes pertaining to interception & diversion of sewage, sewage treatment

plants, crematoria, afforestation, public participation and awareness, etc. are being implemented in 14 towns in Punjab viz. Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Phagwara, Phillaur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Banga, Bholath, Dasuya, Moga, Mukerian, Nawanshahar, Sultanpur Lodhi and Tanda at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 717.32 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 461.2 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under the NRCP in Punjab. In addition, sewerage infrastructure is also being created in Ludhiana and Jalandhar under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

As per information provided by the Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB), a Common Effluent Treatment Plant, based on zero liquid discharge, has been set-up in Ludhiana for treatment of effluents from electroplating units and large dyeing units in the town have installed individual effluent treatment plants in their premises.

The PPCB is periodically monitoring the water quality flowing into Indira Gandhi Canal through Harike Head Works. The analysis of the water quality done by the PPCB indicates that the quality of water is either of 'B' or 'C' class as per the designated best use classification, which is suitable for drinking purposes after conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

[English]

NH Projects Under EPC Mode

925. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced or proposes to introduce Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode for construction of National Highways (NHs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of NH projects taken up on the said EPC mode during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Government had introduced Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode of contract for construction of National Highways, which relies on assigning the responsibility of investigations, design and construction to the contractor for

a lumpsum price determined through competitive bidding and funded through the budgetary resources. EPC mode of contract envisages performance based maintenance of the project highway by the contractor for period of 2 years post construction.

(c) Four National Highway projects aggregating to length of 286 kms costing Rs. 12461.11 crored have been awarded on EPC mode during last three years and current financial year.

Identification of Export Sector

926. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's dependence on imports has increased during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government prepared any strategy to double the exports from the country during the next three years and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is making any serious effort to increase the domestic capacity in production and export of goods where India's dependence of import has increased in the recent past and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has identified areas and sectors to boost for increase of exports from the country; and

(e) if so, the specific steps being taken/ incentive provided by the Government to boost the production and exports from these areas/ sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The value of imports has increased during the last three years and current year as per the details given below:

Year	Value in US \$ Billion	
	Import	
2010-11	369.8	
2011-12	489.3	
2012-13	491.9	
2012-13 (April-June)	115.4	
2013-14 (April-June)	122.7@	

@: 2013-14 (April-June) are provisional

Source: DGCI&S

Petroleum Products (including Crude), Gold and Electronic Goods contribute around 50 % to the total imports. The international prices of petroleum and gold have increased during the period. Their demand has also increased, which lead to a higher value of imports.

(b) Department of Commerce has prepared a strategy paper in 2011 for doubling Merchandise Exports in three years from US\$ 246 billion in 2010-11 to US\$ 500 billion in 2013-14. Subsequently, in view the global slowdown of economy, export Target for the year 2013-14 has been revised to US\$ 325 billion. An aggressive product promotion strategy for high value items that have a strong manufacturing base is the main focus of the overall growth strategy. The core of the market strategy is to retain presence and increase market share in tradition markets, move up the value chain in providing export products in the developed country markets; and open up new vistas, both in terms of markets and new products in these new markets. It is a constant endeavour of the Government to enhance trade with our trade partners for mutual benefit. India has been taking various initiatives like Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECA), Free Trade Agreements (FTA), Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA), with different countries.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate growth of the manufacturing sector. These, inter-alia, include announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through Plan Schemes of Transport Subsidy, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Up gradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programmes etc.

(d) and (e) The Strategy paper of 2011 had a product Strategy. It had identified certain products like, engineering goods, drugs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, electronic, leather products and textiles etc. to boost exports. In addition several measures were taken to increase exports as part of the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18.4.2013. As part of product diversification and market diversification strategy, Government has added Norway to Focus Market Scheme

(FMS). Venezuela has been added to Special Focus Market Scheme (Special FMS). 47 new items have been added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122 new items have been added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Subsequently, Government has notified 153 hi-tech products on 10.7.2013. Government has enhanced the rate of Interest Subvention from 2% to 3% with effect from 1.8.2013.

[Translation]

Irregularities at PUC Centres

927. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has received any complaints regarding irregularities taking place at Pollution Under Control (PUC) checking centres' operating in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether use of any special software has been brought to light in this regard;

(d) the number of PUC checking centres inspected and the number of centres where irregularities were found; and

(e) the action taken against such centres engaged in the said irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has not received any complaint with regard to irregularities at Pollution Under Control (PUC) centres in Delhi. However, CPCB conducts inspection of PUC to reduce vehicular pollution for improving ambient air quality in Delhi.

During December, 2012 and January, 2013, the CPCB has inspected 75 PUC Centred in Delhi, of which 25 PUC Centres were having various irregularities for not following standard testing procedure for measuring vehicular emission. It was also found that the some of the PUC operators were using pirated software to simulate values of

the Petrol/ Diesel analyzer without inserting the probe/ hose-pipe in the vehicle, which may give wrong results. The auditing report was sent to Transport Commissioner, Department of Transport, Govt. of National Capital Territory, Delhi for necessary action.

[English]

Complaints against Nautical Advisor

928. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of complaints received by the Government against Nautical Advisor and Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of inquiries that have been completed against such complaints along with the action taken in this regard;

(c) the number of pending inquiry report along with the reasons for the same, case-wise; and

(d) the likely time-frame for the completion of such inquiry reports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme

929. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any requests for providing cranes and ambulances to States/ UTs under the National Highways Accident Relief Services Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cranes and ambulances provided to State/UTs during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start Trauma Attendant Mobile Vehicles/ two-wheeler ambulances- 'first responders' to provide emergency medical care to road accident victims across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYAN): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the proposals received from various State Governments during the years 2009-2012 are given in the enclosed statement-I. During 2012-13, the Ministry has not invited proposals for cranes and ambulances from State Governments. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, has provided 136 cranes and 134 Advance Life Support Ambulances to States/UTs

during the last three years. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-II. In addition, six Advance Life Support Ambulances have been deployed under the pilot project for cashless treatment of road accident victims on the Gurgaon-Jaipur stretch of NH No. 8.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement-I

List of Requirement received from the States/UTs for ten ton cranes and small recovery cranes for hilly areas for the year 2009-2010.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Name of the Department	10 ton Crane	Small Recovery Cranes for hilly areas
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DG/IG Police	23	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police	2	6
3.	Bihar	Transport Deptt.	6	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	DG/IG Police	5	-
		Transport Deptt.	2	-
5.	Delhi	Transport Deptt.	6	-
6.	Goa	DG/IG Police	-	10 (5-medium and 5- small cranes)
7.	Haryana	DG/IG Police	-	10 (medium sized)
		Transport Deptt.	-	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police	10	-
		Transport Deptt.	-	13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	DG/IG Police	-	33 (19 - medium sized & 14- small sized)
		Transport Deptt.	3	
10.	Kerala	DG/IG Police	4	4
		Transport Deptt.	8	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	DG/IG	132	-
12.	Manipur	Transport Deptt.	5	-
13.	Meghalaya	DG/IG Police	-	12 (6- Small and 6 Medium sized cranes)
		Transport Deptt.	-	1

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Mizoram	DG/IG Police	-	8
		Transport Deptt.	3	-
15.	Odisha	Transport Deptt.	17	-
16.	Punjab	DG/IG Police	10	-
17.	Rajasthan	Transport Deptt.	34	-
18.	Sikkim	DG/IG Police	-	10 (5-Medium and 5- small)
		Transport Deptt.	-	2
19.	Tripura	Transport Deptt.	4	11 (5- medium and 6- small size)
20.	Uttarakhand	DG/IG Police	-	5
		Transport Deptt.	-	15
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Transport Deptt.	19	-
22.	West Bengal	DG/IG Police	5	10
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Transport Deptt.	2	-
24.	Puducherry	DG/IG Police	-	3 (One Medium and 2 small cranes)
Total			300	180

List of Requirement received from the States/UTs for ten ton cranes and small recovery cranes for hilly areas for the year 2010-2011.

SI. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Name of the Department	10 ton Crane	Small Recovery Cranes for hilly areas
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Transport Deptt.	10	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police	-	10
3.	Assam	Transport Department		
4.	Chhattisgarh	DG/IG Police	5	-
5.	Delhi	DG/IG Police	6	6 (1.5 ton) 6 (2.5 ton)
6.	Gujarat	DG/IG Police	17	16
7.	Goa	DG/IG Police	2	5 (5-medium and 5 - small cranes)
		Transport Department		
8.	Haryana	DG/IG Police	7	-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police	6	-
		Transport Deptt.	10	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	DG/IG Police	-	48
11.	Karnataka	DG/IG Police	24	18
12.	Kerala	DG/IG Police	5	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	DG/IG Police	127	-
14.	Manipur	DG/IG Police		
15.	Meghalaya	Transport Deptt.	-	4
16.	Mizoram	DG/IG Police	-	6
		Transport Deptt.	4	10
17.	Nagaland	Transport Deptt.	4	4
18.	Punjab	DG/IG Police	8	15
19.	Rajasthan	Transport Deptt.	34	
20.	Sikkim	Police Department		
21.	Tripura	DG/IG Police	4	9(3-Medium 6- Small)
		Transport Deptt.	4	9 (3- medium 6- small size)
22.	Uttarakhand	DG/IG Police		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Transport Deptt.	19	-
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	DG/IG Police	5	5
		Transport Deptt.	2	-
Total			303	191

List of Requirement received from the States/UTs for ten ton cranes and small recovery cranes for hilly areas and ambulances- Year 2011-2012.

SI. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Name of the Department	Crane (10 Ton)	Small/ Medium sized Cranes	Ambulance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	DG/IG Police	63	-	-
		Transport Deptt.	5	5	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	DG/IG Police		26 (3 to 5 ton Capacity)	21(TATA Sumo or 407 (4x4) Ambulance)
		Transport Deptt.	-	23	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	Transport Deptt.	7	12	12
4.	Haryana	DG/IG Police	-	8	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Transport Deptt.	10	16	18 (BLS)
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	DG/IG Police	58	74	66 (BLS)
		Transport Deptt.	12	13	12
7.	Jharkhand	DG/IG Police	33	34	40
8.	Karnataka	DG/IG Police	24	18	-
9.	Kerala	DG/IG Police	2(2-5 ton & 2 one ton)	-	-
		Transport Deptt. Kerala Road Safety Authority	1.Police Department 16 (13- 5 ton & 9- 1 ton) 2.Fire & Rescue Department 8	15	15 (BLS) + 118(BSL for Health Deptt.)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	DG/IG Police	40	68	89
11.	Maharashtra	DG/IG Police	40	23	63 (BLS)
12.	Manipur	Transport Deptt.	-	5	-
13.	Meghalaya	DG/IG Police	24	29	25
		Transport Deptt.	Numbers not mentioned	Nos not mentioned	No. not mentioned
14.	Nagaland	DG/IG Police	5	-	5 (BSL- ambulance Tata Winger (AC)
		Transport Deptt.	5	-	5
15.	Odisha	DG/IG Police	10	15	21
		Transport Deptt.	-		
16.	Punjab	DG/IG Police	10	-	-
17.	Sikkim	Transport Deptt.	Not mentioned	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	DG/IG Police	10	5	10 (BLS)
19.	Tripura	DG/IG Police	4(3 medium)	6	-
20.	Uttarakhand	DG/IG Police	-	6	2
		Transport Deptt.	-	20	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	DG/IG Police	72 Lifting cranes	-	50
		Transport Deptt.	62	-	56
22.	West Bengal	Transport Deptt.	6	6	22
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	DG/IG Police	4	-	6
		Transport Deptt.	6	6	-
24.	Chandigarh	Transport Deptt.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total			536	433	724

Statement-II*Details of Ambulances and Cranes provided to the States/UTs.*

State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-2012			2012-2013
	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/Medium size)	Ambulance	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/Medium size)	Ambulance	Crane (10 ton)	Crane (Small/Medium size)	Ambulance	Ambulance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	7
Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7
Bihar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Goa	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	2
Haryana	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
Himachal Pradesh	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	3
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	2
Kerala	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Meghalaya	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Mizoram	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Odisha	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
Punjab	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2
Rajasthan	2	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1
Tripura	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	7
West Bengal	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30	30	-	-	-	70	40	36	-	64

Affiliations of ITIs/ITCs

930. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals are pending with the Government regarding affiliation of Industrial Training Institutes and Centres (ITIs and ITCs) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Directorate of Training and Employment of States have recommended these ITIs/ITCs for central affiliation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to provide affiliation to such institutes/centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) All the proposals received in Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) regarding affiliation of Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes have been considered in the NCVT Sub-committee meeting dealing with affiliation. Last meeting of this sub-committee was held on 30.07.2013. All the cases received by 29.07.2013, found fit for granting affiliation have been approved.

Schemes for Handloom Weavers

931. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI LALJI TANDON:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade handloom/textile units in the rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government for handloom sector along with funds allocated/ released and utilised under various schemes including health insurance scheme during the last three years and the current year, scheme/State-wise and the steps taken to ensure optimum utilization of funds and realization of benefits to weavers;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide loans at concessional rate to handloom weavers;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the loan waiver scheme/financial package given by the Government to the handloom weavers/co-operative societies in the country and the number of handloom weavers/co-operatives benefited during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether any irregularities/misuse of funds have come to the notice of the Government under various schemes and if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government has assessed the success of schemes being formulated for welfare of weavers in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to redress the problems of weavers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Up-gradation of handlooms is ongoing process and Integrated Handloom Development Scheme provides need based inputs to clusters of 300-500 handlooms and Groups of 10-100 weavers by providing them financial assistance for new looms, dobbies, jacquards, accessories etc under basic input component. The scheme is applicable throughout the country, including rural areas. Further, financial assistance is also provided for

up-gradation of looms and accessories etc. under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme. State-wise financial assistance released for up-gradation of handlooms, including State of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed statement-I.

The Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) implemented by the Ministry of Textiles facilitates the modernization and up-gradation of the textiles industry, including handloom by providing credit at reduced rates to the entrepreneurs both in the organized and the unorganized sector. Thrust areas of the scheme are modernization of spinning, weaving, processing, technical textiles and garmenting segments, which have great potential for employment generation as well as value addition and are not specific to any State/ area.

(b) The Government of India is implementing following schemes for development of handlooms and welfare of weavers and providing need based interventions for holistic and sustainable development of the handloom sector and to improve the condition of the weavers:-

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) provides need based inputs to clusters of 300-500 handlooms, Groups of 10-100 weavers for making them self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms, dobbies, jacquards, accessories, skill up-gradation, construction of worksheds etc.
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS) provides platform to the weavers and their organizations to participate in the domestic as well as international trade events and sell their products directly to the buyers.
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS): This comprises of two separate sub-schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/ accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS): This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies and the transport and depot operating expenses are being borne by the Government of India. Further, to provide the subsidized yarn to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill

sector, a new component of 10% price subsidy on cotton hank yarn and domestic silk yarn has been incorporated in the Mill Gate Price Scheme w.e.f. 6.1.2012.

- (v) **Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS):** This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill up-gradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.
- (vi) **Revival Reform and Restructuring Package (RRR):** In order to open the choked credit lines to enable access to fresh credit for handloom sector, Gol has approved RRR package for waiver of overdue loan as on 31.03.2010 for eligible apex and primary weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers. The Government has also approved weaver credit card under institutional credit component, providing margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200/- per weaver, 3% interest subvention for three years and credit guarantee for 3 years by Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Under IHDS & MEPS, State-wise financial allocations are not made and funds are released to the State Governments/implementing agencies, based on the viable proposals submitted by them. State-wise funds released and utilized under IHDS & MEPS during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-II. While under MGPS, DHDS, HWCWS and RRR Package, the funds are released

to the implementing agencies like National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), NABARD, ICICI Lombard, LIC etc. and not to the States.

For effective implementation, the schemes are reviewed/monitored by the officers of the State Governments and Central Government through periodic reviews and field visits.

(c) and (d) In order to provide loans at concessional rate to handloom weavers, the Government of India has approved institutional credit component under IHDS on 18th December, 2011 wherein the Government of India is providing margin money assistance @ Rs. 42000/- per weaver; interest subvention @ 3% p.a. for 3 years from the date of the first disbursement and Credit Guarantee through Credit Guarantee Trust for Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). Further, Finance Minister has announced loan to handloom sector at 6% interest rate in the budget of 2013-14.

The Government of India has approved RRR package for waiver of overdue loan as on 31.03.2010 for eligible apex and primary weaver cooperative societies and individual weavers wherein 100% principal and 25% interest is borne by the Gol and remaining 75% interest is borne by the Banks. The state-wise details of number of handloom weavers and co-operatives benefitted under RRR package is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(e) No such report of irregularities/misuse of funds has been received from the State Governments.

(f) The schemes implemented during 11th Plan have been evaluated through independent agencies and recommended for their continuation with modifications in XII Plan. These recommendations/observations have been incorporated in the schemes for implementation in the 12th Plan.

Statement-I

State-wise funds released under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for up-gradation of Handlooms

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Funds released for up-gradation of Handlooms				
		New Looms	Dobby	Jacquard	Accessories	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.135.44	55.80	74.43	64.21	329.87
2.	Bihar	25.37	7.63	6.97	9.28	49.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Chhattisgarh	29.94	5.11	5.94	33.55	74.54
4.	Delhi	2.24	1.68	1.68	8.26	13.86
5.	Gujarat	7.00	2.40	3.30	27.55	40.25
6.	Haryana	9.10	2.14	0.00	9.17	20.41
7.	Himachal Pradesh	47.90	0.00	0.00	24.17	72.07
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.49	0.22	1.92	100.33	159.95
9.	Jharkhand	198.90	48.74	41.58	400.77	689.98
10.	Karnataka	78.08	24.49	29.29	193.19	325.06
11.	Kerala	26.87	8.13	10.64	115.05	160.69
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7.25	5.79	2.60	60.30	75.94
13.	Maharashtra	0.90	0.00	0.00	34.22	35.12
14.	Odisha	48.55	23.31	7.49	40.53	119.88
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	26.51	6.03	2.55	8.83	43.91
17.	Tamil Nadu	113.16	17.47	244.62	1695.91	2071.16
18.	Uttar Pradesh	195.43	5.24	46.78	103.78	351.23
19.	Uttarakhand	38.67	4.00	10.29	31.79	84.75
20.	West Bengal	71.38	26.53	55.16	59.63	212.70
	Total (A)	1120.18	244.71	545.22	3000.51	4910.61
	NER					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.94	0.00	4.91	16.54	84.38
2.	Assam	128.60	2.88	104.14	79.60	315.22
3.	Manipur	74.22	25.86	35.87	59.96	195.91
4.	Meghalaya	66.29	11.75	11.29	5.76	95.09
5.	Mizoram	39.39	0.14	0.00	12.63	52.16
6.	Nagaland	347.31	0.00	8.83	77.40	433.54
7.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Tripura	42.44	10.66	2.40	22.65	78.14
	Total (B)	761.18	51.29	167.43	274.53	1254.43
	Grand Total (A)+(B)	1881.36	295.99	712.65	3275.04	6165.04

Statement-II

State-wise funds released and utilized under Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme and Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) during last three years and current year (2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto 31st July 2013))

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Names of States	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme		Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme	
		Funds released	Fund Utilised	Funds released	Fund Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.37	4.71	32.68	21.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.13	2.13	7.84	6.59
3.	Assam	15.22	14.85	33.04	22.09
4.	Bihar	0.90	0.64	2.83	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.11	4.16	4.36	1.78
6.	Delhi	0.31	0.31	3.48	3.32
7.	Gujarat	4.29	3.64	4.11	4.11
8.	Haryana	0.53	0.39	0.54	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.67	1.57	7.75	6.26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.95	0.56	3.75	1.27
11.	Jharkhand	0.18	0.05	13.48	6.17
12.	Karnataka	4.31	3.74	8.08	5.06
13.	Kerala	0.40	0.02	13.45	8.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.54	2.24	9.83	7.97
15.	Maharashtra	5.23	4.48	6.37	4.32
16.	Manipur	4.98	3.71	31.75	24.31
17.	Meghalaya	1.13	1.13	9.91	8.07
18.	Mizoram	0.19	0.16	3.30	0.55
19.	Nagaland	7.12	6.67	31.84	30.13
20.	Odisha	1.91	1.50	30.43	21.99
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.15	0
22.	Rajasthan	1.09	0.71	2.22	1.34
23.	Sikkim	1.61	1.33	1.27	1.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.47	3.28	139.00	111.89
25.	Tripura	2.28	2.28	7.83	3.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6.81	6.20	42.11	34.00
27.	Uttrakhand	1.30	0.85	4.73	1.63
28.	West Bengal	3.37	2.86	27.73	20.05
	Total	85.40	74.17	483.86	358.13

Statement-III

State-wise of number of handloom weavers and co-operatives benefitted under Revival, Reform and Re-structuring (RRR) Package

SI, No.	State	Co-operative societies benefitted		Individual Weavers and SHGs benefitted		Loan amount approved in respect of Apex/PWCS/ individual weavers & SHGs (Rs. in crore)
		Apex	Primary	Individual weavers	SHGs	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	322	7792	0	148.27
2.	Assam	1	942	2533	475	38.71
3.	Bihar	0	0	1607	0	2.84
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	140	138	0	3.42
5.	Delhi	0	61	0	0	0.62
6.	Gujarat	2	172	419	0	4.93
7.	Haryana	0	2	69	0	0.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	71	370	26	7.16
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1		0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	27	369	0	2.89
11.	Karnataka	1	142	603	2	5.68
12.	Kerala	0	126	1114	0	29.9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	28	210	2	1.33
14.	Maharashtra	0	1	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	1	0	507	1107	3.46
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	24	0	0.09
17.	Mizoram	1	69	51	0	2.43
18.	Odisha	1	57	10740	2535	43.32
19.	Punjab	1	0	0	4	0.26
20.	Rajasthan	0	24	216	11	1.32
21.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0.08
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	590	520	101	97.93
23.	Uttarakhand	0	1	47	2	0.29
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12	1004	21620	1150	66.2
25.	West Bengal	0	293	1454	47	53.33
	Total	25	4073	50403	5462	514.82

Widening of NH-8D and NH-8E

932. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved- six-laning of National Highway (NH) 8E under Public- Private Partnership (PPP) mode and if so, the details and present status thereof;

(b) whether Jetpur-Somnath section of National Highway 8D is proposed to be converted into four-lane and if so, the details and present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to convert the Jetpur-Somnath Section of NH-8D into six-lane; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which widening of NH-8E and NH-8D is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam. Jetpur-Somna Section of NH-8D is being converted into four lane under NHDP Phase-III by NHAI. The project has been awarded to the concessionaire and the appointed date of the project is 31.03.2012.

(c) No, madam.

(d) Four laning of Bhavnagar-Veraval Section and two lane paved shoulder/four laning of Gadu Dwarka section of NH-8E is scheduled to be completed in September, 2015. Four laning of NH-8D is scheduled to be completed in September, 2014.

Doping by Sports Persons

933. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many sports persons are using banned drugs for showing good performance in various sports;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last two years, sports-wise and penalties imposed for abuse of World Anti-Doping Agency provisions; and

(d) the concrete steps taken to ban such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, madam. The Government is aware that many sportspersons are resorting to doping in sports. In the last two years, 279 sportsperson have been found positive in dope testing conducted by the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA). The sports discipline-wise details including penalties imposed by the Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Government and National Anti Doping Agency are working towards "Dope Free" Sports in the country in association with stakeholders to rid sports of this menace and create a clean and healthy environment for sports in India. The National Anti-Doping Agency is taking stringent measures against doping in sports by conducting in-competition and out-of-competition dope tests on sportspersons. The Government has repeatedly announced zero tolerance to violation the anti-doping regulations. In this endeavour, NADA has conducted 9898 dope tests during the last three years on athletes. As per the action plan, NADA has initiated the strengthening process of education and awareness of anti-doping measures focussing on athletes and coaches in rural areas. Among the initiative to improve the awareness on anti-doping measures, effective dissemination of information through education programmes focussing on coaches and supporting persons, adopting WADA printed materials on doping and distribution of pamphlets and putting up posters and banners during sports events is being implemented. During the period from 2009-2012, NADA has conducted numerous workshops, educational and awareness programmes about the prohibited substances and methods in sports across the country for sports persons, young athletes, coaches and supporting staff. The technical officials of NADA are regularly visiting Sports Authority of India (SAI) Regional Centres and other places (wherever training camps are held) and educating the athletes on doping in sports and harmful side effects of the dope substances by conducting lectures/seminars/workshops etc. on regular basis with the help of dope control hand books printed in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Punjabi.

To achieve better outreach and to reach the masses, NADA is coordinating with CBSE schools and School Games Federation of India both at National and Regional levels for programs regarding anti-doping measures through

sport events organized by the Federations. Such school events will help improve the awareness levels of students directly as well as through the school coaches to cater to young athletes.

Keeping special focus on rural sports centres various Anti-Doping awareness Symposia and workshops have been conducted in the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres (STC) in rural areas. Through such concrete steps, effective action is being taken by Government to reduce the incidence of doping in sports with the objective of eliminating the doping menace from sports.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Athlete	Sports Discipline	Period & Commencement of ineligibility
1	2	3	4
1.	Jitinder Singh	Athletics	8 Years w.e.f. 04.11.2010
2.	Sunita Toppo	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 06.08.2010
3.	Jai Prakash	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 07.08.2010
4.	Pradeep Kumar	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 08.08.2010
5.	Jitin Kumar	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 08.08.2010
6.	Bachu M.R.	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 08.08.2010
7.	Amit Kumar	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 04.01.2011
8.	Satish Solanki	Boxing	6 Month w.e.f. 09.01.2011
9.	Ravinder Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 04.06.2011
10.	Nishant Mehra	Football	2 Years w.e.f. 10.02.2011
11.	Jitendra Verma	Taekwondo	2 Years w.e.f. 01.06.2011
12.	Mohan Phogat	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 05.08.2010

1	2	3	4
13.	Sanjeev Kumar	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 12.07.2010
14.	Jitender	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 09.01.2011
15.	Sanjeev Kadian	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 09.01.2011
16.	Angrej Singh	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 09.01.2011
17.	Arjun Singh	Basketball	2 Years w.e.f. 22.02.2011
18.	Rohit Dagar	Equestrian	6 Months w.e.f. 19.02.2011
19.	Rinku	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 24.02.2011
20.	Vipin Kasana	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 19.02.2011
21.	Damyant Singh	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 30.11.2010
22.	Soniya	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 30.06.2011
23.	Karamraj	Judo	2 Years w.e.f. 04.08.2010
24.	Gautam Vikas Singh	Volleyball	2 Years w.e.f. 09.11.2010
25.	Vishal Nimbalkar	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 07.08.2010
26.	Manju AB	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 07.08.2010
27.	Kuldev Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 13.09.2011
28.	Rinku Sangwan	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 13.09.2011
29.	Alladaram Rao	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 08.12.2010
30.	Pramod Goswami	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 27.09.2010
31.	Abdul Irfan Khan	Basketball	2 Years w.e.f. 21.09.2010

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
32.	Karamvir Singh	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 09.01.2011	51.	Atul Kumar	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 16.12.2010
33.	Baghel Singh	Boxing	8 Months w.e.f. 09.01.2011	52.	Gurmail Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011
34.	Deepak	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 30.09.2011	53.	M. Ramakrishna	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011
35.	Rajesh Kumar	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 30.09.2011	54.	Ranbir Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 16.12.2010
36.	Chanu Lelma	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 30.09.2011	55.	Diganti Gadave	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 20.01.2011
37.	Pitamber	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 05.08.2010	56.	Bodhi Satva Banerjee	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 14.12.2011
38.	Lal Biaknia	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 03.07.2010	57.	B. Madhusudhana	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011
39.	Bhagat Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 24.02.2010	58.	Hemant Kirulkar	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 23.05.2011
40.	James Laldinpuia	Judo	2 Years w.e.f. 04.08.2010	59.	Gaurav Bhardwaj	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 13.06.2011
41.	Deeksha Gayakwad	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 07.01.2011	60.	Reena Bittan	Athletics	1 Years w.e.f. 14.12.2011
42.	Ashim Biswas	Weightlifting	10 Months w.e.f. 02.12.2010	61.	Megha Pardeshi	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 27.05.2011
43.	Chandra Sekhar	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 27.01.2011	62.	Harikrishnan Muraleedharan	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 30.06.2011
44.	Vinay Chaudhary	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 06.10.2010	63.	Priyanka Panwar	Athletics	1 Years w.e.f. 04.07.2011
45.	Surender	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 25.01.2011	64.	Murmu Jauna	Athletics	1 Years w.e.f. 30.06.2011
46.	Gnana Sekaran	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 16.12.2010	65.	Sini Jose	Athletics	1 Years w.e.f. 30.06.2011
47.	Darshan Chaudhary	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 16.12.2010	66.	Ashwini A.C	Athletics	1 Years w.e.f. 04.07.2011
48.	Pawan	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 20.01.2011	67.	Tiana Mary Thomas	Athletics	1 Years w.e.f. 30.06.2011
49.	Ramesh Kumar	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 16.12.2010	68.	Mandeep Kaur	Athletics	1 Years w.e.f. 23.06.2011
50.	Arumugam K	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 16.12.2010	69.	Jagmal	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
70.	Ramesh M	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011	89.	Vikesh Sikarwar	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011
71.	Sunil Kumar	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011	90.	Vincent Melvin	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011
72.	K. Gokuldas	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011	91.	Pooja	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011
73.	P.N. Nijesh	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011	92.	Pradeep Kumar	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011
74.	Vikram Singh Adhikari	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 13.04.2011	93.	Brijesh Yadav	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011
75.	G.M. Neela Murugan	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011	94.	Deepika Yadav	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 01.02.2011
76.	Sunny Arya	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 20.01.2011	95.	Mahadevan E.	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 16.12.2010
77.	Om Prakash	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 15.06.2011	96.	Ajay Pal Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 21.03.2011
78.	Surjeet Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 21.03.2011	97.	Kamlesh G. LAD	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 12.07.2011
79.	Sukhjinder Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 21.03.2011	98.	Anju Chaudhary	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 06.03.2012
80.	Vikram Duhan	Cycling	1 Years w.e.f. 19.02.2011	99.	Jyoti	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 06.03.2012
81.	Praveen Kumar	Boxing	1 Years w.e.f. 24.02.2011	100.	Surya Prasad Sharma	Swimming	2 Years w.e.f. 09.11.2011
82.	Dilbag Singh	Boxing	1 Years w.e.f. 24.02.2011	101.	Archana Gupta	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 14.12.2011
83.	Sapna Devi	Judo	2 Years w.e.f. 21.03.2011	102.	Thavaraj M.	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 07.03.2012
84.	J. Nithyanandan	Swimming	2 Years w.e.f. 02.05.2011	103.	Gurminder Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 08.04.2011
85.	Sachin	Swimming	2 Years w.e.f. 25.04.2011	104.	Gurdeep Singh	Weightlifting	8 Years w.e.f. 15.03.2012
86.	Mahesh Shinde	Triathlon	2 Years w.e.f. 09.06.2011	105.	Harpal Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 11.04.2011
87.	Jitender	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 28.06.2011	106.	Anuj Kumar	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 15.06.2011
88.	Ganesh Mali	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 20.01.2011	107.	Jitender Singh	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 21.09.2011

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
108.	Devender	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 21.09.2011	127.	Karamjit Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 13.10.2011
109.	Pankaj Rana	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 19.10.2011	128.	Kirandeep Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011
110.	Surender Kumar	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 13.10.2011	129.	Gurdarshan Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011
111.	Sandeep Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 13.10.2011	130.	Jasir Singh Chuhan	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011
112.	Balbir Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011	131.	Ranjita Mahanta	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 15.05.2012
113.	Ch. Yerram Naidu	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 30.12.2011	132.	Jagdish Patel	Athletics	1 Years w.e.f. 13.02.2012
114.	Ankit Kumar Rathore	Kayaking & Caneoning	2 Years w.e.f. 18.04.2012	133.	Shabeena	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 09.01.2012
115.	Bablu Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 22.12.2011	134.	Anisa Sayyad	Shooting	Reprimand with no Ineligibility
116.	Hari Ram Yadav	Cycling	2 Years w.e.f. 23.12.2011	135.	Dharmvir Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 22.02.2012
117.	Sonu	Judo	2 Years w.e.f. 24.04.2012	136.	Avin Kumar K	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 02.01.2012
118.	Sukhjit Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011	137.	Gurbir Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 13.10.2011
119.	Jasdeep Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 13.10.2011	138.	Gursewak	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 14.10.2011
120.	Paramjit Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011	139.	Varinder Singh Sidhu	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 13.10.2011
121.	Gurpreet Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 13.10.2011	140.	Nachhattar Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 13.10.2011
122.	Grusewak Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011	141.	Nitesh Kumar	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 22.12.2011
123.	Surjit Singh Khangura	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 13.10.2011	142.	Gagan Kumar Patel	Wrestling	1 Years w.e.f. 08.06.2012
124.	Baljeet Singh Sidhu	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011	143.	Jugraj	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 19.01.2012
125.	Gurkewal Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011	144.	Himanshu	Weightlifting	1 Years w.e.f. 08.06.2012
126.	Nirvair Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 12.10.2011	145.	Shakti Kheer	Kayaking & Caneoning	2 Years w.e.f. 21.04.2012

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
146.	Ruby Tomar	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 14.02.2012	165.	Surinder Pal Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 08.02.2012
147.	Shivaji More	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 19.01.2012	166.	Rekha	Boxing	1 Years w.e.f. 13.03.2012
148.	Ashwani Kumar	Boxing	3 Months w.e.f. 14.06.2012	167.	Arambam Bommy Singh	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 17.07.2012
149.	Manoj Kumar	Boxing	3 Months w.e.f. 14.06.2012	168.	Sagar Jhanjotra	Boxing	1 Years w.e.f. 17.07.2012
150.	Adrain D' Souza	Hockey	3 Months w.e.f. 07.06.2012	169.	Nirupama Devi	Judo	Reprimand with No period of Ineligibility
151.	Jaspal Singh	Wrestling	1 Years w.e.f. 20.06.2012	170.	Amit Kumar	Wrestling	Reprimand with No period of Ineligibility
152.	Dharminder	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 19.01.2012	171.	Ashfaq Ali	Football	2 Years w.e.f. 03.04.2012
153.	Pankaj Pawar	Wrestling	1 Years w.e.f. 20.06.2012	172.	Kuldeep Kumar	Kayaking & Caneoning	2 Years w.e.f. 26.04.2012
154.	Manish	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 07.10.2011	173.	Sanjay	Kayaking & Caneoning	2 Years w.e.f. 17.07.2012
155.	Vinita Sahni	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 07.10.2011	174.	Vijay Nath	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 22.02.2012
156.	Alka Rani	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 07.10.2011	175.	V. Darwin	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 19.07.2012
157.	R. Vignesh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 28.09.2011	176.	Pradnya Shrimant	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 14.02.2012
158.	Ranjana Roy	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 09.08.2011	177.	Gulshan	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 19.04.2012
159.	Mohsin Qurashi	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 27.08.2011	178.	Parwinder Singh	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 25.07.2012
160.	Swadesh Ranjan Buragohain	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 21.09.2011	179.	Harpreet Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 02.04.2012
161.	Mahipal Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 24.03.2011	180.	Pallavi Chougule	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 14.02.2012
162.	Gurbinder Singh	Volleyball	2 Years w.e.f. 29.03.2011	181.	Rita Rani Gundua	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 03.04.2012
163.	Abdul Rehman	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 30.08.2010	182.	Jagtar Singh	Rowing	2 Years w.e.f. 07.08.2012
164.	Niketa	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 08.02.2012				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
183.	Anuj Kumar Singh	Rowing	18 Months w.e.f. 05.03.2012	202.	Hitesh Sachdeva	Athletics (Para)	2 Years w.e.f. 11.07.2012
184.	T. Bidyalakshmi	Teakwondo	2 Years w.e.f. 07.08.2012	203.	Inderjeet Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 02.04.2012
185.	Chandan Lakra	Teakwondo	2 Years w.e.f. 07.08.2012	204.	Lakhwinder Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 31.03.2010
186.	Bhupinder Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 22.08.2012	205.	Bachiter Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 31.03.2010
187.	Meena	Boxing	6 Months w.e.f. 22.08.2012	206.	Balvir Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 31.03.2010
188.	Amarjeet	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 15.03.2012	207.	Rohit Kumar	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 15.05.2012
189.	Taranbir Singh	Weightlifting	06 Months w.e.f. 10.09.2012	208.	Lokesh Yadav	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 03.04.2012
190.	Sachin Kumar	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 21.06.2012	209.	Satyjit Pratinari	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 19.04.2012
191.	Harvendra Singh Dagar	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 15.05.2012	210.	Liten Deb	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 13.04.2012
192.	Sombir	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 19.04.2012	211.	Gurmeet Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 24.04.2012
193.	Deepak Chaudhary	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 31.05.2012	212.	Laljit Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 27.04.2012
194.	Arvinda Rathwa	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 24.04.2012	213.	Manjeet Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 30.04.2012
195.	Kirpal Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 09.05.2012	214.	A.K. Nanaobi Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 13.04.2012
196.	Suraj Gopal	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 13.04.2012	215.	K. Zonunsanga	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 13.04.2012
197.	Simranjeet Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 24.04.2012	216.	M. Menjor Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 13.04.2012
198.	Anshu Rai	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 05.10.2012	217.	Rahul Maan	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012
199.	Akshay Chopra	Body Building	2 Years w.e.f. 23.04.2012	218.	Rajeev Tomar	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012
200.	Rebita Devi Kongbrailatpam	Wushu	2 Years w.e.f. 29.05.2012	219.	Mausam Khatri	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012
201.	Bhakta Kumar	Body Building	8 Years w.e.f. 23.04.2012	220.	Sumit Sehrawat	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
221.	Sourabh Vij	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012	240.	Kulvinder Tanwar	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 31.08.2012
222.	Gursharanpreet Kaur	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012	241.	K. Sandeep Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 31.08.2012
223.	Aakash Antil	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012	242.	Nitin Kumar	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 18.12.2012
224.	Joginder Singh	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012	243.	Lakawinder Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 31.08.2012
225.	Jyotsna Pansare	Swimming	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012	244.	Sharad Kumar	Athletics (Para)	2 Years w.e.f. 19.06.2012
226.	Richa Mishra	Swimming	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012	245.	P. Pushparaju	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 12.07.2012
227.	Amar Muralidharan	Swimming	2 Years w.e.f. 05.11.2012	246.	Bibin M.A	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 23.07.2012
228.	Hitesh	Boxing	18 Months w.e.f. 06.06.2012	247.	Navneet Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 19.12.2012
229.	Aparna Ghate	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 31.05.2012	248.	Sandeep Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 13.12.2012
230.	Gurusevak Singh	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 31.05.2012	249.	Shakil Khan	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 31.08.2012
231.	Shakti Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 23.07.2012	250.	Priyanka Sahu	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 09.11.2012
232.	Gulzar Singh	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 09.11.2011	251.	Rohini	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 09.11.2012
233.	Jiten Singh Thoudam	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 13.04.2012	252.	Dinesh Singh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 14.12.2012
234.	Anil Kumar	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 31.03.2010	253.	Sunil Kumar	Weightlifting	1 Years w.e.f. 08.02.2013
235.	Dharmbir	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 03.10.2012	254.	Mohd. Amzad Khan	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 03.12.2012
236.	Prabhjit Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 08.10.2012	255.	Shyam Singh	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 18.10.2012
237.	Suparna Gosh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 12.07.2012	256.	Sukhvinder	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 12.12.2012
238.	Sahanara Khatun	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 20.07.2012	257.	Jitender	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 03.12.2012
239.	Rajib Chakraborty	Swimming	2 Years w.e.f. 18.12.2012	258.	Manish	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 17.12.2012

1	2	3	4
259.	Balaraj Singh	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 03.12.2012
260.	Ravi Kumar	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 15.05.2013
261.	Ravi Karthik	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 24.12.2012
262.	Manoj	Wrestling	2 Years w.e.f. 13.12.2012
263.	Poonam Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 06.05.2013
264.	Partap Singh	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 11.02.2013
265.	Harvinder Singh Sandhu	Kabaddi	2 Years w.e.f. 22.05.2013
266.	S. Dhamalingam	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 06.05.2013
267.	Harmilan Bains Singh	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 15.01.2013
268.	Rachna Dahiya	Athletics	2 Years w.e.f. 16.11.2012
269.	G. Veeramani	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 24.12.2012
270.	Govind Arya	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 13.12.2012
271.	G. Suman	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 24.12.2012
272.	Sonu Kumar	Cycling	2 Years w.e.f. 16.01.2013
273.	Robin Kanojiya	Gymnastics	2 Years w.e.f. 13.12.2012
274.	Prathamesh Lonerkar	Powerlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 12.02.2013
275.	Raveesh	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 09.01.2013
276.	Lalramzauva	Weightlifting	2 Years w.e.f. 31.08.2012
277.	M. Thomas Meitei	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 16.10.2012

1	2	3	4
278.	K. Roshan Singh	Boxing	2 Years w.e.f. 16.10.2012
279.	Amit Singh	Boxing	18 Months w.e.f. 03.12.2012

[Translation]

Main Battle Tank

934. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the barrels of main battle tank T-72 of the Indian Army are cracking during the trail;

(b) if so, the details of such tanks with the Army and the total number of the said incidents which took place during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to rectify/repair the said shortcomings of T-72 Tank; and

(d) the measures taken to assuage the fear of soldiers operating the said tank?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (d) Some barrels of T-72 Tank which were found defective have been segregated for suitable replacement. The government is fully committed towards the safety of our troops and all necessary steps in this regard are taken. Further information on this issue cannot be divulged in the interest of National Security.

[English]

Cases Registered by CPCB

935. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) against the units in Karnataka discharging liquid sewage in river Krishna during the last three years, unit-wise;

(b) the total number of units which have been issued closure notice by the CPCB so far; and

(c) the number of such units which have not stopped operations despite receiving the closure notice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Central Pollution Control Board has intimated that 7 units of Raichur Thermal Power Station, Shakthinagar, (Raichur) are discharging effluents in river

Krishna. The position regarding the directions issued to the industries inspected by Central Pollution Control Board by its Environmental Surveillance Squad in Karnataka during the last three years is given below:-

Year	No. of directions issued to the units under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986			No. of directions issued to the State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees for units under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974/ Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981		
	No. of Directions for compliance	No. of directions for Closure	Total	No. of Directions for compliance	No. of directions for Closure	Total
During 2010-11	1	0	1	1	0	1
During 2011-12	1	0	1	1	1	2
During 2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	2	2	1	3

(b) The position regarding the total number of units which have been issued directions including closure notices issued to the industries inspected by Central Pollution Control Board by its Environmental Surveillance Squad during the last three years is given below:-

Year	No. of directions issued to the units under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986			No. of directions issued to the State Pollution Control Boards/SPCBs/ Pollution Control Committees' for units under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974/ Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981		
	No. of Directions for compliance	No. of directions for Closure	Total	No. of Directions for compliance	No. of directions for Closure	Total
During 2010-11	62	17	79	28	5	33
During 2011-12	79	18	97	48	6	54
During 2012-13	190	54	244	30	8	38
Total	331	89	420	106	19	125

(c) No instance of continuing operations by any units after receiving the closure notice by the Central Pollution Control Board has come to the notice so far.

Women Officers in Armed Forces

936. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the extant promotion policy for women officers in the armed forces, Service-wise;

(b) whether different criteria are followed for granting promotions to women and men officers in the armed forces;

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

(d) the corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

Army:

Women Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) of all Arms/ services are eligible for substantive promotion to non select ranks of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel on completion of two, six and 13 years of reckonable commissioned service respectively, at par with Men SSCO's. However, old term optee Women SSCO's and Men SSCO's are governed by different terms and conditions. Based on their respective terms and conditions, old term optee Women SSCO's are eligible for substantive rank of Captain on completion of five year of service, while old term optee Men SSCO's are eligible for promotion to quasi-substantive rank of Captain on completion of nine years of service.

Presently, Permanent Commission is applicable to Women officers from Army Education Corps and Judge Advocate General branch. These women officers are being considered for promotion to the select rank, based on the same criteria as applicable to Male officers.

Navy:

In the Indian Navy, officers are eligible for substantive promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, Lieutenant Commander, Commander and Captain (Time Scale) after completion of 2 years as Sub Lieutenant, 4 years from the date of promotion of Substantive Lieutenant, 11 years from the date of promotion of Substantive Lieutenant and 26 years of reckonable commissioned service respectively. Promotions on these lines are subject to officers fulfilling other criteria as per extant rules. This policy is equally applicable to both men and women officers.

Air Force:

In the Air Force, officers are eligible for substantive promotion to the rank of FLT. Lieutenant, Squadron Leader, Wing Commander and Group Captain (Time Scale) after completion of 2 years, 6 years, 13 years and 26 years of reckonable commissioned service respectively. Promotions on these lines are subject to officers fulfilling other criteria as per extant rules. This policy is equally applicable to both men and women officers.

(d) Does not arise.

Destruction of Forests

937. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the destruction of forests is rampant in North-East region of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government would consider to depute a high level team to verify the same;

(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) Destruction of forests is not rampant in North-Eastern region in the country. However, as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2011, there is a reduction of 548 Sq. Kms. of forest cover in comparison to ISFR 2009 in the North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. In Assam the decrease is attributed to illicit felling, encroachments in insurgency affected areas and shifting cultivation practices, whereas, in other NE States except Sikkim the decrease is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to depute a high level team to verify reduction in forest cover in the North-Eastern States.

Trade of Spices

938. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the average price of black pepper in domestic and international market during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) whether there has been a shortfall in the production of pepper during the said period and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantum of black pepper and turmeric produced, exported and imported during the said period, State, value and country-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the production and export of black pepper and turmeric from the country; and

(e) whether the Government has received any request for allowing free trade of cardamom and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI):

(a) The average domestic price black pepper and the FOB price of black pepper in major producing countries are given below:

Average domestic price & FOB price of black pepper at major producing countries

Country/ Year	Domestic Price (Rs/kg)		FOB Price at Source countries (US\$/MT)			
	India	India	Brazil	Indonesia	Malaysia	Vietnam
2010-11	197.05	4419.08	4653.78	4170.00	4844.50	3879.25
2011-12	318.77	6609.25	6904.58	6845.08	7284.08	6503.33
2012-13	398.18	7214.33	6550.27	6512.00	7442.83	6511.67
2013-14 (Apr-July)	370.98	6375.75	6368.50	6392.25	7147.25	6240.75

(b) The production of pepper in India for the last 3 years is given below.

Year	Area (Hects.)	Production* (MT)
2010-11	183,780	48,000
2011-12	201,381	43,000
2012-13	201,381	55,000

(c) The quantum of black pepper and turmeric produced, exported and imported during the said period, state, value and country wise.

Production, export and import of pepper and turmeric in India

Year	Export			Import	
	Production	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(MT)	(MT)	(Rs. Crs.)	(MT)	(Rs. Crs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pepper					
2010-11	48,000	18,850	383.18	16,100	270.11
2011-12	43,000	26,700	878.13	17,565	533.40
2012-13*	55,000	16,000	672.56	15,600	569.44
2013-14* (Apr-Jun)	NA	4400	177.51	3300	115.50
Turmeric					
2009-10	927,912	50,750	381.23	4450	20.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11	1,268,280	49,250	702.85	3900	42.21
2011-12	1,246,220	79,500	734.34	2325	30.60
2012-13*	NA	80,050	539.85	2495	21.74
2013-14* (Apr-Jun)	NA	17500	141.68	2300	19.25s

* Estimate

State wise production of Pepper in India

(Production in Tonnes)

State	Production		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)
Karnataka	18240	16500	23000
Kerala	20640	16000	21000
Tamil Nadu	9120	10500	11000
Total	48000	43000	55000

Major state wise production of Turmeric in India

(Production in Tonnes)

State	Production		
	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (P)
Andhra Pradesh	364044	466928	506865
Tamil Nadu	169311	277980	368413
Odisha	189350	202920	209080
Karnataka	65780	90448	86954
Total including others	927912	1268280	1246220

(P): Provisional

The major Country-wise export of pepper from India for the last three years are given below:

Qty in MT and Value in Rs. Lakhs

Major Country-wise export of pepper from India

Major Country	2010-11		2011-12(E)		2012-13(E)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U.S.A	6920.95	13883.41	9383.35	30979.23	7177.77	29589.56
U.K	1476.97	3273.56	1443.90	4972.93	1309.75	5658.19
Germany	715.36	1333.37	1181.30	3842.25	747.96	3358.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Japan	592.96	1318.51	690.29	2387.88	727.74	3233.34
Canada	1065.56	2111.25	897.11	2785.94	538.72	2061.95
Australia	592.01	1369.12	991.60	3464.30	468.74	2027.61
Netherlands	403.22	804.15	475.06	1802.73	375.60	1905.13
South Africa	382.54	734.45	666.98	2081.17	387.65	1661.19
Italy	899.94	1807.05	1021.20	3543.95	402.03	1567.70
U.A.E	327.61	650.52	927.19	2810.55	399.60	1513.07
Total (Incl. Others)	18850.08	38318.50	26699.73	87813.42	16000.00	67256.57

Major country-wise export of turmeric from India

Major Country	2010-11		2011-12(E)		2012-13(E)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
U.A.E	8988.10	11184.49	16726.31	12781.73	13176.47	7741.71
U.S.A	2664.02	3916.33	3323.54	5216.66	3381.15	3658.61
Bangladesh	2545.24	3281.59	8566.95	7540.94	4828.92	3608.43
Malaysia	4330.36	6700.41	4298.98	3807.32	5338.91	3502.21
Iran	2563.43	3724.07	3810.23	3117.28	5614.51	3001.20
Japan	3066.03	5799.29	3214.13	4450.26	2316.02	1832.28
U.K	2091.29	3060.82	2082.22	2537.37	1875.57	1461.80
South Africa	1891.67	2907.78	2133.16	2533.95	2008.69	1387.56
Saudi Arabia	1334.35	1952.05	2946.83	2468.52	2059.80	1353.52
Netherlands	1509.53	2500.64	1766.92	2340.18	1697.63	1287.11
Tunisia	1347.00	2062.13	3408.68	2980.29	2271.70	1229.04
Total (Including Others)	49250.03	70285.14	79499.80	73434.36	80050.00	53985.40

(E): Estimate

(d) The Government has introduced number of programme to increase the production and productivity of Spices including turmeric under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) such as production planting material-model nursery, replanting and rejuvenation programme, are expansion, adoption of organic farming, technology dissemination programmes etc. Two schemes with Government assistance of Rs. 120 crores of Idukki and Rs.53.28 crores for Wayanad and North East Region have

been sanctioned to enhance the pepper productivity and production in the country through replantation and rejuvenation of pepper. Spices Board is implementing various export development/promotion programmes for boosting the export of spice including pepper and turmeric from the country.

(e) A Private Member's Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on the issue is being examined.

Performance of Major Ports

939. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the performance of major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the standard monitoring norms adopted during the last three years port-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of targets set for cargo handling for the current year, port-wise; and

(d) the details of additional capacity to be added at various major ports as a result of the ongoing modernisation/expansion programme?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) and (b) Government of India has recently reviewed the performance of Major Ports in the country with respect to the standard monitoring norms such as cargo traffic handled, vessels handled, average turnaround time, average pre-berthing time, average output per ship berth-day and operating ratio. Details of the performance of Major Ports during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Port-wise detail target set for cargo handling for the current year is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of Port	Target for the year 2013-14 (In Million Tonnes)
1.	Kolkata Port Trust	15.00
2.	Haldia Dock Complex	37.00
3.	Paradip Port Trust	63.00
4.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	70.00
5.	Ennore Port Trust	24.00
6.	Chennai Port Trust	60.00
7.	VOC Port Trust	30.00
8.	Cochin Port Trust	26.00
9.	New Mangalore Port Trust	39.00
10.	Mormugao Port Trust	19.00
11.	Mumbai Port Trust	63.00
12.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	68.00
13.	Kandla Port Trust	95.00
Total		609.00

(d) The details of additional capacity to be added at various Major Ports as a result of the ongoing modernisation/ expansion programme are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Name of the Port	Year	Cargo Traffic handled (In million tonnes)	Vessels handled	Average turnaround time (days)	Average pre-berthing time (days)	Average output per ship berth-day (Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kolkata	2010-11	12.54	1327	6.21	1.23	2253
	2011-12	12.23	1222	5.45	0.77	2503
	2012-13	11.84	1234	4.50	Neg.	2984
Halida	2010-11	35.01	2189	4.45	3.73	6563
	2011-12	31.01	1962	3.62	2.54	6728
	2012-13	28.08	1921	3.99	0.85	6072
Paradip	2010-11	56.03	1506	7.73	5.04	14243
	2011-12	54.25	1342	6.33	3.69	15995
	2012-13	56.55	1279	4.39	0.05	16625

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Visakhapatnam	2010-11		68.04	2507	5.84	2.81	10334
	2011-12		67.42	2470	5.68	2.84	10704
	2012-13		59.04	2066	5.39	0.06	10645
Ennore	2010-11		11.01	294	2.78	0.65	17669
	2011-12		14.96	385	2.17	0.76	27505
	2012-13		17.88	475	2.95	Neg.	24498
Chennai	2010-11		61.46	2181	4.36	1.61	10984
	2011-12		55.71	2043	3.91	1.16	10352
	2012-13		53.40	1928	3.24	0.04	12462
V.O. Chidambaranar	2010-11		25.72	1402	4.00	1.29	7035
	2011-12		28.11	1492	4.94	1.91	6733
	2012-13		28.26	1292	4.31	0.35	7621
Cochin	2010-11		17.87	1255	2.20	1.03	11752
	2011-12		20.09	1382	1.82	1.05	15784
	2012-13		19.84	1367	1.64	0.06	15878
New Mangalore	2010-11		31.55	1121	2.70	0.59	14211
	2011-12		32.94	1155	2.95	0.79	13957
	2012-13		37.04	1096	3.29	0.05	15917
Mormugao	2010-11		50.02	948	10.43	4.07	4409
	2011-12		39.00	785	7.68	2.94	10530
	2012-13		17.69	473	3.93	0.81	13233
Mumbai	2010-11		54.58	2156	4.96	1.23	6042
	2011-12		56.18	2057	5.22	1.37	6476
	2012-13		58.04	1949	5.02	0.35	8842
Jawaharlal Nehru	2010-11		64.31	3100	2.64	1.51	20393
	2011-12		65.75	2916	1.94	1.13	19227
	2012-13		64.49	2588	2.54	0.38	26308
Kandla	2010-11		81.88	2692	5.90	3.32	14137
	2011-12		82.50	2714	6.42	3.74	14272
	2012-13		93.62	2734	6.40	2.05	15091

Statement-II

Details of additional capacity to be added at various major posts as a result of ongoing modernization/expansion programme

SI. No.	Name of Port	No. of Projects	Capacity in Million Tonnes
1.	Kolkata	3	4.50
2.	Paradip	6	61.00
3.	Visakhapatnam	7	46.41
4.	Ennore	1	4.00
5.	Chennai	2	3.40
6.	V. O. Chidambaranar, Tuticorin	5	26.78
7.	Cochin	3	6.90
8.	New Mangalore	3	32.42
9.	Mormugao	5	16.75
10.	Mumbai	2	11.60
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru	4	18.31
12.	Kandla	10	46.21
Total		51	278.28

Patents to Traditional Ayurvedic Medicine

940. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the number of applications received/granted by the Government from foreign companies to get the patents of readymade formula of traditional Indian Ayurvedic System of Medicine, company-wise;

(b) the details of the patents granted of Ayurvedic/Unani Medicines to Indian/ foreign companies;

(c) the action taken by the Government to restrict the grant of patents for the formulae of Indian Ayurvedic System of Medicines to the Indian companies only;

(d) whether the Government has held any discussion with the State Governments before granting patents of

indigenous medicinal plants and their products in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Any readymade formula of traditional Indian Ayurvedic System of Medicine cannot be patented since an invention, which in effect, is traditional knowledge or duplication of known properties of traditionally known components has been made non-patentable under Section 3(p) of the Patents Act, 1970. Moreover, the substantial improvements over traditional medicines which meet the requirements prescribed for patentability in the Patents Act, 1970, can be granted patents.

As on 31st March, 2013, 86 applications were filed by foreign entities and 523 applications were filed by Indian entities for grant of patents for products, formulation, compositions & processes in the field related to traditional ayurvedic medicine, medicinal plants and herbal based formulations. Of these, as on that date, 26 patents have been granted to foreign entities and 93 patents to Indian entities. The details of the applications filed and the patents granted are available on the website of office of the Controller General of Patents, Design and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), i.e., www.ipindia.nic.in.

(c) Under the Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) to which India is committed, every country is required to accord to the nationals of other countries, treatment which is no less favourable than it accords to its own nationals with regard to the protection of intellectual property. Therefore, the question to restrict the grant of patents for inventions based on Indian Ayurvedic System of Medicine to Indian companies only does not arise.

(d) and (e) Section 6(i) of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 requires an applicant to obtain the previous approval of the National Biodiversity Authority before applying for a patent for any invention based on biological resources obtained from India. The process of granting such approvals by the National Biodiversity Authority is carried out in consultation with the State Biodiversity Boards, if necessary. Further, the Patents Act, 1970 requires an applicant who applies for such patents, to obtain the necessary permission from the National Biodiversity Authority and submit the same to the office of CGPDTM before the grant of patent.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Development of Sports

941. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI O.S. MANIAN:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the various State Governments including Odisha and Himachal Pradesh for the development of sports infrastructure during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to individual sports persons belonging to various sports during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Details of funds released under PYKKA and USIS State-wise during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement I to VII.

(c) and (d) Assistance is also provided to sportspersons for training, equipment, participation in competitions, boarding/lodging, travel, etc under various schemes of the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India (SAI).

Statement-I

State-wise number of villages/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttrakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32
	UTs			
19.	Andaman and Nicobar	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
Total		22,448	681	260.84

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10)

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

Statement-II

State-wise number of villages/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
13.	Pajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
Total		4,701	121	134.05

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2010-11)

Statement-III

State-wise number of villages/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh			
10.	Maharashtra			
11.	Manipur			
12.	Meghalaya			
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland			
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab			
17.	Rajasthan			
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu			
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttrakhand	-	-	3.38
UTs				
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
24.	NSDF-PYKKA			
Total		8662	314	109.01

Statement-IV*State-wise release of funds holding annual competitions at block/district, state and national level during 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11		Total	2011-12			Total
		Rural competitions	Women competitions		Rural competitions	Women competitions	North East	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.26	-	11.26	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.05	-	2.05	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	2.96	0.38	3.34	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	6.19	-	6.19	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.01	-	2.01	1.95	0.28	-	2.23
6.	Goa	0.18	0.08	0.26	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	2.69	-	2.69	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	1.50	0.31	1.81	1.51	0.09	-	1.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.18	0.15	1.33	1.11	0.13	-	1.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.10	-	2.10	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	2.81	0.35	3.16	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	2.52	0.42	2.94	2.17	-	-	2.17
13.	Kerala	1.32	-	1.32	-	0.23	-	0.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.37	0.54	-	4.91
15.	Maharashtra	3.88	0.48	4.36	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	0.67	0.12	0.79	-	-	0.08	0.08
18.	Mizoram	0.58	0.13	0.71	-	-	0.10	0.10
19.	Nagaland	-	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	3.85	0.42	4.27	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	1.55	0.30	1.85	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	0.00	1.72	-	-	1.72
23.	Sikkim	-	-	0.00	1.12	-	0.08	1.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.66	0.44	5.10	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	0.67	0.11	0.78	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9.47	-	9.47	8.20	-	-	8.20
27.	Uttarakhand	1.38	0.09	1.47	1.29	0.11	-	1.40
28.	West Bengal	3.31	-	3.31	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UT								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-
Total		72.92	4.60	77.52	24.03	1.49	0.35	25.87
31.	National level competitions: Released to SAI	-	-	0.00	2.60	-	2.50	5.10
32.	Grant to NYKS to hold Rural & Inter-School Competitions	10.53	-	10.53	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		83.45	4.60	88.05	26.63	1.49	2.85	30.97

Statement-V

State wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 for conducting Annual Sports Competitions

SI. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Rural comp.	Women comp.	North East Games	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.16	0.34	-	11.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.99	0.32	-	2.31
3.	Haryana	0.62	0.23	-	0.85
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	0.14	-	1.26
5.	Karnataka	2.58	0.69	-	3.27
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.18	0.57	-	4.75
7.	Maharashtra	3.44	-	-	3.44
8.	Manipur	0.75	0.17	0.10	1.02
9.	Meghalaya	0.67	-	-	0.67
10.	Mizoram	1.06	0.13	0.10	1.29
11.	Nagaland	0.91	-	0.12	1.03
12.	Odisha	3.86	0.53	-	4.39
13.	Punjab	-	0.24	-	0.24
14.	Rajasthan	3.42	0.46	-	3.88
15.	Sikkim	1.12	-	-	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.81	0.44	-	1.25
17.	Tripura	0.76	0.16	-	0.92
18.	Uttarakhand	1.18	0.10	-	1.28
Total		39.63	4.52	0.32	44.47

Statement-VI

The details of grant approved and released to States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) (scheme launched on pilot basis during 2010-11) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	3.50
2010-11				
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/ modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata	6.00	3.00
Total			19.98	12.50
2011-12				
1.	Odisha	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex. Bhubaneswar	5.00	5.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81	3.62
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00	4.50
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizwal	6.00	4.50
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50	4.30
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00	3.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50	4.47
9.	Puducherry	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawpet	6.00	3.54

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
10.	Kerala	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00	3.87
Total			54.81	40.00

Statement-VII

The details of grant approved and released to States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2012-13

2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Haryana	Laying of Synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hissar	5.00	3.75
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	6.00	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Konndagaon	6.00	1.79
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	6.00	1.80
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Tiruvarur District.	6.00	1.80
8.	Odisha	Laying of football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar.	4.50	3.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar	5.00	1.26
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00	1.00
11.	Mizoram	Balance installment for the project of laying of Hockey astro turf at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui which was sanctioned on 24 th March, 2011 (2010-11)	NIL	1.00
Total			54.98	23.00

[English]

Global Innovation Index

942. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been rated as the most innovative country in Central and South Asia and also globally ranked 66th among 142 countries by Global Innovation Index;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action being taken by the National Innovation Council to further improve the global rank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI):

(a) and (b) This Department is not in possession of the Global Innovation Index. However, from the extracts available in public domain it is seen that India has been globally ranked 66th among 142 countries in Central and South Asia by Global Innovation Index.

(c) National Innovation Council (NInC) was constituted by the Prime Minister of India under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda, Adviser to the Prime Minister on PIII to discuss, analyse and help implement strategies for inclusive innovation in India and prepare a Roadmap for Innovation 2010-2020.

National Innovation Council has taken up various initiatives focusing on developing appropriate models and frameworks which will have a positive impact on the lives of the citizens especially people in the lower half of the economic pyramid. These include Formation of State & Sectoral Innovation Council; Initiatives for MSME Growth; Initiatives in Education.

Pollution by Five Star Hotels

943. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether posh hotels in Delhi and other metros are polluting the environment by generating maximum waste/misuse of water;

(b) whether certain State Governments have chalked out any action plan to control such waste to make clean environment in the cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines in this regard to five star hotels in the capital city Delhi and other metro cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The wastewater from a hotel is generated from guest rooms, kitchens, laundry, floor washings, swimming pool, toilets, washroom etc. The wastewater discharge from hotels varies from 51% to 91% of the total water consumption depending upon the wastewater management practices adopted. All hotels have to obtain permission for consent-to-operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee. All hotels are also required to comply with the prescribed standards notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(d) and (e) The Guidelines for Environmental Management in Hotel Industry have been issued by the Government. The Five Star Hotels have been advised to take appropriate environmental friendly measures viz. waste reduction, water conservation, energy conservation and follow environmentally responsible purchasing practices envisaged in the Guidelines for Green Hotels. The Guidelines are being enforced for compliance by the Hotels by Delhi Pollution Control Committee/ State Pollution Control Boards. The Guidelines for Green Hotels are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Guidelines for "Green" Hotels

1. Environmental friendly measures
 - Tertiary level treatment of waste water for reuse of water cleaning, flush washing and horticulture purpose to save money as well as water.
 - Preference of biological method of treatment over physico-chemical treatment of domestic and organic content waste water, reduction of sludge as well as use of sludge as manure.
 - Composting of organic waste through organic waste converter and reuse as manure.
 - Composting of leaves.

- Development of green belt to create buffer zone from main roads.
- Preference of gas based boiler over oil fired/ coal fired boiler.

2. Waste Reduction measures

- Purchase refillable soap, hair rinse and hand lotion dispensers for guest rooms.
- Donate partially-used product.
- Purchase towels and sheets made from 100% natural cotton, containing no chemical, dyes or bleaches.
- Donate used linens to local shelters or other charities.
- Reduce the frequency of changing and washing linens. Guests who are willing to reuse their towels hang them for reuse. Leave instructions.
- Donate left over, untouched food to local shelters or food banks.
- Purchase recycling bins for guest rooms or floors.
- Reuse of left unopened amenities by the next guest.
- Wait to replace half filled toilet paper, rolls and tissue boxes until they are almost completely used.
- Provide guest rooms with unwrapped, reusable drinking glasses and coffee cups.
- Check with the local health department about storing glasses upside down on trays, rather than using disposable paper covers.
- Replace single-use items with reusable items such as napkins, tablecloths and hand towels. When they are worn, use them as cleaning rags.
- Fill smaller reusable containers with cleaning products from larger containers.
- Use refillable pump spray bottles rather than single-use aerosol cans.
- Buy supplies from vendors who accept returned containers used for shipping products.

- To reduce food waste, offer guests the option of ordering half portions.

3. Water Conservation measures

- Assuming a 50% occupancy rate, a 200-room hotel uses almost eight million gallons of water in a year. Using water-efficient fixture could save nearly 2.5 million gallons of water a year.
- Retrofit fixtures in guest rooms and public rest rooms. Use low flow showerheads, bath and sink faucet aerators and low flow toilets.
- Operate clothes and dishwashers only with full loads and promptly repair all leaks.
- Wash clothes and linens in the coolest water that will do the job, hot water is usually only necessary for heavily soiled loads.
- Restrict lawn watering to evening hours to decrease evaporation and maximize effectiveness.
- Install toilet dams where possible.
- Use soaker hoses instead of sprinklers on your lawns to minimize evaporation.

4. Energy Conservation measures

- Cover windows, especially west and south-facing windows, from sunlight with draper, shades or shutters.
- Turn off all unnecessary lighting. Encourage guests to do the same with signs in the rooms.
- Set room thermostats to the highest comfortable temperature in summer (at or over 78 Fahrenheit) and the lowest comfortable in winter (at or below 58 Fahrenheit) especially in empty rooms.
- Use weather stripping to close air gaps around doors and windows.
- Switch to low-watt fluorescent light in place of bulbs.
- Use fluorescent lighting as much as possible. They are initially more expensive, but use less energy and last longer and save money.

- Installation of solar water heating/ parabolic concentrator for cooking/ solar lighting/ solar AC.
 - Preference of use of invertors instead of Diesel Generation Sets.
5. Environmentally responsible purchasing practices
- Buy recycled products. Purchase toilet tissue, facial tissues and paper towels made from recycled paper.
 - Buy cleaning products that are biodegradable.
 - Use recycled paper for letterhead, guest room stationery etc.
 - Use of pollution free electric vehicles.
6. Others
- Most of the five star hotels are treating only waste water generated from kitchen and laundry. Untreated domestic sewage is discharged directly into sewer without treatment. Entire waste water generated from kitchen, laundry and domestic sewage should be treated in a biological STP.
 - Utilization of treated water can reduce substantial load of water requirement on DJB water supply system and ground water as well as waste water load on sewer network.
 - Installation of rain water harvesting for roof top and storm water harvesting.
 - Gas based hot water generator and boiler should be used where possible. Hybrid type hot water generator by using solar water heater be encouraged.
 - Conventional water heating systems be replaced in a phase manner and solar water heating system be installed.
 - Integrated HVAC system be planned for all the heating, ventilation and A/C requirements.
 - The oil and grease collected from their pre treatment plant/ tank could be utilized to make soap in the organized sector.

Tariff Policy on Cargo Handling

944. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated percentage of tariff handled by major ports in the country;
- (b) whether non-major and private ports offer lucrative tariffs posing stiff competition to major ports in the country;
- (c) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to revise the tariff policy and also allow major ports in the country to fix their own tariff;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(a) The share of Major Ports in the traffic handled is about 58% whereas for the non major ports it is about 42%.

(b) to (e) There is no tariff regulation for non major and private ports in the country and they are free to fix their own tariff. However, for the Major Port Trusts the tariff is fixed by Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP).

The government on 31st July, 2013 announced new guidelines for tariff setting in Major Ports. This new Guidelines impart for projects which come up after the issue of these guidelines flexibility to the Major Ports in determination of tariff subject to a tariff ceiling. The new tariff guidelines have come into effect from 31st July, 2013.

[Translation]

Reconstruction of NH-65

945. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Highway (NH)-65 from Haryana border to Ladnum is in very dilapidated condition;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to reconstruct the stretch on the said NH; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be bnncompleted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY

SATYANARAYANA): (a) The maintenance and repair of National Highway is a continuous process and are being maintained in traffic worthy condition within available funds.

(b) and (c) The work of upgradation of stretch from Haryana Border to Salasa Section of NH-65 has been awarded to Concessionaire and the schedule for completion is February, 2016. For the stretch from Salasar to Nagour, the DPR has been commissioned.

[English]

Consultants for Highway Projects

946. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is involving consultants in the projects of National Highways (NHs) and North South-East West Corridors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any instances of submitting wrong proposals by these consultants have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. technical/ Financial consultants are appointed for preparation of feasibility/ detailed project reports, financial modelling etc. The Independent Engineer/ Supervision consultants are involved for providing consultancy services during construction and operation period if Highway projects. Separate consultants are appointed for safety related issues.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) the details of instances of submitting incorrect proposals and action taken thereof are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The details of the wrong proposals submitted by the consultants along with action taken thereof:

Sl. No.	State/ NH No.	Description about the incorrectness	Action Taken
1.	West Bengal/NH-34	Land acquisition proposal for Raiganj-Dalkhola stretch.	Penalty of Rs. 1.53 Lacs imposed.
2.	Andhra Pradesh/NH - 5	Land acquisition proposal in Gollapudi Village for Vijayawada bypass	Show cause notice has been served.
3.	Tamil Nadu/ NH- 7	DPR preparation of Trichy-Karur section	Imposition of penalty considered.
4.	Utter Pradesh/ NH- 76 & NH - 25	DPR of Jhansi bypass	Firm has been debarred for a period of one year
5.	Madhya Pradesh/ NH- 26	DPR of Lalitpur - Sagar section	Show cause notice has been served.
6.	Odisha/NH-215	Wrong information in the proposal for Remoli-Roxi-Rajamunda stretch.	Firm has been debarred for a period of one year.
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Misrepresentation in the proposals for Srinagar Banihal projects.	In one case investigation started and in the other candidates who had submitted fake CVs have been debarred for life, LOA issued to the firm withdrawn and a financial penalty of Rs. 30 lakh imposed.

[Translation]

DRDO Units

947. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish the units of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for research and development of Nano-Particles;

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

(c) the time by which these units are likely to be made operational?

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

(a) No, Madam. At present, there is no such planning to establish any other unit of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for research and development of Nano-Particles. Many existing DRDO laboratories/ establishments have already been engaged on basic research and development in the area of nano science and technology.

(b) and (c) In view of reply given at (a) above, Question does not arise.

Toll Policy

948. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision in the current toll policy for collection of toll by the construction companies on such roads/ stretches where construction/ repair/ expansion work is on;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for allowing the construction company on Faridabad-Agra section of National Highway (NH)-2 to collect toll even before completing widening work on the stretch;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action to remove discrepancies in the current toll policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008, as amended from time to time, for the projects taken up on or after 05.12.2008. For the stretches completed before 5th December, 2008 the fee collection is as per the National Highways (collection of

Fees by any person for the use of Section of National Highways/ Permanent Bridge/ Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1997; the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge- Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997; and the National Highways (Rate of fee) Rules, 1997 for those completed after the date of notification of these Rules. The above mentioned Rules have been notified under Section 7 of the National Highways Act, 1956. The user fee on a stretch of National Highway is collected as per the individual Notifications published in the Official Gazette by the Central Government. In cases where a particular stretch of National Highway is entrusted to a State Government/UT, they comply with the Notifications issued by the Central Government.

(c) There is uniform policy for levying and collection of user (toll).

(d) Does not arise.

English

Forest Villages

949. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the tribals and other traditional dwellers living in forest villages including Pahari Korva tribal belt have been denied the privileges under Forest Land Rights Act as well as normal rural development activities and are being treated as encroachers of the land on which they have been living for centuries in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to recognize them as revenue village and give their entitlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal ministry for implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006. As per information received from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in the state of Chhattisgarh, 4,92,068 claims have been distributed involving 5,38,000 acres of forest land. No information is collected at village level in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c) Forest Rights Act, 2006, recognizes the rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old

habitation, unsurveyed villages and other villages in forests, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages as one of the forest rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forests dwellers. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) has issued guidelines to States/ UTs Governments on 12.7.2012 to convert all such forests villages, unrecorded settlements and old habitation in to revenue villages. The conversion would include the actual land use of the villages in its entirety, including lands required for current or future community uses, like, schools, health facilities, public spaces etc.

Status of Afforestation Scheme

950. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of afforestation in the country;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to provide monetary incentives to certain agencies which take interest in such projects;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether some of these agencies that had been provided monetary incentives have disappeared without doing any work;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to penalize such agencies so as to serve as a deterrent for others; and
- (f) the action plan to control indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) which is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tree plantation and eco restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country through people's participation. As on 31.03.2013, an amount of Rs 3043.74 crore has been released to the States for the treatment of 19.39 lakhs hectare of degraded forest land under NAP Scheme since its inception in 2002. Apart from NAP, afforestation work is also been carried out by other Ministries under schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission, 13th Finance Commission etc.

(b) No proposal to provide monetary incentives to any agency s under consideration of the Ministry.

(c) to (e) Questions do not arise.

(f) To control indiscriminate exploitation of forest resources in the country, the Ministry provides financial assistance to the State Forest Departments under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management' to strengthen their forest protection machinery by way of infrastructure development, use of modern technology, improved mobility by way of deployment of new field vehicles, improved communication and providing arms and ammunition to the frontline forestry force. The grant under the 13th Finance Commission also have the component for forest protection.

Land Acquisition for Air to Ground Range

951. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to acquire land for air to ground range of the Indian Air Force (IAF) in Sriganganagar-Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, whether IAF has completed physical verification of the land and valuation of assets and has updated the cost of land in consultation with the State Government; and
- (c) if so, the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Indian Air Force, after consultation with the State Government, has submitted a proposal for acquisition of land alongwith estimated cost of land and assets for creation of Air to Ground range in Sriganganagar-Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan.

Bio-Plastics through Waste Water Treatment

952. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop a novel method to produce bio-energy and value-added products i.e. bio-plastics through waste water treatment 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 (MoEF) have no such proposal. However, as per the information received from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), they are implementing a programme on energy recovery from urban and industrial waste, which includes energy recovery from waste water through anaerobic digestion for production of biogas which is a clean source of energy. The MNRE provides financial assistance for setting up of projects on energy recovery from waste water, research & development and dissemination of information. The MNRE has supported a R&D project for production of Hydrogen Energy from industrial waste water.

[Translation]

Funds to Community Forest Management

953. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is financing community forest management through certain schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed during the last three years, State-wise and the names of areas covered under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The local communities are involved in the forest management through the Joint Forest Management (JFM) wherein the State forest department and the local communities enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to jointly manage the forest area. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme which is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation throughout 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. As on 31.7.2013, about 765 FDAs and 42,500 JFMCs have been involved in 28 States since the inception of the scheme. The State-wise target of approved area during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise approved area under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13).

Sl. No.	State	Area in hectares
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7794
2.	Bihar	8062
3.	Chhattisgarh	12481
4.	Goa	0
5.	Gujarat	14910
6.	Haryana	5764
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5662
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9343
9.	Jharkhand	4815
10.	Karnataka	11403
11.	Kerala	4613
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28344
13.	Maharashtra	12754
14.	Odisha	9385
15.	Punjab	625
16.	Rajasthan	4950
17.	Tamil Nadu	4784
18.	Uttar Pradesh	21872
19.	Uttarakhand	10748
20.	West Bengal	5885
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	3125
22.	Assam	0
23.	Manipur	11819
24.	Meghalaya	11730
25.	Mizoram	7470
26.	Nagaland	12910
27.	Sikkim	5929
28.	Tripura	16926
	Total	254103

*[English]***Check on Beach Erosion**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that there is severe beach erosion in the Northern tip of Kavaratti Island;

(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) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]***Urban/Rural Unemployment**

955. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment is higher in rural areas in comparison to the urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap of unemployment in the rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL

SURESH): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey has been conducted during 2011-12. As per the results of latest survey, unemployment rates in rural and urban areas of the country during 2011-12 on different approaches are given below:

Unemployment rate % as of labour force during 2011-12

Approaches	Rural	Urban
Usual Principal Status	2.3	3.8
Usual Status	1.7	3.4
Current Weekly Status	3.4	4.4
Current Daily Status	5.7	5.5

(b) State-wise unemployment rates on current daily status basis during 2009-10 and 2011-12 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Government of India has been making constant efforts to bridge the gap of unemployment in the rural and urban areas through normal growth process and implementing various employment generation programmes in both rural and urban areas such as Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Statement*State-wise unemployment rate in Rural and Urban areas on current daily status basis during 2009-10 and 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	2009-10		2011-12	
		Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.5	5.5	5.2	6.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2	4.9	2.0	4.7
3.	Assam	6.6	5.4	5.4	6.0
4.	Bihar	5.4	8.8	4.8	7.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.2	4.3	4.8	8.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Delhi		6.5	3.2	8.4	4.3
7. Goa		5.3	5.1	5.7	4.7
8. Gujarat		6.0	3.1	2.9	1.6
9. Haryana		6.1	4.3	4.6	4.4
10. Himachal Pradesh		4.3	6.7	2.2	3.6
11. Jammu and Kashmir		4.8	7.1	6.1	8.4
12. Jharkhand		7.2	9.1	3.3	6.2
13. Karnataka		4.0	4.7	3.4	4.1
14. Kerala		17.3	14.8	16.9	12.3
15. Madhya Pradesh		6.7	5.5	3.3	4.6
16. Maharashtra		6.7	5.6	4.2	3.7
17. Manipur		4.1	5.1	3.4	7.4
18. Meghalaya		0.9	5.5	0.8	3.3
19. Mizoram		1.7	3.4	2.0	5.2
20. Nagaland		15.9	11.6	23.1	26.4
21. Odisha		8.1	6.3	8.7	5.8
22. Punjab		6.2	7.1	5.2	4.3
23. Rajasthan		3.1	3.9	3.5	5.2
24. Sikkim		4.7	0.2	2.1	2.3
25. Tamil Nadu		14.1	8.0	11.1	6.8
26. Tripura		14.1	18.8	17.0	27.6
27. Uttarakhand		4.5	6.2	5.1	7.1
28. Uttar Pradesh		5.6	4.5	5.1	6.1
29. West Bengal		7.2	6.5	8.3	6.8
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		11.9	9.8	8.0	11.3
31. Chandigarh		24.8	4.6	0.0	7.0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		4.8	5.5	0.8	0.0
33. Daman and Diu		4.0	2.5	0.0	0.6
34. Lakshadweep		19.2	13.9	26.3	14.7
35. Puducherry		23.7	9.0	11.7	8.3
All India		6.8	5.8	5.7	5.5

Land Erosion by Rivers

956. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of land erosion by rivers is increasing day-by-day in the various areas of the country;

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

(c) the names of the rivers causing land erosion; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to restrict erosions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As informed by Ministry of Water Resources, no data in respect of land erosion by rivers is available. However, they have informed that erosion of the river banks and beds as well as deposition of eroded sediment is the natural phenomena observed in almost all rivers flowing through alluvial soils. The major rivers of this type include Ganga, Brahmaputra, Barak, Mahanadi and their tributaries, etc.

The subject of flood management including measures to control erosion in the rivers falls within the purview of the States. Accordingly, schemes for flood management/erosion control are formulated by the concerned State Governments as per priority within the State. The role of Union Government is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. The Ministry of Water Resources is also providing central assistance to State Governments for better flood management in critical areas. During XI Plan, the Ministry of Water Resources launched a Flood Management Programme for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood management, erosion control and anti-sea erosion. Under this Programme, central assistance of Rs. 3566 crore was provided during XI Plan and Rs. 239.46 crore has also been provided during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 of XII Plan for the on-going works.

Projects Under NHDP-IVB

957. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects taken up or proposed to be taken up under phase-IVB of National Highways

Development Programme (NHDP) and present status thereof, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether there is any delay in the completion of projects under the said programme;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government to complete the 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 (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) There is no programme identified as NHDP Phase-IVB and projects are being taken up under unified NHDP-IV programme. Total 19,997 Km length of National Highways is identified for development under NHDP Phase-IV. Against this, 4971 km length of National Highways has been taken up for development. State-wise list of stretches identified and taken up for development under NHDP Phase-IV is enclosed as statement I and II respectively.

(b) to (d) NHDP Phase-IV is envisaged to be completed by 2012-18. Therefore, there is no delay in completion of the programme. However, there have been some initial delays in implementation of some of these projects on account of delay in achieving financial closure, non-availability of earth/aggregates due to ban on mining and delays in land acquisition, shifting of utilities and environment/ forest/ wildlife clearances, etc. In order to expedite implementation of the Projects, Regional Officers have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Manager. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of the State Government have also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite construction of Highway Projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at headquarter as well as field units. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of NOC from Gram Sabha have been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Further, Government has decided to award contracts on Engineering, Procurement and Contract (EPC) basis also.

Statement*State-wise list of stretches identified for development under NHDP Phase-IV*

Sl. No.	State	NH No.	Section	Length (km)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Santhipuram-Allkuppam	84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	63	Karnataka/AP border- Gooty	56
3.	Andhra Pradesh	202	Yadagiri- Warangal	96
4.	Andhra Pradesh	214	Kattipudi- Digmaru	140
5.	Andhra Pradesh	214A	Digmaru- Ongole	255
6.	Andhra Pradesh	221	Vijaywada- A.P./Chhattisgarh border	170
7.	Andhra Pradesh	222	AP border- Nirmal	54
8.	Andhra Pradesh	765	Tikkuguda-Dindi	85
9.	Andhra Pradesh	565	Nakrekal-Erpedu	443
10.	Andhra Pradesh	365	Nakrekal-Mallapally	184
11.	Assam	31	Baxirhat-North Salmara	100
12.	Assam	39	Dimapur-Numaligarh	100
13.	Bihar	28	Muzzaffarpur-Barauni	107
14.	Bihar	82	Biharsharif-Barbiga-Mokama	52
15.	Bihar	102	Chapra-Rewaghat-Muzzaffarpur	75
16.	Bihar	107	Maheshkhut-Saharsa-Purnea	171
17.	Bihar	110	Ekangarsarai-Jehanabad-Arwal	54
18.	Bihar	527C	Majholi (Junction with NH-57)-Charout (Junction with NH-104)	65
19.	Chhattisgarh	6	Chhattisgarh/Odisha Border- Aurang	150
20.	Chhattisgarh	12A	Chilpi-Simga	128
21.	Chhattisgarh	43	Raipur-Dhamtari	72
22.	Chhattisgarh	43	Dhamtari-Jagdapur	222
23.	Chhattisgarh	78	Pathalgaon-CG/JH border	130
24.	Chhattisgarh	78	Ambikapur-Pathlgaon	85
25.	Chhattisgarh	111	Bilaspur-Ambikapur	190
26.	Chhattisgarh	200	Raipur-Bilaspur	127
27.	Chhattisgarh	200	Bilaspur-Urdawal Odisha Border	197
28.	Chhattisgarh	216	Raigarh-Sarangah-Saraipali	87
29.	Gujarat	8A and 8B	Ahmedabad-Bamanbore Samakhiali and Bamanbore-Rajkot	338

Sl. No.	State	NH No.	Section	Length (km)
30.	Gujarat	8E	Bhavnagar- Veraval	260
31.	Gujarat	8E	Gadu- Dwarka	210
32.	Haryana	10	Hisar- Dabali	160
33.	Haryana	65	Kaithal- Rajasthan border	160
34.	Himachal Pradesh	21	Ner Chowk- Manali	152
35.	Jammu and Kashmir	144 (Old No.1C)	Domel-Katra (Junction with NH-44 (Old No. 1A)	15
36.	Jharkhand	23	Ranchi- Birmitrapur	210
37.	Jharkhand	23	Chas- Bokaro- Ramgarh	78
38.	Jharkhand	31	Rajauli-Barhi	48
39.	Jharkhand	32	Junction with NH-2 at Govindpur-Chas-upto JH/WB border	71
40.	Jharkhand	75	Ranchi-Nagar Untari	260
41.	Karnataka	13	Chitradurga- Shimoga	111
42.	Karnataka	17	Kundapur-KNT/Goa Border	192
43.	Karnataka	48	Hasan-BC Road	130
44.	Karnataka	63	Hospet-Bellary-KNT/AP Border	95
45.	Karnataka	63	Hospet-Hubli-Ankola	271
46.	Karnataka	206	Tumkur-Shinoga-Honnavar	371
47.	Karnataka	207	Hoskote-Debespet	89
48.	Karnataka	209	Tamil Nadu border-Bangalore	204
49.	Karnataka	212	Kerala Border (Gundlipet)-Mysore- Kollegal	151
50.	Karnataka	218	Gulbarga-Bijapur-Homnabad	200
51.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Gwalior-Shivpuri	125
52.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Shivpuri-Dewas	320
53.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Jabalpur to Lakhnadon	81
54.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Jabalpur-Katni-Rewa	226
55.	Madhya Pradesh	12A	Jabalpur-Mandla-Chipli	189
56.	Madhya Pradesh	12ext.	Biaora-Rajasthan Border	66
57.	Madhya Pradesh	69	Betul-Nagpur	174
58.	Madhya Pradesh	75	Bamitha-Satana	98
59.	Madhya Pradesh	78	Katni-Shahdol-Anooppur-Chhattisgarh Border	240

Sl. No.	State	NH No.	Section	Length (km)
60.	Madhya Pradesh	92	Gwalior to MP/UP border	108
61.	Maharashtra	6	Amravati-Dhule-Gujarat border	483
62.	Maharashtra	17	Indapur-Kashedi section (km 84/0 to 161/0) of Panvel-Goa Highway	77
63.	Maharashtra	17	Kashedi-Sangameswar section (km 161/0 to 256/0) of Panvel-Goa Highway	104
64.	Maharashtra	17	Sangameswar-Rajapur section (km 265/0 to 351/0) of Panvel-Goa Highway	86
65.	Maharashtra	17	Rajapur-Zarap section (km 351/0 to 450/170) of Panvel-Goa Highway	99
66.	Maharashtra	50	Khed-Sinnar	135
67.	Maharashtra	211	Dhule-Aurangabad	140
68.	Maharashtra	211	Aurangabad-Vedishi	175
69.	Maharashtra	211	Sholapur-Yedishi	85
70.	Maharashtra	222	Kalyan-AP Border [km 0- km 232]	232
71.	Maharashtra	222	Kalyan-AP Border [km 232- km 284]	51
72.	Maharashtra	222	Kalyan-Andhra Pradesh Border (km 284 to km 337 Jn with NH-211)	53
73.	Maharashtra	222	Kalyan-Andhra Pradesh Border (km 342 Jn with NH-211 to km 442)	100
74.	Maharashtra	222	Kalyan-AP Border [km 442- km 591]	149
75.	Odisha	5	Baleashwar-Baripada-Jharpokhria	90
76.	Odisha	6	Baharagora Sambalpur	368
77.	Odisha	23	Birmitrapur- Barkote	127
78.	Odisha	42	Angul-Sambalpur	153
79.	Odisha	200	Kanktora-Jharsuguda Junction	68
80.	Punjab	15	SriGanganagar (Rajasthan/Punjab border)-Amritsar	290
81.	Punjab	64	Patiyala-Bhatinda	167
82.	Punjab	71	Jalandhar-Punjab/Haryana border	199
83.	Rajasthan	8	Gomti-Udaipur	85
84.	Rajasthan	11A & 11A Extn	Manoharpur-Dausa & Dausa-Lalsot-Kauthun	145
85.	Rajasthan	11B	Karauli-Dhaulpur	101
86.	Rajasthan	11B	Lalsot-Karauli	85

Sl. No.	State	NH No.	Section	Length (km)
87.	Rajasthan	12	Jhalwad-Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh Border	71
88.	Rajasthan	15	Bikaner-Phalodi	162
89.	Rajasthan	15	Phalodi-Jaisalmer	167
90.	Rajasthan	15	Jaisalmer-Barmer	154
91.	Rajasthan	15	Barmer-Sanchor-Gujarat Border	154
92.	Rajasthan	58E	Udaipur (NH-8)- Kumdal Naya Kheda- Jhadol-Som-Nalwa Daiya (Gujarat Border)- Idar	154
93.	Rajasthan	65	Salasar to Haryana Border	154
94.	Rajasthan	65	Salasat-Nagaur	125
95.	Rajasthan	112	Bar-Bilara-Jodhpur	125
96.	Rajasthan	112	Jodhpur-Barmer	203
97.	Rajasthan	113	Padhi-Dahod	85
98.	Rajasthan	113	Partapgarh-Padhi	100
99.	Rajasthan	114	Jodhpur-Pokaran	176
100.	Rajasthan	116	Tonk-Sawaimadhapur	78
101.	Rajasthan	123	Uncha Nagla-Khanuawa-Roppas-Dholpur	80
102.	Rajasthan	148D	Uniara-Gulabpura	205
103.	Rajasthan	458	Ladnu(Nimbi Jodhan)-Degna- Merta City	139
104.	Rajasthan	458	Merta City- Lambia- Jaitaran-Raipur	79
105.	Rajasthan	458	Raipur-Bheem (Jassa Khera)	32
106.	Rajasthan	758	Rajsamand-Bhilwara	86
107.	Rajasthan	758	Bhilwara-Ladpura	72
108.	Tamil Nadu	45A	Viluppuram-Pondicherry-Nagapattinam	194
109.	Tamil Nadu	45C	Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur	165
110.	Tamil Nadu	67Ext.	Mettupalayam-Karnataka border	103
111.	Tamil Nadu	209	Dindigul-Karnataka border	266
112.	Tamil Nadu	226	Thanjavur-Pudukkotai-Sivaganga- Manamaduri	122
113.	Tamil Nadu	227 & 45C	Tiruchirapalli-Lalgudi-Chidambaram & Meenusuriti-Jayamkondam-Kootu Road	135
114.	Uttar Pradesh	7	Varanasi-Hanumanha	70

Sl. No.	State	NH No.	Section	Length (km)
115.	Uttar Pradesh	24B	Luchnow-Raibareilly	82
116.	Uttar Pradesh	24B	Raibareilly to Allahabad	119
117.	Uttar Pradesh	27	UP/MP Border to Allahabad	41
118.	Uttar Pradesh	28C	Barabanki-Bahraich-Nanapara-Rupaidiha	152
119.	Uttar Pradesh	29	Varanasi to Gorakhpur	209
120.	Uttar Pradesh	29E	Gorakhpur-Ferenda-Nautanwa-Sonouli	99
121.	Uttar Pradesh	56	Lucknow-Sultanpur	124
122.	Uttar Pradesh	56	Varanasi-Sultanpur	142
123.	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	72A & 73	Yamunanagar-Haryana/UP Border-Saharanpur-Chutmalpur-Roorkee section of NH-73 & Chutmalpur-Ganeshpur section of NH-72A	109
124.	Uttar Pradesh	74	Uttaranchal border- Bareilly	87
125.	Uttar Pradesh	84	Bharatpur-Mathura-Hathras	90
126.	Uttar Pradesh	86	Kanpur to Kabrai section	123
127.	Uttar Pradesh	93	Agra to Aligarh	79
128.	Uttar Pradesh	91	Aligarh to Kanpur	268
129.	Uttar Pradesh	93	Aligarh-Moradabad	145
130.	Uttar Pradesh	119	Meerut-Nazibabad	139
131.	Uttar Pradesh	231	Raibareilly-Jaunpur	169
132.	Uttar Pradesh	232	Ambedkar Nagar- banda	287
133.	Uttar Pradesh	232A	Unnao- Lalganj	68
134.	Uttar Pradesh	233	Indo Nepal Border- Ghaghra Bridge	122
135.	Uttar Pradesh	233	Ghaghra Bridge- Varanasi	177
136.	Uttar Pradesh	235	Meerut Bulandshahr	66
137.	Uttarakhand	72A	Dehradun-Chutmalpur-Roorkee	70
138.	Uttarakhand	74	Haridwar-Kashipur	167
139.	Uttarakhand	74	Kashipur-Sitarganj	97
140.	Uttarakhand	125	Sitarganj-Tanakpur	52
141.	West Bengal	31	Pundbari-Baxirhat	46
142.	West Bengal	32	JHR/WB Border-Purliaya-Balarampur-JHR/WB Border-upto junction with NH-33 at Chandil	83
Total				19,997

Statement-II*State-wise list of stretches taken up for development under NHDP Phase-IV*

Sl. No.	Stretch	State	NH No.	Length (Km)	Implementing Agency	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Muzaffarpur-Barauni	Bihar	28	107.56	NHAI	Under implementation
2.	4-Laning of Raipur-Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	200	126.525	NHAI	Under implementation
3.	4-laning of Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border-Aurand section	Chhattisgarh	6	150.4	NHAI	Under implementation
4.	4-Laning of Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border	Karnataka	63	95.44	NHAI	Under implementation
5.	4-Laning of Goa/Karnataka Border- Kundapur Section	Karnataka	17	187.24	NHAI	Under implementation
6.	4-Laning of Hoskote-Dobbaspur	Karnataka	207	80.02	NHAI	Under implementation
7.	Gwalior to MP/UP Border (2L+P.S.)	Madhya Pradesh	92	108	MPRDC	Completed
8.	Bamitha-Satna (2L+PS)	Madhya Pradesh	75	97.6	MPRDC	Under implementation
9.	Biaora to MP/Rajasthan Border (2L+PS)	Madhya Pradesh	12	61.0	MPRDC	Recently awarded
10.	Jabalpur to Lakhanadone	Madhya Pradesh	7	80.82	NHAI	Under implementation
11.	Four laning of Jabalpur-Katni-Rewa Section	Madhya Pradesh	7	225.686	NHAI	Under implementation
12.	Four laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	3	125.03	NHAI	Under implementation
13.	Four laning of Shivpuri-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	3	330.21	NHAI	Under implementation
14.	4 Laning of Nagpur Betul	Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	69	176.3	NHAI	Under implementation
15.	4-Laning of Amravati-Jalgaon	Maharashtra	6	275.225	NHAI	Under implementation
16.	4-Laning of Jalgaon-Maharashtra/Gujarat Border	Maharashtra	6	208.844	NHAI	Under implementation
17.	4-Laning of Khed-Sinnar Section	Maharashtra	50	137.946	NHAI	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	4-Laning of Angul-Sambalpur	Odisha	42	153	NHAI	Under implementation
19.	Rehabitation and Upgradation to Birmitrapur to Barkote (4 Lane-75.66Km)- (2 Lane-49.955 Km)	Odisha	23	125.615	NHAI	Under implementation
20.	4-Laning of Patiala-Bhatinda	Punjab	64	166.445	Punjab PWD	Yet to be started
21.	4-Laning of Rajsamand-Gangapur-Bhilwara	Rajasthan	758	87.25	NHAI	Under implementation
22.	4 Laning of Gomti Chauraha-Udaipur	Rajasthan	8	79.31	NHAI	Under implementation
23.	2-lane with paved shoulder with provision of Capacity Augmentation of Rajasthan Border-Fatehpur-Salasar Section	Rajasthan	65	154.141	NHAI	Under implementation
24.	2-laning with paved shoulers of Lambia-Jaitarn-Raipur	Rajasthan	458	52.800	NHAI	Under implementation
25.	Widening & strengthening to 2-laning with paved shoulders of Raipur-Jassa Khera	Rajasthan	458	32.36	NHAI	Under implementation
26.	2-laning with PS of Jhalawar-Rajasthan/MP Border	Rajasthan	12	62.16	NHAI	Under implementation
27.	Ladnu (Nimbi Jodha)-Degna-Merta City	Rajasthan	458	139.9	NHAI	Under implementation
28.	2-Laning with PS Agra-Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	93	79	NHAI	Under implementation
29.	2-Laning with PS Kanpur-Kabrai	Uttar Pradesh	86	123	NHAI	Under implementation
30.	2-Laning with PS Raibariely to Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	24B	119	NHAI	Under implementation
31.	2-Laning with PS Aligarh-Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	91	268	NHAI	Under implementation
32.	Four laning of Meerut Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	235	66.482	NHAI	Under implementation
33.	4-Laning of Lucknow-Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	56	125.9	NHAI	Under implementation
34.	Lucknow-Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	24B	70	NHAI	Under implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	2-Laning with paved shoulder of Raebareli to Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	231	165.5	NHAI	Under implementation
36.	4-Laning of Kashipur Sitarganj Section	Uttarakhand/ Uttar Pradesh	74	77.2	NHAI	Under implementation
37.	4-Laning of Mahulia to Behragora to Kharagpur	West Bengal/ Jharkhand	33 & 6	127	NHAI	Under implementation
38.	BarwaAdda-Panagarh	West Bengal	2	122.88	NHAI	Under implementation
Total				4970.789		

[English]

Recruitment in Army

958. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new army recruitment centres and training centres in the country;

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

(c) whether there are frequent incidents of violence taking place in the recruitments;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check its recurrence?

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

(a) and (b) As per the present system, recruitment of Other Ranks (ORs) in Army is carried out through Open Rally System and efforts are made to cover each district of the country by recruitment rallies at least once in a recruitment year. As the location of the recruitment centre has little bearing on the recruitment process, there is no proposal to open new recruitment centres. Further, no new training centres for recruits in Army is envisaged.

(c) to (e) Two stray incidents of violence have occurred due to overcrowding in recruitment rallies at Gaya (May, 2012) and Agra (July, 2012) leading to loss of life and property. A number of measures have been taken to obviate recurrence of such incidents. These include close coordination with civil administration for maintenance of law

and order and adequate police cover during recruitment rallies; increasing the number of rallies to reduce crowding; development of automation of recruitment activities at rally site; continuous refining of recruitment procedure etc.

[Translation]

Employment in Nehru Yuva Kendras

959. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) functioning as on date in the country;

(b) the State-wise and district-wise details thereof;

(c) the details of the financial assistance being provided to NYKs specially to Jalgaon district of Maharashtra during the last three years;

(d) the details of the programmes organised and the financial assistance provided to them;

(e) whether unemployed youths are provided employment at NYKs; and

(f) if so, the total number of youths provided employment specially in Jalgaon district during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, 623 Kendras of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKs) are functioning in the country. The State wise and district wise details of these Kendras are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The details of financial assistance provided to NYKS during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs in Lakh)			
Financial Year	Block Grant:	Other Schemes of	Total Allocation
2010-11	12050.00	5627.00	17677.00
2011-12	13350.00	4217.00	17567.00
2012-13	13466.00	5029.00	18495.00

The allocation of funds to NYK Jalgaon district of Maharashtra during last three years is as under:-

(Rs in Lakh)			
Financial Year	Block Grant	Other Schemes	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4
2010-11	20.90	15.19	36.09
2011-12	26.17	8.65	34.82

1	2	3	4
2012-13	16.71	5.55	22.26

(d) The following programmes are organized by different kendras of NYKs across the country

Regular Programmes: These are the core activities aimed at strengthening the Youth Club network and capacity building of Youth Club members. These programmes are organized by all the Kendras.

Special Programmes: In addition to the core programmes, NYKS also undertakes several other programmes for the development of youth in the nation building activities.

The details of the programmes undertaken by NYKs are given in the statement-II.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Cambell Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur	06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Vijaywada, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur Kakinada (East Godavari), Karim Nagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Siddipet), Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad, Vizianagaram, Nellore, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, West Godavari (Elluru), Prakaham (Ongole), Ranga Reddy.	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu) Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, East Siang, Upper Siang, Dibang Valley, Changlang, Tirap, Karung Kaise, Itanagar	15
4.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Diphu (Karbi Anglong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Cachar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Haflong (NC Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Hailakandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukia, Chirang Udalgiri, Baksha, Kamrup Metropoliton	27
5.	Bihar	Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gava, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimoor (Bhabua), Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran (Chapra), Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali (Hajipur), West Champaran (Bettiah), Sheohar, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpur, Arwal	38

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Kanker (Bastar), Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja, Koriya, Kawardha, Dhamtari, Dantewada, Kobra, Jashpur Nagar, Mahasamund, Jagdalpur	16
7.	Delhi	Alipur, Mehrauli, Nangloi, North, North East, New Delhi, Central South West, East	9
8.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Nadiad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra (Chhota Udaipur), Dangs, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot, Patan, Porbandar, Anand, Dahod, Narmada, Navsari	25
9.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonapat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendergarh (Narnoul), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat, Panchkula, Fatehabad, Jhajjar	19
10.	H.P	Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Keylong (Lahoul Spiti), Mandi, Nahan (Sirmour), Solan, Shimla, Una	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua, Anantnag, Bidgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur	14
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Garwah, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau (Daltonganj), Ranchi, Sahabganj, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa) Kodarma Pakaur, Jantara, Lathar, SaraiKela, Sindega	22
13.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kanwar, Kodagu (Madikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural), Bangalore (Urban), Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri, Dakshina Kannada (Devengere), Chamarajanagar, Udupi	27
14.	Kerala	Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Pathanamthitaa, Trivandram, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quilon	14
15.	M.P	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargaon, Mandala, Mandisor, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh (Bajora), Ratlam, Reewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha, Umaria, Neemuch, Sheopur, Barwani, Dindori, Ashoka Nagar, Anoop Pur, Burhanpur	48
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Alibag (Rajgad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane, Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Mumbai (Kal), Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik,	34

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
		Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli, Nandurbar, gondiya, Hingoli, Washim	
17.	Manipur	Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Chandel, Bishanpur, Senapati-II, Imphal East	10
18.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hill (Shillong), East Garo Hills (Willim Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin), South Garo Hills (Baghmara) Ri Bhoi	07
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal, Lungeli, Ghhimutuiपुर (Saiha), Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai, Serchhip Lawngtlai	08
20.	Nagaland	Kohima, mokokchung, Zonheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek Dimapur, Peren, Kiphire, Longling	11
21.	Odisha	Balasore, Balangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Behrampur (Ganjam), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Naupada, Khurda (Bhubneshwar), Kendrapara, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh, Bhadrak, Jajapur, Angul, Nayagarh, Gajapati, Boudha, Sonapur, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri, Jagsinghpur	30
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehgarh Sahib, Tarn Taran, Nawanshahr, Moga, Muktsar, SAS Nagar, Barnala	20
23.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungapur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dhoulpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Ganganagar, Raisamand, Baran, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Karauli	32
24.	Sikkim	East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namchi)	04
25.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam) Ooty, Vellore, Kamrajar (Virudunagar), Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil), Chegalpet (M G R), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanathapuram, Chidambamar (Tuticorin), Chennai (Rural), Nagapatnam, Thiruvannamali, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri)	30
26.	Tripura	Agartala (West Tripura), Dharam Nagar (North Tripura), Udaipur (South Tripura), Dhalai	04
27.	U.P	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahar, Amethi,	71

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the districts covered by NYK	Total No. of NYKs
		Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun (Orai), Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffar nagar, Partap garh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonebhandra, Sultanpur, Unao, Varanasi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Baghpat, Gautam Budh Nagar, Hathras, Kannauj, Mahoba Chitrakoot, Kaushambi, Ambedkar Nagar, Shravasti, Balrampur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar, Chandauli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Auriya	
28.	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwa, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar	13
29.	West Bengal	Barsat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Parganas South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan-II), Diamond Harbour (24 S Parg), tamluk Midnapore-II, Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia), Dakshin Dinajpur	23
30.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
31.	Goa	North Goa, South Goa (Margaon)	2
32.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati	1
33.	Pondicherry	Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam	4
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	1
35.	Daman and Diu	Daman, Diu	2
Total NYKs			623

Statement-II

Details of Programmes organized by Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs) during the last three years.

Regular Programmes: Funded by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports through annual budget, these are the core activities aimed at strengthening the Youth Club network and capacity building of youth club members. These programmes are mostly common to all NYKs.

On the basis of duly approved Annual Action Plans, NYKS undertakes a set of programmes relating to Youth Club Development, Capacity Building of Youth, Skill Development and Programmes for Awareness Generation and Promotion of National Integration. These programmes have immensely contributed towards strengthening of existing Youth Club network of NYKS, empowering youth

and ensuring their greater participation at grass root level in various nation building activities. The major highlight of the Regular Programmes can be counted in terms of its reach out to a substantial number of about 30 Lakh direct youth beneficiaries per annum out of which roughly 30% were women and 20% of them belonged to SC/ST category and other weaker sections of the society. The Regular Programmes mainly focus on promotion of voluntarism and local self initiatives through cast network of village based Youth Clubs to augment the process of National Development. A summary of Regular Programmes is given below:

Youth Development Programmes

- (1) **Scheme of Mentor Youth Club** was started in 2011-12 under which 5 days capacity building

training programme for office bearers of 10,000 Mentor Youth Clubs (Two MYCs in each block) was initiated. The objective of the scheme was to create an intermediary channel of best performing Youth Clubs to act as Mentor for neighboring youth clubs. One time financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- was provided to the selected Mentor Youth Clubs.

- (2) **Youth Club Exchange Programme (YCEP)** was introduced in the year 2010-11 to promote inter youth club understanding between the Youth Clubs of different regions of the country by mutual sharing of experiences and the best practices adopted by them towards social development and appreciation of each other culture, tradition and customs.
- (3) **Provision of Sports Material for Youth Clubs** aims at development of sports culture among the rural youth. Assistance is provided to the youth clubs for purchase of basic sports materials for sports activities to be undertaken on a regular basis. Under this programme, NYK has provided sports material to more than 15,000 (2012-13) to 50,000 (2010-11 & 2011-12) Youth Clubs for undertaking sports activities on regular basis. Apart from that Inter Youth Club Sports Meets were undertaken.
- (4) **Adventure Programme** were organized annually with the technical support of Adventure Institutes across the country focusing on land, air & water adventure activities which includes mountaineering, ice skating, hiking, trekking and campaigning in mountainous, jungle and desert terrain etc. The duration of each adventure camp is of 10 days (excluding journey time).
- (5) **Shram Shivirs (Work Camp)** aims at promoting spirit of dignity of labour, volunteerism & cooperation among the members of the youth clubs. The participants work with community members to create sustainable community assets. Under these camps, many useful community assets like desilting of ponds, construction of Youth Club/Library Buildings, Bus Sheds, etc. were created every year.
- (6) **District Youth Conventions** were undertaken annually by all District NYKs to sensitize Youth

Clubs Leaders on various issues of their interest such as Role of Youth Clubs in nation building, generation of awareness about Indian Freedom Struggle and issues relating to available opportunities for their self-employment and how to take benefit of the various schemes/programmes of different ministries/ Agencies/ departments. Hundreds of youths participated in these conventions.

Capacity Building Programmes

- (7) **Capacity Building of Youth for Social Sector Programmes** aims at developing leadership qualities among the youth through 3-5 days training so that they can act as agents of social change and dissemination of information among masses about various schemes & programmes of Govt. and other Development Departments/ Agencies for youth development. On an average 20,000 youths per annum were imparted training.

Skill Development Programmes

- (8) **Skill development programmes** like Skill Up gradation Training Programme (SUTP) for women in selected NYK Districts and Skill Development Training Programmes (SDTP) under NCVT Scheme for additional 100 districts of the country were implemented for Skill Development & Livelihood Generation. In addition to that Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project, a new Programme was started in 2011-12 especially focused on to train the NE youth to gain employable skills. The endeavor is to enhance their employability by running a variety of employable skill based training courses with the support of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

Programmes For Promotion of National Integration

- (9) **Folk Cultural Programmes** are organized for promoting folk art and culture with special reference to folk theatre, folk songs, folk dances, folklores etc. The programme also aims to strengthen the spirit of National Integration, Communal Harmony, Sadbhvna and Peace. Every year, this programme was organized across all NYK districts.
- (10) **Celebration of Important National and International Days** mainly focused on generation

of awareness about critical issues of national and international importance coinciding with the particular day/week including observance National Youth Day & Week. A minimum number of 10 such days were observed by District NYKs every year.

- (11) **Exhibition of Handicraft (YUVA KRITI) prepared by Rural Youth and State Cultural Festival** aims at encouraging the innate talents of youth persons, to popularize traditional and rural handicrafts, and to develop marketing outlets for the rural crafts. Coupled with that the thrust of Cultural Festival is to focus on issues of National Integration, Communal Harmony, Sadbhawana & Peace. This programme was undertaken in all 28 states by respective Zonal Offices.

Special Programme

- (1) **National Youth Corps (NYC)** Scheme is to prepare and deploy a trained cadre of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building. They were actively involved in implementation of NYKS programmes and were vital links between the NYK and affiliated Youth Clubs.

National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)

- (2) **National Integration Camps (NICs)** aims to create a feeling of oneness among the youth of our country besides to know about the culture and secular and scientific values
- (3) **Youth Leadership and Personality Development (YLPD)** Training focuses on topics pertaining to the needs and situation of the rural community. This enables them to organize youth groups through various activities and preparing the rural youth to take up a pro-active role in the field of social leadership, and participate effectively in the development and grassroots governance processes and economic development activities.
- (4) **Life Skill Training for Adolescent** is to ensure that every child is equipped with life skills and knowledge besides knowledge and information about HIV/AIDS and reproductive sexual health issues and concerns.

- (5) **Adventure Camps (Promotion of Adventure)-** The NYKS conducted Adventure Camps for providing the opportunity especially to the non student youth of India. The youth who had taken part could inculcate a spirit of risk-taking, co-operation and team work. They have also developed the capacity for ready and vital response to challenging situations wherever arises. They also inculcated spirit of nature appreciation with emphasis on ecology and conservation of natural resources.

Setting up of Khel Grams

960. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to develop 'Khel Gram' in rural areas of the country including Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which the said Khel Grams are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY FOR YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration with Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to develop 'Khelgram' in various parts of the country.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Solid Waste Management Policy

961. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the implementation of Solid Waste Management policy in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has initiated any projects in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government for effective implementation of Solid Waste Management policy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules in 2000 wherein every municipal authority is responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste in the country. Municipal authorities are also required to set up waste processing and disposal facilities. State Pollution Control Boards/ Committees are responsible for giving authorization for storage, treatment and disposal facilities for municipal solid waste and monitoring of environmental standards around such facilities.

Municipal solid waste management is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, implement, operate and maintain the solid waste management (SWM) system in the urban areas. The Ministry of Urban Development is providing financial assistance to some extent to the State Governments for proper management of the municipal solid waste. Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), SWM is one of the admissible components for grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). As on 31.3.2013, 45 SWM Projects under UIG have been approved with an approved cost of Rs. 2008.75 crore and 56 SWM projects under UIDSSMT have been approved with an approved cost of Rs.342.02 crore. These projects have integrated approaches that include segregation at source, collection, transportation, processing and treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste. The State-wise details of projects under UIG and UIDSSMT are given in the enclosed statement.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides financial assistance to State Pollution Control Boards/ Committees to conduct training workshops and group meetings with local bodies in order to create awareness about the provisions of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000.

Statement

State-wise list of solid waste management projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as on 31.3.2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Haryana	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Jharkhand	3
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Kerala	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2
12.	Maharashtra	4
13.	Manipur	1
14.	Puducherry	1
15.	Punjab	1
16.	Rajasthan	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	4
18.	Uttarakhand	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	7
20.	West Bengal	2
Total		45

State-wise list of solid waste management projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Bihar	1

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Projects
4.	Haryana	3
5.	Jharkhand	3
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	12
7.	Kerala	11
8.	Tamil Nadu	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19
10.	Meghalaya	2
Total		56

[Translation]

Cantonment Borders

962. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether elections for Cantonment Boards are held regularly for all the cantonments of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the facilities provided to the elected representatives of the Board;

(c) whether any representation has been received by the Government from the Board regarding problems being faced by them;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(e) whether a provision has been made in the Cantonments Act, 2006 for levying Service Charges on all the defence buildings; and

(f) if so, the rate of service charge along with the way the said amount is utilised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) The elections for Cantonment Boards are held in accordance with provisions of section 14 and 15 of the Cantonments Act, 2006. Consequent upon enactment of the Cantonments Act, 2006 and notification of the Cantonment Electoral Rules, 2007, elections to 58 out of 62 Cantonment Boards were held during June to September, 2008 and elections for the remaining 4 Cantonment Boards were held during 2009-10 due to various reasons including stay by Courts, insufficient nominations, close proximity to election for State Legislature etc. The terms of elected members of the 58 Cantonments where elections were due in June, 2013 has been extended up to 31.12.2013 due to non-availability of Census, 2011 data. Elected members are

entitled to certain allowances in terms of the Cantonments (Payment of Allowances to Vice-President and Elected Members) Rules, 2011 notified vide SRO 6(E) dated 1.8.2011.

(c) and (d) Representations have been received from elected members of some Cantonment Boards requesting for payment of allowances from the date of their becoming members of the Boards instead of from the date of notification of the Cantonments (Payment of Allowances to Vice-President and Elected Members) Rules, 2011 i.e. 1.8.2011. The representations have been decided that the allowances cannot be paid from retrospective effect.

(e) and (f) Section 109 of the Cantonments Act, 2006 provides for payment to be made to a Board as service Charges by Central Government or State Government. The service charges are calculated at the rate of 33 1/3 percent of the rate of property tax leviable on private properties in a Cantonment. The service charges allocated to Cantonment Boards become part of the Cantonment fund and are utilized by the Boards as per budgetary sanctions.

Maintenance of Beawar-Pali-Sirohi Stretch on NH-14

963. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Beawar-Pali-Sirohi stretch on National Highway (NH)-14 is being maintained by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) as per laid down norms;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Beawar-Pali-Sirohi stretch on NH-14 is being maintained by the NHAI through Concessionaire to keep the road traffic worthy condition for safe movement of traffic as per provisions of Concession Agreement. The maintenance works are being monitored regularly by Independent Engineer engaged by the NHAI.

[English]

Prices of Cement

964. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement prices have increased substantially during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include cement under the essential commodity act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) The control over price and distribution of cement has been removed since 1989. The industry was de-licensed in 1991 under the policy of economic liberalization. Cement has also been removed from the list of essential commodities. Thus, presently the prices of cement are governed by the market forces of demand and supply.

Prices of cement are collected under the clause of commercial secrecy and hence cannot be divulged. However, movements in Whole-sale Price Index (WPI) for cement under various 'heads' as per specifications are given. Thud data is as under:-

Types of Cement	Yearly Wholesale Price Index Base Year 2004-05 = 100		
	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Cement & Lime	168.63	156.97	150.84
Grey Cement	168.76	157.02	150.87
White Cement	171.92	158.07	155.32
Slag Cement	166.42	157.48	151.03
Cement, Slate & Graphite Products	163.17	150.78	140.97
Other Cement Product	124.59	118.02	114.1

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of the (c) above.

Toll Collection

965. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to collect toll even after recovery of capital investment with

interest for smooth operation and regular maintenance of the highway stretches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to float a new company for collection across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. As per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008 user fee shall be levied and collected at a reduced rate of 40% of the fee at the end of concession period in case of private funded project and on recovery of capital cost in case of public funded project.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

NH Projects Awaiting Financial Closure

966. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of National Highway projects are awaiting financial closure and incurring time and cost overruns;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated loss as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (b) Financial closure has not been achieved in 32 National Highway (NH) projects. There is no time and cost over-run since appointed date has not been declared in these projects.

(c) and (d) The Government is consistently making efforts with the stakeholders and financial institutions to infuse greater fund flow in the highway projects. The Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by project authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Disinvestment of 100% equity to other willing buyers have been allowed after completion of the construction and

also substitution of concession allowed after achievement of financial close to salvage the languishing projects.

[Translation]

Non-Payment of EPF Contribution

967. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in various States including Tamil Nadu private schools, private sector companies and various factories are not depositing their contribution in provident fund regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government against such defaulting institutions/ companies/ PSUs/ factory owners etc. during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to protect the interests of the employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Some establishments including those located in Tamil Nadu have defaulted in depositing of provident fund dues. Details of number of defaulting establishments for last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I.

The following actions, as provided under Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Schemes framed there under are taken against defaulting establishments to protect the interests of the employees:-

- (1) Action under Section 7A of Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for assessment of dues.
- (2) Action under Section 8B to 8G of the Act for recovery of dues.
- (3) Action under Section 14B of the Act for levying of damages for belated deposit of dues.
- (4) Action under Section 7Q of the Act for levy of interest for belated remittances.
- (5) Action under Section 14 for filing prosecution against the defaulters before the appropriate court of law.
- (6) Action under Section 406/409 of IPC for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages/salary of the employees but not deposited to the Fund.

Details of actions taken against the defaulting establishments for last three years are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise summary of establishments which defaulted in deposit of PF dues during last three years

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Number of defaulting establishments in the year 2010-11	Number of defaulting establishments in the year 2011-12	Number of defaulting establishments in the year 2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2853	2466	1306
2.	Bihar	123	55	678
3.	Chhattisgarh	228	91	153
4.	Delhi	269	107	815
5.	Goa	163	66	93
6.	Gujarat	829	310	969
7.	Haryana	969	449	487
8.	Himachal Pradesh	550	176	229
9.	Jharkhand	344	175	278
10.	Karnataka	2426	1528	1558
11.	Kerala	2627	2882	373
12.	Madhya Pradesh	912	637	729
13.	Maharashtra	1790	802	2934
14.	North Eastern Regions	220	94	315
15.	Odisha	554	303	486
16.	Punjab	1041	1077	1370
17.	Rajasthan	900	323	128
18.	Tamil Nadu	7230	6825	1412
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1910	922	1570
20.	Uttaranchal	52	6	189
21.	West Bengal	588	321	1075
Total		26568	19615	17147

Statement-II*A state-wise summary of actions taken against the defaulting establishments for last three years*

States	7A Inquiry initiated against defaulting establishment			Number of Prosecution cases filed under Section 14 of the Act			Number of cases filed before police authorities under Section 406/409 of IPC		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	2853	2466	1306	7858	8098	8713	209	221	224
Bihar	123	55	678	4224	4240	3163	27	32	31
Chhattisgarh	228	91	153	1155	1155	1155	3	5	5
Delhi	269	107	815	2071	1967	2000	52	77	75
Goa	163	66	93	534	406	316	91	91	95
Gujarat	829	310	969	3849	3908	3967	390	391	402
Haryana	969	449	487	1532	1552	1535	24	6	9
Himachal Pradesh	550	176	229	163	67	169	0	0	6
Jharkhand	344	175	278	2366	2366	2366	8	8	8
Karnataka	2426	1528	1558	4972	4926	4810	989	1003	853
Kerala	2627	2882	373	2765	2764	2773	1138	1179	1212
Madhya Pradesh	912	637	729	3920	3963	3994	91	91	91
Maharashtra	1790	802	2934	8367	12032	11481	441	440	450
North Eastern Regions	220	94	315	1876	1876	1847	82	83	87
Odisha	544	303	486	2066	2121	2125	105	107	107
Punjab	1041	1077	1370	1929	2344	2007	136	52	60
Rajasthan	900	323	128	466	430	428	39	39	40
Tamil Nadu	7230	6825	1412	3558	3481	2545	1419	1482	1762
Uttar Pradesh	1910	922	1570	407	475	681	77	80	11
Uttaranchal	52	6	189	12	0	0	2	2	4
West Bengal	588	321	1075	5671	6054	6211	1291	1320	1367
Total	26568	19615	17147	59761	64225	62286	6614	6709	6899

*[English]***WTO Framework on Professionals**

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

(a) whether as per World Trade Organisation framework, professionals in any field of any country have

access in other country only after bilateral agreements between the two countries have been signed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these norms are being violated by US and India to give access to professionals in their countries without signing bilateral agreement to that effect;

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

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government as well as US not to breach the WTO norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b): No, Madam. Under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), Member Countries can undertake commitments in various sub sectors including professionals under a country's schedule of specific commitments.

(c) to (e) No such instances of WTO violations have come to the notice of the Department of Commerce.

[Translation]

Reconstruction of Rishikesh-Tehri National Highway

969. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rishikesh-Tehri National Highway has been damaged at various places due to recent natural calamity and rains in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any action for repairing/ reconstruction of the said NH; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the amount sanctioned/allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country, which is being carried out through implementing agencies like State PWD, Border Roads Originations (BRO) and National Highways Authority of India. Rishikesh-Tehri Section of National Highway No.-94 has been damaged at various places due to recent natural calamity and rains in Uttarakhand. Restoration works of roads/bridges commenced immediately to restore the line of communication for light/heavy vehicles. The entire stretch of this National Highway has been opened for traffic on 21st June, 2013.

(c) This Ministry allocates fund for Normal Maintenance & Repair of National Highways for each State for each and every year based on availability of funds and

length of National Highways in the State. For immediate restoration of damaged National Highways (Roads/Bridges) including the above mentioned National Highway in Uttarakhand an additional amount of Rs. 58.77 crore has been released.

[English]

Products by Ordnance Factories

970. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the defence products being developed by various ordnance factories in the country including Howitzer guns;

(b) whether all the ordnance factories have achieved their production targets;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, factory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Details of Defence Products being developed by various Ordnance Factories in the country are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) to (d) The achievement against the target, in terms of Value of Issues, of the Ordnance Factories and Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) as a whole, for the past 3 years is enclosed as statement-II.

OFB, as a whole, has met the production targets for the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 but there was slight reduction in issues during the year 2012-13 primarily on account of delay in receipt of components from suppliers both within and outside the country.

Statement-I

Details of defence products being developed by various Ordnance Factories

Sl. No.	Product	Type
1.	Upgradation of 40mm L-70 Gun	Product upgrade
2.	155mm X 45 Calibre Artillery Gun	Product development
3.	Track Assembly for T-90	Import substitute

Sl. No.	Product	Type	Sl. No.	Product	Type
4.	Upgradation of T-72 Tank with high powered engine	Product upgrade	7.	Tear Smoke Gun	Product development
5.	Modernised Mine Protected Vehicle	Product upgrade	8.	Trichy Assault Rifle	Product development
6.	Bi-Modular Charge System	Import substitute/ indigenisation	9.	Thermal Imaging Sight for T-90 Tank	Import substitute

Statement-II*Value of Issue (VOI) for the last 3 years for Ordnance Factories**Under OFB**(in Rs. Crores)*

Sl. No.	Factory	Total Value of Issues (VOI) excluding Inter Factory Demand							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Ammunition and Explosives Group		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee (AFK)	603.00	783.86	810.18	940.33	774.49	936.37	1043.08	
2.	Cordite Factory, Aravankadu (CFA)	9.00	11.25	2.00	12.38	5.32	10.39	4.50	
3.	High Explosive Factory, Kirkee (HEF)	75.00	86.57	88.95	101.46	121.30	67.44	29.83	
4.	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria (OFK)	1024.00	1119.87	1257.73	1151.34	1669.34	1192.23	1844.68	
5.	Ordnance Factory, Bhandara (OFBA)	46.00	35.17	40.30	48.92	63.06	71.58	94.31	
6.	Ordnance Factory, Varangaon (OFV)	361.00	346.95	396.84	411.94	447.56	460.80	650.49	
7.	Ordnance Factory, Chanda (OFCH)	1403.00	1251.61	1357.02	1327.87	1621.03	1314.57	1747.11	
8.	Ordnance Factory, Bolangir (OFBOL)	831.00	760.73	836.31	607.92	907.20	628.21	1132.33	
9.	Ordnance Factory, Itarsi (OFI)	8.00	3.75	16.78	12.23	17.29	26.77	37.39	
10.	Ordnance Factory, Dehuroad (OFDR)	247.00	238.29	293.13	284.66	253.88	241.55	358.18	
Sub Total		4607.00	4638.05	5099.24	4899.04	5850.47	4949.30	6941.90	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Weapons, Vehicles & Equipment Group								
1.	Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (GCF)	204.00	233.64	44.85	294.71	271.41	289.87	389.71
2.	Rifle Factory, Ishapore (RFI)	293.00	269.79	303.43	307.42	342.87	365.52	289.41
3.	Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore (GSF)	276.00	259.15	232.63	249.68	263.22	219.36	424.85
4.	Ordnance Factory, Kanpur (OFC)	16.00	18.41	15.18	16.12	15.27	20.04	18.41
5.	Small Arms Factory, Kanpur (SAF)	184.00	176.11	193.37	197.05	215.01	188.89	177.40
6.	Ordnance Factory, Dumdum (OFDC)	3.00	2.97	4.32	2.81	4.42	2.59	9.68
7.	Ordnance Factory, Trichy (OFT)	92.00	122.89	137.45	155.70	153.32	153.25	112.24
8.	Field Gun Factory, Kanpur (FGK)	72.00	78.20	71.88	88.34	83.38	82.11	91.40
9.	Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur (VFJ)	1570.00	1388.26	1616.52	1552.02	1497.77	1465.13	1408.90
10.	Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur (GIF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total		2710.00	2549.42	2820.25	2863.84	2846.67	2786.77	2922.00
Material and Components Group								
1.	Metal & Steel Factory, Ishapore (MSF)	24.00	32.24	26.00	31.10	32.00	26.05	33.00
2.	Ordnance Factory, Ambernath (OFA)	33.00	48.82	44.08	44.56	47.38	38.33	48.86
3.	Ordnance Factory, Katni (OFKAT)	2.00	0.17	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.52	2.13
4.	Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar (OFM)	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03
5.	Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal (OFBH)	0.00	0.31	0.10	0.37	0.12	0.28	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath (MTPF)	32.00	38.16	28.60	29.29	28.16	18.20	40.35
7.	Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari (OFAJ)	6.00	2.13	6.10	5.83	3.56	3.04	4.50
8.	Heavy Alloy Penetrator Project, Trichy (HAPP)	5.00	2.48	4.12	5.63	7.78	6.02	2.00
Sub Total		102.00	124.33	110.00	116.80	120.00	93.45	131.01
Armoured Vehicles Group								
1.	Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh (OCFC)	29.00	10.86	14.73	19.78	13.44	28.98	17.73
2.	Ordnance Factory, Dehradun (OFDUN)	33.00	47.33	56.59	58.08	59.82	57.69	81.84
3.	Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi (HVF)	2456.00	2460.39	2798.29	2867.31	2477.74	2317.48	1942.50
4.	Ordnance Factory, Medak (OFMK)	347.00	405.17	487.52	500.20	512.00	519.68	572.50
5.	Engine Factory, Avadi (EFA)	103.00	115.69	102.27	112.89	108.00	120.14	116.30
6.	Opto Electronic Factory, Dehradun (OLF)	68.00	110.53	113.00	114.00	82.09	83.75	80.80
Sub Total		3036.00	3149.97	3572.40	3672.25	3253.09	3127.72	2811.67
Ordnance Equipment Factories Group								
1.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur (OEFC)	250.00	270.06	262.49	223.14	300.85	376.06	401.64
2.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur (OCFS)	196.00	199.07	205.79	261.03	231.77	302.06	377.50
3.	Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur (OPF)	109.00	96.03	114.46	123.89	106.47	133.13	159.21
4.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi (OCFAV)	122.00	122.08	127.06	157.04	145.32	165.89	217.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Hazratpur (OEFHZ)	76.00	66.00	79.84	73.69	80.72	92.94	108.29
Sub Total		753.00	753.24	789.64	838.79	865.13	1070.05	1263.67
Grand Total for OFB		11208	11215.01	12392	12391	12935.36	12027.28	14070.25

Commercialization of Sports

971. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sports such as cricket, football, tennis, etc., are getting increasingly commercialized due to the large scale involvement of the corporate sector;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the involvement of unethical practices including doping and match fixing in certain games at international level;

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

(e) the steps taken to ensure that commercialization and unethical practices do not interfere with the professional conduct of the sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Madam, development and promotion of various disciplines of sports is the responsibility of the relevant National Sports Federations (NSFs) which are autonomous in their functioning. The Government only supplements the efforts of the NSFs by way of providing financial assistance for participation in international competitions abroad, holding international competitions in India, conducting national championships, purchase of equipments, conduct of coaching camps, hiring of foreign coaches etc under the Scheme of "Assistance to the National Sports Federations."

As far as the involvement of the corporate sector in sports is concerned, the Government believes that the corporate sector can contribute a lot to the development of sports in the country. Such involvement should be healthy, transparent and ethical.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Government of India is one of the Founder Members of the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA), which

sets out standards in the fight against doping in sports. India is also one of the State parties that signed the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping in December, 2004. As signatory to Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-Doping and UNESCO International Convention against Doping, National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) accepted the World Anti Doping Code on 7th March, 2008 and become fully functional from January, 2009. NADA is mandated for Dope-free sports in India. The primary objectives are to implement anti-doping rules as per WADA code, regulate dope control programme, to promote education and research and creating awareness about doping and its ill-effects. The Government has repeatedly announced zero tolerance for violation of the anti-doping regulations. NADA is taking stringent measures against doping in sports by conducting in-competition and out-of-competition dope tests on sportspersons. To achieve a better outreach and to reach the masses, NADA is coordinating with the Central Board of Secondary School (CBSE) and School Games Federation of India both at National and Regional levels for programs regarding anti-doping measures. Keeping special focus on rural sports centres, various Anti-Doping awareness Symposia and workshop have been conducted in the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres (STC) in rural areas.

Also, a preliminary draft of the Bill to discourage sports fraud including match-fixing in relation to national and international sporting events has been prepared by Ministry of Law and Justice and the said Ministry has sought the inputs from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. A revised draft, based on the observations of the Department of Sports has been sent to the Law Ministry.

[Translation]

RIO Conference on Climate Change

972. SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which developing countries of Africa and Asia region have been benefited from the ongoing conferences on climate change;

(b) whether the Government has appealed to Asian and African countries to reap maximum benefits of talks; and

(c) if so, the policy likely to be adopted by the Government regarding RIO+20 Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) During the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC) held in Cancun in 2010, decisions were adopted to set up the Green Climate Fund, the Cancun Adaptation Framework and the Technology Mechanism to enable provisions of financial resources and access to technology development and transfer to developing countries. At Durban, steps were taken to operationalise the GCF as an operational entity of the financial mechanism under the Convention. The Fund has the task of mobilizing and providing USD 100 billion per annum by 2020 in order to support mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries. An interim Secretariat and a Board of the Fund have been set up. A high-level panel has also been constituted to address the issue of long term finance. The developed countries were called upon in Durban to fulfil their promise to provide fast track finance of USD 30 billion to the developing countries.

Under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, an Adaptation Committee has been set up to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation, in a coherent manner under the Convention. Under the Technology Mechanism a Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) have been set up to facilitate enhanced action on technology development and transfer which will support mitigation and adaptation action in developing countries.

The developing countries, including the developing countries of Africa and Asia region can benefit from the Green Climate Fund, Cancun Adaptation Framework and the Technology Mechanism. The discussions are also going on to set up an institutional mechanism for addressing Loss and Damage.

(b) In the UNFCCC climate change conferences, India coordinates with the Asian and African countries under the G77 and China umbrella, to protect the interest of the developing countries.

(c) Rio+20 Conference was held in June 2012 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The common position of developing

countries, including India, was developed through G 77 & China, which was the basis for negotiations for Rio+20. The outcome document 'The Future We Want' was unanimously adopted at Rio+20 conference by the Heads of States/ Governments. Para 190 to 192 have reflected upon Climate Change issue.

[English]

Check the Population of Bison

973. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note about the population of 'Bison' being very high in Sahyadri region and its nearby areas due to which farmers are not able to do their farming as reported by some State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to check the population of Bison in the said area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There is no specific reports regarding farmers not able to do their farming because of high population of Bison in Sahyandri region and its nearby areas.

(c) Bison is a protected animal under the provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and listed in Schedule I of the Act. No proposal to check its population in Sahyandri region or its nearby areas is under consideration of the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Allocation for Port Development

974. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the Government for ports development related schemes during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the said amount has not been fully utilized during the said period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount actually utilized during the said period?

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

(a) Gross Budgetary Support for port development based on the Annual allocation during 11th Plan was Rs. 1025.69 crores.

(b) and (c) The amount actually utilized was Rs.677.59 crores during the 11th plan. Reasons for non-utilization include the following:

- (i) Delay in approval of projects.
- (ii) Delays in getting statutory clearances.
- (iii) Poor performance of contractors particularly in the field of dredging.

[Translation]

Damage Caused by Felling of Trees

975. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether green trees have been felled while six-laning of Allahabad-Lucknow National Highway 24-B;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new trees are likely to be planted to compensate for damage caused by felling of trees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of trees, species-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. As per the report received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, out of 34157 trees marked for felling while six-laning of Allahabad-Lucknow National Highway 24-B, a total of 34082 trees have been felled. As per the conditions for approval of six laning of this highway, twice the no. of trees felled, have to be planted on either side of the highway after the completion of the widening work.

Driving Training Institutes

976. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Driving Training Institutes presently operational in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more Driving Training Institutes in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan and the time by which these institutes are likely to be set up;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for setting up of these Driving Training Institutes during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Thirteen Driver Training Schools sanctioned by the Ministry, one each in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Nagaland, Haryana and two in Madhya Pradesh are presently operational.

(b) to (e) Yes Madam. The State-wise details of the proposals received for setting up Institute of Driving Training Research (IDTR) during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement. Presently, the Ministry is appraising the scheme for "Setting up Institute of Driving Training and Research" before its implementation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statement

Proposals received for providing financial assistance for setting up of Institute of Driving Training & Research during 2009-2013.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Subject
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Nalgonda, A.P.
2.	Tamil Nadu	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Chrompet, Chennai
		Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Ramakrishna Mission Vidhyalaya, Coimbatore.
3.	Sikkim	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Ranka, Gangtok.
4.	Delhi	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Ghoomanhera, Delhi.

1	2	3
5.	Maharashtra	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Indapur, Pune. Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Kolhapur. Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at CIRT, Pune.
6.	Assam	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Kamrup, Guwahati, Assam.
7.	Mizoram	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Khamrang, Mizoram.
8.	Karnataka	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at YelahankaHobli, Bangalore. Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at KengeriHobli, Bangalore.
9.	Punjab	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Kapurtala, Punjab.
10.	Rajasthan	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Achrol village, Jaipur, Rajasthan. Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at RailMagra Town, Rajsamand District.
11.	Odisha	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Mahura, Odisha. Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Koraput, Odisha.
12.	Manipur	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Imphal, Manipur.

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Bhopal and Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh.
14.	Haryana	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Village Kaluwas, near Bhiwani.
15.	Gujarat	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Paradi, Valsad.
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Sarkaghat, Mandi.
17.	Tripura	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Agartala.
18.	Bihar	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Aurangabad, Bihar.
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Establishment of an Institute of Driving Training & Research at Rai-bareilly
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Establishment of Model Driver Training School at Port Blair.

[English]

Shunglu Committee on CWG

977. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shunglu Committee was appointed by the Government to probe allegations of the corruption charges in the conduct of Commonwealth Games (CWG);

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Shunglu Committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on recommendations made by the Shunglu Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Sh. V.K. Shunglu to look into various issues related the organizing and conduct of the CWG, 2010, including weaknesses in management, alleged misappropriation, irregularities, wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing, and lessons to be learnt for the future.

(b) The HLC has completed its task and submitted six Reports relating to (i) Host Broadcasting (ii) Commonwealth Games Village (iii) City Infrastructure (iv) Games Venue (v) Organizing Committee, and (vi) a Main report on organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games.

The HLC in its various Reports has cited instances of irregularities procedural lapses, delay in execution of the Works, financial loss to the Government, favoring of contractors, use of sub standard material and purchases of material at higher cost, irregular appointment of various staff/ consultants, lack of supervision/ control over the contractors/ staff. The High Level Committee has in some cases also recommended investigations by various agencies.

(c) Following the report of the HLC, the Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) under the chairmanship of Minister of Defence to (i) consider the views expressed by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and their agencies on the finding and recommendations contained in the Reports of the High Level Committee (HLC) and arrive at a considered view on the various recommendations of the HLC; (ii) to recommend the future course of action on each of the recommendations of the HLC, which would include disciplinary, criminal and civil action against persons/ agencies/ contractors indicated in the Reports; and (iii) to recommend policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events.

The Group of Minister (GoM) have made their recommendations in its first and second Reports. As regards the remaining Reports, the GoM decided that the comments and views of the Ministries/ Departments/ Other Agencies be forwarded by the Ministries/ Departments/ Other Agencies to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for information in the matter of ongoing investigations.

The GoM also decided that proposals for formulation of policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events and addressing structural issues be placed after availability of more facts and information from the on-going disciplinary,

criminal and civil action. The GoM will remain functional till completion of the assigned task.

[Translation]

Functioning of Eco-Clubs

978. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether eco-clubs are running in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives for constituting eco-clubs in the country;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to these clubs during the last three years and the current year and the details of activities carried out by them;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve targets fixed under eco-club scheme;

(e) whether this scheme has been successful in achieving its objectives; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A list showing state-wise number of Eco-clubs under the National Green Corps (NGC) Programme is given in the enclosed statement-I and objectives of Eco-clubs in the country is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The details of the financial assistance provided to eco-clubs during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement-III and the suggested list of activities carried out by them is given in the enclosed statement-IV.

(d) To achieve the targets fixed under eco-club scheme the activities of eco-clubs are coordinated and monitored through a decentralized mechanism with the Ministry of Environment & Forests at the National level, State Nodal Agencies at the State level, District Implementation and Monitoring Committees at the district level and the Teachers-in-Charge at the School level. The Resource Agencies have been designated to support State Nodal Agencies in achieving the targets.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Activity Report submitted by the State Nodal Agencies and the Resource Agencies provide the details of the activities being implemented and the achievements thereof.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Eco-clubs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5750
2.	Assam (NE)	5407
3.	Chhattisgarh	6750
4.	Delhi (NCT)	1796
5.	Gujarat	6500
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3000
7.	Karnataka	8500
8.	Kerala	3500
9.	Maharashtra	8819
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12500
11.	Nagaland (NE)	2275
12.	Odisha	7500
13.	Punjab	5500
14.	Rajasthan	8250

Sl. No.	State	Eco-clubs
15.	Tamil Nadu	8000
16.	Tripura (NE)	850
Total		94897

Number of Eco-clubs established in States/ UTs

Statement-II

- (a) To impart knowledge to school children, through hands on experience, about their immediate environment, interactions within it and the problems therein
- (b) To inculcate proper attitudes towards the environment and its conservation through community interactions
- (c) To sensitize children to issues related to environment and development through field visits and demonstrations
- (d) To motivate and stimulate young minds by involving them in action projects related to environmental conservation.

Statement-III*Details of Financial Assistance released under National Green Corps Programme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14*	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15697500	15697500	15697500	15697500
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)				
3.	Arunachal Pradesh (NE)				
4.	Assam (NE)		14877125	14102125	14377125
5.	Bihar	23041115		24283875	24546375
6.	Chhattisgarh		18061500	10911500	10741500
7.	Chandigarh (UT)				
8.	Dadra and Nagar (UT)				
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)				
10.	Delhi (NCT)	5243250	5025750	4950750	4791182
11.	Goa				
12.	Gujarat		15651250		18372375
13.	Haryana			14300000	

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14*	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
14.	Himachal Pradesh		7676483	8107976	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir				
16.	Jharkhand			3507481	4100985
17.	Karnataka		18671625		12562262
18.	Kerala	9555000	9555000	9555000	9450000
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)				
20.	Madhya Pradesh	34125000	34125000	34125000	34125000
21.	Maharashtra		23460122	23714781	23718362
22.	Manipur (NE)			4780000	
23.	Meghalaya (NE)				
24.	Mizoram (NE)			3451875	3451875
25.	Nagaland (NE)	7074375	7036250	6273125	12097125
26.	Odisha	20216589	20372260	20193734	20474511
27.	Puducherry (UT)				
28.	Punjab		14950000	13650000	13650000
29.	Rajasthan	22510770	22306369	22522154	21840000
30.	Tamil Nadu		21651248	21744654	20475000
31.	Tripura (NE)		2423750	2055000	1680000
32.	Sikkim (NE)				
33.	Uttarakhand				
34.	Uttar Pradesh				
35.	West Bengal			10767750	
Total		137463599	251541232	268694280	266534495

* Sanction issued till 31.7.2013

Statement-IV

List of indicative activities carried out by Eco-clubs

- Organize seminars, debates, lectures and popular talks on environmental issues in the school.
- Organize field visits to environmentally important sites including polluted and degraded sites wildlife parks etc.
- Organize rallies, marches, human chains and street theater at public places with a view to spread environmental awareness.
- Take up activities like tree plantation, cleanliness drives both within and out side the school campus.
- Grow kitchen garden, maintain vermin-composting pits, construct water-harvesting structures in school, practice paper re-cycling etc.
- Prepare inventories of polluting sources and forward it to enforcement agencies.
- Organize awareness programmes against defecation in public places, pasting posters in

- public places and to propagate personal hygiene habits like washing hands before meals etc.
- To sensitize people about maintenance of public places like parks, gardens both within and outside the school campus.
 - Mobilize action against environmentally unsound practices like garbage disposal in unauthorized places, unsafe disposal of hospital waste etc.
 - Undertake case studies, compile lists of environmentally friendly products and community initiatives which have impacted the environment.
 - Create database on land use pattern, species diversity, medicinal plants, etc. to help planned conservation efforts.
 - Test soil, water and air quality and study their impact on health.
 - Learn to make natural dyes and herbal cosmetic.
 - Volunteer to help or guide visitors in Zoos, Botanical Gardens, National Parks and Public Gardens.
 - Start and maintain a small orchidarium, seed bank, arboretum, etc. in school.
 - Demonstrate/ promote eco-friendly practices like non-chemical pest management, stall-feeding of animals to protect pastureland from over-grazing, use of energy-efficient devices or use of renewable energy meeting local needs.
 - Do small research projects on species behaviour/ adaptation, traditional practices, use of animal products in fashion industries and so on.
 - Organize fashion shows/ exhibitions of products to promote harmony with Nature.
 - Assess advertisements from the perspective of an environmentalist and indicate steps to be taken against those that convey negative messages.
 - Examine and analyze Observe the rituals connected with various festivals, including local religious festivals, and the impact of certain practices on the environment (such as idol immersion in ponds and tanks, disposing of waste in a manner that is threatening to long-term environmental health, etc.). Plan eco-friendly alternative rituals that support religious beliefs as well.

- Design and exhibit models of an eco-friendly school.

Export of Mangoes

979. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the quantum of mangoes produced and exported during each of the last three years and the current year, State and value-wise;

(b) whether the mangoes are ripe during transit due to insufficient cold storage facility in the country particularly in Maharashtra and if so, the steps taken by the Government to arrange for refrigerated containers for carrying perishable fruits including mangoes;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Mango Board to provide technical expertise and facilitate export of mangoes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has organized or proposes to organize mango exhibitions in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof, country and year-wise; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to promote the production and export of mangoes along with the concessions and facilities provided/ being provided to the farmers and exporters under various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per Indian Horticulture Database 2012 published by the National Horticulture Board, Ministry of Agriculture, the production of mangoes during the last three years in various states of the country has been as follows:

Figures in MTs			
State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
U.P	3588000	3623000	3840000
A.P	4058000	3363000	3542000
Karnataka	1694000	1179000	1868000
Bihar	996000	13350090	1242000
Gujarat	857000	911000	890000
Tamil Nadu	636000	823000	890000
Odisha	578000	642000	715000

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
West Bengal	578000	620000	662000
Jharkhand	NA	428000	516000
Maharashtra	597000	331000	503000

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Kerala	373000	381000	373000
Others	1072000	951000	1107000
Total	15027000	15188000	16196000

The details of mangoes exported during last three years and current year are as under

2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Apr-May)	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
58863	164.84	63441	209.74	55413	264.76	21941	178.25

Source: DGCIS, State-wise data for export of mango is not being maintained.

(b) Mangoes are harvested at 80-85% maturity so that they reach the destination at appropriate maturity to take care of the time till the fruit reaches the end consumer. APEDA has been providing financial assistance to its registered exporters of horticulture produce including mangoes to set up post harvest infrastructure facilities viz., reefer vans, pre cooling and cold storage facilities etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) APEDA, from time to time, has been organizing mango promotion programs. These have been organized in Dubai, Germany (2007), Japan (2006), China (2006), UK (2006 and 2007), Poland (2007), Sweden (2007), USA (2007 and 2008), Malaysia (2006), Hong Kong (2006), Singapore (2007) etc.

(e) Encouraging production and exports is a continuous process. To enhance the production and productivity of horticulture crop including mangoes, the Government provides assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for various interventions aimed at holistic development of horticulture in the country including activities like production of planting material, area expansion of various horticultural crops, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, organic farming, promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/ Integrated Pest Management (IPM), bee-keeping and creation of Post Harvest Management (PHM) & Marketing Infrastructure. During the 12th Five Year Plan, the scheme focuses on productivity improvement through availability of quality planting material, setting up of tissue culture labs, use of technologies like high density planting, protected cultivation and micro irrigation. Besides, assistance is also being included for creating infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing.

The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products, including mangoes through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils & Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports.

Cleaning of Yamuna

980. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a review Committee on Yamuna pollution crisis and to keep all the rivers in the country pollution free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to order an investigation on expenditure incurred on Yamuna till date;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is planning to construct a high wall on both the banks of Yamuna; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said wall is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up a review Committee on pollution of river Yamuna. However, conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and the State Governments. The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers, including Yamuna, under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP pertain to sewerage/interception and diversion of sewage, sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation, crematoria, river front development, etc. Till date, sewage treatment capacity of 4788 million litres per day (mld) has been created under the programme.

(c) to (f) No, Madam. Question does not arise.

[English]

Investment in DMIC

981. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) the status of construction and mode of investment of the proposed Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project along with the name of industrial cities likely to be set up along the alignment of DMIC project;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to revamp the DMIC;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with any proposal received from the States for setting up of industrial corridors and the follow up action taken in this regard;

(d) the time by which the above projects are likely to be completed and benefits likely to be accrued as a result thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to construct expressways around the DMIC project for better connectivity with airports; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with name of the airports which are likely to be connected with DMIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project consists of various infrastructure projects for development of new industrial cities in the DMIC Region. The projects are to be implemented in partnership with the State Governments. The process of land acquisition/ land procurement is in progress in the States of Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra and master planning has started in Uttar Pradesh. Initially, the following industrial cities have been taken up for development in a phased manner:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Node	State
1.	Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Manesar-Bawal Investment Region	Haryana
3.	Khushkera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region	Rajasthan
4.	Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region	Gujarat
6.	Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park City near Aurangabad	Maharashtra
7.	Dighi Port industrial Area	Maharashtra

Government of India (GOI) approved the financial and institutional structure and financial assistance for the development of industrial cities in the DMIC region in September, 2011. The financial assistance will be in the form of grant of Rs. 17.500 crore over five years for the development of industrial cities @Rs. 2500 crore per city on an average subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3000 crore per city through a DMIC Project Implementation Fund set up as a Trust. The GoI also approved the setting up of an additional corpus of Rs. 1000 crore within the Fund for providing financial assistance to DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC) over five years for undertaking further project development activities.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Industrial cities would be launched with the development of townships of 25-50 sq. Km which are

envisaged to be completed by the end of 2019. The developments planned under the project are expected to result in the following benefits:

- (i) Increase in industrial output.
- (ii) Increase in employment opportunities in the manufacturing/ processing industry besides upgrading and developing the skills of local youths thus making them partners in the growth process.
- (iii) Increase in exports from the region.
- (iv) Development of industrial cities with world class infrastructure which would involve/ attract an estimated investment of around US\$90-100 billion over the next thirty years.

(e) and (f) Under Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat, a six-lane access controlled highway is proposed to be developed between Ahmedabad and Dholera for which the State Government is undertaking the preparation of a Detailed Project Report. The following three airports are proposed to be developed under DMIC Project:-

- (i) International Airport in Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat,
- (ii) Airport near Jodhpur in Rajasthan, and
- (iii) Aerotropolis in the district of Alwar, Rajasthan.

Unauthorized Use of Defence Assets

982. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an unauthorized use of Defence assets and manpower for the benefit of non-governmental agencies like Army Welfare Education Society (AWES) in Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Military Branch of Integrated HQ of the Ministry of Defence (Army) irregularly posted nine Army Officers to run private professional institutes of the Army Welfare Education Society (AWES);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the action has been taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Army Welfare Education Society (AWES) is a

registered society under the Society Registration Act which runs schools/ institutes for wards of Army personnel. These schools are authorized in scales of accommodation for Defence Services. Although no service manpower is to be employed in these institutes, a number of officers have been deployed in various AWES institutions since December 2005 on posting by MS Branch, AHQ.

(c) and 9d0 During a test audit by PCDA (O), Pune, assignment of nine officers to Army Welfare Education Society (AWES) institutions was objected to and it was stated by them that charging salaries of such Officers to Defence Services Estimates was irregular and needs to be recovered from AWES.

(e) As a corrective measure, MS Branch, AHQ has decided in July, 2012 to discontinue assignment of Officers to AWES institutions and AWES has deposited Rs. 1,55,98,541/- in Government Treasury through MRO to settle the said Audit Objection in June, 2013.

Price Fixing Methodology by NMDC

983. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the prices of iron ore being exported to other countries particularly Japan and those supplied to steel makers in the domestic market by the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the methodology being adopted for fixing the price of iron ore for sale in domestic market as well as for exporting the same to Japan;

(c) whether the price realization from export of iron ore to Japan is less than price realization from the sale of iron ore in the domestic markets and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted to ascertain the shortcomings in the methodology for calculating the respective selling prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the findings of the inquiry and the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Iron ore prices of NMDC Limited for domestic market and export market during the last three years and current year are as under:

Period	Domestic price {in Rs./tonne on Free on Rail (FOR) mine basis}		Export {Price in US \$/ DLT- Free on Board (FOB) port basis}	
	Baila Lump	Baila Fines	Baila Lump	Baila Fines
2010-11- Q1	3781	2924	139.39	122.80
2010-11- Q2	4340	3356	170.27	150.02
2010-11- Q3	4137	3199	147.63	130.07
2010-11- Q4	4353	3366	158.95	140.04
2011-12- Q1	4540	2870	No export	No export
2011-12- Q2	4600	2880	No export	No export
2011-12- Q3	5120	3380	No export	No export
2011-12- Q4	4960	2590	No export	No export
2012-13- Q1	5480	2800	146.90	135.20
2012-13- Q2	6190	3030	153.60	141.38
2012-13- Oct'12	6070	2690	131.93	121.43
2012-13- Nov'12	5380	2610	131.93	121.43
2012-13- Dec'12	5380	2610	131.93	121.43
2012-13- Jan'13	5060	2610	116.57	107.30
2012-13- Feb'13	5060	2610	116.57	107.30
2012-13- Mar'13	4950	2610	116.57	107.30
2013-14- Apr'13	4600	2610	154.78	142.47
2013-14- May'13	4600	2610	154.78	142.47
2013-14- June'13	4600	2610	154.78	142.47
2013-14- July'13	4400	2510	142.16	130.84

(b) Iron ore is in deregulated sector. Prices of iron ore are fixed by the individual companies based on commercial prudence and general market situation. Being a Navratna Public Sector Enterprise, the commercial and financial decisions of NMDC including pricing of iron ore are taken by the company.

NMDC's prices for export of iron ore to Japanese Steel Mills are being fixed considering the percentage prices increase/ decrease as settled between Australian iron ore supplier and Japanese Steel Mills. Whereas, domestic iron ore prices by NMDC is being fixed considering factors like

prevailing iron ore prices in other sectors, demand supply scenario for its iron ore.

(c) Sales under export agreements are done on Free on Board (FOB) port basis whereas domestic sales are done on Free on Rail (FOR)/ Free on Truck (FOT) mine (Bailadila) basis and as such these two types of prices are not directly comparable.

(d) and (e) Being a Navratna Company, the commercial and financial decisions of NMDC including calculation of selling price are taken by the company.

Import of Defence Products

984. SHRI BANSU GOPAL CHOWDURY:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government in importing the defence products during each of the last three years and the current year, category-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether there is rampant corruption in defence deals;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such corruption; and

(d) the present status of indigenization in defence production along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost indigenization in this regard?

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

(a) Defence equipment has in the recent past been imported from various countries including Russia, USA, Israel, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, Singapore etc.

Category and country-wise details of expenditure as received from Service Headquarters are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency. However, whenever, any allegation of corruption in defence deals is received, the same is examined by the Ministry and wherever necessary, it is referred to the appropriate agency for investigation. Suitable action is also taken against the vendors and persons found guilty in such cases.

(d) Several steps are being taken by the Government to promote manufacture of defence equipment within the country. Defence Production Policy actively encourages indigenous manufacture of defence equipment. For foreign procurement cases, Transfer of Technology is sought, wherever required. The "Offset" policy also encourages indigenous production.

Further, the latest edition of Defence Procurement Procedure-2013 gives a boost to the Indian Defence Industry, both in the Public and the Private Sector, by according a higher preference to the 'Buy (Indian)', Buy and Make (Indian)', and 'Make' categorisation, bringing further emphasis to the 'Indian Content' and simplifying the 'Buy and Make (Indian)' procedure.

Statement

Army

Actual Expenditure (Country-wise)

Year 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Country/ Particulars	Actual Capital Expenditure from 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011
1	2	3
1.	Russia	47324.60
2.	Ukraine	0.00
3.	United Kingdom	0.00
4.	France	2297.94
5.	Israel	15447.01
6.	Finland	1835.90
7.	Bulgaria	0.00
8.	Czech Republic	0.00
9.	South Africa	0.00
10.	Slovak	0.00
11.	Belgium	0.00
12.	Germany	0.00
13.	Poland	1344.03
14.	Switzerland	0.00

1	2	3
15.	Austria	0.00
16.	Sweden	0.00
17.	Italy	0.00
18.	Norway	0.00
19.	Singapore	0.00
20.	USA	500.25
21.	Spain	0.00
22.	Australia	0.00
23.	Belarus	0.00
24.	UAE	0.00
25.	Malaysia	0.00
	Total	68749.73
	Russia Deferred Payment	5129.58
	Grand Total	73879.31

Army		
Actual Expenditure (Category-wise)		
Year 2010-11		
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Head of Account	Stores	Actual Expenditure
Capital		
908/32	(a) Air Frames	5887.67
908/34	Hy/Med Vehicles	-
908/36	(b) Armament	48952.32
908/37	(c) Electronics	12374.45
908/39	Ammunition	-
908/40	(a) Engineering	1253.06
908/41	(b) Missiles	4067.78
908/42	(d) Gen Stores	1344.03
	Total	73879.31

Army		
Actual Capital Expenditure (Country-wise)		
Year 2011-12		
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Country/ Particulars	Actual Capital Expenditure from 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2012
1.	Russia	2207.77
2.	Ukraine	0.00
3.	United Kingdom	0.00
4.	France	192.87
5.	Israel	23952.74
6.	Finland	134.78
7.	Bulgaria	0.00
8.	Czech Republic	0.00
9.	South Africa	0.00
10.	Slovak	0.00
11.	Belgium	0.00
12.	Germany	0.00
13.	Poland	701.57
14.	Switzerland	0.00
15.	Austria	0.00
16.	Sweden	0.00
17.	Italy	0.00
18.	Norway	0.00
19.	Singapore	0.00
20.	USA	1127.74
21.	Spain	0.00
22.	Australia	0.00
23.	Belarus	0.00
24.	UAE	0.00
	Total	28317.47
	Russian Deferred Payment	5129.58
	Grand Total	33447.05

Army		
Actual Expenditure (Category-wise)		
Year 2011-12		
Head of Account	Stores	Actual Expenditure
Capital		
908/32	Air Frames	4797.33
908/34	Hy/Med Vehicles	-
908/36	Armament	5067.67
908/37	Electronics	19630.56
908/39	Ammunition	-
908/40	Engineering	1127.74
908/41	Missiles	2207.77
908/42	Gen Stores	615.98
Total		33447.05

Army		
Actual Capital Expenditure (Country-wise)		
Year 2012-13		
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Country/ Particulars	Actual Capital Expenditure from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013
1	2	3
1.	Russia	53094.69
2.	Ukraine	0.00
3.	United Kingdom	0.00
4.	France	0.00
5.	Israel	17155.49
6.	Finland	0.00
7.	Bulgaria	0.00
8.	Czech Republic	0.00
9.	South Africa	0.00
10.	Slovak	0.00
11.	Belgium	0.00

1	2	3
12.	Germany	512.73
13.	Poland	2357.03
14.	Switzerland	0.00
15.	Austria	0.00
16.	Sweden	0.00
17.	Italy	0.00
18.	Norway	0.00
19.	Singapore	0.00
20.	USA	6176.75
21.	Spain	0.00
22.	Australia	0.00
23.	Belarus	0.00
24.	UAE	0.00
25.	Sri Lanka	0.00
	Total	79296.69
	Russia Deferred Payment	6305.57
	Grand Total	85602.26

Army		
Actual Expenditure (Category-wise)		
Year 2012-13		
Head of Account	Stores	Actual Expenditure
Capital		
908/34	(a) Air Frames	76.10
908/39	Hy/Med Vehicles	-
908/44	Armament	6229.47
908/49	Electronics	12335.06
908/52	Ammunition	-
908/56	Engineering	6176.75
908/59	Missiles	53094.69
908/61	Gen Stores	2257.20
	Total	80169.27
908/33	Air Frames (AMC)	5432.99

Indian Air Force Capital Procurement from Foreign Vendor					Sl. No.	Country	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Sl. No.	Country	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	10.	Sweden	9.97	0.00	0.00
1.	Australia	3.31	3.09	0.00	11.	Switzerland	0.00	0.00	498.03
2.	Austria	17.26	38.63	19.35	12.	UAE	0.00	0.00	4.85
3.	Bulgaria	0.00	0.00	29.51	13.	UK	1076.23	128.77	259.71
4.	France	235.94	4736.91	2469.13	14.	Ukraine	4.07	425.56	294.51
5.	Germany	11.41	0.00	15.06	15.	USA	1079.34	6264.16	11135.51
6.	Israel	1201.61	721.56	481.58	16.	Uzbekistan	0.00	46.54	0.00
7.	Russia	719.94	2815.45	4002.16	17.	Others	(-0.83)	0.27	11.49
8.	Singapore	6.58	0.00	0.00	Total		4364.83	15258.11	19220.89
9.	South Africa	0.00	77.17	0.00					

Indian Air Force
Import of Defence Products

Sl.No.	Country	Category	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Russia	Major Head 2078	647.83	1291.89	1050.17
2.	UK	Minor Head 110 (Stores)	12.81	37.98	32.62
3.	Israel		23.28	24.01	25.68
4.	France		358.87	326.88	393.78
5.	Others		65.36	28.31	61.81
Total			1108.15	1709.05	1564.06

Navy

The list of defence products imported in the last three years

Imported Equipment:

Sl. No.	Description of Project/ Item	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Name of Vendor	Country
Year 2010-11				
1.	Repair facility for Ring Laser Gyro Sigma 40 ND (MB)/ND (V)	29.74	M/s Sagem, France	France
2.	Light Weight Assault Rifle (Tavor Rifle)	11.50	M/s IWI, Israel	Israel
3.	Sniper Rifle (Galil, Israel)	1.80	M/s IWI, Israel	Israel
4.	LRAD (Long Range Acoustic Devices)	81.31	M/s American Technology Corporation, USA	USA
5.	Holographic Sights/Reflex Sights	1.50	M/s BUMAR, Poland	Poland
6.	LDBMS	23.51	M/s DSIT, Israel	Israel

Sl. No.	Description of Project/ Item	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Name of Vendor	Country
7.	Truncated version of P 1135.6 equipment for INS Valsura	195.00	ROE	Russia
8.	AMDR for Kora/Kulish MLU	78.20	M/s Elta	Israel
9.	Shtil TP at Kalinga	42.55	FSUE	Russia
10.	Salvage equipment, lift bags	2.45	M/s Subsolve Corporation	USA
11.	Sindhurakshak Refir	815.66	Zvezdochka Shipyard	Russia
Total		1283.22		

Navy

Sl. No.	Description of Project/ Item	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Name of Vendor	Country
Year 2011-12				
1.	Fast Interceptor Craft (FIC)	292.15	M/s Solas Marine Lanka	Sri Lanka
2.	Modern Hull penetrating periscopes for Sindhughosh class submarines	181.22	M/s Koll Morgan	USA
3.	Weapons and Expendables for eight P-8 I LRMASW aircraft (Harpoon ASM)	377.77	USG	USA
4.	Upper Air Sounding System (one system as BFM follow-on)	4.90	M/s Graw Radiosondes GmbH & Co.	Germany
5.	Containerised Recompression Chamber	1.27	M/s Unique Hydra	UAE
Total		857.31		

Navy

Sl. No.	Description of Project/ Item	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Name of Vendor	Country
Year 2012-13				
1.	Salvage Equipment (Diver's Hand Held Sonar)	1.69	M/s Ocean Marine Industries	USA
2.	Torpedoes for P81 aircraft	340.16	M/s Boeing	USA
3.	RTB 93E Sonobuoys for IL-38 aircraft	2.15	M/s ROE	Russia
4.	Shtil Missiles	1185.43	M/s ROW	Russia
5.	Weapons and expendables for P-81 aircraft (Sonobuoys, Chaff and Flares)	30.24	M/s Boeing	USA
6.	Integrated Underwater Harbour Defence Surveillance System (IUHDSS)	264.62	M/s IAI, ELTA System	Israel
7.	Mine Warfare Data Centre	19.47	M/s ECA Robotics, SAS	France
8.	KH-35 Missiles for IL 38SD	204.00	M/s ROE	Russia
Total		1863.30		

Coast Guard

The details of expenditure incurred by the Government in importing defence products during each of the last three years, category-wise and country wise.

(Rupees in crore)

Project	Category	Country	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Procurement of 17 Elta Radar	Buy Global	Israel	44.64	71.86	34.94
Procurement of 12 FLIR system	Buy Global	Israel	5.05	30.56	4.26
Procurement of 03 PSS Systems	Buy Global	Sweden	10.68	0.40	Nil
Procurement of 21 ECDIS	Buy Global	Singapore	3.40	Nil	Nil
Procurement of 73 AIS for Coast Guard Units	Buy Global	Norway	Nil	1.15	Nil
Procurement of 12 ACVs	Buy Global	UK	223.26	Nil	Nil
Total			287.03	103.97	39.20

Schemes for Talent Search

985. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes relating to talent search and training being implemented in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the new players are not getting proper facilities to compete at national and international levels; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):
(a) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC), SAI Training Centre Scheme (STC), Special Area Games Scheme (SAG) and Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE) are the schemes implemented by Sports Authority of India (SAI) relating to talent search and training of sports-persons in the country. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of schemes of Talent Search and Training of Sports Authority of India (SAI)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Centres				
		NSTC	ABSC	STC	SAG	COE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	01	02	03	-	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	01	02	05	-	-
3.	Meghalaya	-	01	01	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	01	01	03	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Madhya Pradesh	02	01	04	01	01
6.	Uttar Pradesh	01	04	04	-	01
7.	Maharashtra	02	04	02	-	02
8.	Delhi	-	01	01	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	-	02	01	-	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	02	01	-
11.	Pondicherry	-	-	01	-	-
12.	Kerala	-	-	04	02	02
13.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	02	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	01	-	-
15.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	02	-	-
16.	Punjab	-	-	04	-	01
17.	Haryana	-	-	04	-	02
18.	West Bengal	-	-	04	01	01
19.	Odisha	01	-	01	02	01
20.	Gujarat	-	-	01	-	01
21.	Rajasthan	02	-	02	-	-
22.	Goa	-	-	01	-	-
23.	Manipur	01	-	01	02	01
24.	Nagaland	-	-	01	-	-
25.	Assam	01	-	02	02	-
26.	Tripura	01	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	01	-	-	01	-
28.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	01	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	01	-
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	01	-
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	01	-
32.	Sikkim	-	-	-	01	-
Total		14	18	55	20	15

[Translation]

Maintenance of Roads and Bridges on NH-57

986. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain stretches of roads and bridges on National Highway (NH)-57 between Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bihar under the four-lane East-West Corridor have been damaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the condition of the said roads and bridges on this NH is worsening due to lack of proper and regular maintenance and presence of some old bridges there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government for the repair of these roads and bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) There is no damage to the 4 lane carriageway of NH-57 between Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bihar. However, few old bridges, which were rehabilitated along with development of East West Corridor, have suffered some damages like dislodging of expansion joint, depression of approach slab and damage to RCC railing. These are routine maintenance requirements and are not structural damages. Presently the National Highway is maintained in traffic worthy condition by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) through Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contract.

[English]

Handloom Cluster

987. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people employed in handloom sector, State-wise along with steps taken by the Government to provide employment in the sector;

(b) the details of mega handloom clusters/handloom clusters set up/ proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and the number of weavers and their families who are dependent directly or indirectly on such clusters, State-wise;

(c) the criteria and norms adopted in setting up of these clusters under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme; and

(d) the details of funds allocated to these clusters and utilized during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per last Handloom Census of 2009-10, total 43.31 lakh weavers are engaged in the handloom sector. State wise break up of handloom weavers is given in the enclosed statement-I. The Government of India has been implementing Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme to provide employment in the handloom sector.

(b) State wise details of mega handloom clusters and other handloom clusters under IHDS/ CHCDS set up or proposed to be set up in the country and number of weavers dependent directly or indirectly on such clusters are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) Under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), each cluster having 300-500 handlooms have been taken up for their integrated & holistic development at an upper cost of Rs. 60.00 lakh per cluster in a time frame of 3 years. These clusters are taken up based on the proposal submitted by the State Governments. Under Comprehensive Handlooms Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), each cluster having a minimum of 25,000 handlooms are taken up for integrated & holistic development at an upper limit of Rs. 70.00 crore in 5 years.

(d) State-wise details of amount released/ utilized during last 3 years and current year (up to July 2013) is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of Handloom Units, Weavers and Allied Workers and Handlooms (2009-10 Census)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Handloom Workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355838
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33041
3.	Assam	1643453
4.	Bihar	43392

1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	8191	19.	Meghalaya	13612
6.	Delhi	2738	20.	Nagaland	66490
7.	Goa	0	21.	Odisha	114106
8.	Gujarat	11009	22.	Pondicherry	2803
9.	Haryana	7967	23.	Punjab	2636
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13458	24.	Rajasthan	31958
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33209	25.	Sikkim	568
12.	Jharkhand	21160	26.	Tamil Nadu	352321
13.	Karnataka	89256	27.	Tripura	137177
14.	Kerala	14679	28.	Uttar Pradesh	257783
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14761	29.	Uttanchal	15468
16.	Maharashtra	3418	30.	West Bengal	779103
17.	Manipur	218753	Total		43,31,876
18.	Mizoram	43528			

Statement-II

Statement showing state-wise number of mega handloom clusters/ handloom clusters setup since 2007-08 to 2012-13 under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) and integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Number of Mega handloom clusters/ handloom clusters sanctioned so far					
		Mega Handloom Clusters (upto 25000 handlooms)	Handloom Clusters (300-500 handlooms)	Total number of clusters sanctioned	Number of beneficiaries directly or indirectly dependent.	Funds released during 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto July 2013) (Rs. in lakh)	Funds utilized (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
General							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	53	54	47704	930.58	146.51
2.	Bihar	-	15	15	6067	283.23	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	10	10	4146	232.19	78.67
4.	Delhi	-	1	1	460	16.83	0
5.	Gujarat	-	9	9	4245	24.94	24.94
6.	Haryana	-	1	1	332	17.25	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	7	7	5361	199.61	106.58
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	12	12	4120	329.67	127.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jharkhand	1	35	36	39291	1092.70	357.25
10.	Karnataka	-	23	23	21711	626.62	324.78
11.	Kerala	-	24	24	9376	662.72	279.51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	17	17	10414	347.58	161.58
13.	Maharashtra	-	7	7	2515	149.23	0
14.	Odisha	-	36	36	12057	1240.33	539.01
15.	Punjab	-	0	0	0	0.00	0
16.	Rajasthan	-	6	6	3716	83.42	6.08
17.	Tamil Nadu	1	49	50	47676	3036.95	674.76
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	50	51	50004	1890.70	2100.51
19.	Uttarakhand	-	9	9	5040	306.55	162.89
20.	West Bengal	1	39	40	16718	1352.94	463.88
	Total	5	403	408	290953	12824.03	5554.43
NER							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	22	22	14800	546.38	421.71
2.	Assam	1	51	52	41224	1606.78	882.8
3.	Manipur	-	66	66	31265	2227.76	1623.74
4.	Meghalaya	-	9	9	4247	267.94	191.07
5.	Mizoram	--	2	2	696	76.75	54.91
6.	Nagaland	-	34	34	16300	1288.46	1205.9
7.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Tripura	-	25	25	10792	125.23	184.34
	Total	1	209	210	119324	6539.30	4564.46
	Grand Total	6	612	618	410277	19363.32	10118.89

Norms/Guidelines in Single Brand Retail

988. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow foreign retailers for using multiple trademarks in single brand retail trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines/sourcing norms issued by the Government in this regard;

(c) the likely impact of using multiple trademarks by foreign retailers on the quality of the product, profitability of the Indian companies, small scale units and local employment along with the steps taken by the Government in support of domestic industries;

(d) whether the Government has noticed cases of violation of FDI in the single brand retail during the last two years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The FDI policy on single brand product retail trading pertains to retailing of a single or mono brand. The policy provides inter-alia that the products to be sold should be of a single brand only. They should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India and that single brand product retail trading would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

The sourcing condition in the extant FDI policy on single brand product retail trading is as follows:-

"In respect of proposals involving FDI beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased, will be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors. The quantum of domestic sourcing will be self-certified by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts which the company will be required to maintain. The procurement requirement would have to be met, in the first instance, as an average of five years' total value of the goods purchased, beginning 1st April of the year during which the first tranche of FDI is received. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis. For the purpose of ascertaining the sourcing requirement, the relevant entity would be the company, incorporated in India, which is the recipient of FDI for the purpose of carrying out single-brand product retail trading."

(c) The FDI policy on single brand product retail trading is expected to attract investments in production and marketing and bring in global best practices in the areas of design; production and marketing technology; and management systems. The requirement of local sourcing is aimed at strengthening domestic industry, enhancing its competitiveness and facilitating its integration in the global value chain.

(d) and (e) No case of violation of the FDI policy in single brand retail trading has been brought to the notice of the government.

Four/Six-Laning of NHs in Kerala

989. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has decided to convert National Highways (NHs) passing through the State of Kerala into four and six-lane;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the project;

(c) whether NHAI has taken any decision to stop major repairing work of NHs in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Four/Six laning of NH 47 and NH 17 in Kerala are included under National Highways Development Projects (NHDP), which are to be executed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The projects are held up due to extremely slow pace of Land Acquisition.

(c) and (d) National Highways (NHs) are kept generally in traffic worthy condition within the available funds. 137 Km of NH 17 and 51 Km of NH 47 are sanctioned for improvement of riding quality/ Periodical Renewal during 2012-2013. 44 Km of NH 17 and 5.5 Km of NH 47 are being taken up for periodical renewal during 2013-2014.

[Translation]

Seizure of Satellite Phones

990. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ship containing satellite phones was seized by the Indian Coast Guard at Mumbai coast;

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

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) On 3rd April 2013, the Indian Coast Guard received information on alleged use of a Thuraya satellite phone on board Merchant Shipping Vessel Yusufi. The vessel was seized and handed over to Yellow Gate police station, Mumbai.

(c) Government has accorded top priority to strengthening the mechanism ensuring overall coastal and maritime security of the country through increased coastal surveillance by deployment of the assets of both Navy and Coast Guard. The inputs received by intelligence agencies are being shared on daily basis through the Multi agency Mechanism. Further this intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres. In order to improve preparedness and seamless integration of various security agencies against such threats, Joint Operational exercises are taking place on regular basis

among the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Coastal State Police, Customs and others.

National Forest Policy, 1988

991. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target for green cover under the National Forest Policy, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said target;

(d) whether environmental activists have expressed concern over the fast depleting forest cover in Himalayan region of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to protect it from both ecological and tourism point of view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The National Forest Policy, 1988 provides for having a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover as a national goal. The Policy further prescribes that in the hills and in mountainous regions, the aim should be to maintain two-third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system. The details of forest cover State/ UT-wise as per India State of Forest Report 2011 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is supporting the State Governments in implementing the programmes of afforestation, forest conservation and protection to achieve this goal. The Government of India supports afforestation and social forestry programmes, especially on all denuded, degraded and unproductive lands through various schemes like National Afforestation

Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), 13th Finance Commission under different State Plan/ Non-Plan schemes including Externally- Aided Projects etc. with public participation in the form of Joint Forest Management (JFM).

(d) and (e) No such reports have been received in the Ministry.

Statement

State wise Forest Cover as per India State of Forest Report 2011

States	Geographical Area (Area in Km ²)	Total Forest (Area in Km ²)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	275069	46389
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	67410
Assam	78438	27673
Bihar	94163	2845
Chhattisgarh	135191	55674
Delhi	1483	176
Goa	3702	2219
Gujarat	196022	14619
Haryana	44212	1608
Himachal Pradesh	55673	14679
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	22539
Jharkhand	79714	22977
Karnataka	191791	36194
Kerala	38863	17300
Madhya Pradesh	308245	77700
Maharashtra	307713	50646
Manipur	22327	17090
Meghalaya	22429	17275
Mizoram	21081	19117
Nagaland	16579	13318
Odisha	155707	48903
Punjab	50362	1764

1	2	3
Rajasthan	342239	16087
Sikkim	7096	3359
Tamil Nadu	130058	23625
Tripura	10486	7977
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14338
Uttarakhand	53483	24496
West Bengal	88752	12995
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6724
Chandigarh	114	17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	211
Daman and Diu	112	6
Lakshadweep	32	27
Puducherry	480	50
Total	3287263	692027

Increase of Carbon Dioxide

992. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rapidly increasing pollution particularly carbon dioxide in and around Delhi affecting the health of people;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in carbon dioxide during the last ten years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control increasing pollution and carbon dioxide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is not listed as one of the pollutants in National Ambient Air Quality Standards and is not monitored under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). CO₂ is a Greenhouse Gas. An estimated amount of increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere is in the order of 2.1 parts per million (ppm)/year has been observed during the last ten years.

(c) The Government have taken various steps including formulation of action plans to contain air pollution and CO₂ which, inter alia, include:

- (i) Notification of emission standards for various categories of industries processes and gensets, under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986;
- (ii) Implementation of action plans for improvement of the ambient air quality in 17 cities including Delhi;
- (iii) Source Apportionment Studies undertaken in six metro cities;
- (iv) Introduction of cleaner fuels (B.S. III/IV) as per the Auto Fuel Policy;
- (v) Introduction of gaseous fuel in select cities and towns;
- (vi) Sale and registration of B.S. IV complaint passenger cars in selected metropolitan cities and towns apart from national Capital Region;
- (vii) Enforcement of stringent 'Pollution Under Control (PUC)' certificate scheme to check exhaust emissions from in-use vehicles;
- (viii) Implementation of stringent emission norms for generator sets;
- (ix) Use of beneficiated coal for coal based thermal power plants;
- (x) Implementation of the recommendations of the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for seventeen categories of air polluting industries;
- (xi) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (November, 2009);
- (xii) Strengthening of National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network;
- (xiii) Inspection and monitoring of air pollution industries for compliance of the emission norms; and
- (xiv) Strengthening of public transport including establishment of metro rail in a few select metropolitan cities.
- (xv) National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released on June 30, 2008. Two of the eight National Missions i.e. National Solar Mission and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency relate to mitigation of emissions and include ambitious programmes aimed at generating solar power and conserving energy. Energy Efficiency

mission envisages setting norms for achieving energy efficiency under Perform, Achieve and Trade Scheme.

[English]

BCCI under RTI

993. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA.:

SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring various sports associations/federations including the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) under the ambit of the Right to Information Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the response of the said sports associations and BCCI in this regard;

(c) the time by which the sports associations/federations are likely to be brought under the ambit of the RTI Act;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of sports federations and BCCI;

(e) whether the Government has given any authority to BCCI to represent India in International sports events; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Government, in April, 2010, declared all the NSFs receiving grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs or more in a year from the Government as Public Authority under Section 2(h) of the RTI, 2005. However, the BCCI has been refusing to declare itself as a public authority on the plea that it does not receive any financial grant from the Government.

The matter to bring the BCCI under the RTI Act is pending before the Central Information Commission (CIC) and the Government has already submitted its written submission before the CIC pleading to bring the BCCI under the RTI Act. CIC issued notice to all concerned adjudicating the matter on 25th & 26th July, 2013. However, Hon'ble Madras High Court vide order dated 24.07.2013 issued interim stay on the said proceedings.

The Government has also formulated a draft of the National Sports Development Bill, 2013 to bring all the National Sports Federations and the BCCI under the RTI Act with the provision of exclusion clause of protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes. Views of General Public and all the Stake holders have been sought on the draft of the National Sports Development Bill, 2013. Since some of the issues need detailed deliberation and consultations among various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and other stake-holders, it is not possible to indicate a definite time frame for enactment of the said Bill.

(e) and (f) Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act. Although BCCI has not been recognized by the Government, the International Cricket Council (ICC) recognizes BCCI as the apex National Federation responsible for promotion of cricket in India. Therefore, the team selected by BCCI is considered as the Indian Team. The Ministry only grants permission to BCCI from sports angle for participation of Indian Cricket Teams in International events abroad and holding International Cricket Matches in India at No Cost to the Govt. subject to the clearance of Ministry of External Affairs from political angle and Ministry of Home Affairs from security angle.

[Translation]

Projects Under NHDP

994. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) the details of targets fixed/projects taken up under various phases of National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the present status of these projects along with their mode of construction and the funds allocated/expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(c) the details of pending/delayed projects along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite completion of these projects; and

(d) the details of time and cost overruns caused due to delay in the said 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 (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The state-wise details of projects awarded under National Development Project (NHDP) and their status are enclosed as statement. These projects are awarded on Item Rate Contracts, Build-Operate and Transfer (BOT) Toll, Annuity and Engineering, Procurement Construction (EPC). During the last three years and the current financial year Government has incurred about Rs. 50,355 crore for construction of these projects.

(c) and (d) There are delays in 88 numbers of projects due to problems such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance, approval for rail over bridges, law & order problem as well as shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower, poor performance of contractors and economic slowdown. In order to expedite implementation of the Projects, Regional Offices have been set up by the NHAI headed by the Chief General Manager. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of State Government has also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite construction of highway projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarter as well as field units. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of NOC from Gram Sabha have been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Disinvestment of 100% equity to other willing buyers has been allowed after completion of the construction and also substitution of concessionaire allowed after achievement of financial closure to salvage the languishing projects. The NHAI has also constituted Negotiation/ Reconciliation Settlement Committees and also High Level Expert Settlement Advisory Committee to settle the claims/ disputes. The cost overrun is applicable only in item rate contracts. In such contracts, there is a provision of payment of escalation due to delays. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the contractor, liquidity damages are to be imposed and no escalation is

paid. Actual escalation due to delay or cost over-run will be known only after completion of the project and final settlement of bills.

Statement

State-wise details of projects awarded under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) and their status

Sl. No.	State	Total award	No of Projects Completed	No of Projects Under Implementation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	48	8
2.	Assam	29	7	22
3.	Bihar	31	17	14
4.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3
5.	Goa	3	1	2
6.	Gujarat	34	25	9
7.	Haryana	18	8	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
9.	Delhi	6	6	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	4	6
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	4
12.	Karnataka	38	22	16
13.	Kerala	10	4	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31	15	16
15.	Maharashtra	44	27	17
16.	Meghalaya	1	0	1
17.	Odisha	20	8	12
18.	Punjab	12	8	4
19.	Rajasthan	42	26	16
20.	Tamil Nadu	55	41	14
21.	Uttar Pradesh	63	44	19
22.	Uttarakhand	3	0	3
23.	West Bengal	22	14	8

Check on Generation of Chemical Waste

995. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the quantity of chemical waste is increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to deal with such chemical waste in the country;
- (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) As per the information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that at present hazardous waste generation in the country is about 7.9 million tons, which was 6.23 million tons during the year 2007-08. Accordingly, the generation of hazardous waste which includes chemical waste has increased.

(c) to (e) Government has notified Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 to regulate such wastes. As per the Rules, occupiers are responsible for safe and environmentally sound handling of hazardous wastes. The waste can be sold for recycling, reprocessing or reuse only to registered or authorized facilities under these Rules or can be disposed of in an authorized Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facility (TSDF).

Overloading of Vehicles

996. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether construction of National Highways (NHs) is being done on the basis of various types of axel load and number of vehicles and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether certain NHs have been damaged due to overweight/overloaded vehicles during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details of such NHs, State-wise;
- (c) whether the expenditure incurred on the repair of these NHs has exceeded the amount sanctioned for the same; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against overweight/overloaded vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam. National Highways (NHs) are constructed as per the standards published by Indian Roads Congress (IRC).

(b) Overweight/overloaded vehicles accelerate the damages and as such all NHs have experienced this phenomenon.

(c) and (d) Transport by road being the State subject, responsibility lies with the State government. However, government has formulated and circulated policies and procedures pertaining to overweight/overloaded vehicles. As regard expenditure on repairs, sanctions are based on allocation made. Allocation always has been less than the requirement.

Modern Infrastructure for Sports

997. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to construct modern and international level infrastructure in the country including rural and backward areas for development of sports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred under this head during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has also prepared any scheme for the development and promotion of rural sports such as kabaddi and wrestling in the rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Central Government is implementing two schemes namely Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure in the country. Under PYKKA scheme central assistance is provided to the States/UTs for creation of basic sports infrastructure at village and block panchayat level. Under USIS, State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and Sports

Control Boards are eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure.

(c) Details of funds released under PYKKA and USIS during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statements I to VII.

(d) and (e) No Madam. However, Kabaddi and Wrestling are included in the list of 20 games under PYKKA.

Statement-I

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Fund released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32

1	2	3	4	5
UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
Total		22,448	681	260.84

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10)

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

Statement-II

State-wise number of village/block panchayats and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Fund released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.20
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09

1	2	3	4	5
16. Uttar Pradesh		-	-	18.39
Total		4,701	121	134.05

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2010-11)

Statement-III

State-wise number of village/block panchayats and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61

1	2	3	4	5
8. Kerala		200	30	10.36
9. Madhya Pradesh				
10. Maharashtra				
11. Manipur				
12. Meghalaya				
13. Mizoram		163	05	2.07
14. Nagaland				
15. Odisha		1246	62	19.21
16. Punjab				
17. Rajasthan				
18. Sikkim		70	35	2.51
19. Tamil Nadu				
20. Tripura		-	-	-
21. Uttar Pradesh		3384	82	9.03
22. Uttarakhand		-	-	3.38
UTs				
23. Daman and Diu		14	-	0.14
24. NSDF-PYKKA				
Total		8662	314	109.01

Statement-IV

State-wise release of funds for holding annual competitions at block/district, state and national level during 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11		Total	2011-12			Total
		Rural competetions	Women competetions		Rural competetions	Women competetions	North East	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra	11.26	-	11.26	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal	2.05	-	2.05	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	2.96	0.38	3.34	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	6.19	-	6.19	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.01	-	2.01	1.95	0.28	-	2.23
6.	Goa	0.18	0.08	0.26	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Gujarat	2.69	-	2.69	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	1.50	0.31	1.81	1.51	0.09	-	1.60
9.	Himachal	1.18	0.15	1.33	1.11	0.13		1.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.10	-	2.10	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	2.81	0.35	3.16	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	2.52	0.42	2.94	2.17	-	-	2.17
13.	Kerala	1.32	-	1.32	-	0.23	-	0.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.37	0.54	-	4.91
15.	Maharashtra	3.88	0.48	4.36	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	0.67	0.12	0.79	-	-	0.08	0.08
18.	Mizoram	0.58	0.13	0.71	-	-	0.10	0.10
19.	Nagaland	-	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	3.85	0.42	4.27	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	1.55	0.30	1.85		-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	0.00	1.72	-	-	1.72
23.	Sikkim	-	-	0.00	1.12	-	0.08	1.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.66	0.44	5.10	-	-	-	
25.	Tripura	0.67	0.11	0.78	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9.47	-	9.47	8.20	-	-	8.20
27.	Uttarakhand	1.38	0.09	1.47	1.29	0.11	-	1.40
28.	West Bengal	3.31	-	3.31	-	-	-	-
	UT							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-
	Total	72.92	4.60	77.52	24.03	1.49	0.35	25.87
31.	National level competitions: Released to SAI	-	-	0.00	2.60	-	2.50	5.10
32.	Grant to NYKS to hold Rural & Inter-School Competitions	10.53	-	10.53	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	83.45	4.60	88.05	26.63	1.49	2.85	30.97

Statement-V*State wise details of funds released under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 for conducting Annual Sports Competitions*

SI.No.	Name of the State/UT	Rural comp.	Women comp.	North East Games	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.16	0.34	-	11.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.99	0.32	-	2.31
3.	Haryana	0.62	0.23	-	0.85
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	0.14	-	1.26
5.	Karnataka	2.58	0.69	-	3.27
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.18	0.57	-	4.75
7.	Maharashtra	3.44	-	-	3.44
8.	Manipur	0.75	0.17	0.10	1.02
9.	Meghalaya	0.67	-	-	0.67
10.	Mizoram	1.06	0.13	0.10	1.29
11.	Nagaland	0.91	-	0.12	1.03
12.	Odisha	3.86	0.53	-	4.39
13.	Punjab	-	0.24	-	0.24
14.	Rajasthan	3.42	0.46	-	3.88
15.	Sikkim	1.12	-	-	1.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.81	0.44	-	1.25
17.	Tripura	0.76	0.16	-	0.92
18.	Uttarakhand	1.18	0.10	-	1.28
Total		39.63	4.52	0.32	44.47

Statement-VI*The details of grant approved and released to the States/ Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme(USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11 and 2011-12.***2010-11**

(Rs. in crore)

SI.No	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00	3.50
2.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00	4.00
3.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98	2.00
4.	West Bengal	Renovations/ modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata	6.00	3.00
Total			19.98	12.50

2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Odisha	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00	5.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81	3.62
3.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00	4.50
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00	4.50
6.	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at JN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50	4.30
7.	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00	3.20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50	4.47
9.	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00	3.54
10.	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00	3.87
Total			54.81	40.00

Statement-VII

The details of grant approved and released to the States/ Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme(USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2012-13 and 2013-14.

2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
1.	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex, Hisar	5.00	3.75
2.	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	6.00	1.80
3.	Haryana	Laying of Artificial Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50	3.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	6.00	1.79
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80

Sl.No	State	Project	Grant approved	Grant released
6.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	6.00	1.80
7.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District.	6.00	1.80
8.	Odisha	Laying of football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	4.50	3.50
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar	5.00	1.26
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00	1.00
11.	Mizoram	Balance instalment for the project of laying of Hockey astro turf at Boys Hockey Academy, Kawnpui which was sanctioned on 24 th March, 2011 (2010-11).	NIL	1.00
Total			54.98	23.00
2013-14 (as on 31.07.2013)				
1.	Goa	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Chaudi, Canacona, Goa	6.00	1.80
2.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50	3.00
3.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00	1.80
4.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50	3.00
5.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00	1.80
Total			28.00	11.40

NHs Damaged by Natural Calamities

998. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the scheme for reconstruction/renovation of National Highways (NHs) damaged by natural calamities;

(b) the State-wise details of the NHs/ bridges damaged due to natural calamities including heavy rains/ floods/

storms during the last three years and the current year in different parts of the country especially Uttarakhand;

(c) the State-wise details of proposals received in this regard particularly from Andhra Pradesh and approved by the Government along with the funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the purpose during the said period;

(d) whether any time-limit has been fixed for reconstruction/renovation of these damaged NHs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Restoration of National Highways

(NHs) damaged by natural calamities is done under Flood Damage Repair (FDR) scheme.

(b) The State-wise details of the NHs/ bridges damaged due to natural calamities including heavy rains/ floods/ storms during the last three years and the current year in different parts of the country especially in Uttarakhand are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) State-wise details of proposals received in this regard particularly from Andhra Pradesh and approved by the Government are given in the enclosed statement-II. State-wise details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the purpose during the said period is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) and (e) Restoration of damaged NHs due to damages caused by natural calamities including heavy rains/ floods/ storms is dependent on type of damage. Temporary restoration work is carried out immediately as soon as possible to restore traffic movement and permanent restoration is targeted for completion within one to two years.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State/UT	NH No. including bridges damaged due to natural calamities including heavy rains/ floods/ storms (2010-11 to 2013-14*)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222, 234, 67Ext., 42, 150, 167, 326, 340, 363, 365, 565, 716, 768
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52A
3.	Assam	31, 31B, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 52, 62, 152, 153
4.	Bihar	30, 31, 107, 101, 102, 2C, 98, 30A, 82, 110, 80, 77, 104, 105, 19, 103, 77, 28, 106, 83, 99, 28B, 85, 84, 81, 82
5.	Chandigarh	NIL
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 216, 217, 78, 12A, 200, 43
7.	Delhi	NIL

1	2	3
8.	Goa	4A, 17
9.	Gujarat	8C, 15, 8E, 8E Ext., 228, 113
10.	Haryana	10, 65, 21A, 72, 73, 71B, 709E
11.	Himachal Pradesh	20, 21, 22, 70, 72, 88
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
13.	Jharkhand	75, 80, 32, 23, 31
14.	Karnataka	4A, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 206, 218, 234
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 49, 208, 212, 213, 220, KSRTC Bridge at Km 163/173 of NH-49
16.	Madhya Pradesh	59A, 12, 12A, 12Ext., 86Ext., 76
17.	Maharashtra	6, 9, 17, 50, 204, 211, 222
18.	Manipur	39, 52
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 44E, 51, 62
20.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54B, 150
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 155
22.	Odisha	18, 49, 55, 20, 149, 53, 316, 57, 59, 516, 353, 63, 26, 143
23.	Puducherry	45A
24.	Punjab	10, 15, 21, 64, 71, 95
25.	Rajasthan	11, 11A, 11A Ext., 11B, 11C, 12, 15, 65, 79, 89, 90, 112, 113, 114, 116
26.	Tamil Nadu	4, 45A, 47B, 49, 49Ext., 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 226Ext., 234
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7, 19, 24, 27, 56, 58, 73, 74, 76, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 75E., 24A, 58A, 72A, 91A, 76E, 119, 28B, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235
28.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 87Ext., 94, 119, 121, 123, 125, 9, 7, 34, 107

1	2	3
29.	West Bengal	31, 31C, 32, 35, 60, 60A, 55, 117, 81, 31D
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223

*Upto June 2013.

Statement-II

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11 to 2013-14*	
		Proposals received (No.)	Proposals approved (No.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2
3.	Assam	27	26
4.	Bihar	86	78
5.	Chandigarh	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	19	14
7.	Delhi	0	0
8.	Goa	17	8
9.	Gujarat	42	37
10.	Haryana	8	8
11.	Himachal Pradesh	9	9
12.	Jharkhand	12	6
13.	Karnataka	34	34
14.	Kerala	24	24
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16	16
16.	Maharashtra	44	44
17.	Manipur	9	9
18.	Meghalaya	36	36
19.	Mizoram	20	20
20.	Nagaland	10	10

1	2	3	4
21.	Odisha	70	55
22.	Puducherry	5	5
23.	Punjab	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	42	31
25.	Tamil Nadu	64	64
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64	46
27.	Uttarakhand	22	16
28.	West Bengal	27	27
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	4

*Upto June, 2013.

Statement-III

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11 to 2013-14*	
		Allocation (Rs. crore)	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.62	36.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.18	5.18
3.	Assam	56.86	38.55
4.	Bihar	100.08	68.53
5.	Chandigarh	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	11.45	1.56
7.	Delhi	0	0
8.	Goa	11.5	2.33
9.	Gujarat	52.77	52.77
10.	Haryana	8.73	6.05
11.	Himachal Pradesh	10.67	5.21
12.	Jharkhand	8.26	2.84
13.	Karnataka	38.55	27.86
14.	Kerala	38.97	17.53

1	2	3	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33.72	31.19
16.	Maharashtra	64.56	58.7
17.	Manipur	20.62	20.62
18.	Meghalaya	44.13	44.13
19.	Mizoram	24.35	24.35
20.	Nagaland	16.9	16.15
21.	Odisha	32.41	31.18
22.	Puducherry	2.08	2.07
23.	Punjab	0.31	0
24.	Rajasthan	50.68	39.21
25.	Tamil Nadu	47.92	36.35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	62.45	59.57
27.	Uttarakhand	87.17	82.26
28.	West Bengal	42.88	38.13
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.81	1.05
30.	Border Roads Organization (BRO) ^{\$}	135.39	76.52

*- Upto June, 2013.

\$- State-wise allocations are not made.

Setting up of Industries in Backward States

999. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the number of industries set up/being set up particularly in the newly created States such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise and year-wise along with number of persons employed therein, State-wise;

(b) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ special package/financial assistance, if any, given/proposed to be given by the Government to promote industries in rural/ backward/ tribal areas of each State;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to remove regional imbalances in respect of industrial development amongst the various States/backward regions along with identification of industrially backward States in the country, if any;

(d) the number of industries closed down and declared sick during the last three years and the current year along with the reasons for their closure and the steps taken by the Government to revive these industries; and

(e) the details of pending projects/proposals received from various States along with the reasons for delay in according approval to these pending projects and efforts made by the Government for establishing better coordination between the States for balanced industrial growth in all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Export of Pharmaceutical Products

1000. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to boost the exports of pharmaceutical products by complying with the new procedural requirements of the European Union (EU) for the import of active pharmaceutical ingredients into the EU countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action for complying with the new standards for export of bulk drugs into EU countries and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the pharmaceutical products exported during each of the last three years and the current year particularly EU countries; and

(e) the extent to which the export of these products are likely to increase after complying with the new procedure requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) European Union had mandated through a Directive which came into effect from July 2, 2013 that every exported consignment of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) from non-EU/non listed countries shall be supported by a certificate issued by competent authority of that country that the consignment conforms to standards of good manufacturing practices (GMPs) as laid down in the EU or equivalent thereof. After due consultations with relevant stakeholders, Government of India has nominated Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) as competent authority for the purpose of issuing the certificates.

(d) Exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals (including APIs, formulations etc.) for the last 3 years and to EU countries are as follows:

Value in INR Cr			
<i>India's exports of Pharmaceuticals</i>			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Exports to EU	9125.16	12340.87	14336.86
Total Exports	48875.82	63619.28	79,510

<i>India's global exports (INR Cr)</i>				
Category	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Bulk Dugs	17,414	1,80,991	2,25,561	23,392
Formulations	24,570	30,130	40,218	54,988
Herbals	571	646	845	1,130
Total	42,555	48,875	63,619	79,510

Source: CMIE/DGCIS

* Figures for the year 2012-13 are provisional.

(e) By complying with EU Regulations in time, Indian Pharma Companies are expected to maintain a good rate of growth in their exports.

[Translation]

Repair and Maintenance of NHs

1001. SHRI BAIDYA NATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Dr. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the repair and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is being done at per prescribed norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken against the contractors/ developers for not following these norms;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the repair and maintenance grants of NHs on the basis of actual performance cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the State-wise details of amount allocated/ released and utilised for this purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Highways (NHs) are repaired and maintained as per the Ministry's Specification for Road and Bridge Works and the standards published by Indian Roads Congress (IRC).

(c) and (d) There is about 38% increase in Budget Estimate (BE) allocation in 2013-14 for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) over Revised Estimate (RE) allocation of 2012-13. The State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for (M&R) of NHs during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for (M&R) of NHs during the last three years and the current year

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State/ Union Territory	2010-11 to 2013-14*	
		Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	397.1	192.35

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.99	35.09
3.	Assam	410.94	198.38
4.	Bihar	390.86	190.96
5.	Chandigarh	11.22	1.23
6.	Chhattisgarh	166.31	74.83
7.	Delhi	0.42	0
8.	Goa	43.2	17.87
9.	Gujarat	293.18	198.86
10.	Haryana	86.95	71.63
11.	Himachal Pradesh	220.99	136.96
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.89	0
13.	Jharkhand	154.25	82.38
14.	Karnataka	315.11	218.91
15.	Kerala	190.01	81.92
16.	Madhya Pradesh	204.48	124.37
17.	Maharashtra	414.9	254.77
18.	Manipur	68.22	39
19.	Meghalaya	170.49	101.21
20.	Mizoram	139.93	101.3
21.	Nagaland	125.21	89.53
22.	Odisha	279.77	224.44
23.	Puducherry	7.35	4.7
24.	Punjab	116.79	73.27
25.	Rajasthan	435.02	299.55
26.	Tamil Nadu	219.48	155.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	480.78	272.76
28.	Uttarakhand	254.33	147.74
29.	West Bengal	212.64	121.31
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.08	0
31.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) [§]	1056.63	1056.63

1	2	3	4
32.	Border Roads Organization (BRO) [§]	288	151.42

* -Provisional, up to June 2013.

§- State-wise allocations are not made for NHAI and BRO

[English]

Concessions to Exporters

1002. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to various States for the infrastructure development of exports and if so, the details thereof along with the funds released under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals received and pending from various States for the release of funds for various projects, State-wise along with the time likely to be taken by the Government to consider the pending proposals;

(c) whether the Government provides incentives under the Export Oriented Units (EOUs) Scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the Export Oriented Units across the country;

(d) whether these units have been able to achieve the export target fixed for these units and if so, the details thereof along with the total exports made by these units during the said period and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to review the functioning of these units and ensuring that the export targets are achieved and new opportunities are generated; and

(f) whether cases of alleged misuse of the rebates/ tax concession and violation of norms by EOUs have been reported and if so, the details of such cases along with the details of action taken by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes. The details of amount released to each of the States/Union Territories under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme during last three years and the current year are enclosed as statement-I.

(b) Under the ASIDE scheme, a major portion of the fund allocation is provided to all the States/ UTs on the basis of a formula of last 4 years' export plus the population of the State. Funds are not released project-wise to State and it is left to the State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) Chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State to scrutinise and approve export linked projects out of this allocation given by Department of Commerce. A small proportion of the fund is earmarked for Central Government agencies undertaking export infrastructure projects in the States/ UTs. A couple of proposals, complete in all respects with land documentation and duly vetted Detailed Projects Reports, are pending for consideration by the Department of Commerce subject to availability of funds (Statement-II).

(c) The incentives provided under the EOU Scheme include duty free sourcing of inputs including capital goods, procurement of goods from DTA without payment of Central Excise Duty, reimbursement of Central Sales Tax, DTA sale (including advance DTA Sale) upto 50% of F.O.B. value of physical exports permitted on payment of concessional rate of duty. The income of EOUs was exempted from payment of Income Tax upto 31.3.2011. The State-wise break up of

number of functional EOUs, as on 31.3.2011 are enclosed as statement-III.

(d) to (f) The Units are required to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) during a five years period and those Units who do not achieve the positive NFE have to pay/refund the tax benefits availed by them in addition to penal action which may be taken against them Government has taken steps to review the functioning of EOUs and ensuring that the export targets are achieved. These include joint monitoring of the performance of the EOUs by the Ministry of Commerce (represented by the Development Commissioner) and the Ministry of Finance (represented by the Commissioner, Central Excise, Customs & Service Tax). There is statutory framework to monitor and prevent misuse of the EOU scheme through legal provisions made under the provisions of Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act 1992, Customs Act 1962, Central Excise Act 1944 and Rules made thereunder. In the event of any EOU found violating any norm such as non/short fulfillment of export obligation, excess and inadmissible imports irregular and unauthorized DTA sales, excess reimbursement of CST, drawback on DTA sales, non-realization of export proceeds, irregular de-bonding, non receipt of re-warehousing certificates, etc. duty exemptions are withdrawn and necessary recoveries are made after following due process of law in addition to imposition of penalties etc. as per provisions of Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, Customs Act 1962, Central Excise Act 1944 and Rules made there under.

Statement-I

State Component		(Rs. in crores)			
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Released 2010-11	Released 2011-12	Released 2012-13	Released 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31.21475	40.82	36.44	19.545
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	3.915	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.22	6.66	5.84	0.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Goa		5.41	7.13	6.12	2.535
10. Gujarat		59.57	55.28	64.00	32.00
11. Haryana		34.68	20.85	21.10	10.63
12. Himachal Pradesh		5.70	5.10	5.27	1.095
13. Jammu and Kashmir		5.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. Jharkhand		0	0.00	3.145	0.00
15. Karnataka		70.34475	52.39	45.77	19.28
16. Kerala		9.26	18.52	16.62	10.47
17. Lakshadweep		1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Madhya Pradesh		14.06	22.16	19.40	8.505
19. Maharashtra		81.22	68.00	64.00	32.00
20. Odisha		14.14	17.90	18.00	7.30
21. Pondichery		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Punjab		12.73	16.26	14.28	7.10
23. Rajasthan		29.3907	24.42	21.58	10.70
24. Tamil Nadu		49.10	67.27	59.77	30.33
25. Uttar Pradesh		20.99	34.13	18.95	0.00
26. Uttranachal		5.51	6.02	2.54	0.00
27. West Bengal		29.89475	35.91	31.530	14.195
Total		487.38225	498.82	458.27	205.685
North East Region					
1. Arunanchal Pradesh		1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Assam		13.83	27.66	29.41	24.42
3. Manipur		2.27	4.54	4.56	2.00
4. Meghalaya		9.17	9.44	11.61	2.75
5. Mizoram		3.56	3.50	4.30	0.00
6. Nagaland		2.20	3.63	3.63	1.815
7. Sikkim		2.20	2.69	2.70	0.70
8. Tripura		8.01	10.04	10.25	2.54
Total		42.62	61.50	66.46	34.225
Grand Total		530.00	560.32	524.73	239.91
Central Component					
1. Manipur		19.54			

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Meghalaya		0.79		4.50	4.56
3. Tripura				5.10	
4. West Bengal		2.71			
5. Gujarat					8.50
6. Himachal Pradesh					6.50
7. Madhya Pradesh		1.50	2.50		
8. Punjab					5.00
9. Sikkim		3.95	1.96	9.06	

Statement-II**Central Component****(Rs. in crores)**

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Assistance sought under ASIDE	Reasons for pendency
1.	Tamil Nadu (Chennai Port Trust)	(a) Construction of EXIM godown in CPT	14.50	To be considered by the Empowered Committee after Additional Secretary, DoC to visits Chennai Port and makes a report based on need of exporters and financial strengths of CPT
		(b) Procurement of 15, 25 and 30T capacity diesel fork lift trucks in CPT	14.35	

Statement-III

The State-wise break up of number of functional EOUs, as on 31.3.2011 is as under:-

States/ UTs	Units
Andhra Pradesh	258
Chhattisgarh	1
West Bengal	63
Bihar	1
Jharkhand	2
Odisha	20
Assam	-
Tripura	-
Mizoram	-
Manipur	-
Meghalaya	1
Nagaland	-

States/ UTs	Units
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Sikkim	-
Gujarat	266
Kerala	77
Karnataka	463
Tamil Nadu	427
Pondicherry	26
Andaman and Nicobar Island	4
Maharashtra	395
Goa, Daman and Diu	61
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23
Delhi	48
Haryana	95
Uttar Pradesh	92

States/ UTs	Units
Punjab	21
Rajasthan	73
Himachal Pradesh	5
Jammu and Kashmir	3
Chandigarh	3
Uttarakhand	3
Madhya Pradesh	15
Total	2446

Facilities to Sports Persons

1003. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes relating to talent search and training of sports persons being implemented in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether new players are not getting proper facilities to compete at national and international levels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC), SAI Training Scheme (STC), Special Area Games Scheme (SAG) and Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE) are the schemes implemented by Sports Authority of India (SAI) relating to talent search and training of sports-persons in the country. The state-wise detail is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of schemes of Talent Search and Training of Sports Authority of India (SAI)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Centres				
		NSTC	ABSC	STC	SAG	COE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	01	02	03	-	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	01	02	05	-	-
3.	Meghalaya	-	01	01	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	01	01	03	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	02	01	04	01	01
6.	Uttar Pradesh	01	04	04	-	01
7.	Maharashtra	02	04	02	-	02
8.	Delhi	-	01	01	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	-	02	01	-	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	02	01	-
11.	Pondicherry	-	-	01	-	-
12.	Kerala	-	-	04	02	02
13.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	02	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	01	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	02	-	-
16.	Punjab	-	-	04	-	01
17.	Haryana	-	-	04	-	02
18.	West Bengal	-	-	04	01	01
19.	Odisha	01	-	01	02	01
20.	Gujarat	-	-	01	-	01
21.	Rajasthan	02	-	02	-	-
22.	Goa	-	-	01	-	-
23.	Manipur	01	-	01	02	01
24.	Nagaland	-	-	01	-	-
25.	Assam	01	-	02	02	-
26.	Tripura	01	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	01	-	-	01	-
28.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	01	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	01	-
30.	Mizoram	-	-	-	01	-
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	01	-
32.	Sikkam	-	-	-	01	-
Total		14	18	55	20	15

Declining of Lakes

1004. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the number of lakes in the country has declined over the years;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for their conservation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various State Governments for conservation of natural lakes in their States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry have been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) and National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes and wetlands in the country. To promote better synergies in conservation/management works and to avoid overlap, both the schemes have now been merged as an integrated scheme of 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems'.

As regards decline in number of lakes in the states, the Ministry has not received any information. However, natural processes together with rapid urbanization and other developmental activities have reportedly impacted some water bodies.

(e) and (f) Under NLCP, the Ministry has sanctioned projects for conservation of 61 lakes in 14 States at a total cost of Rs. 1031.18 crore and an amount of Rs. 539.92

crore has been released so far for implementation of works. Under the NWCP, the Ministry has released funds amounting to Rs. 126.40 crore so far for protection of wetlands in the country.

Disparity in Wages

1005. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether instances of violations of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and denial of equal minimum wages has been reported from various parts of the country including huge disparity in the wages of urban and rural India;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and the action taken against such violations during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to provide for statutory National floor level minimum wages and also to provide universal social security cover for workers of both the organised and unorganised sector including agricultural sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) From time to time, Government has

been receiving instances of violations of Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Whenever such instances are brought to the knowledge of the concerned authorities, the matter is taken up with the defaulting employer to pay the shortfall in wages payable to the workers along with compensation failing which the case is filed in the appropriate court for prosecution. The State-wise details of cases reported pertaining to violation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during the last three years in respect of both Central and State spheres are given in the statement I, II and III respectively. Complete Information regarding violation of Minimum Wages Act for 2012-13 has not been received so far from the State Governments.

There is no specific data available in the Ministry about the disparity in wages pertaining to urban and rural India.

(c) and (d) The Union Cabinet has recently approved the proposal for amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which, inter-alia, include making National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) statutory and applicable to all employments in both organized and unorganized sectors across all States/UTs.

Government is moving towards providing universal social security cover to workers of the unorganized sector in a phased manner. With this objective, Government enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 which provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for the unorganized workers. With this objective, Government has launched a number of Schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) etc. Universal social security coverage for the organized sector is already available.

Statement-I

Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Inspections made	Irregularities		Claims	
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Central Sphere	15951	161562	173225	2754	2046
			State Sphere			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65115	7368	4461	8504	7723

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	8683	5589	3659	80	71
4.	Chhattisgarh*	6522	1076	633	156	231
5.	Delhi	5522	5359	4365	263	132
6.	Goa*	971	7003	98	2	9
7.	Gujarat	19462	81374	54209	0	0
8.	Haryana	1612	316	316	231	175
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3043	3043	2947	11	10
10.	Jharkhand	39162	13206	4788	18252	728
11.	Kerala	32786	68861	24274	307	109
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6681	2307	2724	233	205
13.	Maharashtra	50537	55774	41074	5	1
14.	Manipur	1248	8	8	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	238	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	20751	16786	9999	97	1
19.	Punjab	14624	2818	2209	250	142
20.	Rajasthan	8577	146	88	348	193
21.	Sikkim	7225	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	152084	3597	2	950	737
23.	Tripura	31303	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttarakhand	3398	1007	328	153	133
25.	Uttar Pradesh	38683	13247	1081	4573	5361
26.	West Bengal	8695	2980	1896	-	-
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	240	240	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	375	77	56	26	21
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	4	4	1	1
30.	Daman and Diu*	395	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Puducherry	7010	185	185	Nil	Nil

1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
28.	Chandigarh	-	21	27	29	11	-
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	-	9	-	-
30.	Daman and Diu*	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Puducherry	1	Nil	1	Nil	0.5	0.5

Statement-II*Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2010-11*

SI.No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Inspections made	Irregularities		Claims	
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Central Sphere			
		16780	165728	173607	3091	3424
			State Sphere			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95970	12981	10543	16707	14311
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam					
4.	Bihar	164320	37065	38861	13965	9837
5.	Chhattisgarh	2835	190	43	44	44
6.	Delhi	4618	4465	3368	198	27
7.	Goa	988	6313	50	18	0
8.	Gujarat	11743	57258	47149	0	0
9.	Haryana	1506	321	321	213	160
10.	Himachal Pradesh					
11.	Jharkhand	68778	9366	8389	22591	943
12.	Jammu and Kashmir (2010)	1485	153	45	15	3
13.	Karnataka					
14.	Kerala	28138	59693	20565	432	228
15.	Madhya Pradesh					
16.	Maharashtra	47409	58876	45045	13	0
17.	Manipur	2546	16	16	Nil	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	786	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Nagaland	68	2	0	2	0
21.	Odisha	11216	7619	5770	59	1
22.	Punjab	15550	2902	2212	253	132
23.	Rajasthan	7157	126	47	126	217
24.	Sikkim	100	5	5	Nil	Nil
25.	Tamil Nadu	176530	616	473	939	645
26.	Tripura	12695	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	2191	958	271	97	92
28.	Uttar Pradesh	28835	7893	4180	3877	2813
29.	West Bengal	6773	1907	531	0	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands-2010	133	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	232	109	23	21	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47	28	28	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	384	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	7790	265	258	Nil	Nil

SI.No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Prosecution cases			Amount of Compensation Awarded (Rs. '000)	Amount of Fine (Rs. '000)	
		Pending	Filed	Decided		Imposed	Recovered
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central Sphere							
		51375	6008	6145	18475	68193	69883
State Sphere							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	922	696	463	122171	302	302
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam						
4.	Bihar	2677	223	18	9803	1377	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1632	291				2916
6.	Delhi	1272	693	178	2136	149	2
7.	Goa	12	18	34	0	33	0

1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
8. Gujarat		45272	4444	4282	13349	3338	0
9. Haryana		1237	362	230	4041	184	
10. Himachal Pradesh							
11. Jharkhand		1369	21	6	7944	4	4
12. Jammu and Kashmir (2010)		701	17	125	0	0	
13. Karnataka							
14. Kerala		873	1333	1373	1159	1411	1411
15. Madhya Pradesh							
16. Maharashtra		2597	112	112	45166	121	31
17. Manipur		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Mizoram		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Nagaland		2	0	0	31		0
21. Odisha		10994	300	6	0	1.450	
22. Punjab		5209	427	235	130	143	
23. Rajasthan		841	97	98	3437	37	NA
24. Sikkim		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25. Tamil Nadu		5426	398	322	5466	639	631
26. Tripura		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Uttarakhand		413	314	258	2427	39	11
28. Uttar Pradesh		5351	1215	1029	44	293	
29. West Bengal		1120	262	167	0	90	
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands-2010		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh			97	22	13	0	25
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	1				
33. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		2	7	5	Nil	1	1

Figures for the States of Assam, HP, MP, Karnataka are pending.

Statement-III*Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Inspections made	Irregularities		Claims	
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Central Sphere	-	-	-	-	-
			State Sphere			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87615	11229	9368	14991	13878
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	9368	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam					
4.	Bihar	111783	33083	31482	13335	8626
5.	Chhattisgarh	4747	494		86	447
6.	Delhi	4717	4542	3271	2003	1025
7.	Goa	870	3585	407		
8.	Gujarat	17407	40475	28045	0	0
9.	Haryana	3353	678	678	165	185
10.	Himachal Pradesh					
11.	Jharkhand	74839	12250	9549	22154	839
12.	Jammu and Kashmir					
13.	Karnataka	60156	17274	5750	1715	2045
14.	Kerala	32129	66456	20564	968	302
15.	Madhya Pradesh					
16.	Maharashtra	43646	56479	36223	64	30
17.	Manipur	3813	20	12	Nil	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	1249	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Nagaland					
21.	Odisha	13892	10272	7466	81	
22.	Punjab	13970	205	205	92	137
23.	Rajasthan	7711	127	39	284	161
24.	Sikkim					
25.	Tamil Nadu	128665	356	42	1503	5403029
26.	Tripura	9314	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttarakhand					
28.	Uttar Pradesh					
29.	West Bengal					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	154	1223	1188		
31.	Chandigarh	385	170	78	27	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	27	27	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu					
34.	Lakshadweep					
35.	Puducherry	9278	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SI.No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Prosecution cases			Amount of Compensation Awarded (Rs. '000)	Amount of Fine (Rs. '000)	
		Pending	Filed	Decided		Imposed	Recovered
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Central Sphere	-	-	-	-	-	-
	State Sphere						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1155	471	511	139699680	282850	282850
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam						
4.	Bihar	1236	116	1	8210900	736599	
5.	Chhattisgarh	494		906	13682087	507555	
6.	Delhi	672	860	243	6480717	244800	244800
7.	Goa	8	8	8			36800
8.	Gujarat	50946	3535	1716	8109477	3164475	0
9.	Haryana	1478	1312	1071	12210048	295700	
10.	Himachal Pradesh						
11.	Jharkhand	1384	27	26	7287208	31115	31115
12.	Jammu and Kashmir						
13.	Karnataka	0	7922	4848	64538589	12367710	
14.	Kerala	833	1349	1215	246156	1331885	1331885
15.	Madhya Pradesh						
16.	Maharashtra	2783	238	133	357085	65900	81200

1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
17. Manipur		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Meghalaya		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19. Mizoram		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Nagaland							
21. Odisha		10994	499	22	Nil	6850.000	
22. Punjab		11294	746	617	739689	299050	
23. Rajasthan		850	42	67	6934024	44350	NA
24. Sikkim							
25. Tamil Nadu		3946	168	148	13828702.84	43100	500
26. Tripura		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Uttarakhand							
28. Uttar Pradesh							
29. West Bengal							
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2	5	1		4500	
31. Chandigarh		18	60	42	306983		29140
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1					
33. Daman and Diu							
34. Lakshadweep							
35. Puducherry		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

[Translation]

Corporate Social Responsibility

1006. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings under the purview of the Ministry have been allocating funds for taking up projects under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the total funds allocated and projects undertaken by these companies under this head during each of the last three years and the current year along with their present status thereof, company and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has laid down any specific norms regarding the utilisation of funds under the CSR

particularly in backward and scheduled castes dominated areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the complaints of gross irregularities in the awarding of contracts and execution of these projects has been received; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. The CSR activity is carried out by the CPSEs under this Ministry in accordance with DPE guidelines.

(b) The funds allocated under the Corporate Social Responsibility scheme during the last three years and the current year by the PSUs under Department of Commerce are as under:-

PSU	Rs. in crore			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
MMTC	4.32	3.45	2.10	Nil
STC	3.00	1.69	0.49	0.54
PEC	2.00	2.20	2.10	2.20
STCL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ITPO	0.27	0.32	0.34	0.50
ECGC	1.53	2.26	4.99	6.00

The CSR activities undertaken by PSUs include projects related to health care, infrastructure development, education, mid-day meal scheme for poor children, water management, recycle of waste, fitment of Jaipur Foot/Limbs and Callipers to differently-abled patients/ amputees, natural calamities etc. The states covered under CSR activities are Delhi, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Odisha, Karnataka, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. Most of the projects undertaken during the current year are in progress.

(c) The revised CSR Guidelines issued by DPE which are effective from 1st April 2013 make it mandatory for CPSEs to take up a major project on CSR in a backward districts. The backward district is to be chosen from the list of backward districts identified by the Planning Commission for Backward Regions Grand Fund (BRFG).

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Emission Norms for Vehicles

1007. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether any decision regarding compliance of Euro- V emission standards for diesel and petrol propelled vehicles in the country has been taken by the Government;

(b) if so, the standards fixed by the Government for compliance of Euro-V emission standards;

(c) if so, the details of the Euro-V emission standards ensured by the Government;

(d) whether necessary steps have been taken by the Government to enforce Euro-V emission standards in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government to implement new emission norms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The prevailing vehicular emission standards i.e. Euro-III and IV have been notified in 2010 under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 administered by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. As per the information, no decision has been taken by the Government on Euro-V emission standards for diesel and petrol propelled vehicles in the country. However, a review Committee on "Auto Fuel Vision and Policy 2025" has been constituted by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to formulate a road map on control of vehicular pollution.

North-Eastern States

1008. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make a separate policy for promotion of weaving work and welfare of weavers for the North-Eastern Region of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to provide financial help/ package to weavers in this region in view of their pitiable condition and facing acute financial crisis; and

(c) number of cotton/textile mills closed in the North-Eastern Regions, North-Eastern State-wise along with any proposal under consideration of the Government to revive them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The government of India has been following a separate policy for weavers of north eastern region. 10% of total budget allocation for plan schemes is earmarked for NER and funding pattern for NER in schemes between GOI and States/beneficiary is 90:10 whereas, for general states, GOI contributes 70 to 80% only.

Further, Ministry of Textiles has made a provision of Rs.1038 crore under an umbrella scheme for NER in the 12th Plan to take up need based projects not covered under the regular schemes for promotion and development of textile and apparel sector, including weaving sector.

For overall development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers including weavers of NER, the Government of India has taken various policy initiatives and schemes interventions like cluster approach, technological up-gradation, marketing promotion, revival of viable and potentially viable societies through loan waiver and recapitalization assistance, availability of subsidized yarn and credit, besides, providing health and life insurance cover to the handloom weavers. The Government of India is implementing following schemes keeping in mind the welfare measures and providing need based interventions to improve the condition of the weavers:

- (1) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)
- (2) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
 - (i) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)
 - (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)
- (3) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (M&EPS)
- (4) Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS)
- (5) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)
- (6) Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package

(c) As per records, as on 30.06.2013, eight number of cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) are lying closed in the North Eastern States. The Government has set up Board for Industrial & Financial reconstruction (BIFR) under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act with a view to arrange the timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies and for the speedy determination of preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures which need to be taken in respect of such companies including closed mills. The status of the cases registered with BIFR is being decided by BIFR on the basis of its finding and decides the reliefs/ concessions etc. to be given to units/ companies under the revival package/plan. Out of 8 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills closed as on 30.06.2013, three textile mills are registered with BIFR as on 31.12.2012.

[Translation]

FDI in Defence Production

1009. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up the military manufacturing hub in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in defence units located in such SEZ;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to avert its adverse impact on indigenous defence production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal with this Ministry.

(c) to (e) FDI up to 26% is permissible in the defence sector. However, wherever FDI beyond 26% is likely to result in access to modern and state-of-the-art technology into the country, decisions can be taken to allow higher FDI on a case-to-case basis, with approval of the Cabinet Committee on Security.

[English]

Setting up of Sports Training Centres by SAI

1010. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) proposes to set up sports training centres and sports stadium in various parts of the country for promotion of sports;

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

(c) the details of schemes for promotion of sports being implemented by Sports Authority of India;

(d) whether some SAI centres are being functioning in rented buildings in various parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to provide building to SAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A proposal for setting up a Sports Training Centre at Alwar has been approved in principle. In addition to this, the 40th Meeting of the Governing Body of Sports Authority of India has approved to set up new training Centres under Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (DBOT) mode in the following areas:-

- (i) Zirakpur (Punjab)
- (ii) Meham (Haryana)
- (iii) Chindwada (Madhya Pradesh)
- (iv) Manipur
- (v) Arunachal Pradesh
- (vi) Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
- (vii) Naya Raipur (Chhattisgarh)

(c) At present SAI is implementing the under mentioned schemes for promotion and development of sports in the country:-

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC)
- (iii) SAI Training Centre Scheme (STC),
- (iv) Special Area Games Scheme (SAG)
- (v) Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE)

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. At present, the under mentioned three SAI Centres are functioning in rented accommodation:-

- (i) SAG Centre, Aizwal, Mizoram
- (ii) SAG Centre, Utlov, Manipur
- (iii) SAG Centre (for Girls), Alleppey

For SAG Centre, Aizwal, a 100 bedded SAI Hostel building is under construction and similarly, for SAG Centre, Utlov a 100-bedded SAI Hostel building and Multipurpose Indoor Hall are under construction.

As regard SAG Centre, Alleppey, for the Girls Hostel, the State Government has been approached to provide suitable land for construction of the Girls Hostel.

Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges

1011. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the specifications for construction of roads and bridges in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has consulted technical experts before finalisation of new specifications;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which these specifications are likely to be successful in Indian geographical conditions particularly in Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) and (d) The 5th Revision of Ministry's Specification for Road and Bridges work has been published in April, 2013. The specification was finalized based on recommendation of the expert group of ten members from my Ministry and the construction Industry.

(e) The specification is prepared for all Indian geographical conditions including hilly states like Uttarakhand. Since it is prepared by the expert group, there is no doubt about its success.

[Translation]

Employment in Steel Sector

1012. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has data to ascertain the number of people employed in various industries including industries under the steel sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the mechanism through which the Government ascertains the rise or decline of employment in such sectors including steel sector in the absence of the said data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). According to the survey conducted during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 the number of people employed in various industries including industries under the steel sector were 45.9 crore, 46.5 crore and 47.4 crore in 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) National Sample Survey Office conducts the quinquennial labour force surveys to obtain estimate of the rise or decline of employment and unemployment in the country. Moreover, data of employment in the organised sector is collected under the Employment Market Information System of Ministry of Labour & Employment.

Winding up of SAI Centres

1013. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has taken a decision to close its centre at Muzaffarpur in Bihar State;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation from locals or public representatives regarding closure of SAI centres;

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

(d) whether the district administration or the State Government have given any assurance to overcome the shortcoming in the said centre; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Government will issue an order for continuance of the said SAI centre?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Madam. Due to non-availability of hostel facilities and the inhabitable and unhygienic condition of the centre and also due to law & order issues, the centre is presently not operational.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Government of Bihar was requested to take steps for improvement of residential accommodation and signing of the required Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with SAI.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Closure of Jute Mills

1014. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the several jute mills in the country are on the verge of closure during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to revive them;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for modernisation/technology upgradation of textile industry/ jute mills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the fund allocated/utilised for modernisation/technology upgradation of jute mills during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government has launched Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the modernisation/technology upgradation of textile industry including jute. The Jute Technology Mission (JTM) launched by the Government had a major component for modernisation/technological upgradation of jute mills. During the last three years and the current year, an amount of Rs. 4.49 crore has

been released under TUFs and Rs. 51.87 crore under the JTM to the Jute industry for modernisation/technology upgradation.

[English]

Import of Fruits

1015. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) the quantum of fruits, vegetables and flowers exported and imported in the country particularly apple and kiwis during each of the last three years and the current year, value and commodity-wise along with the rates at which the same are exported/imported;

(b) the schemes being implemented by the Government for promoting the exports of the fruits, vegetables and flowers along with the concessions and facilities being provided to the farmers and exporters under the said scheme;

(c) the extent to which the farmers are being/likely to be benefited from the said schemes;

(d) whether the increase in imports of fruits such as apples and kiwis are posing huge challenge to the domestic growers; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to increase the export of fruits, vegetables and flowers and to encourage and protect the domestic growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of export and import of apples and kiwis during last three years and current year in quantity, value and rate wise is given in the enclosed statement I. The details of export and import of other fruits, vegetables and flowers during the same time period in quantity, value and rate (INR per kg) thereof are given in the enclosed statements II and III respectively.

(b) The Government is implementing number of measures and incentives for promoting the exports of agricultural products including fruits and vegetables under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Council etc. which are likely to benefit the entire horticulture industry. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce has also been implementing various Schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters; namely Schemes for Market Development; Infrastructure Development; Quality Development; Research & Development and Transport Assistance in the XI plan period. Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely MDA, MAI, ASIDE, Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. to encourage exports.

(c) As a result of implementing various export oriented interventions by the Government, the overall agricultural exports have increased leading to better price realization and/or higher earnings.

(d) The quantum of export and import of fruits into the country are determined by the market dynamics of demand and supply. However, the average per kilogram import price of apple and kiwis during last three years was much higher than that of per kilogram export price for the corresponding period.

(e) The efforts of the Government have led to development of state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities for post harvest handling of horticulture produce both in public and private sectors. Exporters have also implemented quality management programmes for better quality of produce for the international market. Exporters are also availing of the Marketing Development Assistance for international exposure. All these efforts are leading to regular export of horticulture produce to the global market. The efforts have also led to opening of new markets for Indian agri produce and arresting of substantial declines in existing markets.

Statement-I

Export of Apple & Kiwi Fruit

Description	2010-11			2011-12		
	Qty (KGS)	Val (INR)	Rate	Qty (KGS)	Val (INR)	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apple, fresh	47076997	597470106	13	30067202	914711193	30
Kiwi Fruit	NA	NA		22000	1093168	50

Description	2012-13			2013-14 (Apr-May 2013)		
	Qty (KGS)	Val (INR)	Rate	Qty (KGS)	Val (INR)	Rate
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Apple, fresh	23796728	515138464	22	463389	9797875	21
Kiwi Fruit	8000	204814	26	NA	NA	

Source: DGCI&S

Import of Apple & Kiwi Fruit

Description	2010-11			2011-12		
	Qty (KGS)	Val (INR)	Rate	Qty (KGS)	Val (INR)	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apple, fresh	134576909	6226724299	46	188071609	9276272885	49
Kiwi Fruit	2985042	238369906	80	4457557	352881625	79

Description	2012-13			2013-14 (Apr-May 2013)		
	Qty (KGS)	Val (INR)	Rate	Qty (KGS)	Val (INR)	Rate
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Apple, fresh	202278677	1620875562	57	58742320	3712208423	63
Kiwi Fruit	5188406	483786878	93	750185	73752114	98

Source: DGCI&S

NA- Not available

Statement-II**Export of Flower, Vegetable, Fruits**

Description	2010-11			2011-12		
	Qty(KGS)	Val(INR)	Rate	Qty(KGS)	Val(INR)	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached	11830610	1171075122	99	12828706	1557269267	121
Potatoes, fresh or chilled	198062064	1659529067	8	198754668	1394728871	7
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	65872267	1150997935	17	266986368	4703051527	18
Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	1204391339	18604321776	15	1314095228	17338131641	13
Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale, and similar edible brassicals, fresh or chilled	6722211	67859241	10	9740466	100214013	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	2688614	46354757	17	6283409	115343360	18
Cucumbers or gherkins, fresh or chilled	793649	9759630	12	890927	11496673	13
Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	1330115	31668148	24	2622291	44705317	17
Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	149901579	4124715167	28	170847698	4912562658	29
Vegetables provisionally preserved but unsuitable for instant consumption	63069973	1591576573	25	78884234	2398136214	30
Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	45473066	3532829341	78	59619167	4898645127	82
Dried leguminous veg shld w/n skinned/split	209010494	8700428186	42	174625185	10679313244	61
Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	250898030	10743202996	43	234977501	8955171084	38
Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	49681091	720088018	14	63267196	1308323072	21
Grapes, fresh or dried	98005117	4283027795	44	108584565	6028814690	56
Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh	29675564	357494884	12	38308538	496837012	13
Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	47115872	598540415	13	31320826	971787666	31
Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and soles, fresh	473288	5362468	11	1440466	18688355	13
Other fruit, fresh	43965706	1229605695	28	65837530	2863789386	43
Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar	10715480	459906533	43	23576239	1272274794	54
Fruit & nuts provsly prsvd by SO2 gas/ othprsvng soln unsutble for immdt consmption	7509414	264257119	35	318333	16721532	53
Fruit, dried, other than that of headings 0801 to 0806; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this chapter	24083040	804511127	33	33174728	1302702671	39
Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine	51024	2712082	53	185989	18765757	101

Description	2012-13			2013-14 (Apr-May 13)		
	Qty(KGS)	Val(INR)	Rate	Qty(KGS)	Val(INR)	Rate
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached	10796555	1802150344	167	2161029	330539411	153
Potatoes, fresh or chilled	154684323	1520363077	10	20222970	201416958	10
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	343616721	5330512353	16	5998632	110316988	18
Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	1700169418	20458293028	12	433533144	5284831313	12
Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale, and similar edible brassicals, fresh or chilled	4070756	80580944	20	373792	8102560	22
Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	2887328	47747317	17	297730	8499803	29
Cucumbers or gherkins, fresh or chilled	984977	7612451	8	95890	1877432	20
Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	3496102	91089046	26	179798	8114968	45
Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	160715778	5682985185	35	23312990	853256959	37
Vegetables provisionally preserved but unsuitable for instant consumption	69356076	2786566326	40	6102891	271819124	45
Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	64167537	5925408818	92	10306045	1298548540	126
Dried leguminous veg shld w/n skinned/split	202751364	12850036188	63	56204203	2954306616	53
Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	220988385	9441197827	43	40531588	2673929893	66
Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	63048018	959515429	15	8942762	157301451	18
Grapes, fresh or dried	172698633	12594276482	73	53936267	4133860221	77
Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh	36802253	583783741	16	6711146	89647284	13
Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	23798534	516215136	22	463539	10045375	22
Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and soles, fresh	354336	9063771	26	13850	264860	19

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Other fruit, fresh	65405623	3239905461	50	8890586	651334665	73
Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar	25927931	1586070240	61	4072359	262646411	64
Frut & nuts provslnly prsvd by SO2 gas/ othprsvng soln unsubstle for immdt consmption	682200	27346509	40	285511	19240504	67
Fruit, dried, other than that of headings 0801 to 0806; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this chapter	27238513	1049803293	39	8048547	225922519	28
Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine	125695	8531926	68	78243	4688926	60

Source: DGCI&S

Statement-III**Import of Flower, Vegetable, Fruits**

Description	2010-11			2011-12		
	Qty(KGS)	Val(INR)	Rate	Qty(KGS)	Val(INR)	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached	415575	40176146	97	547886	82762181	151
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	62534	2043874	33			
Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	12544779	312248346	25	352800	9143326	26
Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale, and similar edible brassicals, fresh or chilled	2239818	7017114	3	4277000	14361776	3
Lettuce (<i>lactucasativa</i>) and chicory (<i>cichorium spp.</i>), fresh or chilled lettuce:	1761	30802	17	7030	189277	27
Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	13590	1072291	79	3534	648304	183
Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	2402	115830	48	444	6116	14
Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	1682994	80375241	48	416988	22160784	53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Veg cooked or not by stmng/boiling, frzn	92692	6394414	69	302770	27790726	92
Vegetables provisionally preserved but unsuitable for instant consumption	919097	62964792	69	964736	70957605	74
Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	1528749	224084536	147	2553417	253608723	99
Drid leguminous veg shld w/n skinned/split	2777827822	75124863860	27	3495844535	94483535841	27
Manioc, arrowroot, salep, jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch	4000	1517040	379	19459	7303566	375
Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	287121512	8183366782	29	297485766	9498937274	32
Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	11286931	416403771	37	26555296	905872919	34
Grapes, fresh or dried	11825792	925527098	78	10813254	1134776685	105
Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh	392802	8284792	21	212535	4948475	23
Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	151604439	6794435448	45	207372927	10002854585	48
Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and soles, fresh	868662	65022151	75	1508465	139182038	92
Other fruit, fresh	7381778	471636413	64	8181585	584343092	71
Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar	116647	12335760	106	661777	43482539	66
Frut & nuts provsnly prsvd by SO2 gas/ othprsvng soln unsutble for immdt consmption	7108	594341	84	62969	4078197	65
Fruit, dried, other than that of headings 0801 to 0806; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this chapter	3914813	493424741	126	3549947	476541531	134
Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine	366	10229	28	3000	2254374	751

Description	2012-13			2013-14 (Apr-May 13)		
	Qty(KGS)	Val(INR)	Rate	Qty(KGS)	Val(INR)	Rate
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached	1058876	161036465	152	319315	52693922	165
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	2043	137567	67	615	26809	44
Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	450000	3030438	7	NA	NA	NA
Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale, and similar edible brassicals, fresh or chilled	5058560	27925091	6	NA	NA	NA
Lettuce (<i>lactucasativa</i>) and chicory (<i>cichorium</i> spp.), fresh or chilled lettuce:	13787	730619	53	NA	NA	NA
Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled	16222	6421670	396	1792	119832	67
Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	1583	71267	45	100	5453	55
Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	1230637	57592681	47	50135	4349550	87
Veg cooked or not by stmgng/boiling, frzn	230137	15543257	68	22565	1503479	67
Vegetables provisionally preserved but unsuitable for instant consumption	1192776	89106546	75	146928	14473458	99
Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	2717675	307151221	113	425498	59337892	139
Dried leguminous veg shld w/n skinned/split	4019695485	133574407530	33	577421347	20819868847	36
Manioc, arrowroot, salep, jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch	27360	1330527	49	NA	NA	NA
Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	315710207	11458901293	36	26234322	719389018	27
Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	33522051	1191928022	36	17023676	483532760	28
Grapes, fresh or dried	14246549	1830370490	128	787398	82016334	104

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh	267002	11450468	43	33407	1158986	35
Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	221669871	12443698783	56	60503049	3806368388	63
Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and soles, fresh	1703857	177888726	104	177378	19941798	112
Other fruit, fresh	8614644	741540805	86	1168438	112226017	96
Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar	589793	52642564	89	78430	6304716	80
Fruit & nuts provslny prsvd by SO2 gas/ othrprsvng soln unsutble for immdt consmption	29311	6319130	216	861	522889	607
Fruit, dried, other than that of headings 0801 to 0806; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this chapter	7921848	1177257591	149	601875	49291419	82
Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine	4156	1601918	385	NA	NA	NA

Source: DGCI&S

Four-Laning of NH-17

1016. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved four-laning of Karnataka/Kerala border-Kannur stretch of National Highway (NH)- 17 from Km. 17.2 to Km. 148.0;

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

(c) whether land acquisition for the project has been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(e) the time frame fixed for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Four laning of National Highway from Karnataka/Kerala border-Kannur stretch of NH 17 in Kerala is included under NHDP Phase III. Concession Agreement has been signed on 16.4.2012 but the financial closure could not be achieved due to land acquisition problem.

(c) to (e) The project is held up due to extremely slow pace of Land Acquisition.

Check on Man-Animal Conflicts

1017. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide drinking water facilities inside the Forest Area for the Forest Animals to avoid man-animal conflicts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Karnataka and Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Central Government provides financial assistance to the States/ Union Territory

Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for various activities including improvement of the habitat of wild animals by augmenting the availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce the migration of animals from forests to habitations.

(b) Details of financial assistance provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments including State Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu under these Schemes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87.872	127.06	109.50	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64.341	71.50	180.335	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	213.197	168.11	162.3755	-
4.	Assam	186.63	234.17	146.00	-
5.	Bihar	19.889	00	64.685	-
6.	Chattisgarh	281.966	241.783	449.5655	313.57
7.	Chandigarh	12.29	19.98	00	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	00	00	00	-
9.	Goa	32.879	21.458	148.12	-
10.	Gujarat	1106.749	1126.589	517.926	-
11.	Haryana	15.114	28.70	52.00	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	253.80	242.1104	318.9668	345.903
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	537.336	445.085	515.957	-
14.	Jharkhand	63.64	64.2615	81.6195	-
15.	Karnataka	412.252	335.851	434.5018	-
16.	Kerala	366.786	941.79	1210.08	-
17.	Madhya Pradesh	635.366	506.164	467.707	39.676
18.	Maharashtra	343.32	322.391	425.883	400.143
19.	Manipur	88.316	86.65	73.925	-
20.	Meghalaya	58.03	43.80	22.08	-
21.	Mizoram	707.763	153.445	96.392	122.00
22.	Nagaland	33.595	30.333	25.855	-
23.	Odisha	315.331	331.2651	368.2084	-
24.	Punjab	25.12	00	00	-
25.	Rajasthan	348.068	291.387	478.249	41.28

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
26.	Sikkim	183.78	131.793	177.579	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	334.449	256.027	258.479	-
28.	Tripura	2.84	00	00	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	296.179	204.371	319.09	260.875
30.	Uttarakhand	134.90	201.144	220.27	142.404
31.	West Bengal	276.385	246.425	164.135	-
32.	Delhi	00	00	00	-
33.	Daman and Diu	00	00	00	-
Total		7438.183	6873.643	7489.4845	2067.643

Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" during last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		Released	Released	Released	Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155.6450	154.406	404.8904	121.3504
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	226.7020	236.7857	420.0872	736.8705
3.	Assam	1509.4720	947.5088	373.894	0
4.	Bihar	158.3550	172.193	311.064	226.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	1813.7250	702.726	532.4632	464.088
6.	Jharkhand	130.6160	156.3465	107.44023	251.168
7.	Karnataka	1660.0500	1830.65	933.5311	1326.0015
8.	Kerala	323.4600	429.77	514.835	475.672
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3962.730	5352.71	5772.3638	991.03
10.	Maharashtra	2789.0600	3622.342	848.4083	800.694
11.	Mizoram	187.6900	225.288	468.31	0
12.	Odisha	815.2900	555.0761	163.756	556.89
13.	Rajasthan	2368.925	67.21	4090.567	478.688
14.	Tamil Nadu	520.7860	605.964	445.983	0
15.	Uttaranchal	339.9450	399.76	160.69	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	407.4600	446.1258	334.055	0
17.	West Bengal	502.4800	157.66	404.916	347.81
Total		17,872.391	16,062.522	16,287.25423	6,777.12243

*Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme
"Project Elephant" during last three years and
the current year*

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	15.00	00	11.28
Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	55.00	00
Assam	139.55	200.00	250.00
Chhattisgarh	75.00	150.00	60.29
Haryana	100.00	00	00
Jharkhand	80.00	105.87	59.512
Karnataka	300.76	261.83	240.296
Kerala	265.39	282.55	294.89
Maharashtra	29.00	20.29	20.47
Meghalaya	103.838	128.52	106.875
Nagaland	41.30	25.00	18.75
Odisha	113.50	214.60	210.00
Tamil Nadu	226.879	228.49	250.312
Tripura	0	6.00	577
Uttar Pradesh	80.15	49.30	14.76
Uttarakhand	206.82	141.99	161.46
West Bengal	410.406	224.50	91.865
Total	2197.593	2093.94	1796.53

No funds has been released during 2013-14.

Endangered Species

1018. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the threat level of any endangered species has been lowered during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Complete quantitative analysis of all the endangered species of flora has not been assessed

by Botanical Survey of India. However a few instances where species have been rediscovered, one of the indicators of reduced threat, are as follows:

Crotalaria digitata, Dioscorea spicata, Hubbaedia heptaneuron, Madhuca bourdillonii, Ophiorrhiza caudata, O. radicans, Plectranthus bishopianus, Pogostemon nilagiricus, Polyalthia crassa, Premna paucinervis, Syzygium courtallense and Uniyala multibracteata are some of the recently rediscovered and relocated species, which were earlier reported to be probably extinct in the wild.

Similarly, quantitative estimation of comparative threat level of endangered faunal species has not been assessed by Zoological Survey of India. However, threat, has minimized in terms of habitat protection through prohibition of illegal anthropogenic activities in national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, habitat restoration as well as through protection of endangered species by species recovery programmes.

Concessions for Exports

1019. SHRI P. KUMAR:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to commit the complete elimination of duty on industrial goods in certain specific sectors;

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

(c) whether certain developed countries have requested for elimination of duty in certain specific sectors particularly electronics, chemical and industrial machinery;

(d) whether the European Union has demanded for duty cuts in wines and spirits and dairy products along with the hike in FDI cap in the insurance sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Various initiatives like Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECAs), Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPAs), Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Preferential

Trade Agreements (PTAs) etc. with various countries have been taken. Some of these are- CECA with Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, FTA with Thailand, PTA with Southern African Custom Union (SACU), CEPAs with Republic of Korea and Japan. Under the various Agreements India has drawn/proposed to draw schedules of tariff commitments indicating tariff concessions or no concessions. The tariff commitments of India are/would be divided into tariff elimination, tariff reduction and no concessions.

(c) Some of the developed country members of the Information Technology Agreement, a plurilateral agreement in the WTO-USA, European Union have proposed in the ITA Committee meetings of the WTO a list of IT products on which customs duty is proposed to be reduced to zero. However, in light of India's past experience with the ITA, it has been decided not to participate in the ITA expansion negotiations, for the time being.

(d) and (e) India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) in which so far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held. Final positions are to emerge as the negotiations across various goods and services sectors are ongoing. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, disclosures before finalization of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

[Translation]

Violation of WTO Rules

1020. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) the details of agricultural products exported to United States of America (USA) and European countries;

(b) whether the USA has imposed ban/restrictions on the import of various agricultural products originating from India and if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made by the Government to address the problems;

(c) whether the USA has raised objections to the India's Food Security Ordinance on the grounds that it is

likely to violate the agriculture agreement with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and if so, the efforts made by the Government to counter these objections;

(d) whether the USA has imposed any condition on India for the said Food Security Ordinance and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether USA and European nations are violating the prescribed WTO rules by providing economic subsidies to the agricultural sector in their respective countries and if so, the details thereof along with reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of agricultural products exported to United States of America (USA) and European countries are as given below:

Year	Export to USA	
	Quantity- MTs	Value-Rs. lakhs
2010-11	575455	811337
2011-12	1097081	2279198
2012-13	781095	2916283
2013-14 (Apr-May)	213016	716017

Source: APEDA

Year	Export to EU	
	Quantity- MTs	Value-Rs. lakhs
2010-11	1505793	1472508
2011-12	2058616	2063381
2012-13	2288091	2308980
2013-14 (Apr-May)	457679	564305

Source: APEDA

(b) The import of agricultural produce into any country is governed by the trade regulations of the importing & exporting country. From time to time, the Government of India takes up bilateral trade issues including Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) issues with the concerned country in various fora including bilateral meetings and interactions between the two countries.

Recently, basmati rice consignments were detained by USA Customs and these were cleared after testing of samples for presence of pesticide residue by USFDA. The Government had taken up the matter with the Government of USA to advise Environment Protection Agency (EPA) to examine the detailed dossier submitted by M/s Dow Agro Sciences for setting import tolerance on Tricyclazole in rice so that US Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) may exercise enforcement discretion till the process of setting import tolerance is completed by the EPA.

(c) and (d) There has been no objection and or condition put by USA to the India's Food Security Ordinance at the WTO, so far.

(e) All the agricultural subsidies are periodically required to be notified to the WTO. The notifications/policy measures of the members are mentioned by the WTO Committee on Agriculture comprising of all the WTO members. Any departure from the WTO commitments or violation of WTO rules is discussed in the Committee and the Member concerned is asked to explain their position. Beside, the issue of violation of WTO rules can also be taken to WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism for ensuring compliance to the WTO rules.

[English]

Projects Under NHDP-VI

1021. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of construction work under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) especially under Phase-VI after 2006 has been very slow;

(b) if so, whether the Government has not awarded even a single contract till date after 2006;

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

(d) whether out of 19,800 km envisaged in the said phase of NHDP, only 187 km has been completed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed under NHDP-VI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (e) The Government has approved construction of 1,000 km of expressway under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase VI at a cost of Rs. 16,680 crore. Because of huge cost towards

pre-construction activities and absence of financing modeling the work on expressway projects have not been awarded till date. As, such it is premature to indicate the date of completion at this stage.

Upgradation of State Roads in Andhra Pradesh

1022. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently received a proposal for upgradation of 2,000 km of State roads to National Highways (NHs) in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of funds sanctioned/ released to the State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The Government recently received proposals for upgradation of about 1760 km of State roads to National Highways (NHs) from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and about 1510 kms of State roads in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been declared as National Highways. There is no provision to sanction/ release of funds to the State for upgradation of State roads into National Highways. However, development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and the same is carried out in a phased manner prioritizing the stretches of National Highways in the country on the basis of condition, traffic intensity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

Trans-Arunachal Highway Project

1023. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of length of roads proposed to be constructed under the Trans-Arunachal Project in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and the total cost of project;

(b) the present status of the project and the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The length of Trans Arunachal Highway in Arunachal Pradesh is 1558 km joining Tawang in western side to Kanubari in eastern side. The

details of length, cost, present status & expenditure incurred are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Trans Arunachal Highway is likely to be completed by March, 2017.

Statement

Sl. No.	Section Name	Length (km)	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)	Status	Expenditure incurred (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Trans Arunachal Highway in Arunachal Pradesh					
1.	2 laning from Nechipu to Hoj section of NH-229 in Arunachal Pradesh on BOT (Annuity)	311	1486	Appointed date is to be declared	100.4
2.	2 laning from Hoj to Potin section of NH-229 in Arunachal Pradesh	19	82.73	Ongoing work with physical progress of 40.15%	38.57
3.	2 laning from Potin to Pangin section of NH-229 in Arunachal Pradesh on BOT (Annuity)	407	1985	Financial Closure is yet to be achieved by Concessionaire.	0
4.	2 laning from Pasighat to Pangin section of NH-299 from km 0 to 28 in Arunachal Pradesh	26	199*	Land Acquisition & Forest Clearance under Process	0
5.	2 laning of Pasighat-Pangin Road (NH-229) from km 28 to km 41.30 (corresponding to existing km 28.0 to km 42.0 (net length = 13.303 km) in Arunachal Pradesh	13	63.27	Ongoing work with physical progress of 21.75%	18.48
6.	2 laning from Pasighat to Pangin section of NH-299 from km 41.3 to 57 (Existing km 42 to km 59) in Arunachal Pradesh	17	127*	Forest Clearance under Process	0
7.	2 laning Pasighat-Pangin Road (NH-229) from km 57.0 to km 71.596 (corresponding to existing km 59.0 to km 76.0 (net length = 14.597 km) in Arunachal Pradesh	15	53.54	Ongoing work with physical progress of 31.22%	18.43
8.	2 laning with paved shoulders from Pasight to Bomjur section from km 550.150 to 566.290 of NH-52 in Arunachal Pradesh	16	66.69	Work Completed	64.33
9.	2 laning with paved shoulders from Pasighat to Bomjur section from km 566.290 to 583.450 of NH-52 in Arunachal Pradesh	17	106.54	Ongoing work with physical progress of 37.69%	36.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	2 laning with paved shoulders from Pasighat to Bomjur section from km 583.450 to 595.00 of NH-52 in Arunachal Pradesh	22	180*	Land Acquisition & Forest Clearance under Process	0
11.	2 laning with paved shoulders from Pasighat to Bomjur section from km 595.00 to 613 of NH-52 in Arunachal Pradesh	19	54.72	Ongoing work with physical progress of 57.75%	30.63
12.	Construction of bridges and approach roads from Bomjur to Meka over river Dibang and from Digaru-Chawkham over Lohit river on NH52 on BOT (Annuity) in Arunachal Pradesh	31	764	Ongoing work with physical progress of 15%	117.7
13.	2 lanning with paved shoulders from Meka (Roing) to Koronu from km 632.450 to 650.615 of NH-52 in Arunachal Pradesh	18	128.95	Ongoing work with physical progress of 45.78%	82.17
14.	Improvement of road from Koronu- Paya stretch of NH-52 from km 650.615 to km 679.650 (29.035 km) to double lane with paved shoulders in Arunachal Pradesh	29	132.19	Ongoing work with physical progress of 62.12%	78.52
15.	Construction of 3 major bridges across Balijan, Etta and Itti nallahs along with short approaches and guide bunds on road Roing-Koronu-Paya from km 658.000 to 679.500 on NH-52 in Arunachal Pradesh	0	34.83	Work Completed	35.9
16.	Construction of approach roads to Digaru bridge i.e. Paya side from km 687.056 to km 688.005 (949.40 mtr) and Tezu side from Km 688.725 to 689.802 (1077.30 mtr) on Paya-Digaru-Tezu road (NH-52) in the State of Arunachal Pradesh under Arunachal Packge	2	14.88	Ongoing work with physical progress of 96.72%	15.47
17.	2 laning with paved shoulders from km 806 to 832 from Chawkham to Mahadevpur of NH-52 in Arunachal Pradesh	26	67.06	Ongoing work with physical progress of 22.03%	17.64
18.	2 laning from Mahadevpur to Burhiding river of NH-52B in Arunachal Pradesh	25	89*	Land Acquisition & Forest Clearance under Process	0
19.	2 laning from Burhiding river to Lalpur of NH-52B in Arunachal Pradesh	22	117*	DPR under Modification by PWD Arunachal Pradesh	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	2 laning from Lalpur-Manmao-Changlang of NH-52B in Arunachal Pradesh	68	305.49	Ongoing work with physical progress of 12.62%	69.92
21.	2 laning from Changlang to Khonsa of NH-52B in Arunachal Pradesh	61	313*	Land Acquisition & Forest Clearance under Process	0
22.	2 laning from Khonsa to Longding of NH-52B in Arunachal Pradesh	43	156.63	Ongoing work with physical progress of 23.03%	45.6
23.	2 laning from Longding to Kanubari of NH-52B in Arunachal Pradesh	47	240*	Land Acquisition & Forest Clearance under Process	0
24.	2 laning from Tawang to Nechipu of NH-229 in Arunachal Pradesh	232	Implemented by BRO on GS funding under China Study Group scheme. 160 km has been sanctioned with 46% progress and 64km completed.		
Total		1486 (modified length instead of 1558 km)	6768		771

*Tentative cost as Tender yet to be finalised.

[Translation]

Silk Industries

1024. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether traditional banarasi/pochampalli and Indian tussar silk are on the verge of closure in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to revive the said industry and rehabilitation of workers/weavers engaged therein;

(c) whether the international demand of India tussar silk has increased substantially during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of tussar silk

and Promotion of Silk exports incentives provided to silk industries;

(e) the funds allocated/ spent under various schemes for the development of silk/ sericulture in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/scheme-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to organise silk exhibitions to promote the silk industry; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with such exhibitions organized in the country during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Tradition banarasi/ pochampalli and Indian tussar silk are not on the verge of closure in the country. However, the Government of India has been implementing various schemes for overall development and promotion of the handloom sector including weavers of traditional Varanasi/ pochampalli and Indian tussar silk as per enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) The demand for Indian tasar silk has increased substantially during the last three years. The XI Plan witnessed spectacular growth in tasar silk production, particularly tasar as given in Annexure-2. Export Earnings from export of tasar silk goods during last three years was Rs. 219.71 Crore in 2010-11, Rs. 289.56 Crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 290.04 Crore in 2012-13. Steps taken by the Government to increase the production of tussar silk and Promotion of Silk exports incentives provided to silk industries are in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) The State/ Scheme-wise funds allocated/spent under various schemes for the development of silk/sericulture during the last three years and the current year (till June, 2013) are given in the enclosed statement III, IV and V.

(f) and (g) Yes. Under Quality Certification system, Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI) during the last three years has organized 49 Silk Exhibitions in the country at different places: 17 in 2010-11, 17 in 2011-12 and 15 in 2012-13. SMOI has planned to organise about 18 Silk Mark Exhibitions/ Expositions in different parts of the country during the current financial year 2013-14. In addition to this, Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) has also organised Silk Exhibitions namely, Silk Paradise in July 2009, January 2010 and July 2011.

Statement-I

The Government of India has been implementing the following plan schemes for overall development of the handloom sector including weavers of Varanasi/ pochampalli and tussar silk weavers:

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme
- (iv) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme
- (v) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (vi) Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) package

Further, one Handloom Park at Pochampalli under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) having designing, dyeing and weaving facility for textiles/ silk under a single roof has also been established. One Mega Handloom Cluster at Varanasi with Government of India share of Rs. 70 crore covering more than 25,000 handloom

weavers has been taken up for integrated and holistic development of handlooms of Varanasi.

Further, in order to arrest decline of handloom silk weaving in these Clusters, Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) is providing assistance to both Uttar Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh for development of silk weaving sector in Varanasi and Pochampally areas for implementing different post-cocoon sector scheme viz. support to establishing shuttleless looms, loom up-gradation, certified handlooms especially designed for silk, computer aided Textile Designing, setting up of Common Facility Centre for yarn dyeing and fabric processing etc. During XI Plan period support provided to handloom clusters of Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi) and Andhra Pradesh (Pochampally) under CDP was Rs. 947.69 Lakhs and Rs.660.54 Lakhs respectively.

Statement-II

In order to promote cultivation of tasar food plants, Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) during the XI Plan period, in collaboration with all the State Sericulture Departments. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the stakeholders of silk industry through the respective Directors of Sericulture. Further, to boost the production of Tasar silk in the country, special sericulture projects were also implemented through Cluster approach, under Cluster Development Programme. CSB in co-ordination with State Sericulture Departments have jointly developed 7 Clusters exclusively for tasar development under Vanya sector - 2 each in Manipur & Odisha and 1 each in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh States.

The production of tasar silk in the country during the last three years was 1166 MTs in 2010-11 , 1500 MTs in 2011-12, 1705 MTs in 2012-13.

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council help the exporting community by promotion of their products through participation in trade fairs, trade delegations, organizing Buyer-Seller Meets, conferences, seminars etc. under MDA/ MAI schemes of Government of India.

Government of India through Central Silk Board has also taken steps for silk export viz. development of new variety of silk producing exportable grade silk, development of improved devices, new machines & equipments helping improvement in silk quality and productivity etc. Further, Government has rationalised value addition/ input- output norms specified under the EXIM policy extended to the

exporters. The facility of duty free import of raw material under the Advanced Licensing Scheme, import of capital goods at concessional rate of duty for export products.

Import duty on silk machinery has been reduced to 10%. In recent Foreign Trade Policy Manual, certain silk item have been included in Focus Product Scheme for 5% benefit.

Statement-III

Statewise Expenditure for 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Upto June 2013)

R & D, IT Initiatives and Training

(in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	R & D/ Training
					2013-14 Upto June
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	556.19	684.79	722.98	206.68
2.	Assam	1,159.30	1,496.30	1,327.93	329.18
3.	Bihar	41.58	46.89	53.03	18.15
4.	Chhattisgarh	192.81	237.34	277.73	78.16
5.	Gujarat	33.13	18.37	21.60	6.45
6.	Haryana	33.41	37.89	44.61	13.36
7.	Himachal Pradesh	129.92	126.25	172.45	58.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,298.82	1,280.38	1,412.76	393.76
9.	Jharkhand	1,551.54	2,254.76	1,754.58	562.64
10.	Karnataka	4,922.81	4,642.63	5,018.92	1,747.80
11.	Kerala	68.41	48.91	43.52	12.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17.63	21.43	23.28	7.95
13.	Maharashtra	172.83	202.81	212.86	64.19
14.	Manipur	545.02	844.88	991.28	129.55
15.	Meghalaya	139.45	189.68	106.15	31.19
16.	Mizoram	31.48	39.71	45.44	13.53
17.	Nagaland	46.39	42.50	46.42	14.16
18.	Odisha	280.98	299.66	341.61	96.04
19.	Punjab	56.37	75.41	51.95	15.26
20.	Rajasthan	48.64	52.95	55.51	16.94
21.	Sikkim	26.66	29.69	33.69	8.99
22.	Tamil Nadu	894.19	987.84	1,102.02	407.45
23.	Tripura	31.07	35.43	57.62	12.83
24.	Uttar Pradesh	217.33	281.60	314.97	97.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Uttarakhand	441.34	474.69	499.50	140.03
26.	West Bengal	1,807.35	1,927.62	2,008.17	676.03
Total		14,744.65	16,380.41	16,740.58	5,159.00

Statement-IV*Statewise Expenditure for 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Upto June 2013)***Seed Organization and HRD**

(in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Seed Org. / HRD
					2013-14 Upto June
1.	Andhra Pradesh	646.18	674.43	811.72	237.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.35	35.39	25.33	6.35
3.	Assam	554.68	692.87	718.78	206.01
4.	Bihar	143.88	163.68	177.38	53.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	629.72	1,102.91	1,098.34	210.89
6.	Delhi	160.13	214.99	190.44	66.12
7.	Haryana	-	5.88	7.48	2.64
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23.98	27.27	3.02	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.86	116.21	114.73	35.21
10.	Jharkhand	389.02	443.97	458.52	137.40
11.	Karnataka	5,013.48	5,588.78	6,199.47	2,159.79
12.	Kerala	147.57	133.04	202.33	57.21
13.	Madhya Pradesh	106.21	110.59	122.10	28.82
14.	Maharashtra	221.05	189.34	225.65	55.72
15.	Meghalaya	185.12	275.66	220.10	63.12
16.	Odisha	426.61	462.31	522.20	144.74
17.	Punjab	-	8.44	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	588.30	578.65	791.51	239.37
19.	Uttar Pradesh	227.22	160.77	204.02	65.53
20.	Uttarakhand	361.68	368.97	327.18	100.84
21.	West Bengal	1,132.31	1,168.09	1,387.00	531.96
Total		11,102.35	12,522.24	13,807.30	4,402.00

Statement-V*Statewise Expenditure for 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Upto June 2013)***Catalytic Development Programme**

(in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Catalytic Development Programme			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 Upto June
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,434.91	1,913.39	1,692.74	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	242.06	241.42	219.62	81.76
3.	Assam	3,044.19	3,156.60	2,761.60	688.29
4.	Bihar	395.80	357.76	284.65	14.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	189.34	263.13	128.09	161.80
6.	Delhi	11.73	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	20.76	19.97	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	285.63	578.88	98.02	0.68
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,707.19	1,604.18	1,594.04	11.92
10.	Jharkhand	2,415.02	2,448.51	1,502.00	232.25
11.	Karnataka	6,028.45	4,903.68	3,936.16	0.07
12.	Kerala	123.36	-	0.05	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,284.47	529.96	71.84	374.01
14.	Maharashtra	516.51	645.59	636.32	262.88
15.	Manipur	478.62	903.12	689.28	-
16.	Meghalaya	551.28	643.88	670.20	190.00
17.	Mizoram	703.95	792.91	599.94	189.53
18.	Nagaland	346.47	683.99	520.65	48.80
19.	Odisha	728.76	591.72	508.94	0.44
20.	Punjab	42.54	33.93	32.12	-
21.	Sikkim	141.57	180.96	45.59	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,930.08	1,090.57	1,296.49	2.78
23.	Tripura	691.94	854.57	778.44	102.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,041.93	794.67	735.92	229.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Uttarakhand	952.67	740.86	494.11	-
26.	West Bengal	780.02	548.10	519.31	7.18
Total		26,089.25	24,522.35	20,516.12	2,598.97

Statement-VI*Statewise Expenditure for 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Upto June 2013)***Quality Certification System**

(in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 Upto June
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	34.00	-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.00	-	-	-
4.	Karnataka	454.00	298.00	265.00	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	-	-	-
6.	Manipur	1.00	-	-	-
7.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	3.00	-
8.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.00	-
9.	West Bengal	-	1.00	-	-
Total		461.00	299.00	305.00	-

Protection to Tiger Project

1025. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new scheme to give new dimension to Valmiki Nagar Tiger Project which is on the verge of extinction in Bihar;

(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) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding assistance is provided to tiger reserves, including the Valmiki Tiger Reserve in Bihar, for tiger conservation. The details of funding assistance provided to the Valmiki Tiger Reserve

during the XII Plan period are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of funding assistance provided to the Valmiki Tiger Reserve under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the XII Plan period

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Released 2012-13	Released 2013-14 (as on 31.07.2013)
1.	Valmiki	Bihar	311.0640	226.8600

Funds under Corporate Social Responsibility

1026. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the undertakings and agencies under administrative control of the ministry have spent any funds to fulfil their corporate social responsibility;

(b) if so, the details of the funds utilised during the last three years, undertaking-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that this funds has been spent arbitrarily by the officers;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The amount spent by the Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the last three years, i.e. during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise, in view of reply to part (c) above.

Statement

Name of the DPSU	Amount spent on CSR activities (Rs. in lakhs)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (provisional)
1	2	3	4
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd	179.19	580.65	888.12
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	208.00	236.00	421.00
BEML Ltd.	54.00	346.00	299.00
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	14.90	15.07	131.96
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	43.50	107.00	263.00
Goa Shipyard Ltd	216.00	79.00	145.00

	1	2	3	4
Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.		72.42	290.00	301.00
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.		0.69	0.78	0.63
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.		39.78	147.95	155.67

Effect of Climate Change on Forest Dwellers

1027. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any action plan to lessen the impact of climate change;

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

(c) the details of adverse effect of climate change on forest dwellers; and

(d) the details of the parameters set up by the Government on the occasion of World Environment Day to combat the issues of climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008. NAPCC identifies measures that promote India's development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively. NAPCC includes eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.

(c) As per the India's Second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in May, 2012, Forests are already subjected to multiple stresses including over extraction, insect outbreaks, livestock grazing, forest fire and other anthropogenic pressures. Climate Change is an

additional stress to forest and adversely affects Forest dwellers who are dependent on forests directly for sustenance and livelihood.

(d) The theme of World Environment Day, 2013 was "Think. Eat. Save-Reduce our Foot-print." This is to raise awareness about the environment consequences and issues of climate change.

[English]

Procurement of Cotton by CCI

1028. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/norms adopted by Cotton Corporation of India/other Government agencies for purchase of cotton under Minimum Support Price operations in the country;

(b) the details of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the funds allocated/spent by CCI in this regard;

(c) the loss/profit incurred on the purchase/sale of cotton procured by CCI/Government agencies along with

any monitoring mechanism established by the Government to check such transaction and follow up action taken in this regard;

(d) whether the textile industry/exporters sought release of entire quantity of cotton procured by Government agencies/CCI into the domestic market to obviate shoot up of cotton prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with cotton procured and sold by the CCI/Government agencies in the domestic market/exporters including steps taken by the Government to control the prices of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd, (NAFED) are the nodal agencies which have been mandated by the Government to procure the entire quantity of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade kapas offered by the cotton farmers in the nominated market yards of various states without any quantitative limit, in the event of prevailing seed cotton (kapas) touching the Minimum Support Price level.

(b) The details of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the funds allocated/spent by CCI in this regard is as follows:-

State wise purchases of CCI under MSP during last three years including current year 2012-13

State	2009-10			2010-11		
	In Qntls.	In bales	Fund Allocated/ Spent (Rs. in Cr)	In Qntls.	In bales	Fund Allocated/ Spent (Rs. in Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	453973	86597	125.25	-	-	-
Haryana	112032	21763	30.56	-	-	-
Rajasthan	22817	4495	6.38	-	-	-
Gujarat	838	162	0.24	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	2564	509	0.73	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	2355153	445589	704.85	-	-	-
Karnataka	23379	4763	6.92	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	716	137	0.21	834	152	0.25
Odisha	89004	16581	26.64	-	-	-
Grand Total	3060476	580596	901.79	834	152	0.25

State	2011-12			2012-13		
	In Qntls.	In bales	Fund Allocated/ Spent (Rs. in Cr)	In Qntls.	In bales	Fund Allocated/ Spent (Rs. in Cr)
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	42	10	0.01	18392	3551	7.17
Maharashtra	-	-	-	208806	41572	81.31
Andhra Pradesh	39705	7570	13.02	11528174	2174886	4475.13
Karnataka	-	-	-	84420	16363	32.90
West Bengal	555	116	0.21	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	263713	50051	102.54
Grand Total	40302	7696	13.24	12103505	2286423	4699.05

(c) The loss/profit incurred on the purchase/sale of cotton procured by CCI and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) during the last three years are as under:-

Crop Year	CCI	NAFED
2009-10	211.70	5.50
2010-11	5.96	-
2011-12	4.53	-
2012-13*	719.41	18.86

*Projected.

Ministry of Textiles in December 2012, following comprehensive reviews of cotton procurement under MSP operations, issued guidelines to streamline procurement operations by formulation of a mandi operation plan, physical verification of stock by Vigilance teams,

conterminous procurement with available storage area, out-turn verification, moisture content verification and ensuring adequate documentation by Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) as also adequate fire prevention measures norms for inspection and supervision by senior management of Cotton Corporation of India. Vigilance supervision and Board level supervision were also strengthened. Cotton Corporation of India was directed to enhance coordination with State Government and District Collectors of India was directed to enhance coordination with State Government and District Collectors with APMCs being responsible for farmer identification.

(d) and (e) Some textiles industry associations have represented to Government that cotton stocks of Cotton Corporation of India may be released for consumption by the domestic textile industry. CCI has procured 22.86 lakh bales of cotton under MSP during current cotton season and is disposing off its stock in the domestic market. As on 6th

August, 2013, Cotton Corporation of India has sold about 13.83 lakh bales of MSP cotton in the domestic market and is offloading the balance stock of 9.03 lakh bales in a gradual manner.

Model Salt Farms

1029. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Salt and Marine Research Institute and Salt Commissioner have developed model salt farms in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from various State Governments for setting up such model farms in their States;

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

(e) the details of financial assistance provided/being provided by the Government to such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Yes, Madam. However, Salt Commissioner has not developed any model salt farm in Gujarat.

(b) The Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) has established four model salt farms at Dharasana, Kharaghoda, Kuda and Malia-Hatina in Gujarat with the help of NGOs and the State Government.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Central Government received a request from the Government of Gujarat in February, 2012 suggesting Central Government funding for various activities related to salt industry and workers including model salt farms. In the absence of any concrete and specific proposal, no decision could be taken. The State Government has been informed.

(e) The Central Government has sanctioned three model salt farms at Nawa in Rajasthan, Ganjam in Odisha and Markanam in Tamil Nadu, in collaboration with the CSMCRI and respective State Governments. For such projects, one-third financial assistance is given by the Central Government and the remaining amount is to be

shared by the respective State Government and CSMCRI. However, in respect of model salt farm in Markanam in Tamil Nadu, two-third of the cost is being borne by the Salt Commissioner's Organisation (SCO) and the remaining one-third of the cost by CSMCRI. The details of financial assistance provided in this regard are as follows:

Sl. No.	Model Salt Farm and State	Financial assistance provided by SCO
1.	Nawa, Rajasthan	Rs. 11.17 lakh [1/3 rd of the total cost of Rs. 33.50 lakh]
2.	Ganjam, Odisha	Rs. 3.65 lakh [1/3 rd of the total cost of Rs. 10.80 lakh]
3.	Markanam, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 20.00 lakh [2/3 rd of the total cost of Rs. 30.00 lakh]

Shortage of Arms/Equipments

1030. SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the chiefs of the three Services of the Defence forces have written any letter to the Government highlighting use of obsolete defence systems, shortage of arms and ammunitions and ill-equipped Special Forces personnel in the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Concerns relating to weapon system and ammunition of the Defence Forces are brought to the notice of the Government on a regular basis. Modernisation of Defence Forces is an ongoing process and procurement of equipment and ammunition is carried out on a continuous basis as per the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP) which in turn is part of the Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) of five years. The procurement process aims at keeping the Defence Forces in a state of readiness and remaining equipped with modern weapon systems.

[Translation]

Formulation of Draft on Climate Change

1031. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether the government has formulated any draft to deal with the hazards of climate change in the year 2010 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the possibility of incidents like recent calamity in Uttarakhand had been indicated in the above draft;

(d) if so, the details of the above mentioned draft;

(e) whether the work on the said scheme has been started according to the draft;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; 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) to (d) Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008 with a view to meet the challenges of Climate Change. NAPCC includes eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. All the Mission documents were approved by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change in 2011. Besides, all State Governments including Uttarakhand have been requested to prepare the State Action Plan on Climate Change to address State specific issues.

(e) to (g) The National Missions under NAPCC are being institutionalized by respective Nodal Ministries. The implementations of all National Missions have started in the 12th Five Year Plan.

Government has constituted an Executive Committee on Climate Change in January, 2013, under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Prime Minister to assist the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change in evolving a coordinated response to issues relating to climate

change and to monitor the implementation of the eight National Missions and other initiatives under the NAPCC.

Construction of Roads in Naxal- HIT/LWE Affected Areas

1032. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) the details of works/ projects approved under the Road Requirement Plan (RRP) for construction/ development of roads in Naxal-hit/ Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas in various States of the country and present status thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned/ allocated and expenditure incurred for the purpose till date, State-wise;

(c) the details of delayed projects, if any under the said RRP alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to remove hurdles in the execution of these delayed projects and the time by which these projects under the plan are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (c) Details are given in the enclosed statement-I. Delays in works are attributed to various problems such as law & order problem in LWE affected areas, land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance, poor performance of contractors.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) To remove hurdles in execution of delayed projects this Ministry has requested State Governments to constitute District Level Coordination Committee headed by District Magistrate comprised of District SP, Central Armed Forces, State PWD and Contractor to plan and proceed with the area Domination by Armed Forces held up due to law and other problems. The Central Government has notified relaxation requiring general approval under Section-2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for construction/ development of roads involving not more than 5.00 hectares of forest land in each case in LWE

affected areas. The qualification criteria of the contractors have been relaxed by the Ministry in December 2012 to encourage larger participation of local contractors for LWE works where there is no response despite repeated calls.

Clubbing and splitting of works have been permitted, where there is no response to tenders. The work under RRP-I are likely to be completed by March 2015.

Statement-I

The details of works/ projects approved under Road Requirement Plan (RRP) for construction/ development of roads in Naxal-hit/ Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas in various States of the country including delayed works

Sl. No.	State	Works sanctioned			Works awarded		
		No.	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. crore)	No.	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	620	1147	29	620	887
2.	Bihar	41	674	616	41	672	530
3.	Chhattisgarh	53	2019	2944	41	1673	2090
4.	Jharkhand	32	760	1109	22	699	741
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7	237	237	7	237	118
6.	Maharashtra	29	470	840	28	447	584
7.	Odisha	14	615	949	13	615	906
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3	74	131	2	67	37
Total		208	5469	7973	183	5030	5915

Sl. No.	State	Under tendering			Cumulative Length completed upto 31.07.2013 (in km)	No. of Delayed projects
		No.	Length (in km)	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. crore)		
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	518	3
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	598	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	12	346	673	620	26
4.	Jharkhand	10	61	205	240	9
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	107	1
6.	Maharashtra	1	23	156	255	15
7.	Odisha	1	0	45	228	11
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	7	88	44	1
Total		25	437	1167	2610	72

Statement-II*State-wise details of funds sanctioned/ allocated and expenditure*

(in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Cumulative Expenditure upto 31.03.2013	Allocation during 2013-14	Expenditure during 2013-14 upto 31.07.2013	Cumulative Expenditure upto 31.07.2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	657	364	59	716
2.	Bihar	475	48	10	485
3.	Chhattisgarh	693	450	58	750
4.	Jharkhand	374	350	58	426
5.	Madhya Pradesh	72	96	10	82
6.	Maharashtra	258	198	70	323
7.	Odisha	385	246	50	436
8.	Uttar Pradesh	32	48	2	34
Total		2946	1800	317	3252

*[English]***Consumer Price Index**

1033. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

- (a) whether a new Consumer Price Index (CPI) is being prepared by the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent of representation each factor would be given in the new CPI and the basis thereof;
- (d) whether the skilled/semi-skilled worker outsource by the Central Government/State Governments through contractors are not being paid as per the CPI;
- (e) if so, the response of the Government thereon; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these contract workers will be paid per the CPI and their skilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Labour and

Employment, Government of India has decided to prepare a new series of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. For this purpose, Government has set up a Standing Tripartite Committee (STC) to advise the Government on issues pertaining to the Customer Price Index for Industrial Workers (New Series). The STC will go into details of various parameters that are taken into consideration for updation of the base year such as the weighting diagram, consumption basket, selection of centres, sample size of establishments for price collection etc.

(d) and (e) Government has no specific information about the skilled/semi-skilled worker outsourced by the Central Government/ State Governments through contractors not being paid as per the CPI. However, the Contract Labour Act, 1970 inter-alia, contains provisions for payment of wages to these category of workers. The contract workers are also entitled to receive minimum wages as notified by the appropriate Governments from time to time.

*[Translation]***Development of Youth Programmes**

1034. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out any action plan or implemented any plan/policy/programme for development of youth and to promote sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and expenditure incurred in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of schemes meant for development and promotion of youth in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the deficiencies identified in implementation of current schemes and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The schemes/ programmes implemented for promotion of sports and development of youth activities in various parts of the country along with funds allocated and expenditure incurred during 2012-13 are as under:

(Amount in Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Funds Allocated (2012-13)	Expenditure (2012-13)	Funds Allocated (2013-14)
1	2	3	4	5
Department of Youth Affairs:				
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	138.48	134.67	138.48
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	87.87	83.67	83.86
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	21.70	26.29	21.70
4.	National Youth Corps (NYC)	52.72	52.72	52.62
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	23.00	20.69	23.00
6.	International Cooperation	5.24	3.59	5.24
7.	Youth Hotel	2.00	1.32	1.50
8.	Promotion of Scouting and Guiding	1.50	1.50	1.00
9.	National Discipline Scheme	2.00	2.00	2.00
Department of Sports:				
10.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	155.00	154.98	200.00
11.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme	23.00	23.00	50.00
12.	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations	100.00	99.22	160.00
13.	National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)	5.00	5.00	5.00
14.	Scheme of Talent Search & Training	0.00	0.00	10.00
15.	Scheme of Special Cash Awards	4.40	4.40	5.00
16.	Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons	2.00	1.98	2.00
17.	Scheme of Sports and Games for persons with disabilities	7.00	6.50	7.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sports Authority of India (SAI)	322.32	322.32	362.00
19.	Lakshmibai University of Physical Educations (LNUPE), Gwalior	34.60	34.60	51.70
20.	National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)	2.50	2.50	5.70
21.	National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)	0.00	0.00	2.00
22.	Scheme for contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA)	0.50	0.50	0.60
23.	SAI Stadia Renovation	0.00	0.00	0.10
24.	Arjuna Award	1.50	1.43	1.10
25.	Dhyanchand Award	0.20	0.20	0.20
26.	Dronacharya Award	0.50	0.50	0.32
27.	National Welfare Fund for sportspersons	0.50	0.50	1.00
28.	NCC/ Physical Education and other expenditure New Schemes (Sports)	0.38	0.11	0.38
29.	National Institute of Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine	0.40	0.06	2.00
30.	National Institute of Sports Coaching	0.10	0.10	1.00
31.	National Physical Fitness Plan- Setting up of Resource Centre at LNUPE	0.10	0.00	1.00
32.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent in the country (INSTAL)- Sports Schools at District level	-	-	5.60

(c) to (e) The schemes for development and promotion of youth in the country are reviewed from time to time and remedial actions are taken. A holistic management study of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was conducted by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad in 2009. Major recommendations made by IIM, such as reorganization of NYKS programmes, impact of NYKS on empowerment and development of youth, structural changes for improving the delivery of services and convergence with schemes and programmes of other Ministries and international agencies etc have already been implemented. National Service Scheme (NSS) was reviewed by an independent agency i.e. Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), Mumbai and all major recommendations of TISS have been implemented.

Besides above, there is regular monitoring of implementation of schemes of Youth and Sports through the mechanism of Results Framework Document and meetings taken in the Ministry at various levels. Suggestions/feedback

received with regard to implementation of the schemes are taken into consideration for further improvement of the schemes.

[English]

Construction of Stadia

1035. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to construct sports stadium in all the States of the country to promote sports;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from State Governments or people's representatives regarding construction of stadia during the last three years in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly Uttar Pradesh;

(e) whether the Government provides funds to the States for construction of stadia in the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), financial assistance is provided for (i) laying synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and (ii) construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall. There is no provision for construction of stadium in States. Hence, on receipt of any proposal for construction of stadium received from any State or people's representatives, it is advised to submit the proposal in accordance with provisions of USIS.

(e) No Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Journalists under Wage Board

1036. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether journalists from electronic media are not covered under the wage board for journalists;

(b) if so, whether all journalists in electronic and print media would be brought under wage board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The journalists from electronic media are not covered under the Wage Board for journalists.

(b) There is no proposal at present to include all journalists in electronic media under the wage Board.

(c) The Ministry of labour and Environment administers the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 for the purpose of fixing/revising rates of wages and for regulating service conditions of Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees only.

Compensatory Plantation

1037. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of trees are likely to be fell for an elevated road project between VIKASPURI and MEERA BAGH in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Green Tribunal observed that rooting of these trees would have an immediate impact on the environment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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. As per reports received from Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Forest Department has permitted 785 trees for removal/transplantation under the Delhi Preservation of Tree Act, 1994 in connection with Comprehensive Development of Corridor (Outer Ring Road) between VIKASPURI and MEERA BAGH.

(c) In the Original Application No. 149 of 2013 before the National Green Tribunal (NGT) Principal Bench, New Delhi, the tribunal in its order dated July 23, 2013 has directed to constitute a committee to examine which of these trees falling within the project site can be transplanted, the site of transplantation etc.

(d) to (f) In order to reduce the adverse impact on the environment, compensatory plantation is prescribed as below:

- (1) The Compensatory plantation of 3925 nos. of saplings will be raised and maintained for five years in the Forest Land at Malikpur Village.
- (2) The Compensatory plantation of 3925 nos. of saplings will be raised and maintained for five years by the user agency at proposed green belt on either road side.

Trade Discussions with USA

1038. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business community from the United States of America (USA) including the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the USA Trade Representatives have raised concerns over investing in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues raised by them;

(c) whether USA's bilateral trade in India is lower in volume as compared to that with China and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to fast track the reforms and increase the investment and trade with USA along with its outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. The USA Trade Representatives and the business community have raised the following concerns relating to investment in India:

- (i) Restrictions under FDI policy in sectors like Defence, Retail trade, Financial sectors such as Insurance and Pharma sector;
- (ii) Compulsory licensing under IPR Policy;
- (iii) Preferential Market Access policies in some sectors.

(c) The bilateral merchandise trade between India and USA was USD 60.50 billion during 2012-13 whereas bilateral merchandise trade between India and China was USD 67.87 billion during the same period (DGCI&S, Kolkata)

(d) The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis to ensure that India remains an attractive & investor friendly destination. In a recent review of the policy government has amended the sectional caps and/or entry routes in some sectors viz. petroleum & natural gas; commodity exchange; power exchange; stock exchanges; depositories and clearing corporations; asset reconstruction companies; credit information companies; tea sector including tea plantations; single brand product retail trading; test marketing; telecom services; courier services and defence.

[Translation]

Lease Rules in Cantonment Area

1039. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the different types of lease provisions exist in the cantonment board premises of the country;

(b) whether lease objectives are modified from time to time;

(c) if so, the dates on which these modifications have been brought about so far;

(d) whether free-hold provisions also exist under MEO; and

(e) if so, the cantonment areas in which this provision has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Provision relating to grant of leases in cantonments are contained in Cantonment Codes of 1899 and 1912 and Cantonment Land Administration Rules (CLAR) of 1925 and 1937.

(b) and (c) The purpose for which lease is given is specified in the lease. A modification to an individual lease is permissible, on a case-to-case basis, with the prior sanction of the Government.

(d) and (e) The provisions for conversion of lands to free-hold do not exist for lands under Defence Estates Officer earlier known as Military Estates Officer (MEO), however certain defence lands which are under the management of Cantonment boards can be converted into free holds subject to meeting the laid down conditions.

International Container Transshipment Terminal

1040. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop International Container Transshipment Terminal at some major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the major ports identified for the said proposal, location-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

National Highway in Tamil Nadu

1041. DR. M. THAMBIDURAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Highways (NHs) in Tamil Nadu along with their length;

(b) the details of NHs in the State connected with Golden Quadrilateral (GQ);

(c) the details of on-going NH projects in the State and present status thereof;

(d) the details of delayed projects, if any, along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which these delayed projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) 30 numbers of National Highways (NHs) in total length of 4942 km are passing through the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) National Highway number-7, 46, 4 and 5 are the part of the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) in Tamil Nadu.

(c) 26 number of ongoing public funded NH (Original) projects amounting to Rs. 243.00 crore and 14 number of BOT projects (Build, Operate and Transfer) amounting to Rs. 9869.60 crore are in various stages of progress in the state of Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) Six number of BOT projects are running behind schedule primarily due to delay in land acquisition. One BOT project is running behind schedule due to court litigation. The likely date of completion of delayed projects is March, 2014.

Dhubri-Fulbari Bridge

1042. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Dhubri-Fulbari Bridge over Brahmaputra in Assam has been started;

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

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The new NH-127B from Srirampur on NH-31C to Phulbari via Dhubri in the State of Assam has been entrusted to the State PWD Assam recently on 22.03.2013 for its development and maintenance including Feasibility Study for the development of the NH including Dhubri-Fulbari bridge over river Brahmaputra.

(c) It is too early to indicate the time by which the construction of Dhubri-Fulbari bridge over river Brahmaputra is likely to be started and completed.

Sick/Closed Handloom/Handicraft Units

1043. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick/closed handicrafts/handloom units during the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken to revive them and to provide employment;

(b) whether the handicrafts/handloom units requested the Government to provide financial assistance employment during the current Five Year Plan to make them world class competitor and if so, the response of the Government thereon;

(c) the funds allocated/spent under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to the workers of Public Sector Undertakings/ private sectors during the last three years, State-wise along with policy, if any, formulated by the Government to impart training to the unemployed textile workers;

(d) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme where closure/ partial closure has taken place including the number of applications pending and reasons for delay in sanctioning the relief under TWRFS, State-wise; and

(e) whether any scheme to provide job guarantee for the assistance of rural families living below poverty line in the backward areas of the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Handloom/Handicraft sectors being unorganised and decentralised, most of the work done by artisans are in their house hold. Government does not maintain data regarding sick/closed handloom/handicraft units.

(b) Proposals are received from handicraft Units for upgradation of Technology which are considered by

Government on merit basis. Government is also implementing following schemes for promotion of handicrafts:-

- (1) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hsatshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY);
- (2) Design and Technology Upgradation (DTH);
- (3) Marketing Support and Services (MSS);
- (4) Human Resource Development (HRD);
- (5) Research and Development (R&D); and
- (6) Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

In the Handloom sector, financial assistance is provided under various schemes based on the requirements received from states and the implementing agencies. The details of funds released in last financial year under various schemes are given as under:-

Rs. in crore

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme	Mill Gate Price Scheme	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	Revival Reform and Restructuring Package (RRR)
138.94	41.37	122.91	127.03	17.08	291.03

For overall development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers, Government has taken various policy initiatives and schemes as under:-

- (1) Integrated handlooms Development Scheme
- (2) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (3) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (4) Mill Gate Price Scheme

- (5) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme
- (6) Revival Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector

(c) The funds allocated/spent under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme to the workers of Private Sector closed mill during the last three years, state-wise are given below:-

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (upto 7 th August, 2013)	
		No. of workers benefited	Amount allocated/ spent (Rs. in lakh)	No. of workers benefited	Amount allocated/ spent (Rs. in lakh)	No. of workers benefited	Amount allocated/ spent (Rs. in lakh)	No. of workers benefited	Amount allocated/ spent (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Gujarat	33	10.16	14	5.32	46	22.39	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Maharashtra		534	156.73	-	-	69	26.94	31	12.56
3. Madhya Pradesh		553	284.67	339	70.95	31	9.70	-	-
4. Karnataka		658	334.51	294	93.63	19	4.58	-	-
5. Andhra Pradesh		863	363.49	435	224.75	704	314.95	267	106.83
6. Tamil Nadu		9	4.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Punjab		204	74.17	206	75.35	323	121.44	17	6.02
8. West Bengal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		2854	1228.12	1288	470.00	1192	500.00	315	125.41

This scheme is not applicable to the State/Central Govt. Public Sector Undertakings and the textile units in the co-operative fold of the State/Central Govt.

In the current Financial year (2013-14), (upto 7th August, 2013), a total of Rs. 125.41 lakhs have been disbursed to 315 workers. Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) guidelines in brief is enclosed as statement-I.

(d) Number of beneficiaries under the Scheme from inception, in respect of workers of closed/partially closed mills, state-wise are given in the enclosed statement-II. No eligible applications are pending for disbursement under TWRFS with Regional offices of the Textile Commissioner. However, details of application received by the Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner. However, details of application received by the Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner, which are under scrutiny are as given below. After the scrutiny, the workers who are found eligible will be paid relief admissible under the Scheme.

Sl. No.	Name of the mill & State	No. of workers
1.	M/s. Binny Mills Ltd, Chennai-Tamil Nadu	1540
2.	M/s. Punjab Spinning & weaving Mills, Bathinda- Punjab	63

(e) The Government of India is providing job guarantee for the assistance of rural families under MNREGA which is for the unskilled workers.

Statement-I

TEXTILE WORKER' REHABILITATION FUND SCHEME (TWRFS)

(1) Introduction

In accordance with para 18.7 of Textile Policy of June 1985, the Government of India formulated the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, which came into force with effect from 15th September 1986. The objective of the TWRFS is to give interim relief to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of the mills. Relief under the scheme is available only for three years on a tapering basis, 75% of the wage equivalent in the first year, 50% in the second year and 25% in the third year. The mills closed on or after 5.6.1985 are covered under TWRFS. This scheme is not applicable to the State/Central Govt. Public Sector Undertakings and the textile units in the co-operative fold of the State/Central Govt.

(2) Eligibility

(i) Textile Units:

- (1) This Scheme applies to such textile unit, which is either licensed under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, or registered with the Textile Commissioner as medium scale unit.
- (2) Such unit should have been completely closed, meaning that its production has come to a complete grinding halt after 05.06.1985.
- (3) In addition, such a unit should have been declared as closed unit under Section 25(O) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, or alternatively an Official Liquidator was appointed under Companies Act, 1956, for the purpose of winding up of the unit.

- (4) An illegal strike by workmen, as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, leading to the closure of the mills either under Section 25(O) of the said Act, 1947, or by an Order of High Court upon which an Official Liquidator is appointed, would not entitle the workmen to relief under the Scheme.
- (5) The TWRF Scheme is also made applicable to cases of partial closure on a case-to-case basis. The cases of partial closure are restricted to those wherein the State Governments recommend that an entire uneconomic activity (like weaving or processing) is scrapped as a part of rehabilitation package for a sick/weak mill (as per the RBI definition) approved by the Nodal Agency/ BIFR provided the scrapped capacity is surrendered for cancellation and endorsement is made on the License/ Registration certificate to this effect.

(ii) Eligible workers:

All workmen including permanent, badli or casual, who has been in continuous service for five years or more before the closure of the mill employed in such closed mill on the date of closure, figuring in the records of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and earning wage equivalent upto Rs. 2500/- per month or less in respect of the eligible textile mills closed before 01.04.1993 or wage equivalent up to Rs. 3500/- per month or less in respect of eligible textile units which are closed on or after 01.04.1993, will be eligible for the benefit of the Scheme provided the workmen were not on illegal strike and the mill's closure was not due to the fault on the part of the workmen.

Statement-II

Payment of relief under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme made since inception up to 7th August, 2013.

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mills paid relief upto 7 th August, 2013	No. of workers paid upto 7 th August, 2013 under TWRFS	Amount disbursed upto 7 th August, 2013 (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	43	63699	15987.25
2.	Maharashtra	6	7993	2360.72

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5	19033	5307.65
4.	Tamil Nadu	6	4761	744.58
5.	Kerala	1	437	247
6.	Karnataka	11	6126	2231.52
7.	Andhra Pradesh	9	2888	1262.27
8.	Delhi	1		1193
9.	West Bengal	3	2042	533.49
10.	Punjab	6	2856	1098.63
Total		91	115005	30966.11

Import of Dairy Products

1044. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the total quantum of milk and other dairy products exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise;

(b) whether the Government has recently imposed any ban on the export/import of milk and milk products and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there have been demands for providing subsidy on the export of milk and other dairy products;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the present position in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to take effective steps for the adequate supply of milk in the domestic market and to promote the export of milk and other dairy products and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The total quantum of milk and milk products exported and imported during the last three years and the current year, value-wise is as under:

(Value- Rupees in Crores)

ITCHS	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Apr'13 to May'13) (provisional data)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
0401	10.24	0.66	39.43	1.38	21.91	1.43	2.45	0.27
0402	240.18	430.91	6.67	928.43	1126.16	12.78	367.20	2.33
0403	4.05	2.43	2.23	1.69	3.56	1.45	0.29	0.22
0404	10.66	57.58	1.23	106.22	8.11	91.54	1.17	17.04
0405	245.88	297.00	194.43	132.96	175.89	15.07	49.58	1.64
0406	36.96	33.82	45.36	33.25	76.48	44.26	8.55	7.66
Total	547.97	822.41	289.36	1203.93	1412.10	166.54	429.25	29.16

(b) Export and Import of milk and milk products is 'free'. However, import of milk and milk products from China is under ban since September 2008 due to concerns of contamination of milk and milk products with melanin in China and its adverse affect on public health. The ban has been extended till 23.6.2014 through Notification No. 23 dated 18.6.2013.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

(e) National Dairy Plan, Phase I (NDP I), a Central Sector Scheme, has been approved on 16.3.2012 for a period of 6 years [2011-12 to 2016-17] with the objective to increase the productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production and to provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk processing sector.

[Translation]

Women Labourers

1045. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overall participation of women in the labour force remains low in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise data on the participation of women in the labour force in the country;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up child care facilities at worl-sites to increase women's participation in the labour force; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL

SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise details of Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for all persons according to usual status as per Survey conducted by NSSO in 68th round on Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12 during the period from July, 2011 to June, 2012 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) A number of statutory provisions have been made in certain Labour laws for organizing child care centers for the benefit of women labourers. The Factories Act, 1948, the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The Mines Creche Rules, 1966 provide for establishment of creches for the benefit of women workers. The Plantation Labour Ac, 1951 provides that the women workers be provided time-off for feeding children and provision of Creche is mandatory for every plantation wherein fifty or more women workers (including women workers employed by any contractor) are employed on any day of the preceding twelve months, or where the number of children of women workers is twenty or more.

(d) In order to enhance the Labour Force Participation Rate among women, Ministry of Labour & Employment is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. Further, the Nation Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) has enhanced the percentage of reservation for women from 25% to 30%. A large number of women are being trained in modular employment skills under Skill Development Initiatives scheme. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers like

providing maternity benefits, payment of equal wages to men and women for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination, regulating working hours, safety of women, providing creche facilities and time off for feeding children at workplace etc. Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima

Yojana, smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis is provided to BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganized sector. The scheme also covers maternity package for women.

Statement

Table S19: Labour Force Participation Rule (Per 1000) for all persons according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT.

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Male+ Female	Male	Female	Male+ Female	Male	Female	Male+ Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	612	448	528	576	180	380	600	361	479
Arunachal Pradesh	492	282	389	475	139	318	488	256	376
Assam	564	129	359	573	97	348	565	126	358
Bihar	487	58	284	441	54	267	582	57	283
Chhattisgarh	563	416	490	517	252	393	553	382	469
Delhi	544	146	371	548	109	349	548	111	350
Goa	586	212	399	526	174	353	556	193	376
Gujarat	602	279	448	607	135	387	604	222	424
Haryana	532	164	365	535	102	331	533	145	354
Himachal Pradesh	547	529	538	612	236	433	555	498	526
Jammu and Kashmir	559	263	415	563	145	362	560	236	403
Jharkhand	542	204	378	503	73	300	533	176	360
Karnataka	620	289	454	594	171	388	610	246	430
Kerala	583	258	410	567	222	386	579	248	403
Madhya Pradesh	564	239	407	533	119	334	556	208	388
Maharashtra	582	389	490	560	172	374	572	290	437
Manipur	523	270	400	483	204	347	512	252	386
Meghalaya	529	392	461	515	210	350	527	353	438
Mizoram	599	405	505	507	267	386	555	336	446
Nagaland	590	371	483	509	224	376	561	321	445
Odisha	606	251	427	603	158	395	605	238	422
Punjab	579	237	414	586	141	379	581	203	401
Rajasthan	500	349	427	507	144	336	501	301	405
Sikkim	586	492	539	628	274	463	594	454	525

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	607	386	495	599	211	403	604	308	454
Tripura	599	287	449	594	260	427	598	282	445
Uttarakhand	465	315	390	519	108	322	479	263	373
Uttar Pradesh	496	178	341	533	106	331	504	163	339
West Bengal	602	194	400	630	186	419	610	192	405
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	603	300	457	633	248	437	614	281	449
Chandigarh	567	47	349	579	135	379	578	129	376
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	488	161	325	576	115	367	529	142	344
Daman and Diu	694	34	425	595	152	357	668	78	404
Lakshadweep	598	177	383	582	178	393	590	178	388
Puducherry	521	223	366	563	153	360	548	180	362
All-India	553	253	406	563	155	367	556	225	395

[English]

Violations of EPF Act

1046. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of cases which have been established under Section 7-A of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of action taken during the said period;

(c) the number of employees benefited by the said action; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance with the provisions under the said section of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Details of number of cases under section 7A of Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, initiated against the defaulting establishments during the last three years are as under:

2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
26568	19615	17147

(b) Details of Action taken during the said period is as under:

(i) Number of prosecution cases filed under Section 14 of the Act

2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
59761	64225	62286

(ii) Number of cases filed before police authorities under Section 406/409 of IPC

2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
6614	6709	6899

(c) Section 7A of Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 provides for quantification of amount due from any employer under any provision of this Act and Schemes framed thereunder. The amount so quantified is recovered in accordance with the procedure prescribed under various provisions of the Act.

(d) The following steps have been taken for recovery of dues against the defaulting establishments as per the provisions of the Act:-

- (1) Action under Section 7A of Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for assessment of dues.
- (2) Action as provided under Section 8B to 8G of the Act for recovery of dues.
- (3) Action under Section 14 of the Act is taken for filing prosecution against defaulters before the appropriate court of law.
- (4) Action under Section 406/409 of IPC for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages/ salary of the employees but not deposited to the Fund.

Policy of Trade of Agricultural Products

1047. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received various suggestions from other Ministries/trading organizations/exporters and farmers regarding the framing of policy on export/import of agricultural products during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment/ survey on the impact of the trade policy on the farmers and traders and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of such assessment/survey; and

(e) the action plan prepared by the Government to rope in and consult all interested parties before framing any policy on trade of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government, from time to time, keeps receiving representations from various quarters on various aspects related to agricultural export policy. This issue was also raised by Sh. Raju Shetty, MP in the Parliament.

(c) The export of agricultural products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian

considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices. The Government takes into the above factors before deciding on the export/ import of agricultural commodities. During last two years, the Government has decided to remove the ban on the exports of wheat, non-basmati rice, sugar, milk products, wheat products (sooji and maida) and various value added agricultural commodities. In the case of Pulses and edible oils, where the country is facing scarcity, restrictions on exports have been maintained but some premium varieties of these products have also been made free for exports.

(d) Department of Commerce has not conducted any such survey/ assessment in the recent past.

(e) It is the well established practice in Government of India to consult all relevant stakeholders before framing any policy.

Declaration of Andaman Trunk Road as National Highway

1048. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of Andaman Trunk Road (ATR) joining Chidyatapu, South Andaman to Diglipur in North Andaman declared as National Highway (NH) and the date when it was declared National Highway;

(b) the details of additional developments and maintenance as well as funding prescribed in declaration of a National Highway;

(c) the year-wise details of additional developments and maintenance as well as funding provided to the said road after declaring it as National Highway;

(d) whether there have been deficiencies in providing these additional developments, maintenance and funding; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these deficiencies are likely to be plugged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) NH-223 (NH4 as per new numbering system) popularly called as Andaman Trunk Road (ATR) connecting Chidyatapu in South Andaman to

Diglipur in North Andaman with a length of 333 Km was declared as National Highway on 25.02.2004 and the stretch entrusted to Andaman Nicobar Public Works Department (APWD) on 07.07.2008 based on the NOC received from Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(b) and (c) After entrustment to APWD, the NH is being maintained under various heads of central funding. The year wise sanctions allocations given and expenditures incurred is tabulated below:

(Rs. Lakh)

Year	NH(O)			PR			OR		FDR	
	Sanction	Allocat ion.	Expendit ure.	Sanction	Allocat ion.	Expendit ure.	Allocat ion.	Expendit ure.	Allocat ion.	Expendit ure.
2009-10	3247.54	1000	0	0.00	275	0	125	0	0	0.00
2010-11	377.76	700	189	0.00	235	0	98	62	35	0.00
2011-12	0	500	212.40	825.44	375	0	97	0	145	0.00
2012-13	5037.29	3837	108.51	0.00	677	130.4	193	0	150	0.00
2013-14 (upto July 2013)	0	2800	19.79	0.00	2500	0.20	114	0	0	0

(d) and (e) There had been non-utilisation of funds by the Union Territory Administration due to contractual problems faced by APWD in NH(O) and PR works. Further funds for FDR and OR works could not be utilized due to reimbursement issues which have since been resolved.

Abatement of Pollution in Mula-Mutha River

1049. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any project report on abatement of pollution in Mula-Mutha river from the State Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the salient features of the detailed project report along with the response of the Union Government thereto;

(c) the details of the compliance note submitted to the Union Government by the Commissioner of Pune Municipal Corporation;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken on the said compliance note; and

(e) the details of other rivers in Maharashtra to be cleansed under the National River Conservation Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has received the

Detailed Project Report (DPR) for abatement of pollution in Mula-Mutha rivers from the State Government of Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 638.65 crore. The major components of the project include laying of trunks sewers and sewerage network, construction of intermediate pumping stations and installation of additional sewage treatment capacity of 364 million litres per day (mld).

(c) and (d) The Ministry observed certain technical deficiencies during appraisal of DPR, which have been complied by the Municipal Corporation of Pune. The project has been referred to Ministry of Finance for providing financial assistance.

(e) DPRs for pollution abatement works for Nag River at Nagpur, Krishna River at Wai, Godavari River at Paithan, Panchganga River at Ichalkaranji, Koyna River at Malkapur have been received by this Ministry from the Government of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Pollution in Gangotri, Yamunotri and Badrinath Dham

1050. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental changes and pollution have caused ecological degradation to the famous Gangotri, Yamunotri and Badrinath Dhams;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to save the ecology of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests is not aware of any scientific report relating to ecological degradation in the famous Gangotri, Yamunotri and Badrinath dhams due to environmental change and pollution. However, a pilot study conducted on impact of hydropower in Bhagirathi Valley by G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development has indicated that the water quality parameters of the river are within the permissible limit.

Further, survey of water quality of Yamuna and Bhagirathi River at Yamunotri and Gangotri undertaken by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the Year 2009 to 2011 reveals that the water quality at both the studied locations are meeting the required criteria of Class 'B' i.e. water fit for organized outdoor bathing except in the year 2009 when total Coliforms violates prescribed limit. This violation of Total Coliforms may be due to rains leading to surface runoff or due to high number of pilgrims at the studied locations.

(c) Considering the ecological sensitivity of the region, several steps have been initiated by the Govt. of India to protect the ecology of Indian Himalayan Region including the Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem under National Action Plan on Climate Change. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI, (MoEF) and G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Department (GBPIHED) have jointly prepared the document "Governance for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem-Guidelines and Best practices (G-SHE)". The document contains background information about the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR), guidelines and best practices covering a wide variety of issues, namely Sustainable urbanization, regulated tourism, water scarcity, environmental awareness, energy options conservation area and forests zone management, monitoring networks and infrastructure development, etc. Specific guidelines for regulating tourists and pilgrimage is suggested for Himalayan region.

[English]

Repairing of National Highways in Maharashtra

1051. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of certain National Highways (NHs) passing through Maharashtra particularly Mumbai-Goa NH is dilapidated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action for repairing of these NHs during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allotted to the State for the purpose during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The repair and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and are being maintained in traffic worthy condition within the available funds.

(c) and (d) During the last 3 years and the current year Rs. 312.02 crore has been allocated for repair and maintenance of National Highways passing through the state.

e-Biz Portal

1052. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch of e-Biz India's first Government to Business Portal developed by Infosys;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the e-Biz platform is likely to provide a one-stop shop for convenient and efficient online services for the investor and business communities in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Commerce & Industry launched the eBiz portal on 28.01.2013 comprising the License and Permits

Services component that will allow business users to obtain information on customized list of licenses, permits and regulations that they require or need to comply with across all levels of government in five pilot States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) eBiz will serve as a 24X7 online single-window system for providing efficient and convenient Government to business (G2B) services to investors and businesses, by reducing the complexity in obtaining information and services related to starting businesses in India, and dealing with licenses and permits across the business life-cycle. It will function as one-stop-shop for obtaining information and forms; submission of forms/applications; online payment and routing of fees; and routing of forms/applications and fees to various departments like licenses, permits, registrations, approvals, clearances, permissions, periodic filings and compliances throughout the life-cycle of business entity. During the pilot phase of initial three years, 29 services of year -1 and 21 services of year 2 & 3 are envisaged to be integrated with the eBiz portal which includes 26 services of Central Government departments and 24 services in each of the 5 pilot states as may be applicable. During the expansion phase of next 7 years, the project is expected to cover 200+ services across the country.

[Translation]

Repairing of NH-104 and NH-105

1053. SHRI HUKUMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of National Highways-104 and 105 is very dilapidated in Bihar and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether these NHs are proposed to be widened, strengthened and extended; and if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) whether there is any delay in the said works and if so, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government against the companies and the time by which repairing/development work is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the work on Est-West Corridor has been completed and if so, the details thereof and if not, the sections/places where work is still incomplete along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken or being taken by the Government for speedy completion on the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The condition of NH-104 having a length of 216 kms in Bihar is traffic worthy except in 78 kms. Widening and strengthening of the stretch from km. 0 to 40 has been sanctioned in February, 2013 and tendering process initiated. Widening of the remaining stretch from km. 41/0 to 216/0 is included in the World Bank assistance programme for which DPR is completed. Maintenance of the NH is taken up through Periodical Renewal and Ordinary Repairs as per site requirement and availability of funds. 46 Km length of NH-104 have been identified for Periodical Renewal in 2013-14. As regards NH 105 the entire length of 54 kms in Bihar has been taken up for widening/strengthening. However, the progress is slow due to delay in forest clearance. Keeping in view the condition of the NH, the State PWD has issued notice to the contractor, who is now attending to repair work as per contract conditions.

(d) to (e) Four laning of entire length of East West Corridor has been completed except an aggregate length of 195 kms under implementation in the State of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and an aggregate length of 232 kms yet to be awarded in the States of Assam and West Bengal. The delays are mainly due to problem such as land acquisition, environment and forest clearance, approval for Rail over Bridge, law and other problem, poor performance of the contractor, economic slow down and contractual issues. In order to expedite the completion of the projects the works are closely reviewed at Center and State levels and adequate powers have been delegated to field level.

[English]

Upgradation of Coastal Roads

1054. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of National Highways (NHs) along the coastline, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total length of coastal roads which has not been upgraded to NHs, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade such roads to NHs;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which upgradation of these roads to NHs is likely to be started and completed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The total length of National Highways (NHs) along the coastline, State/UT-wise is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Approximate length in Km.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	997
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31
4.	Goa	262
5.	Gujarat	945.2
6.	Karnataka	298
7.	Kerala	692
8.	Maharashtra	503.8
9.	Odisha	437
10.	Puducherry	41
11.	Tamil Nadu	154
12.	West Bengal	07
Total		4393

(b) to (e) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

Generation of e-Waste

1055. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of e-waste generated in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether in many junkyards radioactive substances are stored in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is compulsory to install a scanner at scrap market to find radioactive substances;

(e) if so, the name of such junkyards where this system is in operational;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the year 2005, it was estimated that 1.47 lakh MT of e-waste was generated in the country. Maharashtra (20271 MT), Tamil Nadu (13486 MT), Andhra Pradesh (12780 MT), Uttar Pradesh (10381 MT), West Bengal (10059 MT), Delhi (9729 MT), Karnataka (9119 MT), Gujarat (8994 MT), Madhya Pradesh (7800 MT) and Punjab (6958 MT) are among the top ten states generating about 70% of the total e-waste.

(b) and (c) As per the information provided by Atomin Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), radioactive substances/materials are not permitted to be stored in junkyards in the country. Radioactive materials are allowed to be stored only at designated places/sites specified in the Licenses issued by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) to nuclear/radiation facilities.

(d) to (f) It is not mandatory to install radiation monitoring systems (scanners) at junkyards of metal scrap to detect radioactive substances.

(g) As per the information received from AERB, the Ministry of Shipping has initiated steps to ensure entry of metal scrao free from radioactive contamination into the country. Further, Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), has made the 'Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate' compulsory to indicate that imported metal scrap is free from dangerous goods including radioactive material.

Exit of Cargo Handling Company

1056. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cargo Handling Company has in the recent past announced its immediate exits from West Bengal's Haldia Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the company has disputes with the Kolkata Port Trust Authority, State Government and District administration over allocation of Cargo apart from the deteriorating Law and Order situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial step proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Haldia Bulk Terminals (HBT), the contractor engaged for dry bulk cargo handling in Berth No. 2 and 8 in Haldia Dock Complex, Kolkata Port Trust (KoPT) unilaterally terminated the contract on 03.10.2012.

(c) and (d) Haldia Bulk Terminals (HBT) informed Kolkata Port Trust (KoPT) that unless they are allocated 7,50,000 Million Tonnes of Cargo per month in the two Berths No. 2 & 8, they will suspend their operations. Such a demand of HBT was beyond the terms of agreement as no Minimum Guaranteed Tonnage (MGT) was envisaged in the contract. Hence, it was not acceded to. Further, the alleged incidents reflecting deteriorating law and order situation took place outside the Port limits in Haldia township, 7 Kms away from the Port area. On its part, Port intimated the law enforcement agencies in the district and sought their intervention. Presently, the dispute between HBT and KoPT has been referred to arbitration. KoPT has also initiated the process of re-tendering the cargo handling operation in these two berths.

Cess on Tobacco Products

1057. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Tobacco Board has proposed a special cess on cigarettes and other tobacco products for handing over directly to the World Health Organisation (WHO);

(b) the nature of talks and agreement between the Tobacco Board and WHO or other agencies to raise funds in India for its schemes within and outside India;

(c) whether the Tobacco Board is under any obligation for raising of funds for international agencies including WHO and if so, the details thereof along with the revenue raising plans of the Tobacco Board for international agencies;

(d) whether there are instances of illegal trade in the tobacco sector and if so, the quantum of tobacco products illegally traded/smuggled in the country; and

(e) the details of the effective action taken by the Government to prevent the smuggling of tobacco products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI): (a) No, Madam. The Tobacco Board has not made any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam

(d) Yes Madam, some cases of evasion of excise duty are detected against the manufacturers of tobacco products including clandestine production and removals. These cases are booked at the field level i.e. at various commissionerates of Central Board of excise and Customs (CBEC) spread all over India. No centralized data at the level of CBEC is maintained in respect of such cases. However, Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence, an apex organization under the CBEC, also nooks cases of evasion of excise duty. The details of cases of evasion of Central Excise Duty in tobacco trade, booked by the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Product	No. of Cases	Duty	Amount Realized
2010-2011	Gutkha/ Khaini	14	354.66	29.55
	Cigarettes	5	49.59	0.23
	Tobacco	1	0.49	0.49
	Total	20	404.74	30.27
2011-12	Gutkha	7	90.18	2.80
	Cigarettes	11	0.40	0.35
	Zafrani Zarda	1	4.00	1.15
	Total	19	94.58	4.30
2012-13	Gutkha	1	1.14	-
	Cigarettes	1	0.17	0.01
	Tobacco	2	6.00	2.40
	Total	4	7.31	2.41

(e) All customs field formations including the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have been sensitized to be alert and keep constant vigil to thwart any attempt at illegal trade in tobacco. Similarly, the Central Excise field formations including the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence have also been sensitized to be alert and keep vigil on the units manufacturing tobacco products prone to evasion of Central Excise duty and collect Intelligence/information and book cases of duty evasion against such units where required.

PPPAC Clearance for NH Projects

1058. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clearances of Public Private Partnership Accounts Committee (PPPAC) is mandatory for starting bidding process of National Highway (NH) projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought exemption from seeking clearance of the PPPAC for a number of NH projects during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof; and

(e) the total length of NH roads proposed to be constructed in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Doesn't arise.

(e) About 4300km length of National Highways is proposed to be constructed in the country during the year 2013-14.

Exports to ASEAN

1059. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI P. VISHWANATHAN:

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

(a) the details of the trade carried out between India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Argentina and the South Asian Countries during each of the last three years and the current year, country and sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target for export to these countries and if so, the target fixed and achieved during the said period;

(c) whether the business delegation from any of these countries have visited India to discuss the trade related issues;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the trade with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI): (a) Details of the trade carried out between India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Argentina and the South Asian countries during the last three years and current year are at Statement -I, II and statement-III.

(b) ASEAN and India has set bilateral trade target of US\$100 billion by 2015. The bilateral trade target with Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar and Vietnam is US\$25 billion, US\$ 13.4 billion, US\$ 3 billion and US\$ 7 billion respectively. A bilateral trade target of USD 3 billion by 2012 was also agreed upon by India and Argentina during the visit of President Cristina Fernandez visited India in October, 2009. However, the bilateral trade with Argentina is USD 1.7 billion during 2012-13. No specific target has been fixed for exports to SAARC countries.

(c) and (d) Department of Commerce has not hosted any business or Government delegation. However, Ministry of External Affairs convened 4th India-Argentina Joint Commission Meeting held on 17th June, 2013 at New Delhi. Both sides committed to take necessary steps in order to boost bilateral trade.

(e) It is the constant endeavour of the Government of India to enhance trade with our trade partners for mutual benefit. In this context, India has taken various initiatives like Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECA), Free Trade Agreements (FTA), Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA), Agreement on Trade in services, Agreement on Investment and South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) etc.

Statement-I

Details of the trade carried out between India and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), during the last three years and current year.

Bilateral Trade Data with ASEAN

Values in US\$ Millions

Sl. No.	2010-2011			
	Export	Import	Total Trade	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Brunei		23.07	234.17	257.23

1	2	3	4	5
2. Cambodia		66.94	8.01	74.95
3. Indonesia		5,700.87	9,918.63	15,619.50
4. Lao PD RP		13.11	0.22	13.33
5. Malaysia		3,871.18	6,523.58	10,394.76
6. Myanmar		320.62	1,017.67	1,338.29
7. Philippines		881.1	429.39	1,310.49
8. Singapore		9,825.44	7,139.31	16,964.75
9. Thailand		2,274.21	4,272.09	6,546.31
10. Vietnam Soc Rep		2,651.44	1,064.90	3,716.34
Total of ASEAN		25,627.99	30,607.97	56,235.95
% Share in India's total		10.2	8.28	
India's total		2,51,136.19	3,69,769.13	6,20,905.32
2011-2012				
1. Brunei		895.49	751.68	1,647.17
2. Cambodia		99.45	7.62	107.07
3. Indonesia		6,678.00	14,623.55	21,301.55
4. Lao PD RP		14.97	89.53	104.5
5. Malaysia		3,980.36	9,557.85	13,538.22
6. Myanmar		545.38	1,324.82	1,870.20
7. Philippines		992.91	455.63	1,448.54
8. Singapore		16,857.77	8,600.29	25,458.06
9. Thailand		2,961.01	5,383.60	8,344.61
10. Vietnam Soc Rep		3,719.09	1,733.45	5,452.54
Total of ASEAN		36,744.43	42,528.03	79,272.46
% Share in India's total		12.01	8.69	
India's total		3,05,963.92	4,89,319.49	7,95,283.41

1	2	3	4	5
2012-2013				
1. Brunei		33.9	1,095.39	1,129.29
2. Cambodia		112.13	12.32	124.45
3. Indonesia		5,331.49	14,774.27	20,105.76
4. Lao PD RP		28.88	138.61	167.49
5. Malaysia		4,442.69	10,435.00	14,877.69
6. Myanmar		544.53	1,404.76	1,949.28
7. Philippines		1,187.04	507.86	1,694.90
8. Singapore		13,608.72	7,754.42	21,363.14
9. Thailand		3,732.66	5,459.23	9,191.88
10. Vietnam Soc Rep		3,965.88	2,163.02	6,128.90
Total of ASEAN		32,987.90	43,744.88	76,732.77
% Share in India's total		10.99	8.89	
India's total		3,00,274.12	4,91,945.05	7,92,219.17
2013-2014 (April-June 2013)				
1. Brunei		7.58	306.58	314.17
2. Cambodia		29.82	2.74	32.56
3. Indonesia		1,243.35	3,791.02	5,034.37
4. Lao PD RP		7.36	19.56	26.92
5. Malaysia		1,050.98	2,496.89	3,547.87
6. Myanmar		121.29	394.2	515.49
7. Philippines		310.2	92.68	402.88
8. Singapore		3,952.38	1,478.21	5,430.59
9. Thailand		850.25	1,234.08	2,084.34
10. Vietnam Soc Rep		880.92	808.54	1,689.45
Total of ASEAN		8,454.13	10,624.51	19,078.64
% Share in India's total		11.7	8.66	
India's total		72,272.52	1,22,742.91	1,95,015.43

Statement-II

Details of the the trade carried out between India and Argentina during the last three years and current year

Trade- Argentina

Trade with Argentina stood over US\$ 1700 million in 2012-13 to become 6th largest Trading Partner in the LAC Region. However, Trade Balance has been in favor of Argentina.

Bilateral Trade figures:

(values in Us \$ Millions)

Sl. No.	Export/ Import/ Growth	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Exports by India	269.96	404.36	473.63	539.92
2.	Growth Percentage	-23.31	49.79	17.12	14
3.	% Share in total exports by India	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.18
4.	Imports from Argentina	672.21	1,022.73	1,052.61	1,168.53
5.	Growth Percentage	34.69	52.14	2.92	11.01
6.	% Share in total imports by India	0.23	0.28	0.22	0.24
7.	Total Bilateral Trade	942.17	1,427.10	1,526.24	1,708.45
8.	Growth Percentage	10.7	51.47	6.94	11.94
9.	Trade balance	-402.25	-618.37	-578.98	-628.61

(Source-DGCIS, Kolkata)

Current Trend: April-June

(in Us \$ Million)

2012-13				2013-14 (P)				% Growth	
Export	Import	Total Trade	Trd. Bal.	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trd. Bal.	Exports	Imports
103.77	358.15	461.92	-254.38	145.15	214.81	359.96	-69.66	39.87	-40.02

(Source-DGCIS, Kolkata)

(a) Importance of Trade from that country:

- Argentina's export to India was 1.46% of its global exports in 2012 and 1.18% in 2011.
- Argentina's import from India was 0.96% of its global imports in 2012 and 0.97% in 2011.

(Source-ITC)

(b) Importance of Trade from India's Perspective

- India's export to Argentina was 0.18% of its global trade during 2012-13 and 0.15% during 2011-12
- India's import from Argentina was 0.24% of its global trade during 2012-13 and 0.22% during 2011-12

(Source- DGCIS, Kolkata)

(c) Top ten commodities of India's export

(In US \$ Million)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2012	Apr-Mar 2013	% Growth
1.	Electronic Goods	21.59	102.87	376.47
2.	Transport Equipments	81.41	75.20	-7.62
3.	Inorganic/ Organic/ Agro Chemls	53.81	52.68	-2.09
4.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	46.96	50.63	7.82
5.	Drugs, Phrmcutes & Fine Chemls	48.38	44.93	-7.40
6.	Machinery and Instruments	39.83	35.82	-10.06
7.	Dyes/ Intmdtes & Coar Tar Cheml	16.23	18.81	15.86
8.	Plastic & Linoleum Products	13.89	15.18	9.34
9.	Cotton, Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc	12.82	14.40	12.29
10.	Other Commodities	12.38	12.65	2.13
Total		347.30	423.17	21.85

(Source- DGCIS, Kolkata)

(d) Top ten commodities of India's import

(In US \$ Million)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2012	Apr-Mar 2013	% Growth
1.	Vegetable Oils Fixed (Edible)	939.74	1,001.43	6.56
2.	Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap	1.04	34.83	3,239.10
3.	Leather	25.69	26.45	2.96
4.	Pulses	5.68	22.10	288.83
5.	Other Cereal	1.70	15.55	814.27
6.	Cotton Raw: Comb./ Uncomb./ Waste		13.77	
7.	Machry Excpt Elec & Electronics	19.57	6.96	-64.43
8.	Wool, Raw	6.51	6.01	-7.74
9.	Primry Stel, Pig Iron Basd Itms	5.37	5.66	5.32
10.	Essential Oil & Cosmetic Prepn	2.24	5.16	130.02
Total		1,007.55	1,137.90	12.94

(Source- DGCIS, Kolkata)

Sector Wise Trade Details

Argentina Major Exports

(in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Agriculture Goods	3.57	6.41	10.72	9.91

Sl. No.	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
2.	Petroleum Products	3.01	2.87	3.96	2.74
3.	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	65.82	78.1	79.19	72.79
4.	Pharmaceuticals	10.03	3.74	4.03	5.91
5.	Plastic & Rubber and Articles	18.54	18.94	22.61	24.24
6.	Textiles	50.75	85.01	101.9	93.33
7.	Base Metals & Articles	16.28	20.92	26.7	24.87
8.	Machinery	20.64	30.52	57.57	135.27
9.	Transport Equipments	12.07	68.65	81.4	75.2

(Source- DGCIS, Kolkata)

Argentina Major Imports

(in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Agriculture Goods	583.24	904.13	1007.7	1042.37
2.	Petroleum Products	3.74	0	0.09	0.09
3.	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	1.04	3.05	3.79	4.03
4.	Pharmaceuticals	1.75	1.69	1.12	0.3
5.	Plastic & Rubber and Articles	6.09	2.65	3.55	2.19
6.	Textiles	7.86	9.22	10.61	20.22
7.	Base Metals & Articles	14.2	12.54	8.69	8.78
8.	Machinery	14.6	33.82	21.48	8.76
9.	Transport Equipments	0.42	0.58	0.52	0.42

(Source- DGCIS, Kolkata)

Statement-III

Details of the trade carried out between India and the South Asian countries during the last three years and current year

Trade with South Asian countries

India's Trade with Afghanistan During last 3 years

(value in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	422.41	146.03	568.44
2011-12	510.90	128.06	638.96
2012-13	472.56	115.80	588.36
2013-14 (April- June)	99.64	14.48	114.13

India's Trade with Bangladesh During last 3 years

(value in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	3242.91	446.75	3689.66
2011-12	3789.21	584.64	4373.84
2012-13	5130.40	632.12	5762.51
2013-14 (April- June)	1294.60	135.26	1429.86

India's Trade with Bhutan During last 3 years

(value in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	176.03	201.57	377.60

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2011-12	229.86	202.75	432.61
2012-13	233.22	164.00	397.23
2013-14 (April- June)	19.71	25.93	45.63

India's Trade with Maldives During last 3 years

(value in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	100.14	31.38	131.52
2011-12	124.60	19.92	144.52
2012-13	122.38	7.43	129.82
2013-14 (April- June)	23.82	1.02	24.84

India's Trade with Nepal During last 3 years

(value in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	2168.06	513.40	2681.47
2011-12	2721.57	549.97	3271.54
2012-13	3031.51	554.71	3586.22
2013-14 (April- June)	612.49	81.30	693.78

India's Trade with Pakistan During last 3 years

(value in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	2039.61	332.51	2372.12
2011-12	1541.57	401.19	1942.76
2012-13	1837.86	513.23	2351.08
2013-14 (April- June)	432.16	57.87	490.03

India's Trade with Sri Lanka During last 3 years

(value in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2010-11	3,510.06	501.73	4,011.78
2011-12	4,378.79	720.89	5,099.69

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2012-13	3,977.19	660.49	4,637.68
2013-14 (April- June)	757.00	125.47	882.48

(Source- DoC-NIC)

Protection to Reserve Forests

1060. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pasture lands meant for grazing the cattle are being converted into industrial areas;

(b) if, so whether the forest areas in the State are being used for other purposes without the permission of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government including framing the policy so as to protect the reserve Forests?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There are no reports available with this Ministry of pasture lands meant for grazing cattle being converted into industrial areas.

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, no diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes is permissible without the prior approval of the Central Government.

(d) State/UT Governments take necessary action as per provisions under various Acts, for example, the Indian Forest Act 1927, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and State Acts regarding protection and conservation of forest including Reserve Forests. Government of India provides Grants-in-aid to States/UTs under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme. The aim of the Scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States for forest protection. Funds under the Scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building fire watchtowers, creation and maintenance of fire line, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc. Government of India also provides funds under Schemes like National Afforestation Programme and 13th Finance Commission for afforestation and improvement of degraded forest land with the purpose of eco-restoration and providing livelihood support to forest dependent communities. Under Joint Forest Management,

forests are conserved and managed through peoples' participation. Government of India has also enacted Forest Rights Act, 2006 with the purpose of recognising the traditional forest rights of Scheduled tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dweller, under which the traditional forest right of tribals and other traditional dwellers are being recognised.

Non-Timber Forest Produce

1061. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to explore the problems in Non-Timber Forest Produce Sector (NTFP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to introduce Minimum Support Price for NTFPs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has not undertaken any study to explore the problems in the Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) in the country. However, the NTFPs provide sustenance to forest dependent communities including tribals and the State Forests Departments, Forest Development Corporations/ MFP Federations and Cooperatives are working in various States for collection, processing and value addition and marketing contributing to the income and livelihood of local people and towards sustainable management of NTFPs in various States of the country.

The problems encountered in the proper development of NTFP Sector include unsustainable harvesting, poor regeneration, inadequate NTFP baseline data and mapping, wide fluctuation in demand supply scenario, largely operated in unorganized Sector especially in respect of non-nationalized NTFPs, inadequate storage and processing infrastructure, inadequate capacity and knowledge in NTFP management, inadequate research & development support etc.

However, the Dr. T. Haque Committee, constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj has carried out detailed study of the NTFP Sector and has proposed for Minimum Support Price (MSP) for NTFPs for providing remunerative price to

primary collectors including focus on regeneration, sustainable management, value addition and skill development for holistic development of NTFP Sector.

The Government of India has recently approved the Scheme of 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain of MFP'. Initially the Scheme will cover 12 items namely (i) Tendu (ii) Bamboo (iii) Mahuwa Seed (iv) Sal Leaf (v) Sal Seed (vi) Lac (vii) Chironjee (viii) Wild Honey (ix) Myrobalan (x) Tamarind (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) (xii) Karanj. The scheme will be implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[Translation]

Drunken Driving

1062. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drunken driving is one of the leading causes of road accidents in the country;

(b) if so, the details of road accidents caused by drunken driving during the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to stop drunken driving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Intake of alcohol/ drugs by drivers resulted in 23,979 road accidents in 2012 accounting 6.2 per cent of total road accidents. The State/ UT-wise detail of number of road accidents caused due to intake of liquor/drugs during the years 2010 to 2012 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to curb the number of road accidents caused by drunken driving:-

- (i) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving cases. All the State Governments/ UTs, responsible for enforcing provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act/ Central Motor Vehicles Rules, have been advised from time to time to strictly enforce Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act 1988 to eliminate the chances of road accidents.

- (ii) Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs have been requested to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways. State Governments were also requested to review cases wherever license had already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways for taking corrective action.
- (iii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about dangers of drunken driving.
- (iv) Twenty four interceptors with breath analyzers have been provided by the Ministry to States/UTs to check cases of violations of traffic rules, including drunken driving.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Number of Road Accidents due to Intake of Alcohol/Drugs in India		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,877	2,205	1,660
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8	25
3.	Assam	361	760	347
4.	Bihar	930	1,590	1,572
5.	Chattisgarh	1,241	304	277
6.	Goa	29	30	23
7.	Gujarat	234	212	231
8.	Haryana	365	368	316
9.	Himachal Pradesh	101	58	50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	133	92	212
11.	Jharkhand	1,005	1,220	909
12.	Karnataka	299	541	577
13.	Kerala	65	67	168
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,082	4,028	5,374
15.	Maharashtra	2,407	2,452	2,350
16.	Manipur	33	140	NR
17.	Meghalaya	33	93	56

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	27	17	46
19.	Nagaland	2	4	5
20.	Odisha	858	1,141	846
21.	Punjab	539	226	82
22.	Rajasthan	1,804	1,159	779
23.	Sikkim	36	27	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,439	3,096	3,096
25.	Tripura	0	19	7
26.	Uttarakhand	0	1	240
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,305	4,706	4,558
28.	West Bengal	8,663	0	NR
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	21	18
30.	Chandigarh	0	NR	17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73	0	58
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	7
33.	Delhi	12	46	60
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2
35.	Puducherry	12	23	10
Total		31,000	24,655	23,979

NR: Not Reported

*[English]***Bilateral Investment Treaties**

1063. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) or Economic Partnership which have been signed by the Union Government till date;

(b) whether the above said agreements have a certain clause relating to Bilateral Investment Protection and legal action by the foreign investing companies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases filed by investing companies against India for breach of such clauses;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the details of the treaty signed between India and its neighbour countries including Pakistan, China, Nepal and Bangladesh to improve trade between them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government of India has signed Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPA) with 82 countries out of which BIPAs with 72 countries have already come into force. The details are available at http://finmin.nic.in/bipa/bipa_index.asp. Details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) or Economic Partnership are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Every BIPA has provisions relating to Investor State dispute settlement mechanism. The details of the provisions are also available at http://finmin.nic.in/bipa/bipa_index.asp

(c) As per the information available, nine foreign investors/companies have served notices on the Government of India invoking provisions of the various BIPAs.

(d) The Government has decided to handle various disputes through the mechanism of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) chaired by the Secretary of the Administrative Ministry/Department concerned.

(e) India has signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 23rd October, 2010 with Bangladesh for Establishment of Border Haats across the border between India-Bangladesh aimed at restoring the traditional border trade and encouraging people to people contacts between the two countries.

Statement

Details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) or Economic Partnership

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the partner countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit	17.01.1972	29.07.2008 (Renewed periodically, by mutual consent to such changes and modifications as may be agreed upon between the two countries)
2.	India-Sri Lanka FTA	28.12.1998	March, 2000
3.	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan)	04.01.2004 (SAFTA i.e. SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services was signed on 29 th April, 2010).	01.01.2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 01.07.2006)
4.	India-Thailand FTA- Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	01.09.2004	01.09.2004
5.	India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	26.06.2005	01.08.2005
6.	India- South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	07.08.2009	01.01.2010
7.	India-ASEAN Trade in Good Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.08.2009	1 st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. 1 st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam.

1	2	3	4
			1 st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar 1 st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. 1 st November in respect of India and Brunei. 24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. 1 st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. 1 st August 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.
8.	Revised Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade	Revised on 27.10.2009	27.10.2009 (This Treaty shall remain in force for a period of seven years and shall be automatically extended for further periods of seven years at a time, unless either of the parties gives to the other a written notice, three month in advance, of its intention to terminate the Treaty)
9.	India- Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16.02.2011	01.08.2011
10.	India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18.02.2011	01.07.2011

In addition to above-mentioned FTAs, India has signed Preferential Trade Agreement (Limited tariff lines with Margin of Preference i.e. percentage of Tariff concession) with the following countries:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement and the partner countries	Date of Signing	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka) APTA is an initiative under the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for trade expansion through exchange of tariff concessions among developing country members of the Asia Pacific Region.	July, 1975 (Revised Agreement was signed on 02.11.2005)	01.11.1976
2.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia,	April, 1988 (43 countries, including India, have ratified the Agreement and become participants)	April, 1989

1	2	3	4
	Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania		
3.	India-Afghanistan PTA	06.03.2003	May, 2003
4.	India- Mercosur PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	25.01.2004 (Annexes to the PTA, signed on 19 th March,2005)	01.06.2009
5.	India-Chile PTA	08.03.2006	September, 2007

The full details of these FTAs are available on the website of the Department of Commerce (<http://commerce.gov.in>).

Acquisition of Ships by SCI

1064. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the shipping fleet of the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details and number of ships added during the said period;

(c) the reasons for the Government's decision to undertake the ambitious ship acquisition programme of adding ships to its fleet, when the global market price of new ships was at its peak;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise its decision of acquisition due to lean global economic conditions and losses incurred by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(e) if so, the details of the revised acquisition plan; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) and (b) There has been an increase in cargo carrying capacity of the fleet of Shipping Corporation of India (SCI). The details of SCI fleet during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Year (As on)	Nos. of vessels	Capacity	
		Gross Tonnage (GT)	Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT)
1	2	3	4
01.04.2010	76	2,926,806.16	5,141,216.74
01.04.2011	79	3,253,976.16	5,730,102.97

1	2	3	4
01.04.2012	76	3,146,852.16	5,566,586.77
01.04.2013	80	3,324,273.00	5,909,298.11
01.08.2013	77	3,348,373.00	5,958,927.81

The number of vessels has remained more or less the same but there has been an increase in total tonnage, primarily due to phasing out of older vessels and induction of new larger vessels. During the last three years (i.e. 01.04.2010 onwards) 36 vessels of 12.62 lakh GT & 22.28 lakh DWT were added and 35 vessels of 8.40 lakh GT and 14.10 lakh DWT were phased out from SCI fleet. The net addition to SCI fleet is of 4.22 lakh GT and 8.18 lakh DWT.

(c) SCI has a well planned vessel acquisition programme which is prepared based on the need for the vessels either for replacement of the existing vessels or for expansion of fleet so as to remain competitive in the market and retain its market share. SCI prepares its Five Yearly ship acquisition plan in line with the Five Year Plan of the Government of India and the same is reviewed periodically to streamline it with the changing shipping markets. Shipping is a cyclic business with ups and downs and the shipbuilding prices generally follow trend of the shipping market. Accordingly, while some of the vessels were acquired during rising market, SCI has also acquired vessels during the downturn of the shipbuilding market.

(d) to (f) The shipping markets have been badly hit due to uncertainty in the global economy and the prevailing recessionary sentiments in global shipping markets. In view of the above it was felt prudent by SCI to go slow on its vessel acquisitions. SCI has acquired only 1 resale Suezmax tanker "Desh Shoba" during 2012-13 and in view of the continuing depressed shipping markets, no acquisitions are planned during the current year 2013-14.

The acquisition policy is reviewed from time to time based on the shipping scenario.

[Translation]

Campaign to Control Vehicular Pollution

1065. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any campaign to control the pollution being caused by vehicles in major cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any instruction has been issued to State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made by various States to check the pollution caused by vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) or the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has not launched any specific campaign to control vehicular pollution in the country. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) is as the nodal Ministry for the formulation, notification and implementation of vehicular emission standards under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 made therein. The Mass Emission Standards (Bharat Stage IV) have been implemented for all categories of new vehicles (except two and three wheelers) in 13 mega cities namely Delhi (National Capital Region), Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow and Sholapur from the year 2010. Whereas, the Emission Standards (Bharat Stage-III) have been implemented in two and three wheeler across the country. The enforcement of these emission standards is done by the State Governments. Pollution Under Control certification system for checking vehicular pollution from in-use vehicles, is being implemented by the respective State Government.

[English]

Cancellation of Patented Drugs

1066. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the policy initiatives taken/being taken by the Government in granting/cancel and revoke the patents of medicine/products;

(b) whether the Government proposes to cancel patent of medicine which treats breast cancer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with views/recommendations of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in this regard and follow up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) The Patents Act, 1970, and the Rules therein contain various provisions and procedures relating to grant and revocation of patents. Section 66 of the Patents Act specifically empowers the Central Government to revoke a patent in public interest.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Ban on Export

1067. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) the quantum of onion exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to impose a ban/restriction on export of onion keeping in view the spiralling prices of onion in the domestic market and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has abolished the Minimum Export Price for onion and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there has been a ban/restrictions on the export import of certain others agricultural products and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there has been requests for various State Governments including Maharashtra, farmers and other traders' organisation for lifting the ban/restrictions on the export of these agricultural good and if so, the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI): (a) The quantum of onion exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year (upto May,2013), value-wise is given as under:-

Export of onions

Quantity in MTs.

Rupees in crore

2010-11		2011-12	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value
11,82,990	1,780.26	13,11,306	1723.81
2012-13		Apr-June'13*	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value
16,63,805	1964.00	5,11,616	776.47

Source: DGCI&S & *NHRDF

Import of onions

Quantity in MTs.

Rupees in crore

2010-11		2011-12	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value
12,506	30.71	13	0.07
2012-13		Apr-June'13*	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value
450	0.30	N.A	N.A

Source: DGCI&S & *NHRDF

N.A- Not Available

(b) No, Madam. The present rise in onion prices is not linked with export. Exports of onion constitute less than 10% of the domestic production (1,66,54,970MT) during 2012-13. The exports of onion during 2013-14 (April-June) is 5,11,616 MT which is less than the corresponding period of 2012-13 i.e. 5,17,274 MT.

(c) No, Madam. A decision was taken to suspend MEP from 8th May, 2012 to 2nd July, 2012, which was notified by DGFT Notification No. 116 dated 08.05.2012. This was extended till further notice through DGFT Notification No.3 dated 29.06.2012.

(d) As on date there is no ban on export of agricultural commodities, except ban on export of edible oils in bulk and export of pulses (export of Kabuli Chana and 10,000 MTs of organic pulses per annum are allowed). There is no ban on omport of agricultural commodities.

(e) The Government, from time to tim, keeps receiving representations from various quarters on various aspects related to agriculture export policy. The export of agricultural products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, concerns of food security, diplomatic/ humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices. The Government takes into the above factors before deciding on the export of agricultural comsosities.

[English]

Sports Facilities in Schools/Colleges

1068. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the poor state of sports in the schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to provide better sports facilities in school and colleges;

(c) whether the Government proposed to integrate sports with academics in the schools curriculum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Under the PYKKA Scheme, schools receive overriding preference for the creation of playfields/sports

infrastructure at village and block panchayats. The States/UTs may also consider Ekalavya Model Residential Schools and Ashram Schools also, wherever they exist, during selection of schools for development of sports infrastructure facilities under PYKKA.

(c) and (d) National Physical Fitness Programme (NFPF) was envisaged with an objective of making Physical Education as part of the school curriculum. However, this Programme is still in its initial conceptual stage. Hence, no details could be provided at this stage.

[Translation]

Hindrances in Coastal Ports

1069. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several hindrances such as high bunker cost and inadequate water logging and duties being levied on fuel for coastal ports for optimum use of domestic shipping transport in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the said difficulties and the success achieved by the Government with these measures?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Madm. Coastal ships perceive high bunker cost as one of the hindrances to optimizing domestic shipping transport due to duties levied on fuel consumed on coastal ships.

(c) To promote coastal shipping in the country, the Government has exempted ships and vessels from excise duty and removed counter-veiling duty (CVD) on imported ships and vessels. This will augment the fleet capacity of Indian flag ships including coastal ships. Besides, in the 12th Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 300 crore is made for promoting coastal shipping.

[English]

Labour Reforms

1070. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering for labour reforms particularly with regard to employment intensive sector, ensuring of minimum wages and reforms towards large/small industries as well;

(b) if so, the complete details in this regard;

(c) whether units employing upto fifty workers are proposed to be kept outside the scope of the said legislation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Amendment/review of labour laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy including to accelerate industrial growth in the country. While undertaking such changes overall interests of labour like wages, employment, social security, working environment, health and safety etc. in the intensive sector are protected.

The recent amendments carried out in labour laws are those under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (now known as Employees Compensation Act, 1923).

Further, the Government has introduced Bills in Parliament for amending the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining of Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988, the Mines Act, 1952, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and the Child Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1986, the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

In addition, the Government has approved the proposal for introducing a Bill in Parliament for the amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which includes inter-alia making National Floor Level Minimum Wages (NFLMW) Statutory in both Organised and Unorganised Sector across the country irrespective of the number of employees employed.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

FDI Inflow

1071. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRI RAJESH SINGH:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
 SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
 SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI RAJAIHAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) the number of foreign companies/entrepreneurs given permission to set up of industries in the country during the last three years along with the name of the companies who have been denied/banned from investment in the country during the said period, company-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the Foreign Direct Investment in broadcasting, print/electronic media and insurance;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with consultations with the industries/Ministries concerned particularly Home Affairs has been held on the issue of security concerns in the said sector;

(d) whether the Government proposes to change the FDI norms in respect of control of companies via back door and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any special criteria is adopted for the allocation of FDI to the States including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether some foreign companies including Japanese companies propose to shift their offices from China to India for more investment in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with nature of assistance being provided to such companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) India has a liberal Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy wherein most of the sectors

are open to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on the automatic route except a few which are either prohibited or restricted for FDI. The clearances and permissions for setting up industries are granted by various authorities at the central and state level. Data on the permissions granted/denied is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to increase the FDI limit in broadcasting, print and electronic media.

The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 proposes to raise the FDI limit in Indian insurance companies from 26% to 49%.

Government has held consultations with concerned Ministries including the Ministry of Home Affairs to address the issues raised by them including security related issues.

(d) Government has approved an amendment in the definition of 'control' under the FDI policy, in order to expand the definition to cover 'control' exercisable inter-alia, through management and policy decisions, shareholding, management rights, shareholders agreements and to ensure alignment with the definition in the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 and the definition proposed in the Companies Bill, 2012.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Decisions by companies on shifting their offices from one place to another are private business decisions, information on which is not centrally maintained.

Government plays an active role in the promotion of investment in all sectors and from all countries, through dissemination of information on policies, regulations and investment opportunities in the country.

Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and FICCI as a single window facilitator for prospective overseas investors.

[Translation]

EPCG Scheme

1072. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCGS) for boosting the export of capital goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the requirement which are required to be fulfilled by the exporters for running the said scheme;

(c) the details of the benefits available for the exporters under the scheme;

(d) whether there have been instances where the exporters have availed the benefits of the said scheme without fulfilling the mandatory requirements under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details of such defaulters during each of the last three years and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The details of the Scheme are available in Chapter 5 of the Foreign Trade Policy and Handbook of Procedure Vol. I and also available on the website of Directorate General of Foreign Trade (<http://dgft.gov.in>). With effect from 18.4.2013 EPCG Scheme permits import of capital goods at 0% customs duty with an obligation to export 6 times the duty saved amount in 6 years.

(d) and (e) Authorizations under the EPCG Scheme are issued provided exporters fulfill the criteria as laid down in the Policy/Procedure in this respect. Such Authorization Holders are required to fulfill the export obligation as stipulated in the Policy. In case of default, action is taken as per Foreign Trade Policy, Handbook of Procedure v1 and Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992.

Four-Lane National Highways

1073. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) the details of on-going projects of four-lane National Highways (NHs) in the country and present status thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of NHs converted into four-lane along with proposals received in this regard from various State Governments and approved during the last three years and

the current year and the expenditure incurred thereon during the period, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(c) the State-wise details of pending proposals/delayed projects, if any, along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to complete the delayed projects along with the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Four laning is mainly taken up under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The State-wise details of four lane NH ongoing projects are given in the enclosed statement-I. During the last three years and the current financial year NHAI has incurred about Rs. 50,355 crore.

(c) State-wise details of delayed projects are given in the enclosed statement-II. Construction of National Highways (NHs) are delayed due to problems such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance, approval for rail over bridges, law & order problem as well as shortage of skilled/ semi-skilled manpower, poor performance of contractors and economic slowdown. In order to expedite implementation of the Projects, Regional Offices have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Manager. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of State Government have also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite construction of highway projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarter as well as field units. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of NOC from Gram Sabha have been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Disinvestment of 100% equity to other willing buyers has been allowed after completion of the construction and also substitution of concessionaire allowed after achievement of financial closure to salvage the languishing projects. The NHAI has also constituted Negotiation/ Reconciliation Settlement Committees and also High Level Expert Settlement Advisory Committee to settle the claims/disputes.

Statement-I*State-wise details of four lane National Highway ongoing projects*

Sl. No.	State	No of projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	22
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	5
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
9.	Jharkhand	3
10.	Karnataka	10
11.	Kerala	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9
13.	Maharashtra	12
14.	Meghalaya	1
15.	Odisha	8
16.	Punjab	4
17.	Rajasthan	10
18.	Tamil Nadu	8
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10
20.	Uttarakhand	2
21.	West Bengal	7

Statement-II*State-wise details of delayed projects*

Sl. No.	State	No of delayed projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	21
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	1

1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	5
6.	Haryana	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Jharkhand	1
9.	Karnataka	8
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8
12.	Maharashtra	7
13.	Odisha	4
14.	Punjab	3
15.	Rajasthan	5
16.	Tamil Nadu	8
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7

*[English]***Cashless Health Insurance Under RSBY**

1074. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) scheme has achieved tremendous success in terms of coverage;

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

(c) whether the Government has also proposed to set up an autonomous body to oversee the smooth implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the modalities worked out in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand the scheme to cover the unorganized sector and also seeks to provide cashless health insurance cover to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the unorganized sector;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; and

(g) the progress made so far in the implementation of RSBY, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) today covers around 3.56 crore families in 28 States and Union Territories.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) Coverage under RSBY has already been extended to various categories of unorganized workers like building & other construction workers, licensed railway porters, street vendors, workers who have worker for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, beedi workers, domestic workers, sanitation workers, mine workers, rickshaw pullers, rag pickers and auto/taxi drivers. State-wise Smart Cards active under RSBY as on 31.07.2013 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Active Smart Cards under RSBY as on 31.07.2013

Sl. No.	State	Active Smart Cards
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2184
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39615
3.	Assam	789434
4.	Bihar	7320271
5.	Chandigarh	4913
6.	Chhattisgarh	1389662
7.	Delhi	95597
8.	Gujarat	1805125
9.	Haryana	455834
10.	Himachal Pradesh	352305
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	35521
12.	Jharkhand	1503952
13.	Karnataka	1680913
14.	Kerala	2396466
15.	Madhya Pradesh	116510
16.	Maharashtra	1859579

Sl. No.	State	Active Smart Cards
17.	Manipur	62664
18.	Meghalaya	168199
19.	Mizoram	103545
20.	Nagaland	141350
21.	Odisha	3392551
22.	Puducherry	9486
23.	Punjab	210081
24.	Rajasthan	732778
25.	Tripura	506341
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4848108
27.	Uttarakhand	284669
28.	West Bengal	5368404
Total		35676057

[Translation]

Deployment of Defence Personnel

1075. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of soldiers have been deployed to run CSD/ URC canteens and engaged in menial tasks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to deploy civilian employees for running these canteens and to withdraw soldiers from these canteens;

(d) if so, the time by which the said soldiers are likely to be put back in their defence related duties; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) URCs are largely run by Civilian staff employed by URCs. However, Defence personnel are deployed to manage the URCs in places affected by Insurgency/ Terrorism and also at on-board Naval Ships where either

civilians are not available or employing them could affect security aspects. These Defence personnel are deployed in addition to their normal duties.

[English]

Import/Export of Cotton/Yarn

1076. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representations from the textile mills/handloom/powerloom/hosiery units have been received to provide more cotton to them as they are facing acute shortage of raw materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with any financial assistance/raw material provided by the Government to the above sectors/workers engaged therein;

(c) the share of Indian cotton exports in the world along with efforts made by the Government to make India the leading cotton exporting country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to ban/restrict the export of raw cotton/yarn;

(e) if so, the details of the cotton export policy along with any representations received and consultations made by the Government with Trade Unions/textile industries and various States in this regard;

(f) the details of export/import of cotton/yarn during the last three years and the current year, country-wise including China;

(g) whether the textiles/fabric/clothes/ apparel are being imported from various countries including our neighboring countries during the last three years and the current year; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the likely impact on the growth of above industries particularly apparel sector during

the above period along with the steps taken by the Government to restrict import of textiles products to protect the domestic industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Some textile industry associations have represented to Government that cotton stocks of Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) may be released for consumption by the domestic textile industry. CCI is disposing off its MSP stock in domestic market. As on 6th August, 2013 CCI has sold 13.83 lakh bales of MSP cotton in the domestic market. CCI is also offloading balance quantity of 9 lakh bales in a gradual manner.

(c) India's cotton exports have progressively increased from 80 lac bales in 2009-10 cotton season to 129 lac bales in 2011-12 cotton season. Cotton exports for 2012-13 are projected at nearly 100 lac bales which is about 20% of world cotton exports. Government implemented the Technology Mission on Cotton in the 10th and 11th Plans for improving the quality and yield of cotton production in the country.

(d) Cotton/yarn exports are currently Open General License (OGL) category with registration of export contracts by Directorate General Foreign Trade (DGFT).

(e) There are no representations for restrictions on cotton exports. Tirupur Exporters Association (TEA), Clothing Manufactures Association of India (CMAI) and Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) represented for restrictions on cotton yarn exports to moderate domestic prices which following discussions with stakeholders, price moderation trends were witnessed in domestic markets.

(f) The details of export and import of cotton during the last three years and the current year, country-wise including China is given in the enclosed statement I and II respectively. The details of export and import of cotton yarn during the last three years and the current year, country-wise including China is given in the enclosed statement III and IV respectively.

(g) and (h) Textiles including fibre, fabrics and apparels are being imported from various countries including our neighbouring countries. The details of import of textile items is given in the enclosed statement V.

India imports textiles/ fabrics/ clothes/ apparel from various countries including our neighboring countries. In 2012-13 India's textiles exports were USD 31.72 billion against textiles imports of USD 5.43 billion. India's textiles imports comprise of raw silk, wool, extra-long staple cotton and man-made filaments all of which are raw materials for textile industry. India's textiles imports increased from USD 4.09 billion in 2010-11 to USD 5.13 billion in 2011-12 to USD 5.43 billion in 2012-13. India also has tariff rate quota arrangements with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka which enables these countries to export garments under the Tariff Rate Quota system. In September 2011, India unilaterally

reduced import duties on 46 tariff lines for Bangladesh enabling garment imports from Bangladesh.

There is Counter Veiling Duties imposed on imports of Readymade Garments. The CVD existed on imports is charged in lieu of the Excise Duty to provide a level playing field to the domestic manufacturers and to protect the domestic industry. Government in the Union Budget 2013 has announced an increase in Import duty of mulberry silk from 5% to 15%. An import duty of 5% is applicable on wool sector imports and 10% on import of ready made garments and manmade filaments.

Statement-I

Major Country wise Export of Raw Cotton from India

(Qty in tonne)

(Value in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	China P RP	692507.22	710545.57	1583614.26	1725822.22	1211914.61	1199055.36
2.	Bangladesh	190368.29	191527.16	188940.49	204656.66	331142.71	331375.03
3.	Pakistan	137942.27	174400.12	26898.61	32405.39	168973.49	167817.28
4.	Vietnam SOC REP	42037.37	44425.78	34920.48	36919.04	86123.83	86055.68
5.	Hong Kong	18113.95	18623.94	8048.16	8304.27	33406.10	32249.41
6.	Indonesia	42036.91	43692.05	32336.49	34356.37	31447.51	31553.82
7.	Malaysia	15273.18	17632.06	19058.81	22934.56	27924.02	29000.76
8.	Chinese Taipei	36150.52	25012.98	24609.36	25494.17	16401.48	16159.98
9.	Singapore	3104.51	2541.54	1201.23	1475.05	11591.79	11464.29
10.	Thailand	13183.09	13187.99	15205.44	15629.54	8927.81	9249.38
11.	Turkey	21651.47	21560.37	5214.52	5390.52	5046.95	5387.72
12.	Italy	1511.04	1526.03	511.81	514.85	3568.37	3563.16
13.	Japan	1174.92	1564.20	1842.34	2794.05	1845.51	2975.43
14.	Korea RP	3573.60	3588.43	1841.98	2058.20	1625.82	1540.05
15.	Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	966.04	985.17
16.	Baharain IS	163.00	256.23	2016.00	2332.69	794.68	775.30
17.	U Arab Emts	418.51	557.94	2201.17	2335.10	644.57	627.50
18.	Mauritius	1146.86	1720.42	785.37	881.88	538.99	557.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Morocco		83.57	124.42	691.11	766.65	472.44	442.02
20. Iran		0.15	0.03	0.00	0.00	343.08	360.92
21. Other Countries		8643.70	7813.64	3241.42	3365.27	1929.80	2099.91
Total		1229084.13	1280300.90	1953179.05	2128436.48	1945629.60	1933295.58

Sl. No.	Country	April			
		2012-13		2013-14	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	China P RP	182023.89	189827.86	17730.71	18767.48
2.	Bangladesh	20806.42	22285.99	16808.06	19144.04
3.	Pakistan	3326.72	3498.20	3679.44	3979.18
4.	Vietnam SOC REP	3453.55	3808.04	3168.65	3204.34
5.	Hong Kong	2040.71	2119.71	246.05	199.10
6.	Indonesia	2937.51	3048.64	992.72	1126.18
7.	Malaysia	14616.22	15534.67	100.00	101.19
8.	Chinese Taipei	1020.77	1090.68	0.00	0.00
9.	Singapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Thailand	764.97	798.31	1326.35	1531.46
11.	Turkey	592.22	641.56	509.94	547.95
12.	Italy	986.39	1034.70	0.00	0.00
13.	Japan	180.98	228.03	47.82	87.86
14.	Korea RP	0.00	0.00	114.00	114.58
15.	Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Baharain IS	0.00	0.00	261.27	288.87
17.	U Arab Emts	98.85	97.94	0.00	0.00
18.	Mauritius	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Morocco	0.00	0.00	216.68	233.15
20.	Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Other Countries	0.01	0.00	985.39	1124.94
Total		232849.21	244014.33	46187.08	50450.32

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, DGCIS, Kolkata.

Statement-II*Major Country wise Import of Raw Cotton to India*

(Qty in tonne)

(Value in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	USA	18994.50	25367.29	21335.28	41958.08	32708.22	48557.72
2.	Egypt A RP	12757.50	19224.19	11355.33	24205.33	18433.60	29773.41
3.	Tanzania REP	145.56	153.58	341.54	519.66	26490.40	25038.58
4.	Pakistan	0.00	0.00	20201.19	15149.58	26359.21	21144.58
5.	Australia	1473.39	1644.09	2256.98	3710.44	14590.77	16531.10
6.	Cote D' Ivoire	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15860.79	15976.60
7.	Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11627.55	11631.54
8.	Mali	173.89	167.94	0.00	0.00	10576.65	10897.32
9.	Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8810.83	7483.74
10.	Zambia	0.00	0.00	153.48	206.45	6860.89	6767.64
11.	Benin	83.55	77.12	0.00	0.00	4984.81	5267.33
12.	Burkina Faso	743.41	813.93	244.06	410.45	4909.13	4933.41
13.	Israel	2198.41	3428.60	921.69	1734.15	2826.20	4672.45
14.	Togo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4814.19	4533.74
15.	Brazil	198.09	175.53	0.00	0.00	4016.34	4056.05
16.	Uganda	99.31	89.68	0.00	0.00	3548.84	3744.82
17.	China P RP	149.04	312.55	2043.27	3665.96	2938.43	3388.27
18.	Chad	142.90	127.14	0.00	0.00	2543.17	2610.86
19.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2355.01	2350.37
20.	Malawi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1769.00	1767.89
21.	Other Countries	7829.71	9127.44	6010.16	12818.56	13170.51	13797.78
Total		44989.26	60709.08	64862.98	104378.66	220194.54	244925.20

Sl. No.	Country	April			
		2012-13		2013-14	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	USA	1427.86	2884.35	3983.96	6641.78

1	2	9	10	11	12
2.	Egypt A RP	2535.15	3886.28	1329.96	2176.99
3.	Tanzania REP	0.00	0.00	995.33	840.66
4.	Pakistan	10578.12	7881.69	0.00	0.00
5.	Australia	102.00	131.52	152.98	189.78
6.	Cote D' Ivoire	0.00	0.00	515.00	530.22
7.	Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	546.50	575.45
8.	Mali	0.00	0.00	2348.44	2639.35
9.	Argentina	458.94	349.95	251.78	213.28
10.	Zambia	299.96	354.18	0.00	0.00
11.	Benin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Burkina Faso	0.00	0.00	25.68	29.61
13.	Israel	630.05	1174.69	331.73	475.28
14.	Togo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Brazil	201.17	232.24	500.00	527.59
16.	Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	China P RP	124.86	105.44	0.00	0.00
18.	Chad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	490.58	483.92
20.	Malawi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Other Countries	380.08	469.05	1147.04	1174.46
Total		16738.19	17469.39	12618.98	46498.37

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, DGCIS, Kolkata.

Statement-III

Major Country wise Export of Cotton yarn (including Sewing thread) from India

(Qty in tonne)

(Value in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	China P RP	83547.52	140660.54	162698.60	273827.72	386300.19	629862.99
2.	Bangladesh	133943.73	251525.87	125888.83	247999.43	149973.20	296602.90
3.	Korea RP	66436.63	132181.89	50882.69	99449.05	56512.01	109303.87
4.	Hong Kong	25082.09	44967.98	19370.29	35860.38	40100.97	74645.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Egypt A RP	29946.64	52461.45	63084.69	106533.14	35894.24	68050.82
6.	Portugal	24847.25	44397.79	24436.58	47461.66	34134.13	64508.60
7.	Peru	17375.73	29517.50	24283.76	46599.29	49335.36	54714.38
8.	Colombia	20455.72	31834.71	28173.60	47599.62	30044.32	50774.51
9.	Pakistan	2521.83	5761.93	3570.45	8679.00	17130.75	39539.80
10.	Germany F REP	14060.80	29241.54	15173.99	35000.01	16773.17	37259.53
11.	Brazil	36279.95	61215.90	17382.68	32727.82	17847.94	34982.23
12.	Sri Lanka	15076.72	28617.17	13772.81	29502.68	36763.37	32584.21
13.	Italy	15933.44	38939.73	13929.98	40354.80	12006.09	31856.43
14.	Vietnam Soc Rep	8908.20	14946.33	9077.55	16784.57	13515.07	25895.42
15.	Japan	10301.13	28478.42	8928.33	31811.34	8487.46	24735.15
16.	Turkey	22259.30	45203.67	9941.50	23987.30	11424.83	24065.19
17.	Chinese Taipei	7841.70	15850.04	8664.20	17254.08	31661.05	21353.79
18.	Poland	10156.11	17127.74	10580.55	19281.75	10849.96	19964.21
19.	Malaysia	7179.71	13471.17	9610.12	15994.91	10070.94	18823.59
20.	Guatemala	8710.53	10204.89	4909.71	8347.50	10334.06	18542.67
21.	Other Countries	135381.39	194062.54	128041.34	251400.30	130391.22	254027.20
Total		696246.12	1230668.82	752402.25	1436456.35	1109550.33	1932093.44

Sl. No.	Country	April			
		2012-13		2013-14	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	China P RP	17374.10	29290.22	23356.86	41294.42
2.	Bangladesh	12008.13	22694.05	10181.86	21620.69
3.	Korea RP	4530.51	8377.36	4412.89	9028.17
4.	Hong Kong	2814.05	4788.70	4959.28	9764.62
5.	Egypt A RP	2486.60	4459.27	1926.80	4058.81
6.	Portugal	2547.15	4185.42	3285.67	6493.25
7.	Peru	3388.93	5795.26	2533.02	5065.31
8.	Colombia	2989.57	4797.89	1834.83	3230.63
9.	Pakistan	354.28	986.74	1394.33	3160.45
10.	Germany F REP	1230.46	2429.16	1377.27	3267.61

1	2	9	10	11	12
11.	Brazil	1273.18	2354.42	1962.49	4124.37
12.	Sri Lanka	1033.90	2079.99	1607.10	3641.84
13.	Italy	878.46	2375.77	939.83	2367.37
14.	Vietnam Soc Rep	1161.65	2038.37	1115.89	2097.75
15.	Japan	641.04	1724.02	736.45	2186.72
16.	Turkey	647.34	1357.46	4789.37	9810.81
17.	Chinese Taipei	893.43	1424.79	873.76	1683.16
18.	Poland	762.12	1290.75	725.54	1437.08
19.	Malaysia	935.95	1683.54	1132.98	2187.18
20.	Guatemala	752.16	1304.95	724.26	1295.40
21.	Other Countries	10285.06	18772.67	10129.75	21651.24
	Total	68988.07	124213.80	80000.23	159466.88

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, DGCIS, Kolkata.

Statement-IV

Major Country wise Import of Cotton yarn (including Sewing thread) to India

(Qty in tonne)

(Value in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	China P RP	1474.62	5815.97	814.79	3015.45	5035.26	19610.36
2.	Korea RP	12.51	44.20	533.44	1228.66	1189.30	2758.26
3.	Egypt A RP	320.41	1036.47	531.85	1170.97	528.09	2088.84
4.	Pakistan	1224.86	2751.52	2072.07	6109.46	492.58	1090.43
5.	Indonesia	13.58	135.51	254.81	587.12	284.47	721.85
6.	Italy	204.74	643.16	99.45	352.13	152.31	514.25
7.	Hong Kong	22.37	63.29	146.28	371.09	86.48	283.26
8.	Sri Lanka	4.72	12.67	2.28	15.16	74.02	278.66
9.	Thailand	22.25	44.35	39.96	145.26	83.14	191.52
10.	Japan	3.38	7.77	3.44	21.65	67.61	138.47
11.	UK	18.27	63.98	14.00	86.86	9.60	121.99
12.	Austria	107.36	115.16	64.87	102.97	66.54	120.85
13.	Turkey	165.47	239.39	76.06	111.24	88.81	105.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Vietnam SOC REP	0.96	5.02	0.55	3.77	27.16	100.42
15.	USA	25.86	79.05	33.51	102.74	21.32	91.28
16.	Bangladesh	36.42	51.66	0.17	0.57	52.77	85.60
17.	Portugal	1.50	13.68	3.21	42.13	6.71	79.34
18.	Czech Republic	67.29	119.49	8.20	11.63	48.82	71.21
19.	German F REP	16.30	128.30	28.18	80.00	7.68	54.95
20.	Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.25	53.97
21.	Other Countries	492.56	630.09	297.05	529.79	149.90	266.15
Total		4235.43	12000.73	5024.17	14088.65	8489.82	28827.05

Sl. No.	Country	April			
		2012-13		2013-14	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	China P RP	368.77	1203.16	156.02	357.45
2.	Korea RP	86.37	226.38	33.39	75.77
3.	Egypt A RP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Pakistan	25.86	58.80	0.00	0.00
5.	Indonesia	32.92	101.79	0.00	0.00
6.	Italy	6.44	50.93	67.66	158.36
7.	Hong Kong	14.61	45.23	6.19	22.38
8.	Sri Lanka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Thailand	0.10	0.53	0.28	2.64
10.	Japan	0.05	0.26	0.12	6.19
11.	UK	0.16	4.41	0.00	0.00
12.	Austria	9.28	15.44	7.84	15.11
13.	Turkey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Vietnam SOC REP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	USA	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.30
16.	Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Portugal	3.87	45.28	0.58	7.12
18.	Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	German F REP	0.18	2.51	0.00	0.00

1	2	9	10	11	12
20. Iraq		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Other Countries		0.07	0.63	204.67	418.75
Total		555.68	1755.35	476.81	1064.07

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, DGCIS, Kolkata.

Statement-V

Import of Textile Items

Particulars	Units	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Fibre	MN US\$	966	866	954	1263	1379
Fibre waste	MN US\$	15	19	21	20	21
Total Yarn	MN US\$	581	672	833	951	1031
Total fabric	MN US\$	860	818	988	1157	1197
Total RMG	MN US\$	139	107	196	319	327
Total made ups	MN US\$	242	199	268	394	414
Other textile items	MN US\$	636	678	828	1045	987
Total	MN US\$	3439	3359	4088	5149	5356

Amendment in NGT Act, 2010

1077. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the National Tribunal Act, 2010 does not provide *suo motto* powers to National Green Tribunal (NGT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NGT had requested to the Ministry to amend the Act and provide *suo motto* powers to the NGT;

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Ministry and the date when this was intimated to the NGT;

(e) whether the Government has noticed that NGT and its regional benches has issued *suo motto* notice in certain matters;

(f) if so, the details of such cases where NGT has issued *suo motto* notice; and

(g) the details of the action taken by the Ministry to ensure that the NGT functions as per the provisions of the NGT Act in so far *suo motto* powers is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Tribunal Act, 2010 does not provide *suo motto* powers to NGT.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. However, the Ministry did not agree with the request of the NGT for conferring the *suo motto* powers on the Tribunal. The decision of the Ministry was conveyed to the NGT on 18.12.2012.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A *suo motto* application No. 4 of 2013 was issued by the NGT to State of Haryana through the Chief Secretary, Haryana, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Haryana and Pollution Control Board, Haryana on the basis of a news article that appeared in "The Times of India" on 7.1.2013 titled "How private players grab forest land in the Aravalis" came to the notice of the Ministry. As per the information furnished by NGT, only one Application No.4/2013 (Suo Motto) titles as Tribunal on its own motion v/s State of Haryana is pending before the Tribunal and the same has been clubbed with Application No.91/2012 titled as Devendra Kumar Vs. Union of India and Others filed by Ms. Parul Gupta, Advocate.

(g) The Government of India has not agreed to confer *suo motto* powers on the Tribunal. It is for the NGT, an adjudicatory body, to follow the provisions of the NGT Act, 2010.

Facilities for Public Conveniences Along NHs

1078. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to make it mandatory for all petrol pumps along National Highways (NHs) to have facilities for public conveniences such as toilets and drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action will be taken against those petrol pumps which are found to be lacking such facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Oil companies have been instructed to provide facilities for public conveniences such as toilet and drinking water at all the retail outlets. This aspect is looked into while issuing access permission to oil companies and monitored by way of inspections.

[Translation]

FTA with EU

1079. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is negotiating any Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the European Union and if so,

the details of the ongoing negotiations and issues discussed therein along with the present status thereof;

(b) whether the Government has accommodated the demands of the domestic industries in the proposed FTA with European Union and if so, the details of the sectors which are likely to be benefited/adversely affected after the signing of the said FTA;

(c) the details of the total trade carried out between India and the European Union during each of the last three years and the current year and the target to set for the next three years, if any;

(d) whether India is likely to discuss the issues related to duty cut in the automobile sector and implementing the EU regime of patent and intellectual property rights rules under the proposed FTA and if so, the likely impact of this agreement on the domestic industry; and

(e) whether the above said agreement is in violation of India's agreement with the World Trade Organisation on intellectual property rights and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and if not, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) and negotiations were launched in Brussels on 28-29 June, 2007 based on the recommendations of the High Level Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki. Negotiations across a number of tracks including Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Government Procurement, Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights etc. are underway. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held. Final positions are to emerge as the negotiations across various sectors are ongoing. Government consults stakeholders including State Government, relevant Ministries/Departments, Industries, Associations, Export Promotion Councils etc. in order to develop India's negotiation strategy on a continuous basis as and when required. It is expected that greater trade and investment flows will result from this Agreement.

(c) The details of total trade between India and European Union during the last three years and current year are given below:-

	US \$ Millions			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr-June)
Export	46077.64	52603.10	50456.99	11664.80
Import	44539.93	58475.24	52461.19	12619.23
Total	90617.57	111078.34	102918.18	24284.03

(d) and (e) Negotiations across numbers of tracks including automobile sector and intellectual property rights are going on. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, disclosures before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

Impact of Labour Unions on Industries

1080. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

SHRI G.M. SEDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether industrial unrest in the country is on the rise;

(b) if so, whether the Government has also assessed the impact of labour unions and industrial unrest on the medium and small scale industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the negative impact on performance and productivity of these units/industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No, Madam. As per records maintained by Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), there is no significant change in the number of strikes/lockouts in the last three years.

(b) and (c) No such Assessment/Study undertaken by the Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(d) In the event of receipt of any Strike notice in the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) an immediate intervention is made by inviting the parties for joint discussions and deliberate efforts are made to avert the proposed strike/agitations so as to arrive at an amicable settlement.

[English]

River Pollution by Industries

1081. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) whether some Government and private industrial units are releasing chemical fluids into rivers and polluting environment in various parts of the country including forest areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, industry wise, State-wise and the reaction of the people living in forest areas;

(c) whether Central Pollution Control Board/State Pollution Control Boards (CPCB/SPCBs) have adopted any policy and taken any punitive action against such polluting industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per information available from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 839 grossly polluting industries (GPI) have been identified in the country discharging their effluents into surface water bodies and/or on land. State-wise list of GPIs is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) CPCB and State Pollution Control Boards are empowered to monitor industries to ensure compliance with respect to effluents discharge standards notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and to take action against the defaulting units under the statutory provisions.

Statement

State-wise list of Grossly Polluting Industries

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of industries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Bihar	22
3.	Assam	9
4.	Daman and Diu	3
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	53

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of industries
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6
9.	Jharkhand	5
10.	Karnataka	10
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1
13.	Maharashtra	2
14.	Odisha	20
15.	Puducherry	1
16.	Punjab	7
17.	Sikkim	1
18.	Tamil Nadu	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	594
20.	Uttarakhand	50
21.	West Bengal	31
Total		839

[Translation]

Replacement of Railway Level Crossings

1082. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace all railway level crossings with road over bridges (ROB) on Non-National Highway Department Projects (NHDP) section;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the number of railway level crossings proposed to be replaced with ROB's throughout the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the cost of this project will be shared jointly by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the Ministry of Railways;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on this project and the time by which it is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. To remove the inefficiency of National Highway Network, Ministry has decided to replace Level Crossings with Road Over Bridges (ROB) in time bound phased manner. The number of Railway Level Crossings State wise proposed to be replaced is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The Railway portion of ROB will be constructed by Railways and approach portion will be constructed by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(e) The likely expenditure and time line will be decided based on outcome of Detailed Project Report (DPR), inter se priority of works and availability of funds.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Level Crossings
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28
2.	Assam	26
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6
6.	Gujarat	12
7.	Haryana	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7
9.	Jharkhand	14
10.	Karnataka	9
11.	Maharashtra	4
12.	Odisha	10
13.	Punjab	15
14.	Rajasthan	11
15.	Tamil Nadu	20
16.	Uttar Pradesh	31
17.	Uttarakhand	4
18.	West Bengal	20

*[English]***Export of Organic Products**

1083. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

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

(a) whether all the organic products exported from India mandatorily require to carry 'Indian organic mark' by any of the authorized certifying agencies working under the Ministry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is no such enforcement mechanism for the domestic market;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken to make organic mark mandatory for organic products in the domestic market also;

(d) the details of various State Government agencies and different private companies which have secured accreditation from Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, State-wise; and

(e) the number of organic certificate applications received and approved by these public/private agencies during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. All accredited Certification Bodies under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) are authorized to use 'India Organic' logo only on certified Organic products.

(b) There is a mechanism for voluntary certification of organic agricultural commodities only for domestic market.

(c) Organic Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Rules, 2009 have been notified under the provisions of Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937. They apply to all kinds of agricultural produce included in the Schedule of the Act. The provisions of the Rules are voluntary. The grading and marking of organic agricultural produce has not picked up. It has not been made mandatory for domestic market as it involves documentation and costs which small farmers of the country may not be able to afford.

(d) There are seven State Government Bodies accredited under NPOP, the list of the same is as given below:

- (1) Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency
- (2) Rajasthan Organic Certification Agency (ROCA)
- (3) MP State organic Certification Agency
- (4) Odisha State Organic Certification Agency (OSOCA) Bhubaneshwar
- (5) Export Inspection Agency (EIA)- New Delhi
- (6) Chhattisgarh Certification Society, India (CGCERT)
- (7) Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department (TNOCD)

There are seventeen Private Organizations accredited under NPOP for certification of Organic Products, the State-wise list of which is as under:

Maharashtra: (i) Bureau Veritas Certification India Pvt. Ltd., (ii) ECOCERT India Pvt. Ltd., (iii) Natural Organic Certification Agro Pvt. Ltd. (currently suspended w.e.f. 17.05.2013), (iv) Control Union Certifications and (v) TUV India Pvt. Ltd.

Karnataka: (i) IMO Control Pvt. Ltd., (ii) APOF Organic Certification Agency and (iii) Aditi Organic Certifications Pvt. Ltd.

Kerala: (i) Indian Organic Certification Agency (INDOCERT) and (ii) Lacon Quality Certification Pvt. Ltd.

Rajasthan: (i) OneCert Asia Agri Certification (P) Ltd.

Haryana: (i) SGS India Pvt. Ltd.

Andhra Pradesh: (i) Vedic Organic Certification Agency and (ii) Food Cert India Pvt. Ltd.

Tamil Nadu: (i) IS COP (Indian Society for Certification of Organic Products)

Delhi: (i) Intertek India Pvt. Ltd.

Madhya Pradesh: (i) Biocert India Pvt. Ltd

(e) Details of Organic Certification applications received by the Certification Bodies are not available with the Government. However, the number of Scope Certificates issued by these Certification Bodies during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and till 04.08.2013 in 2013-14 are 2300, 2898, 2970 and 546 respectively.

[Translation]

Decline in Manufacturing Sector

1084. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 DR. BHOLA SINGH:
 SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI ARJUN ROY:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
 SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of devaluation of rupee/high inflation and recent slow down in European countries/United States of America or industrial production/ manufacturing sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the sectors which are badly affected and corrective steps taken by the Government to boost the industrial production in the country;

(c) whether the manufacturing sectors particularly capital goods and consumer durables are badly affected due to shortage of power during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures suggested by the Planning Commission to improve the condition of manufacturing and follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the industrial growth rate has been varying amongst States in the country and if so, the details thereof, state-wise during the last three years and the current year along with the names of the States which posted higher growth during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) Industrial production/

manufacturing is adversely affected by a number of demand and supply factors including devaluation of rupee, inflation, rising input cost, decline in external demand, and global economic slowdown including in the European countries/ United States of America. Sectorally, industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects the movements in production of Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity sectors over base of 2004-05. The growth rate of IIP has moderated to 1.1% in 2012-13 from 2.9% in 2011-12. During April-May, 2013 also the IIP grew at 0.1% compared to 0.6% during corresponding period of previous year. The sector-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I in Table-I.

The Government has taken a number of measures to boost the industrial growth of the country. These, inter-alia, include announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI. Besides, incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy, 2007, and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programmes etc. Recently, the Government has also set up a Project Monitoring Group to track stalled high investment projects in the infrastructure and industrial sectors.

(c) The moderation in the growth of electricity to 4.0% in 2012-13 from 8.2% in 2011-12, inter alia, has a bearing on the growth of manufacturing including capital goods and consumer durables.

(d) The Planning Commission in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document has made various observations about the measures that are necessary for meeting the targets of industrial growth envisaged in the Plan period, on which the Departments and Ministries in the Government take action for activities in their respective domain and in accordance with the resources available.

(e) The details of the state-wise industrial growth rates for the last four years, as per National Accounts Statistics, is given in the enclosed statement in Table-2. The States of Bihar, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have generally shown a higher growth as compared to the all-India growth in the industrial sector during 2009-10 to 2012-13.

Statement*Table: 1 Growth Rate of IIP, Base: 2004-05*

Sectors	Weight	Growth (Cumulative)			
		2011-12	2012-13	Apr-May 2012-13	Apr-May 2013-14
Mining & Quarrying	141.57	-2	-2.4	-1.7	-4.5
Manufacturing	755.27	3	1.3	0.4	0.1
Electricity	103.16	8.2	4.0	5.2	5.3
General Index	1000	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.1

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Table: 2 State-wise Industrial Growth Rates

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.04	7.51	7.71	-2.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-6.84	7.90	13.89	2.32
3.	Assam	8.82	1.58	2.95	3.66
4.	Bihar	14.08	28.43	9.51	17.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	-2.79	1.97	7.08	6.74
6.	Goa	10.51	8.34	4.01	NA
7.	Gujarat	21.25	6.63	5.22	NA
8.	Haryana	11.41	5.60	4.14	5.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.99	3.16	7.85	5.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.37	-2.58	0.28	0.75
11.	Jharkhand	6.73	21.31	9.46	4.83
12.	Karnataka	-1.46	9.53	0.97	3.42
13.	Kerala	7.82	7.82	7.04	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.13	8.94	7.30	4.54
15.	Maharashtra	6.89	8.77	5.22	6.97
16.	Manipur	6.78	4.71	4.25	4.67
17.	Meghalaya	6.08	6.72	9.46	12.90
18.	Mizoram	3.31	16.21	10.32	NA
19.	Nagaland	7.51	4.97	8.19	7.89
20.	Odisha	-2.65	6.83	7.21	3.01
21.	Punjab	8.77	6.28	3.11	3.54

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
22.	Rajasthan	10.68	9.47	6.55	NA
23.	Sikkim	172.75	16.78	6.93	6.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.93	15.32	6.60	5.38
25.	Tripura	12.60	9.88	10.20	12.51
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7.31	6.84	5.17	2.39
27.	Uttarakhand	19.67	13.76	6.61	9.20
28.	West Bengal	9.68	5.83	3.82	5.48
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-0.12	4.12	1.02	1.58
30.	Chandigarh	20.71	18.59	14.18	NA
31.	Delhi	5.49	6.88	6.82	7.26
32.	Puducherry	14.75	-6.17	3.41	20.99
	All-India	9.16	9.16	3.49	2.08

Source: For States, Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, & for all India, Central Statistics Office.

Note: Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water supply.

[English]

Conservation of Bio-Diversity

1085. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forests are undergoing a phenomenal shift endangering bio-diversity and causing regional climate changes/dynamics in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to arrest and preserve bio-diversity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Some important steps taken by the Government for conservation of biological diversity inter alia include: survey

and inventorisation of floral and faunal resources; assessment of the forest cover to develop an accurate database for planning and monitoring; establishment of a Protected Area Network of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation and Community Reserves; designating Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems; undertaking of species oriented programmes, such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant; complemented with ex-situ conservation efforts. In addition, Biological Diversity Act 2002 has also been enacted with the aim to conserve biological resources of the country and regulation of access to these resources to ensure equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their use, under which a National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards have been set up for implementing the provisions of the Act.

Special Traffic Line on Road

1086. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start special traffic line on road for ambulance, fire service and other essential services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to widen the existing roads for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No Madam.

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

Education for Backward Groups

1087. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether lower education level among the backward groups has led to lower employment in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the low level of education among the backward classes;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide education particularly to such disadvantaged groups; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per the surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, the details of the unemployment rate by social group and the mean year of schooling by social groups is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The major reasons for discontinuation/ dropping out of school by social groups is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Government enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which came into force from 1st April, 2010. The Act mandates free and compulsory education to all children from the age of six to fourteen years till the completion of their elementary education. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme has also been aligned with provisions of RTE Act. The SSA supports provisions of school infrastructure, additional teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms etc. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in March, 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality. The RMSA supports States/UTs in providing physical infrastructure, including buildings, toilets, drinking water facilities, libraries, laboratories etc. as well as providing teacher posts.

Statement-I

All India Unemployment Rate (%), by Social Group, by Current Daily Status, 2004-05 to 2009-10

(in Percentage)

Social Group	Rural		
	2004-05	2007-08	2009-10
1	2	3	4
SCs	12	12	9.4
STs	6.5	7.5	6.3
OBCs	7.7	7.9	6.5
Others	6.6	6.4	5.3
All	8.2	8.4	6.8

Social Group	Urban		
	2004-05	2007-08	2009-10
1	5	6	7
SCs	11.4	10.1	7.8
STs	7.5	10	7.0
OBCs	8.5	7.7	6.2
Others	7.1	6	4.6
All	8.3	7.4	5.8

Mean years of Schooling by Social Groups 2007-08

(in Years)

By Social Group	Rural	Urban	Combined
Scheduled Castes	2.9	4.6	3.2
Scheduled Tribes	2.6	5.2	2.8
Other Backward Classes	3.5	5.6	3.9
Others	4.6	7.3	5.7
All Social Groups	3.5	6.2	4.2

Source: Extracted from NSS Survey Reports and reproduced in India Human Development Report, 2011- Towards Social Inclusion, Planning Commission.

Statement-II*Major Reasons for Discontinuation/ Dropping out 2007-08*

(in percent)

By Social Group	Parents not interested in studies	Financial constraints	Child not interested in studies
Scheduled Castes	16	26	14
Scheduled Tribes	20	17	14
Other Backward Classes	16	20	14
Others	13	20	14

Source: Extracted from NSS Survey Reports and reproduced in India Human Development Report, 2011- Towards Social Inclusion, Planning Commission.

Increase in Freight Rates by AIMTC

1088. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) has asked its members to increase freight rates by 15 percent after recent hike in diesel price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Competition Commission has ordered an investigation in this regard and slapped any penalty on AIMTC for its arbitrary decision;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any action to protect the interest of the common man and if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) As per available information, an information has been filed in the Competition Commission of India (CCI) under Section 19 of Competition Act against All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) wherein it has been alleged that AIMTC has uniformly increased the freight rates which is collusive practice. The matter is being examined by Competition Commission of India.

(e) As per section 67 of 'The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988', the State Government may fix the freight charges in respect of goods carriages. However, goods transportation through roads is predominantly in the private sector and freight

charges are governed by market forces. Further steps can be contemplated after decision of Competition Commission of India.

Pollution by Slaughter Houses

1089. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal slaughter houses are polluting various rivers and drinking water in various parts of the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the study conducted by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission has also issued any orders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to check such activities of slaughter houses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The effluent generated from the slaughter house is required to be treated before disposal in accordance with the consent granted by the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. The illegal activities including slaughtering of animals are required to be stopped by the police and local administration.

As far as the Kerala State is concerned, there are 41 operational slaughter houses. Of these, 29 slaughter houses have set up biogas plant and taken related measures to treat their waste. 4 slaughter houses have provided soak pit/septic tanks and another 4 slaughter houses have provided waste water tanks.

The measures taken by the Central Government to check such activities of slaughter houses include:

- Notification of Effluent standards for slaughter houses under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have been empowered to grant consent to slaughter houses for discharge of effluent/emission as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

- The Central Pollution Control Board has published a document on "Solid waste management in slaughter house" to guide State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees and slaughter houses for taking appropriate pollution control measures.
- CPCB has conducted training/workshops for officials of SPCBs/PCCs, municipal agencies and slaughter houses for creating awareness.
- CPCB has also issued directions under section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees in July, 2012 to ensure that all slaughter houses operate with valid consent and provide adequate treatment facilities.

Funds of ITIs

1090. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) whether the Government is making any effort to establish small Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) and promote technical education in various parts of the country including Chhattisgarh especially in Pahari Korva Scheduled Tribe concentrated areas/blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State-wise details of ITIs established in the country including Chhattisgarh as on date;

(c) the amount spent by the Government for establishing ITIs in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the State-wise details of the funds provided under different heads for ITI's in the country including Gujarat during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Government has made considerable effort in promoting private investment in setting up Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country and as a result 8181 Private ITIs have been established and affiliated with National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). The State-wise details of Government and Private ITIs in the Country including Chhattisgarh is enclosed as statement-I.

(c) Government ITIs are normally established by the concerned States and UTs. Central Government however has launched schemes for providing financial assistance for establishing 34 ITIs and 68 Skill Development Centres (SDC) in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected area and 14 ITIs in North Eastern states including Sikkim. The details of funds released to these States under these schemes in last three years and current year for this purpose are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) The following Schemes have been implemented to modernize and upgrade Government Industrial Training Institutes during last three years in the country including Gujarat:-

- Upgradation of 400 ITIs under Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with the World Bank Assistance. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-III.
- "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP" for modernization/upgradation of existing Government ITIs. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-IV.

Statement-I

State/UT-Wise details of Government and Private ITIs.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt. ITIs)	Total Govt. ITIs/Pvt. ITIs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	62	5052	78	16184

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Haryana	89	23720	106	11592	195	35312
4.	Himachal Pradesh	75	11700	126	11692	201	23392
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	98	21332	248	32592	346	53924
7.	Rajasthan	115	15632	759	95471	874	111103
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32460	1385	166318	1700	198778
9.	Uttarakhand	59	7147	49	4918	108	12065
	Sub Total	806	128178	2736	327745	3542	455923
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	28590	582	118068	730	146658
11.	Karnataka	179	30914	1287	102190	1466	133104
12.	Kerala	40	16476	488	53946	528	70422
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Poducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	23288	653	67790	714	91078
	Sub Total	437	100796	3019	342502	3456	443298
Eastern Region							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5776	4	208	34	5984
19.	Bihar	34	11433	566	81769	600	93202
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	160	35832	180	40504
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	28	11952	589	99748	617	111700
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	8	1120	0	0	8	1120
28.	West Bengal	52	13836	53	5912	105	19748
	Sub Total	203	52554	1375	223885	1578	276439

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Western Region							
29.	Chhattisgarh	92	11120	51	6144	143	17264
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	5	412	15	3676
33.	Gujarat	157	57644	393	24072	550	81716
34.	Madhya Pradesh	173	26158	204	24370	377	50528
35.	Maharashtra	390	108680	398	47988	788	156668
Sub Total		825	207482	1051	102986	1876	310468
Grand Total		2271	489010	8181	997118	10452	1486128

Statement-II*'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim' State-wise details of fund released*

Sl. No.	State	Fund released (Rs. in Lakh)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	479.60	0.00	137.97	617.57
2.	Nagaland	559.53	0.00	317.17	876.70
3.	Sikkim	41.68	0.00	96.32	338.00
4.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	495.00	495.00
5.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	368.23	368.23
6.	Meghalaya	0.00	256.36	0.00	256.36
7.	Assam	0.00	227.84	222.91	450.75
8.	Tripura	0.00	58.03	121.62	179.65
Total		1280.81	542.23	1759.22	3582.26

'Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)' State-wise details of fund released.

Fund released so far (Rs. in Lakh)							
Sl. No.	States	2011-12			2012-13		
		Skill Training	ITIs & SDCs	Total	Skill Training	ITIs & SDCs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	355.84	355.84
2.	Bihar	0.00	376.77	376.77	0.00	319.15	319.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1881.12	1881.12	24.11	281.73	305.84
4.	Jharkhand	81.83	1587.17	1669.00	108.44	242.81	351.25
5.	Madhya Pradesh	29.32	257.75	287.07	9.73	45.32	55.05
6.	Maharashtra	58.64	511.80	570.44	19.5	90.63	110.13
7.	Odisha	100.16	1372.45	1472.61	48.74	187.93	236.67
8.	Uttar Pradesh	29.32	269.64	298.96	9.74	39.83	49.57
9.	West Bengal	29.32	256.90	286.22	9.74	45.71	55.45
Total		328.59	6513.60	6842.19	230.00	1608.95	1838.95

Fund released so far (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14			Total		
		Skill Training	ITIs & SDCs	Total	Skill Training	ITIs & SDCs	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	355.84	355.84
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	695.92	695.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.11	2162.85	2186.96
4.	Jharkhand	29.31	234.74	264.05	190.27	1829.98	2284.30
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.05	303.07	342.12
6.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.14	602.43	680.57
7.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	148.90	1560.38	1709.28
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.06	309.47	348.53
9.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.06	302.61	341.67
Total		29.31	234.74	264.05	558.59	8122.55	8945.19

Statement-III*State-wise releases under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total no of ITIs covered under VTIP	Total fund released (Rs. in lakhs)			
			FY 2010-11 (central share)	FY 2011-12 (central share)	FY 2012-13 (central share)	FY 2013-14 (central share) (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	878.67	40.42	126.16	0.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	37.00	49.71	53.56	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	12.11	2.86	24.03	0.00
4.	Assam	7	279.62	11.98	344.61	0.00
5.	Bihar	8	166.12	315.83	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	18	574.02	131.41	547.61	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	1	40.00	50.39	53.76	0.00
8.	Delhi	3	38.22	15.39	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	7	509.44	49.90	176.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	29	959.11	934.70	243.75	0.00
11.	Haryana	16	649.72	531.83	558.12	0.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11	288.74	22.88	225.00	0.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	378.00	33.05	253.00	0.00
14.	Jharkhand	3	261.10	59.48	48.59	0.00
15.	Karnataka	30	1170.32	477.62	488.76	0.00
16.	Kerala	7	284.53	363.19	242.54	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	1	4.80	1.81	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	28	831.16	542.68	300.00	0.00
19.	Maharashtra	87	4712.14	2219.21	769.44	0.00
20.	Manipur	2	41.92	3.58	16.99	0.00
21.	Meghalaya	1	165.51	2.86	0.00	0.00
22.	Mizoram	1	27.54	0.88	0.00	35.50
23.	Nagaland	1	97.79	10.07	6.93	70.84
24.	Odisha	9	364.63	325.75	265.05	0.00
25.	Puducherry	1	5.37	13.02	6.90	7.15
26.	Punjab	27	1561.63	30.17	508.00	0.00
27.	Rajasthan	10	200.83	216.03	400.12	0.00
28.	Sikkim	1	11.59	6.59	0.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	17	1567.73	207.13	673.41	73.86
30.	Tripura	1	34.81	7.98	1.16	5.76
31.	Uttar Pradesh	16	311.10	102.59	0.00	0.00
32.	Uttarakhand	10	825.57	220.18	137.59	0.00
33.	West Bengal	10	478.18	179.14	256.52	0.00
Total		400	17769.03	7180.28	6727.60	193.10

Statement-IV

Details of funds provided (under Major Head 6250) to the ITIs covered during the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) under the scheme "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP"

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*		Total	
		No. of ITIs covered	Fund released Rs. in Lakh	No. of ITIs covered	Fund released Rs. in Lakh	No. of ITIs covered	Fund released Rs. in Lakh	No. of ITIs covered	Fund released Rs. in Lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	500	-	-	-	-	2	500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	250	-	-	-	-	1	250
3.	Assam	-	-	1	250	-	-	1	250
4.	Bihar	1	250	2	500	-	-	3	750
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	1000	1	250	-	-	5	1250
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
7.	Delhi	5	1250	1	250	-	-	6	1500
8.	Gujarat	1	250	24	6000	-	-	25	6250
9.	Haryana	12	3000	4	1000	-	-	16	4000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	500	1	250	-	-	3	750
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	1750	12	3000	-	-	19	4750
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	2	500	-	-	2	500
13.	Karnataka	1	250	-	-	-	-	1	250
14.	Kerala	4	1000	2	500	-	-	6	1500
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	250	17	4250	-	-	18	4500
16.	Maharashtra	29	7250	44	11000	-	-	73	18250
17.	Odisha	1	250	1	250	-	-	2	500
18.	Punjab	7	1750	8	2000	-	-	15	3750
19.	Rajasthan	24	6000	27	6750	-	-	51	12750
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	500	2	500	-	-	4	1000
21.	Tripura	4	1000	-	-	-	-	4	1000
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5	1250	35	8750	-	-	40	10000
23.	Uttarakhand	-	-	14	3500	-	-	14	3500
24.	West Bengal	4	1000	3	750	-	-	7	1750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Nagaland	-	-	5	1250	-	-	5	1250
26.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
28.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
29.	Puducherry	2	500	1	250	-	-	3	750
30.	Meghalaya	1	250	-	-	-	-	1	250
31.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total		120	30000	207	51750	-	-	327	81750

* Release of fund has come to end by March 2012.

Six-Laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore Section of NH-8A

1091. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

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 Gujarat for six-laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore section of NH-8A;

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

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The proposal for six laning of Ahmedabad-Bamanbore Section of NH-8A from Km 22/6 to 182/600 at a cost of Rs. 800 crore was received from Government of Gujarat. However, the proposal was returned unapproved keeping in view the fact that Ministry as a policy had decided for six laning of existing National Highways, having eligible traffic volume to be implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Government has envisaged instant proposal under NHDP Phase-IV under Design Build Finance Operate Transfer (DBFOT) mode to be implemented by NHAI. Consultant has been engaged for carrying out Feasibility Study. On completion of Feasibility Study, process of award to the BOT Concessionaire would be initiated.

Construction of Bridge Across Narmada River

1092. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved construction of new additional four-lane bridge across river Narmada at Zadeshwar on Vadodara-Bharuch-Surat section of National Highway (NH) No. 8;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any delay in the execution of this project;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with its present status; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (e) The project of Vadodar-Surat section of National Highway (NH) No. 8 including construction of a new 4-lane bridge across river Narmada was awarded and the concession agreement was signed on 23.07.2012. The concessionaire could not fulfil conditions precedent as per the concession agreement. The matter was examined in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in consultations with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). As decided in the Ministry of Road

Transport and Highways, the concessionaire has been directed to complete the rehabilitation and repair of the old 2-lane bridge by October, 2013. In parallel, the construction of 4-lane extra dosed bridge on Narmada River is to be taken up by NHAI under Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode subject to necessary appraisal/ approval. The work is likely to be completed within 3 years of the award of the work.

Armed Guards for Merchant Ships

1093. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is unable to provide armed guards for merchant ships;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the Indian merchant ships from the sea pirates?

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

(a) and (b) There is no obligation on the part of the Government to provide armed security guards to merchant ships. However, suitable guidelines have been issued by the Government on deployment of armed security guards on board merchant ships to enable deployment of private armed security guards on Indian flag merchant ships particularly when transiting through the high risk area (HRA) in the Gulf of Aden region in Africa.

(c) Government has taken various preventive/ mitigating security measures, which inter-alia, include the following:-

- (i) M.S. Notice No.1 of 2011 issued providing for elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices), including safe house/ citadel.
- (ii) Banning of sailing vessels to ply in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male vide DGS M. S. Notice No. 3/2020.
- (iii) Naval escort provided by Indian naval ships in the Gulf of Aden since 2008.
- (iv) Enhanced vigil by the Indian Navy in the Indian EEZ and westward upto 65 degree east longitude.
- (v) Active participation of India in the security meetings of the International Maritime

Organization, Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) and other international fora.

- (vi) Submission of Document No. 27/9/1 at the IMO Assembly meeting held at London on 21-30.11.2011 for flag states to provide information on the welfare of captive crew, efforts for their release and also on continued payment of their wages.

Exports from Ports

1094. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of all imports and exports handled by each port out of the total export and import carried out during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Indian ports are handling lower percentage of imports and exports as compared to other ports in the Asian region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take specific steps to improve the situation in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Imports and Exports handled by the twelve major ports for the last three years and current year upto May, 2013 are given in the enclosed statement. Some of the prominent ports in the Asian Region like Dubai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo are major trans-shipment centres. The cargo handled by them may not pertain to only import and export of the country in which these ports are located. There has been no comparison between Indian port and these ports. Government has taken various steps to increase the capacity of the major ports like (i) Deepening of Channels to improve the Draft in Port. (ii) Construction of new jetties berths etc. (iii) Procurement, Replacement or Up gradation of Port Equipment. (iv) Undertaking projects to improve port connectivity.

Statement*Port wise Exports/Imports (%share*) data*

Sl. No.	Name of Major Port	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Apr'13 to May'13)	
		Exp (% share)	Imp (%share)	Exp (% share)	Imp (%share)	Exp (% share)	Imp (%share)	Exp (% share)	Imp (%share)
1.	Nhava Sheva	15.6996	11.4447	15.3085	9.2609	15.7951	9.2250	15.4269	8.9749
2.	Chennai	5.8704	8.3698	5.5125	7.2906	5.4183	7.1737	5.2120	6.1649
3.	Mumbai	2.2471	5.0808	2.4411	5.3859	2.2446	4.8551	2.5282	3.4166
4.	Kolkata	2.2314	3.7275	2.1814	3.4670	2.1589	3.3155	2.0282	2.6441
5.	Newmangalore	1.1850	1.5775	2.0958	1.5554	2.7027	2.4002	2.5640	2.5587
6.	Paradip	1.0996	2.6297	0.6403	4.3488	0.2495	3.7281	0.2613	5.6435
7.	Kandla	1.5616	2.4355	1.3093	2.5231	1.6093	2.4279	1.9538	1.6653
8.	Cochin	1.0599	1.8195	1.3773	1.8435	1.4161	1.9183	1.2490	1.6808
9.	Tuticorin	2.4613	1.0727	2.3729	1.3884	2.0916	1.2992	1.4746	1.1288
10.	Marmagoa	0.5182	0.1321	0.6857	0.4879	0.4817	0.3854	0.3179	0.0594
11.	Ennore	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2575	0.0932	0.3611	0.1458
12.	Visakhapatnam	2.6700	2.3400	1.4300	2.9100	1.3200	2.6900	1.5400	2.6300

* These shares (in %) refer to shares of Exports (or Imports) to the total Exports (Imports) of the country in the relevant year.

Diversion of Forest Land

1095. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any legal provision for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes including developmental activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any requests from State Governments/ Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, all the proposals of diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes including developmental

activities are processed under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 & Rules and guidelines framed thereunder.

(b) As per provisions of the Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing:-

- (i) that any reserved forest (within the meaning of the expression "reserved forest" in any law for the time being in force in that state) or any portion thereof, shall cease to be reserved;
- (ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose;
- (iii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organization not owned, managed or controlled by the Government;
- (iv) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion, for the purpose of using it for reafforestation.

Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 12.12.1996 in WP(C) No. 202/1995 has defined that "...the term "forest land" occurring in Section 2, will not only include "forest" as understood in the dictionary sense, but also any area recorded as forest in the Government record irrespective of its ownership. This is how it has to be understood for the purpose of Section 2 of the Act. The provisions enacted in the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for the conservation of forests, and the matters connected therewith must apply clearly to all forests so understood irrespective of the ownership or classification thereof..."

(c) and (d) Yes. The requests are received from the respective State Governments/Union Territories. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The forest clearance to proposals received in the MoEF under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for forest clearance is a continuing process. The proposals found complete in all respects are examined as per the rules and guidelines made under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and are decided for diversion of Forest Land by competent authority on case to case basis.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	2010	2011	2012	2013	Grand Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	5	19	31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	45	32	13	122
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	30	35	3	89
4.	Assam	1	16	16		33
5.	Bihar	10	44	32	15	101
6.	Chandigarh	1	3		1	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	20	26	27	9	82
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		6	6	3	6
9.	Delhi	3	1			4
10.	Goa	5	1	1	3	10
11.	Gujarat	89	137	105	39	370
12.	Haryana	282	412	288	212	1194
13.	Himachal Pradesh	196	166	182	26	570
14.	Jharkhand	57	16	26	10	109
15.	Karnataka	37	35	24	26	122
16.	Kerala	4	9	2	3	18
17.	Madhya Pradesh	45	68	53	35	201
18.	Maharashtra	49	77	69	39	234
19.	Manipur	8	4	3	1	16
20.	Meghalaya	3	1	9		13
21.	Mizoram	5	4	2	12	23
22.	Odisha	22	25	17	17	81
23.	Punjab	327	395	290	137	1149

Sl. No.	States	2010	2011	2012	2013	Grand Total
24.	Rajasthan	30	29	29	12	100
25.	Sikkim	32	56	29	8	125
26.	Tamil Nadu	8	15	8	4	35
27.	Tripura	11	10	5		26
28.	Uttar Pradesh	171	126	139	80	516
29.	Uttarakhand	277	205	182	55	719
30.	West Bengal	9	4	3	3	19
Total		1759	1969	1619	785	6132

Skill Development Programmes

1096. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to tie up with private sector in skill development to boost skill training programmes across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to set up a National Skill Development Authority to achieve the purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is also considering to provide help to private sector in setting up their own skill development authority; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has already involved private sector in skill development in variety of ways. Management of large number of ITIs has been given to the private sector by formation of Institute Management Committees. Large numbers of private training provider have been registered under Skill Development Initiative scheme and several lakh youth have already been trained through these private training providers in last few years.

(c) National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) has already been set up.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Violation of FDI in Retail

1097. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against Bharti Walmart for violation of guidelines of Foreign Direct Investment in retail; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has received complaints alleging that some companies including Bharti Walmart are carrying out activities in violation of the FDI policy on multi brand retail. The same have been forwarded to the Reserve Bank of India as violation of FDI regulations is covered by the penal provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA). The Reserve Bank of India has informed that the matter related to Bharti Walmart has been referred to the Directorate of Enforcement for further investigations.

Civilians in Border Area

1098. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Ladakh living near the China border complain for not being allowed to take their cattle for grazing in the nearby areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the government to solve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Ban on Clearance for Mining in ESA

1099. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Environmentally Sensitive Area/Zones in the country including Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh State are often being invaded by miners destroying the natural environment and plantation by way of illegal mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to conserve the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) In the notified eco-sensitive zones under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, no such invasion by miners has come to the notice of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Jashpur District of Chhattisgarh has not been notified as Eco Sensitive Zone by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(c) The steps taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to conserve the notified eco-sensitive zones include the following:

- (i) Eco-Sensitive Zones are notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for certain identified areas and areas around National Parks and Sanctuaries. In these Notifications, provisions have been made to regulate/prohibit certain developmental activities.
- (ii) For the purpose of effective management of Eco-Sensitive Zones, provision is made in the respective notifications for preparation of Zonal Master Plan for integrating environmental and ecological considerations.
- (iii) In order to monitor compliance of the provisions of the notified Eco-Sensitive Zones, the notification provides for constitution of a Monitoring Committee
- (iv) The Chairman/ Member Secretary of the Monitoring Committee is empowered to file complaint under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 against any person who

contravenes the provisions of the Eco-Sensitive Zone Notification.

Induction of Amphibious Planes

1100. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to acquire at least 15 amphibious planes from Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of procurement and the amount earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) For induction of sea planes (amphibious aircraft), a Request for Information (RFI) was circulated by Indian Navy in January 2011. Responses have been received from several Companies, including a Japanese Company. No firm proposal in this regard has been initiated so far.

[Translation]

Preparations for Next Olympic

1101. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any action plan for better performance and for getting medals by Indian sports persons in Olympic Games to be held in the year 2020;

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

(c) the names of the Indian sports included in Olympic Games along with the efforts being made by the Government to promote these sports; and

(d) the details of the facilities being provided at Ministry level by the Government to the sports persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Preparation of sportspersons and teams for major international sports events including Olympic Games, is an ongoing process. Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) and Annual Calendar of Training & Competitions (ACTCs) are prepared and finalized in consultation with the concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs) and experts from the relevant fields. Training and competition exposure is being provided to the sportspersons in accordance with LTDPs and ACTCs.

Government has already initiated preparations for Olympic Games, 2020 with intermediate milestones of Asian Games (2014 & 2019), Commonwealth Games (2014 & 2018) and Rio Olympic Games, 2016. Identification of sportspersons, their training, provision of expert coaches and support personnel, foreign exposures, scientific support, etc. are part of such preparations.

Assistance is provided under various schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) for promotion of indigenous sports like archery, hockey and wrestling included in the Olympic Games. Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, grant of Rs. 7.80 crore for archery, Rs. 26.74 crore for hockey and Rs. 16.50 crore for wrestling has been released during last three years. Training in these games is also provided under various schemes of SAI. Financial assistance upto Rs. 5.00 crore is provided for hockey turf under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS).

These three disciplines are also included in the 20 permissible sports disciplines for conduct of sports competitions under the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA).

Works under Child Labour Welfare Project

1102. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works being implemented under the child labour welfare projects during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the works done under the said projects are negligible; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) For rehabilitation of child labour Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstream them into formal education system. Under this scheme regular survey is conducted by Project Societies at district level to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition,

stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present the Scheme is operational in 266 Districts of 20 States in the country and about 6500 special schools are in operation with an enrollment of approximately 3 lakh children. The State-wise details of the NCLP districts in operation are given in the enclosed statement-I. More than 9.67 lakh children have been mainstreamed into formal education system since inception of the Scheme and approximately 3 lakh children were mainstreamed during the last three years. The number of child labourers mainstreamed through NCLP Scheme during the last three years, State-wise are given in the enclosed statement-II. As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of working children was estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows a declining trend.

Statement-I

List of Districts where Special Schools are in Operation

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	Ananatapur, Chittor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna
2.	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur, and Kobra	14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banas Kantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot	15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalor, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Ganganagar and Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota, Baran
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat	16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamallai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udhampur	17.	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad
8.	Jharkhand	8	Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Gumla, Palamu and Hazaribagh	18.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
9.	Karnataka	15	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar and Mandya	19.	West Bengal	18	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hugli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, East Midnapore
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar(Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar(Khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna and Katni	20.	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
11.	Maharashtra	15	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia and Mumbai Suburban		Total	226	
12.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur				
13.	Odisha	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Jaipur, Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh				

Statement-II

No. of child labourers mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project scheme during the last three years, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Assam	274	227	10848
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1858	13202	7840
3.	Bihar	8552	19673	1162
4.	Chhattisgarh	5164	4914	2004
5.	Gujarat	2129	609	569
6.	Haryana	1293	1895	1722
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	184	132
8.	Jharkhand	1015	2216	4003
9.	Karnataka	135	3761	758
10.	Maharashtra	5113	4532	4954
11.	Madhya Pradesh	13344	17589	7116
12.	Odisha	14416	13196	10309
13.	Punjab	123	168	0
14.	Rajasthan	4415	1020	4155
15.	Tamil Nadu	6325	5127	3671
16.	Uttar Pradesh	28243	29947	10616
17.	West Bengal	2215	7456	3117

[English]

Check on Deaths of Leopards

1103. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether the number of deaths of wild animals in protected areas and sanctuaries has been on the rise in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for their untimely and unnatural deaths, including poaching;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to protect them and to punish the poachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The management and protection of wild animals in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country is looked after by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. Year-wise and State-wise details of death of wild animals in Wild life Sanctuaries are not collated in the Ministry. The major reasons for death of animals in Wildlife Sanctuaries include natural deaths, predation, infighting among competing individuals of the same species, accidental deaths, poaching etc.

(e) The Central Government has taken the following steps for protection of wild animals in such sanctuaries:

(i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment for offences under the Act have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).

(iii) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conesevation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.

(iv) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife and improvement of its habitat.

(v) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

- (vi) The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (viii) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

[Translation]

Quality of Water

1104. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Capital Region tops the list of areas which have very bad quality of water as per the Central pollution Control Board and the World Development Report presented by an international agency; and

(b) 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) and (b) As reported, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has no information about World Department Report on Water Quality of National Capital Region (NCR). However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring water quality on rivers across the country including NCR. The present network comprises of 2500 stations in 28 States and 6 Union Territories including NCR. The monitoring network covers 445 Rivers, 154 Lakes, 12 Tanks, 78 Ponds, 41 Creeks/Seawater, 25 Canals, 45 Drains, 10 Water treatment Plant (Raw Water) and 807 Wells. Among the 2500 stations, 1275 are on rivers, 190 on lakes, 45 on drains, 41 on canals, 12 on tanks, 41 on creeks/seawater, 79 on ponds, 10 Water Treatment Plant (Raw Water) and 807 are groundwater stations.

Further, CPCB is monitoring water quality in NCR, Delhi region at 101 locations in Delhi, 11 locations in Haryana, 17 locations in Rajasthan and 19 locations in Uttar Pradesh. As per the water quality data provided by the CPCB, parameters like Dissolved Oxygen, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Faecal Coliform, Total Coliform etc. are not meeting the water quality standards at most of the places in NCR.

[English]

Hosting of National Games

1105. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala is hosting 35th National Games in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the schedule of the games;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned any financial assistance to Kerala for conducting the 35th National Games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) 35th National Games are being hosted by Kerala. The Games are expected to be held in February-March, 2014. There are 36 competition events and 2 demo events to be conducted at 25 venues and 7 temporary overlays, spread across 7 Districts of Kerala viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Kozhikkode and Kannur.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has sanctioned an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 110 crore to the Government of Kerala for 35th National Games.

Audit of Defence Estates

1106. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake internal audit of the defence estates in various cantonments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the audit is proposed to be completed;

(c) whether any cases of adverse possession of defence estates in the country have already come to notice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to get legal possession thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Defence has mandated the Directorate General Defence Estates to take up land audit of all defence lands. Land audit is envisaged as a continuing exercise. So far audit defence land of 17 Defence Estates

Officers (DEO) Circles have been completed. Land audit of remaining 20 DEO circles is programmed for the year 2013-14.

(c) and (d) Encroachments on defence lands have taken place over the years. About 12364 acres of defence land (as on 3.9.2012) is under encroachment. To get legal possession of encroached land, action is taken by the concerned authority under provisions of the Cantonment Act 2006 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971.

[Translation]

Setting up of Sports Academies

1107. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up sports academics in the country in collaboration with the corporate sector;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has no specific Scheme for setting up sports academics in States. Since 'Sports' is in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, primary responsibility for development and promotion of sports including establishment of sports academics is that of State Governments. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its schemes like Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS).

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Revenue Villages

1108. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to convert forest villages into revenue villages in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which all villages are likely to be converted into revenue villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As per available information, a total of 58 proposals were received for diversion of forest land for the purpose of Conversion of Forest Villages into Revenue Villages from Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand States, out of which 16 proposals for 514 villages involving an area of 41,170.01 ha have been cleared.

The Ministry accords approval for the proposals submitted by State Governments for conversion of forest villages to revenue villages under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Permission of Supreme Court of India is also required for de-reservation of forest land as per its order dated 13.11.2000 in W.P. (Civil) No. 337 of 1995. However, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Settlement and conservation of forest villages, whether recorded, notified or not, into revenue villages as a forest right. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Check on Deaths of Wild Animals

1109. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wild animals died in rail, road and train accidents and also electrocution in the country during the last three years and the current year. State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to check such incidents;

(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) As per then available information with the Ministry, the total number of major wild animals died in rail, road and train accident and electrocution in the country

during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) The Government has taken following measures to prevent accidental deaths of wild animals, especially elephants:

- (i) Ministry of Railways in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests had issued a general advisory to all the railway zones suggesting measures to prevent collision of trains with wild elephants. A permanent coordination team has been constituted jointly by the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Environment and Forests to share information and monitor the implementation of the advisory on quarterly basis.
- (ii) Ministry of Railways has also been requested to regulate the speed of trains in vulnerable sections.
- (iii) Nodal officers have been designated in the vulnerable sections to facilitate quick sharing of information.
- (iv) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been releasing financial assistance to the State Government of West Bengal under Centrally Sponsored Scheme- 'Project Elephant' for construction of RCC watch towers, provision of heavy duty solar lights, high beam search lights, engagement of personnel to man watch towers, and clearing of bushes on the sides of railway

tracks for improving visibility to monitor the movement of elephants near the railway tracks with the objective of preventing collision of elephants with trains.

- (v) The State Forest Departments have been directed to be more vigilant and proactive in ensuring general well-being of the wildlife and compliance of the conditions laid down in various clearances related to the forest areas for safeguarding the wildlife habitats.

Statement

Details of elephant death due to train accidents for the last three years and the current year

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 1.8.2013)
Assam	5	7	0	0
West Bengal	12	3	4	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0	0
Odisha	0	2	10	0
Tripura	1	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0
Total	19	13	16	3

Details of Tiger death due to rail/train, road accidents and electrocution for the last three years and the current year

State	Rail/Train accident				Road Accidents				Electrocution			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto 7.8.13)	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto 7.8.13)	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto 7.8.13)
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	2

*[English]***Telecom Network for Defence Services**

1110. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of dedicated telecom network, critical defence communications have been affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been delay in laying the said network for defence services; and

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

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

(a) and (b) As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Ministry of Defence (MoD) and Ministry of Communications & Information Technology (MoC&IT) on 22nd May 2009, against release of spectrum upto 65 MHz, MoC&IT is to provide dedicated OFC network. Before dedicated OFC network becomes operational, Defence equipment is operating within the reduced spectrum available. As per MoU, the Defence spectrum is to be released progressively based on phases of establishment of OFC network by MoC&IT.

(c) and (d) Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) has given the approval in July 2012, for laying of alternate communications network for Defence Services in a period of 36 months.

*[Translation]***NIS-Trained Coaches**

1111. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has discontinued the services of National Institute of Sports (NIS) trained coaches for imparting training in various sports disciplines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restart the same; and

(d) the time by which the said services are likely to be reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The services of NIS trained Sports Authority of India (SAI) coaches have not been discontinued from the Sports Promotional Schemes of the SAI Centres. However, SAI coaches are not being deployed to State Schemes.

As per the present policy of SAI, SAI coaches are not being posted outside SAI Schemes due to acute shortage of coaches for its own schemes in different Sports disciplines and also due to ban on recruitment in SAI from 1996 to 2010, and increase in its various Sports Promotional Schemes. SAI provides the coaches to its own schemes only.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Repairing of Vikravandi-Tanjore NH Stretch**

1112. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Vikravandi to Tanjore-via-Kumbakonam stretch of National Highway (NH) is dilapidated;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken for the pair of this stretch; and

(c) the time by which the said stretch is likely to be repaired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The condition of Vikravandi to Tanjore-via-Kumbakonam stretch of National Highway (NH)-45C is generally traffic worthy except potholes developed at many locations. An estimate for Rs. 1034.85 lakhs has been sanctioned on 08.07.2013. The bids have been invited and work is scheduled to be completed by March, 2014.

*[Translation]***Premature Retirement of IAF Pilots**

1113. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of less promotional avenues in Indian Air Force (IAF), hundreds of pilots have applied for voluntary retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on such application;

(c) whether in view of seriousness of the matter, the Government is contemplating to formulate any policy in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such policy is likely to be formulated?

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

(a) and (b) The number of Indian Air Force (IAF) pilots applying for voluntary retirement citing reason of less promotional avenues and action taken on such application are as follows:-

Year	Applied	Approved
2012	21	13
2013	08	07

(c) and (d) Human Resource Policy for Premature Separation from Service by officers in IAF is already in existence.

[English]

Encroachments on National Highway Land

1114. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has acquired land for development of National Highways (NHs) in the country;

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

(c) whether the land acquired much earlier by NHAI is under illegal encroachment and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether NHAI has paid compensation to all the land owners; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken or being taken by the Government for timely payment of compensation and protect the land from illegal encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) All National Highways were earlier maintained by concerned State Governments. On entrustment of such

National Highways the land therewith has been transferred by the concerned State Govt. to NHAI. During construction and widening of such entrusted National Highways any encroachment within the Right Of Way is also removed.

(d) As per provisions of NH Act Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) (CALA) has to pay compensation to land owners as per compensation determined by CALA. If the amount determined by CALA as compensation for the land being acquired is not acceptable to either the land owners or NHAI there is a provision for determination of compensation by an arbitrator appointed by the Central Govt. CALA as well as arbitrators are State Govt. officers appointed as such by the Central Govt. as per provisions of the NH Act.

As per provisions of the NH Act NHAI pays compensation amount to CALA who is responsible for payment of compensation to land owners. Also wherever compensation amount determined by CALA is enhanced by the arbitrator such amount also is paid to CALA by NHAI as per provisions of the NH Act.

(e) Though the NH Act provides for transfer of possession of land on deposit of compensation amount with CALA, in actual practice, delay in disbursement of compensation affects actual possession of land. Wherever there is a delay in disbursement of compensation by CALA, NHAI takes up the matter of such delay with the concerned State Govt. NHAI takes help of District Administration of the concerned state, wherever it is required to protect acquired land.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Land taken into possession during last three years (in Ha)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto June2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	664	1176	197	130
2.	Assam	294	223	41	0
3.	Bihar	332	1621	439	115
4.	Chhattisgarh	302	11	381	94
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	464	0	0
7.	Gujarat	98	0	550	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	111	690	687	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	71	430	120	30
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	221	150	15	21
12.	Karnataka	586	549	213	169
13.	Kerala	32	0	2	2
14.	Maharashtra	597	273	391	319
15.	Madhya Pradesh	568	1001	493	500
16.	Meghalaya	182	0	0	0
17.	Odisha	920	548	396	215
18.	Punjab	345	74	41	100
19.	Rajasthan	1011	255	1506	26
20.	Tamil Nadu	849	1221	537	78
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1328	96	473	239
22.	Uttarakhand	40	998	11	19
23.	West Bengal	26	21	176	94
Total		8577	9801	6669	2177

Transfer of Forest Land for Projects

1115. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various developmental projects have been affected due to delay in transfer of forest land for the required projects in Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any step in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Various developmental projects of Maharashtra are being granted approval expeditiously under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for use of forest land for non-forestry purposes. However,

certain time period is required in processing and approval of the proposal and submission of compliance before effecting the transfer of forest land. This is unavoidable as transfer of forest land could be effected only after the final approval under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

As per provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 every State Government or other authority is required to send the proposal for diversion of forest land for non forestry purpose to the Central Government in appropriate form within 90 days of the receipt of such proposal from the User Agency in case of new proposals and within 60 days in case of proposals seeking renewal of leases. Then the proposal is considered by the Forest Advisory Committee/ State Advisory Committee, if the proposal is completed in all respects. The recommendation of the Forest Advisory Committee/ State Advisory Committee is considered by the competent authority within sixty days of the receipt of the recommendations. After the approval of competent authority; the Stage-I approval is granted to the proposal stipulating conditions like Net Present Value, Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation, Soil Conservation Measures and other mitigative measures to mitigate the impact of diversion of forest land. Only after receipt of the compliance to the above-said conditions from the State Government, Stage-II approval is granted for effecting the transfer of forest land required for the proposal/ project.

(c) and (d) Various steps have been taken by the Central Government to expedite the approval of development projects. These are as follows:-

- (1) General approval has been granted upto 5.00 ha to State Government in case of Left Wing Extremists affected districts. The activities covered under the general approval are Schools, Dispensaries/ Hospitals, Electrical and Telecommunication Lines, Drinking Water; Water/ Rain Water Harvesting Structures; Minor Irrigation Canal, Non Conventional Sources of Energy, Skill up Gradation/ Vocational Training Center; Power Sub-stations; Rural roads, Communication Posts, Police establishments like Police Stations/ Outposts/ Border Outposts/ Watch Tower in sensitive area (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs) and underground laying of optical fibre cables, telephone lines & drinking water supply lines.
- (2) General approval has been granted to the State Government for certain activities to be carried out

by the Government Departments involving not more than one ha. These activities are Schools, Dispensaries/ Hospitals, Electrical and Telecommunication Lines, Drinking Water; Water/ Rain Water Harvesting Structures; Minor Irrigation Canal, Non Conventional Sources of Energy, Skill up Gradation/ Vocational Training Center; Power Sub-stations; Rural roads, Communication Posts, Police establishments like Police Stations/ Outposts/ Border Outposts/ Watch Tower in sensitive area (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs) and underground laying of optical fibre cables, telephone lines & drinking water supply lines.

- (3) No compensatory afforestation in lieu of the forest diverted in accordance with the above-mentioned general approvals insisted upon.

Clearance to Coal Fields

1116. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has categorised some of the coalfields for granting clearance as 'inviolable' areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of coalfields categorised as 'inviolable' areas and the meaning of 'inviolable' areas;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with the Ministry of Coal before categorization;

(d) if so, 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) to (e) The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to consider the environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other development projects in its fifth meeting held on 20th September, 2011 inter alia suggested that identified pristine forest areas where any mining activity would lead to irreversible damage to the forests should be barred from any kind of non-forest activity. The GoM further recommended that all such forests which can never be regenerated to the desired quality should be protected and suggested that a committee comprising of experts in the field can be constituted to identify such forests.

Accordingly, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) constituted a Committee under Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests to formulate parameters for identification of such areas. The Committee recommended that identification of such 'inviolable areas' be based on six parameters namely; forest cover, forest type, biological richness, landscape integrity, wildlife value and the hydrological value. A copy of the report of the said Committee was placed on website of the MoEF for submission of comments by the stakeholders. Comments from the concerned Ministries/Departments, in the Central Government, including the Ministry of Coal, on the report of the said Committee have also been sought by the MoEF. As the parameters for identification of 'inviolable areas' are still being finalised, so far no coalfield has been categorised as 'inviolable area'.

[Translation]

Six-Laning of Malkapur-Akola Stretch of NH-6

1117. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JODHAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land acquisition process for six-laning of Malkapur to Akola stretch of National Highway (NH-6) is underway;

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

(c) the rules under which compensation for acquired land is proposed to be paid and the provision of funds made in this regard;

(d) whether the condition of this stretch is dilapidated and a number of potholes have developed there and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, the section of National Highway is planned for development to four lane standards. Details of land acquisition are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Compensation for acquired land is being given as per NH Act 1956 and the funds are being provided by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) as per the awards sanctioned by the competent authority for land acquisition.

(d) and (e) The concession agreement for 4 laning from Amravathi to Jalgaon section of NH-6 has already been signed on 6.6.2012. An estimate amounting to Rs. 618 lakh

for carrying out repairs and maintenance of NH-6 from Km 116/725 to 441/950 has been prepared by NHAI.

Statement

Details of Land Acquisition for 4-laning of Malkapur to Akola section of NH-6

Sl. No.	Competent Authority for land acquisition	District	Villages	Area in Hectare (Ha)	Amount of compensation paid
1.	SDO Akola	Akola	(i) Dalambi, Kolambi, Kurankhed, Palipada, Wani, Rambhapur, Borgaon Manju, Washimba, Chandur (ii) Masa, Sisa, Dongargaon, Babhulgaon, Kumbhari, Shivani, Shivar (iii) Khadki, Somthana, Hingana, Maheshpur, Akoli (Kd.), Loni	58.43	14,08,64,082/-
2.	SDO Balapur	Akola	(i) Ridhora, Shelad, Kastkhed (ii) Vyala, Bhikunkhed, Gazipur	34.02	13,45,06,446/-
3.	SDO Khamgaon	Buldhana	(i) Pimprala and Warkhed Kh. (ii) Kokta, Makta, Taroda Kasba, Januna (iii) Tembhorn (iv) Sutala (Bz.), Kolori & Shelodi (v) Amsari, Sujatpur Chikhali Kh. Jaipur Lande	122.762	22,40,79,473/-
4.	SDO Malkapur	Buldhana	(i) Naigaon, Amboda, Nandura (Bk.) Wadi, Dhanora (Vithali), Sangawa Godhankhed, Kolasar, Khaparkhed (ii) Kund (Bk.), Leh (Kd.), Bahapura, Tandulwadi, Vivara, Rantham	34.73	8,09,87,245/-
Total				249.94 Ha.	Rs. 58,04,37,246/-

Promotion of Football

1118. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to encourage and promote football in the country including rural areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and spent actually for promotion of football during the 11th Five Year Plan, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Madam, Promotion and development of any discipline of sport is the primary responsibility of the

National Sports Federations (NSFs) and the State Governments concerned. The concerned NSF for promotion of football in the country including rural areas of Rajasthan is All India Football Federation (AIFF). The Government only supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance under the "Scheme of Assistance to NSFs" to the recognized NSFs for holding national/ international sports events in India, participations of sportspersons/ teams in international sports events abroad, training/ coaching of national level sportspersons/ teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans.

In addition, the Government also provide financial assistance to Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society to promote football at school level. Allocation of funds is not

made state-wise. An amount of Rs. 947.98 lakh has been spent by the Government on the development of football during the 11th Plan period under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs.

Apart from this, the Sports Authority of India is running the following schemes for promotion of sports including football in which training by experienced coaches with scientific back-up is provided to players to achieve excellence at national/international level.

- (a) National Sports Talent Scheme (NSTC)
- (b) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- (c) SAI Training Centre (STC)
- (d) Special Area Games (SAG)
- (e) Centre of Excellence (COE)
- (f) Come and Play Scheme.

[English]

Road Connectivity to New Mangalore Port

1119. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road connectivity to new Mangalore Port through National Highways is very poor;

(b) if so, the Government proposes to provide road connectivity to the said port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Cadet Corps

1120. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a reduction in the number of National Cadet Corps Units in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of NCC Units which are Government run, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the existing Government policy in this regard and the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to promote NCC in educational institutions of the country?

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

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

(c) Raising of NCC Units is governed by NCC Act & Rules, 1948. The Government has recently sanctioned raising of 60 NCC Units increasing the sanctioned NCC cadet strength from 13 lakh to 15 lakh by the year 2015 enabling enrolment of additional 2 lakh NCC cadets. Introduction of NCC as an elective subject in certain schools and colleges, launch of revamped NCC website and regular advertisements in print/ electronic media are some of the measures taken to promote NCC in educational institutions of the country.

Production of Textiles Products

1121. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cotton textiles/fabrics, man-made fibre, man-made filament yarn, spun yarn has declined during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the production of each of the textile products during the said period, State-wise including the steps taken to increase the production of these products;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for textile production during the current Five Year Plan item-wise including apparel industry and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has framed/ amended National Fibre Policy to promote the textile industry in the country; and

(e) if so, the salient features/objectives of the same along with the implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Production of textile items showed an increasing trend except during the year 2011-12. However for man-made filament yarn, the decline has been witnessed in all three years and the current year. The details of production of textile items during the last three years and current year (Apr-Jun) is given below:-

Production of Textile Items

Items	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Prov.)	(April-Jun) (Prov.)	
					2013-14	2012-13
Cotton yarn	Mn.Kg	3490	3126	3567	937	843
Man made fibre	Mn.Kg	1285	1234	1263	321	313
Man made filament yarn	Mn.Kg	1550	1463	1372	329	356
Spurn yarn	Mn.Kg	4713	4372	4850	1259	1141
Cotton fabric	Mn. Sq. mtr	31718	30570	34151	8663	8325
Fabrics (including Khadi, wool & silk)	Mn. Sq. mtr	62559	60453	62583	15749	15420

The reason for increase/ decrease in production is largely on account of increase/ decrease in consumption/ demand for domestic use and export of the textile items. With a view to increase the production of these products, Government is implementing schemes (i) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ii) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (iii) Scheme for Intergrated Textile Park (iv) Schemes for Technical Textiles.

State-wise production data is available only for cotton yarn and spun yarn and is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Govt. has not fixed any production target for textile items. However, the Working Group on Textile and Jute Industry for Twelfth Plan made projection for production of spun yarn, man-made fibre, man-made filament during Twelfth Five Year Plan given as under: The Working Group has not indicated any production target for apparels.

Projected production of spun yarn, man-made fibre, man-made filament during Twelfth Five Year Plan

Items	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Cotton yarn	Mn.Kg	6904	4215	4554	4918	5312
Spun yarn	Mn.Kg	5292	5716	6173	6667	7201
Man-made Fibre	Mn.Kg	1461	1765	1899	2042	2197
Man-made Filament yarn	Mn.Kg	2428	2687	2974	3292	3644
Cotton cloth	Mn. Sq. mtr	36693	41096	46027	51551	57737

(d) Government has formulated the National Fiber Policy 2010 with a decadal perspective for promotion of textiles industry in the country.

(e) The National Fiber Policy has been designed with a decadal perspective of 2010-20 and seeks to place India firmly on the World Fibre map by strengthening the existing

policy framework and providing institutional and technological support for rapid Fibre growth in the country in the coming decade. The recommendations of the National Fibre Policy have been incorporated into the 12th Five Year Plan recommendations of the Ministry of Textiles.

Statement*State-wise Production of Spun Yarn by Textile Mills*

(Mn. kg.)

States/ Union Territories	Cotton Yarn				Blended Yarn			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(P)	*2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(P)	*2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
Andhra Pradesh	206.43	257.34	297.81	81.20	40.78	37.96	33.45	8.81
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.04	0.00		
Gujarat	166.08	158.53	185.62	46.03	35.01	31.10	31.87	7.71
Haryana	125.06	154.94	163.10	43.67	12.07	11.19	12.53	4.29
Himachal Pradesh	78.05	55.19	64.82	18.45	51.07	43.62	47.34	11.13
Jammu and Kashmir	9.07	7.02	7.59	1.98	23.29	22.64	21.68	5.09
Jharkhand	0.93	0.77	0.68	0.16	0.00	0.00	0	0
Karnataka	43.01	34.62	35.08	8.77	2.34	3.70	1.80	0.48
Kerala	28.28	24.29	22.63	4.80	8.55	7.84	8.73	1.94
Madhya Pradesh	206.87	206.64	264.41	71.06	62.38	61.29	62.77	15.20
Maharashtra	274.92	257.78	298.95	78.43	80.59	70.49	65.58	15.26
Odisha	1.53	1.41	1.70	0.46	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.03
Punjab	504.74	480.35	574.45	146.17	79.82	99.63	106.61	27.39
Rajasthan	116.82	114.31	134.06	34.79	178.63	179.28	200.00	47.84
Tamil Nadu	1550.86	1214.43	1337.71	357.46	162.79	165.17	177.99	46.80
Uttaranchal	36.93	34.13	40.07	9.77	11.05	14.39	14.51	3.80
Uttar Pradesh	41.46	36.47	39.61	9.75	14.32	8.99	9.75	2.59
West Bengal	17.08	9.72	9.59	2.64	11.35	10.92	11.66	2.89
Union Territories	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.47	74.76	85.01	19.70	17.32	16.16	13.70	4.04
Daman and Diu	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.10	2.32	1.98	2.76	0.63
Pondicherry	4.80	3.25	4.14	1.41	2.62	2.80	3.03	0.81
Total	3489.78	3126.34	3567.42	936.81	796.48	789.29	825.87	206.72

States/ Union Territories	100% Non-Cotton Yarn				All Yarn			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(P)	*2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13(P)	*2013-14
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
States								
Andhra Pradesh	45.39	47.89	43.89	10.73	292.60	343.19	375.16	100.74
Assam	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.05	0.00			0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.27	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.31	0.13	0.13	0.03
Gujarat	8.13	8.13	6.20	1.37	209.21	197.75	223.68	55.11
Haryana	6.85	5.92	6.78	1.71	143.98	172.04	182.41	49.66
Himachal Pradesh	17.55	21.08	21.22	5.00	146.67	119.89	133.38	34.57
Jammu and Kashmir	12.92	15.11	16.00	4.49	45.27	44.77	45.26	11.56
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.93	0.77	0.68	0.16
Karnataka	2.15	1.07	0.96	0.22	47.51	39.39	37.84	9.47
Kerala	1.53	1.83	1.54	0.32	38.36	33.96	32.90	7.07
Madhya Pradesh	23.47	25.36	26.80	5.41	292.71	293.29	353.98	91.66
Maharashtra	39.36	39.37	38.00	9.54	394.88	367.64	402.52	103.23
Odisha	0.00	0.00		0	1.67	1.54	1.83	0.49
Punjab	66.51	75.60	71.04	20.15	651.07	655.58	752.10	193.71
Rajasthan	65.56	81.29	94.16	23.84	361.01	374.88	428.21	106.47
Tamil Nadu	103.87	106.95	103.91	26.48	1817.51	1486.55	1619.62	430.74
Uttaranchal	6.21	7.21	6.27	1.63	54.19	55.73	60.85	15.20
Uttar Pradesh	17.53	13.27	13.84	3.89	73.30	58.73	63.19	16.23
West Bengal	8.83	7.10	5.96	1.44	37.27	27.74	27.21	6.97
Union Territories	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.17	0.79	0.79	0.21	93.96	91.71	99.50	23.95
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	2.73	2.39	3.77	0.73
Pondicherry	0.02	0.00	0	0.01	7.44	6.05	7.17	2.22
Total	426.37	457.08	457.49	116.45	4712.63	4373.71	4850.79	1259.98

* refers to April to June 2013-14 and is provisional

P: Provisional

Pollution of Rivers

1122. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the pollution level of water in the major rivers of the country has reached an alarming stage resulting in rise in water borne diseases and deaths therefrom and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to identify the stretches of rivers where water quality parameters were found to exceed permissible limit;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the identified stretches of rivers;

(d) the details of the pollution abatement programmes taken/ being taken by the Government during the last three years and the current year and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the pollution of rivers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The pollution load on rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanization, industrialization and untreated waste water being released into the rivers on account of inadequate treatment facilities as also due to abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power etc. Direct use of bacterial contaminated river water may cause water borne diseases. However, no conclusive reports are available.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 150 polluted stretches along various rivers in the country based on BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand) levels. The details of polluted river stretches in various States is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) and (e) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), including NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programme, for

implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP presently covers 42 rivers in 195 towns spread over 20 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 8904 crore. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under the Plan, inter-alia, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. Till date, sewage treatment capacity of 4788 million litres per day has been created under the Plan. Details of projects undertaken by the Ministry and expenditure incurred under the NRCP during the last three years and current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed statement-II.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

Statement-I

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill and Kalong	4
3.	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5.	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula & Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna, Ulhas, Rangavali and Batsa	28
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western Kali (partly covered), Kali Nadi (Eastern), Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela & kichha and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2

1	2	3	4
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21.	Chhattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Odisha	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24.	Pondicherry	Arasalar	1
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney khola and Ranichu	4
Total			150

Statement-II

Details of projects undertaken and expenditure incurred (including State Government's share) during the last three years and the current year under the National River Conservation Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost of new projects	Total expenditure incurred (including State share) on ongoing & new projects
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh			22.00
2.	Bihar	4	441.86	68.61
3.	Jharkhand			
4.	Gujarat	1	262.13	13.98
5.	Goa			
6.	Karnataka			
7.	Maharashtra			35.53
8.	Madhya Pradesh			3.21
9.	Odisha			19.15
10.	Punjab	18	572.33	248.50

1	2	3	4	5
11. Rajasthan				47.53
12. Tamil Nadu				14.26
13. Delhi	3	20.32		358.77
14. Haryana	2	217.87		13.99
15. Uttar Pradesh	8	1353.80		670.62
16. Uttrakhand	15	155.60		48.89
17. West Bengal	30	662.95		217.83
18. Kerala				
19. Sikkim	1	66.78		56.84
20. Nagaland				
Total	82	3753.64		1839.71

Pledge for Organ Donation in DL Form

1123. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for State Transport Departments to incorporate the option of pledging to donate body organs in the applications forms for obtaining a driving in case of a road fatality;

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

(c) whether this initiative has been taken by any State/ UT in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the general public thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Action is in hand to amend the form of application for license to drive a motor vehicle and the form of driving license, prescribed in the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 for incorporating suitable provisions in regard to organ donation.

Indo-Afghan Defence Cooperation

1124. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Afghanistan has sought Indian military aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen defence cooperation with Afghanistan including the Indian military training to the Afghan security forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen the defence relation with Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with Afghanistan signed on October 4, 2011 provides for security cooperation between the two countries under which India has agreed to assist, as mutually determined, in the training, equipping and capacity building programmes for Afghan National Security Forces. India's assistance to Afghanistan in the defence sector is based upon specific requests from the Government of Afghanistan.

Low-Mileage Vehicles

1125. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to ban the private vehicles which give low mileage;

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

(c) the mechanism by which such vehicles are likely to be identified;

(d) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (e) A proposal to notify fuel

efficiency norms for certain categories of M-1 category of passenger vehicles is under consideration of the Government.

Indigenous Civilian Aircraft

1126. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to build its own civilian aircraft;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has given approval for creating a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the arrangement worked out for the project; and
- (e) the funds sanctioned for the purpose and the time by which the work on the project is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It has been decided that a high level steering group under the Chairman, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council would be constituted to work out the modalities of the programme on civilian aircraft manufacture.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

[*Translation*]

Felling of Trees

1127. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRIMATI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has laid down any provision in regard to cutting/ felling of trees in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of trees illegally felled during the last three years and the current year, State/UT/year-wise; and
- (d) 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) As per the existing policy of the Government of India, trees within forest areas are felled as per provisions under approved Forest Working Plans of the concerned Forest Division. Government of India has also issued advisory to State/UT Governments regarding regulation of felling of trees in Non-Forest areas. Diversion of forest land for any non-forestry purpose is governed by the provision of forest (conservation) Act, 1980.

(c) State-wise details of trees illegally felled, as per the reports received from States/UTs is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) States Governments take action against offenders involved in an illegal felling of trees as per law. Government of India provides Grants-in-aid to State/UT Governments under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme. The aim of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States for forest protection. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of field camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire line, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc.

Statement

Number of trees felled in respective year in various states.

Sl. No.	2010	2011	2012	2013*
1. Andhra Pradesh				
2. Bihar	-	-		

Sl. No.	2010	2011	2012	2013*
3. Chhattisgarh	-	-		
4. Goa	207	-		
5. Gujarat	29221	24307	19597	
6. Haryana	24307	0	0	
7. Himachal Pradesh	2691	1781		
8. Jammu and Kashmir	-	-		
9. Jharkhand	114	-		
10. Karnataka	2301	-		
11. Kerala	-	-		
12. Madhya Pradesh	326282	220355	19859	
13. Maharashtra	166359	139867	126137	
14. Odisha	-	-		
15. Punjab	-	-		
16. Rajasthan	9879	8930	6994	
17. Tamil Nadu	-	-		
18. Uttar Pradesh	-	-		
19. Uttarakhand	3576	3875	3951	
20. West Bengal		-		
Total	564937	399115	176538	0
North Eastern States				
1. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	
2. Assam	0	0	0	
3. Manipur	-	-		
4. Meghalaya	697	921	456	
5. Mizoram	588	249	1342	
6. Nagaland	-	-		
7. Sikkim	0	0	0	
8. Tripura	-	-		
Total	1285	1170	1798	0
Union Territories				
1. Andaman and Nicobar Island	602	357	339	
2. Chandigarh	0	0	0	

Sl. No.	2010	2011	2012	2013*
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	
4. Daman and Diu	-	-		
5. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	
6. Delhi	-	-		
7. Puducherry	0	0	0	
Total	602	0	339	0
Grand Total	566824	400285	178675	0

* Information for illegal felling of trees for the year 2013 has not been received from the States/UTs.

[English]

Setting Up of NIMZ

1128. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised a list of projects in the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) for setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) to develop industrial cities in the country;

(b) if so the details thereof and the salient features of the same along with the mode of investment, projects and country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from State Governments for setting up of NIMZs and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Kerala;

(d) the target set and the progress achieved in the recently unveiled NMP and the time by which the projects are likely to be completed; and

(e) the numbers of jobs created/proposed to be created and the number of rural youths imparted necessary skills under the NMP since its implementation by the Government in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E.M.S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) Government has granted in-

principle approval to five National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) outside the DMIC region. The state governments have to acquire the necessary land before any projects can be considered in these zones.

(c) Eight zones have been announced as NIMZ along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). The Government has received nine proposals for setting up of NIMZ outside the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor region, including one from Kerala. These are: (i) Nagpur in Maharashtra; (ii) Tumkur in Karnataka; (iii) Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh; (iv) Medak in Andhra Pradesh; (v) Prakasa in Andhra Pradesh; (vi) Auraiya in Uttar Pradesh; (vii) Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh; (viii) Mandal-Bencharaji SIR in Gujarat and (ix) Kochi-Palakkad in Kerala.

(d) and (e) The National Manufacturing Policy inter-alia aims to enhance the share of manufacturing in the GDP to 25%; to create 100 million jobs over a decade or so; to impart the necessary skill sets to make the youth employable; to increase domestic value addition and technological depth in manufacturing while ensuring environmental sustainability. Government has taken steps to implement the policy wherever orders/ notifications/ instructions were required at the level of the Central Government. The National Manufacturing Policy provides an enabling policy framework to strengthen manufacturing activity in the country. The implementation of the policy on ground has to be done at the level of the state governments. The policy is based on this principle and the state governments have been encouraged to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy.

Data of Members under EPFO

1129. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the pension scheme run by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) does not have the date of birth of almost 95 per cent of their members;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the efforts initiated in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has also any proposal to ensure that all employees are provided with provident fund and Employees State Insurance Corporation slips in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has date of birth details for more than 4 crore members out of a total members of 8.87 crore as on 01.08.2013. Web facility has been provided to the Employers to upload the date of birth details of all employees. Further, Field Offices of EPFO have been directed to ask Employers to upload these details.

(c) and (d) Providing Annual Statement of Accounts (Account Slips) to the members of EPF is already in place. Para 73(1) of the EPF Scheme 1952 lays down that a statement of account in respect of each member through his last employer to be sent after the close of each year.

Besides, the following facilities have also been provided for the PF members to know their PF balance:

- (1) Updated balance in EPF account can be obtained by EPF member through SMS by furnishing his PF number and mobile number by using 'Know your EPF Balance' facility on the website of EPFO at www.epfindia.gov.in
- (2) Facility of e-Passbook has also been provided on the website of the EPFO. After registering himself on the EPFO website, PF member can view or take a printout of his PF statement.

At present, there is no proposal to provide ESIC slips to the employees. However, ESIC has developed an IP

portal where an Insured Person can log on to see his contributory details and eligibility status for availing various benefits.

Diversion of Forest Land

1130. SHRI ADAGOORU VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of forest land has been diverted for mining purposes resulting in ecological imbalance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Karnataka; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop diversion of forest land for mining purposes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Government during last three years and current year (1.1.2010 to 31.7.13) accorded 282 approvals under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 52427.40 hectare of Forest land for mining purposes. The details of forest land diverted for mining in the country during last three years state wise is enclosed as statement.

To mitigate impacts of diversion of forest land for mining projects ecology and environment, Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate conditions, such as creation and maintenance of compensatory Afforestation, implementation of wildlife conservation plan and realization of Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land from the user agency for conservation, protection and development of forests and wildlife.

(c) To facilitate the scrutiny of the proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in an effective manner, an elaborate institutional mechanism, both at the Central as well as State/Union Territory Governments level has been set up. The proposals seeking diversion of forest land for mining projects are examined most carefully and only those proposals where diversion of forest land is bare minimum and unavoidable are accepted by the Central Government.

Statement*Details of Forest Area diverted for mining purposes in the country (Area in HA)*

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	2010		2011		2012	
		No. of proposals	Area Diverted	No. of proposals	Area Diverted	No. of proposals	Area Diverted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	3.1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10	698	14	1819.1	10	714.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	2	2	0	0
5.	Bihar	3	11.6	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	8	3325.8	6	2852.7	4	2580.3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	6	239	1	81.4	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1	60.7	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	7.5	5	2.7	1	239.5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	21	3690	13	2330.1	10	2170.9
17.	Karnataka	9	682.5	1	0.4	2	4.6
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14	1731.3	10	461.8	12	4057.6
21.	Maharashtra	3	47.8	6	237.1	2	511.8
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2	264.4
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	10	929.9	18	3449.4	14	1762.7
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	59.7	1	64
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	1	12.4
32.	Tripura	3	2.4	3	11.1	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	21.6	0	0
35.	West Bengal	0	0	1	4.9	0	0
Total		95	11427.5	82	11334	61	12385.5

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	2013		Total	
		No. of proposals	Area Diverted	No. of proposals	Area Diverted
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	3.1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1689.7	42	4920.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
4.	Assam	2	307	4	309
5.	Bihar	0	0	3	11.6
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	2321.1	22	11079.8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	7	320.4
12.	Gujarat	0	0	1	60.7
13.	Haryana	0	0	1	0.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	12	249.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	12	2997.5	56	11188.4
17.	Karnataka	0	0	12	687.5
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7	3344.3	43	9595.7

1	2	9	10	11	12
21. Maharashtra		1	44.3	12	840.9
22. Manipur		0	0	0	0
23. Meghalaya		0	0	2	264.4
24. Mizoram		0	0	0	0
25. Nagaland		0	0	0	0
26. Odisha		5	4265.5	47	10407.4
27. Puducherry		0	0	0	0
28. Punjab		0	0	0	0
29. Rajasthan		1	114.3	3	238
30. Sikkim		0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		0	0	1	12.4
32. Tripura		0	0	6	13.6
33. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0	0
34. Uttarakhand		4	2197	5	2218.6
35. West Bengal		0	0	1	4.9
Total		44	17280.7	282	52427.4

Pollution in Kali River

1131. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kali river in Uttar Pradesh is polluted by slaughter house waste, sewage, toxic metals like lead and chromium and other industrial wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of health hazards; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clean this river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Kali river in Uttar Pradesh is polluted due to discharge of sewage and industrial effluents from Muzaffarnagar, Modinagar, Bulandsahar, Hapur and Kannauj including wastewater from slaughter houses of Meerut.

Taking note of deterioration of water quality of Kali river and related health hazards, the CPCB has issued

directions under section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board on 14.12.2011 for (i) identification of defaulting industries discharging untreated/partially treated effluent in the river Kali or drains meeting the river and issue closure directions to the defaulter units, (ii) ensuring proper treatment of effluent from slaughter houses in Meerut for conforming to the notified standards, (iii) ensuring pollution control and mitigative measures for all identified point sources (drains) reaching the river, (iv) interception and treatment of sewage from Meerut, Hapur and other cities reaching the river and (v) devising comprehensive action plan for abatement of pollution in Kali river.

Further, under the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), a project for abatement of pollution of river Kali (tributary of river Ganga) has been sanctioned in February, 2011 for Kannauj town in Uttar Pradesh at a total cost of Rs. 43.66 crore. The project includes laying of sewerage system, construction of pumping stations and sewage treatment plant to tackle domestic wastewater from Kannauj town.

Suspension of IOA

1132. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has been suspended by the International Olympic Committee (IOC);

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) the details of the difference between IOA sports code and Olympic charter;

(d) the names of sports federations and their members who voted in International Olympic Association election; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to conform to the Olympic Charter in future and find a way out to hold new election of IOA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The International Olympic Committee (IOC) at its Executive Board meeting held on 4th December 2012 took a decision to suspend the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). Reasons cited by IOC for suspension of IOA were: IOA's failure to comply with the Olympic Charter and its statutes, failure to inform the IOC in a timely manner, and as a protective measure against Government interference in the IOA's election process.

Vide a subsequent letter dated 6.12.2012, the IOC has also not recognized the elections of the IOA which were held on 5.12.2012. It is clarified that these elections were held under the directions of the Delhi High Court in Civil Writ Petition No. 195/2010. The High Court had specifically directed that the elections should be held keeping in mind both the constitution of the IOA as well as the National Sports Development Code which lays down certain age and tenure restrictions which are broadly similar to those in the constitution of the IOC itself. In this respect, the Sports Code does not in any manner violate the Olympic Charter.

For resolution of the matter, a delegation led by Shri Jitendra Singh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs & Sports and consisting of Shri P.K. Deb, Secretary (Sports), Shri Abhinav Bindra, Olympian and Shri Malav Shroff, Olympian and Sports Administrator visited Lausanne (Switzerland) from 14-16 May 2013 for a meeting with the representatives of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for discussing the matter relating to

suspension of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) by IOC. The discussions were fruitful. IOC has decided to pave the way to revoke the suspension of IOA. A roadmap has been finalized in consultation with IOC and National Sports Federations (NSFs). During the meeting in Lausanne, issues relating to principles of good governance, transparency and accountability in the functioning of IOA and NSFs were also discussed. The Government delegation reiterated its position that the Government respects the autonomy of NSFs. However, as the government funds 40 to 90% of the budget of NSFs and as this is public money, the Government needs to ensure that public money is well spent and accounted for.

The difference between provisions of the constitution of IOA and Olympic Charter mainly relate to age and tenure of office bearers and Code of Ethics.

The Ministry has not received any information from the Indian Olympic Association about the National Sports Federations and members who voted in the election of IOA held on 05.12.2012.

[Translation]

East-West Corridor Project

1133. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four-lane East-West Corridor project from Saurashtra to Silchar has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the present status of the project along with the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action to complete this project within stipulated time period and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said project is likely to be completed;

(d) whether National Highway (NH)-57 in Bihar is operational despite the fact that its construction has not been completed, which is causing road accidents in the absence of service lanes in the constructed part; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Four laning of entire length of East-West Corridor has been completed except 195 km

under implementation and 232 km balance for award. Main reasons for delays are land acquisition & forest clearance. About Rs 27,000 crore has been incurred on East-West Corridor projects.

(c) In order to expedite implementation of the Projects, Regional Offices have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Manager. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of State Government have also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite construction of highway projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarter as well as field units. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of NOC from Gram Sabha have been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan.

(d) and (e) Four laning of NH-57 in Bihar has been completed except, Narpatganj portion. Service road in some portions has not been completed due to land acquisition problem. The matter regarding land acquisition has been taken up with the State Government.

[English]

Assessment on Generation of e-Waste

1134. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment to identify the e-waste generated annually by each State in the country and if so, the details thereof, Statewise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of recyclers of e-waste in each State of the country;

(c) whether the number of recyclers/authorised dealers for e-waste management available in each State of the country are capable enough for disposal of such e-waste and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the cases of violation of e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 by recyclers/authorised dealers have come to the notice of the Government since the said Rules came into force; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper of e-waste in order to protect the human life from its hazardous effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the year 2005, it was estimated that 1.47 lakh MT of e-waste was generated in the country. Maharashtra (20271 MT), Tamil Nadu (13486 MT), Andhra Pradesh (12780 MT), Uttar Pradesh (10381 MT), West Bengal (10059 MT), Delhi (9729 MT), Karnataka (9119 MT), Gujarat (8994 MT), Madhya Pradesh (7800 MT) and Punjab (6959 MT) are among the top ten states generating about 70% of the total e-waste.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from CPCB, there are a total of 98 number of registered recyclers and dismantlers having recycling/dismantling capacity of 29,30,57 MTA for environmentally sound management of e-waste under the E-Waste Rules, 2011. With 39 numbers, Karnataka has maximum number of registered recyclers/dismantlers followed by Tamil Nadu (19), Maharashtra (15) and Uttar Pradesh (11). Others are distributed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand.

(d) and (e) No instances of violation of E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 by recyclers/dismantlers have come to the notice of the Government since the said Rules came into force on 1st May, 2012.

[Translation]

Export of Hi-Tech Products

1135. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether there has been a marked decline in the export of hi-tech products from sectors like engineering, electronics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the quantum and value of such goods produced, exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken a decision to give impetus to the export of hi-tech products from these sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has identified the products from the aforesaid purpose and if do, the details thereof along with the criteria adopted for identifying these products; and

(e) whether the Government has provided/ purposes to extend any scheme for providing financial incentives to boost the production of hi-tech goods particularly from the aforesaid and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No. There has not been a marked decline in the export of high-tech products from sectors like engineering, electronics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

(b) Production data has not been segregated in terms of technological content. However, in order to promote the export of high-tech products, the Department of Commerce has identified some products with high technology content. The data for exports and imports of these identified high-tech products during the last three years is given below:

Sector/ Years	Exports			Imports		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Engineering Sector	292.35	259.7	244.54	1086.33	1200.23	934.78
Chemicals Sector	43.95	45.75	45.87	58.85	65.18	106.71
Electronic Sector	356.6	491.27	484.46	2111.79	2569.13	2646.33
Pharmaceutical Sector	5896.28	7674.09	9256.68	1044.94	1522.62	1579.06

figures in million US\$

(c) to (e) The Government has, in consultation with the stakeholder Ministries/Departments, identified some hi-tech products as indicated in (b) above to incentivize their exports. These hi-tech products have been included in the list of items eligible for incentives under the Focus Product Scheme of Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14. These high-tech products are eligible for duty credit @ 2% of the FOB value of exports with effect from 15.08.2013. The details of these products are given in DGFT's Public Notice No. 19 (RE 2013)/2009-14 dated 10th July, 2013 (F.No.01/61/180/0206/AM13/PC-3), which is available on DGFT's website (<http://dgft.gov.in/Exim/2000/PN/PN13/pn1913.htm>).

Four-Laning Projects in Chhattisgarh

1136. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) the details of the on-going National Highway (NH) projects in the State of Chhattisgarh and the present status thereof;

(b) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has submitted a proposal to the Union Government regarding four/six-laning of roads/NH roads in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon and the present status of four-laning of Bilaspur-Raipur, Dhamtari-Raipur and Katni-Jashpur NHs passing through the State; and

(d) the time by which these NH projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Details are enclosed as per the enclosed statement-I.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Present status of four laning of Bilaspur-Raipur, Dhamtari-Raipur and Katni-Jashpur NHs is enclosed as per the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of ongoing NH projects in the state of Chhattisgarh*

Sl. No.	Old/ new NH No.	Name of work	Sanctioned Amount/cost (Rs. lakh)	Length in K.M.	Likely date of completion	Cumulative physical progress (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<u>200</u> 49	Reconstruction of culverts in km 99/10, 100/6, 100/8, 101/2, 102/2, 104/4, 122/2, 122/4, 131/2, 136/8, 137/8, 139/8 & 140/2	97.82	0.00	Dec-13	70
2.	<u>221</u> 30	Widening and Strengthening from km 24.400 to km 42.000	884.48	17.60	Mar-14	65
3.	<u>78</u> 43	Widening of existing single/intermediate lane to 2-lane in km 400.00 to 422.00	1010.86	22.00	Dec-13	90
4.	<u>78</u> 43	Construction of Paved Shoulder including Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP) in Km 251 to 255)	484.79	5.00	Dec-13	10
5.	<u>12A</u> 30	I.R.Q.P in Km 241.700 to 255.000 (except Km 248.000 to 251.600)	523.05	9.90	Dec-13	95
6.	<u>78</u> 43	Widening to Two lane from 366.000 to 373.500	498.91	7.50	Mar-14	0
7.	<u>43</u> 30	I.R.Q.P in Km 138.000 to 150.000	452.46	13.00	Dec-13	30
8.	<u>43</u> 30	I.R.Q.P in Km 106.00 to 115.000	341.77	10.00	Dec-13	0
9.	78	Construction of Paved Shoulder including I.R.Q.P from Km 354 to 358 of Old NH-78 (New NH-43)	430.97	5.00	Dec-13	70
10.	<u>353</u> 217	Construction of Paved Shoulder drain in Km 43/6 to 46	379.00	0.00	Dec-13	40
11.	<u>221</u> 30	Windening and Strengthening of NH-221 From K.m. 57.00 to 91.00 Windening of Bridge & Cilvert of NH-221 (New NH-30)	5330.00	34.00	Dec-13	75
12.	<u>221</u> 30	Providing 2-1 Lane Concrete Pavement and windening of Culvert including Construction New Slab Culvert from K.m. 107.00 to 184.800 = 77.80 K.m. of NH-221 (New NH-30)	17989.00	77.80	Oct-15	0
13.	<u>16</u> 63	Construction of 2 lane road from K.m. 287 to 292, 322 to 342 & 352 to 400 of NH-63 Bhopalpatnam Jagdalpur road	21153.00	73.00	Nov-15	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	<u>16</u> 63	Improvement of Riding Quality of Existing two Lane Carriageway in K.m. 400.00 to 430.00 of Bhopalpatnam Jagdalpur Road NH-16 (New NH-63) in Chhattisgarh under L.W.E. Scheme	1748.10	30.00	Mar-14	55
15.	<u>221</u> 30	Widening to 2-Lane and improvement in K.m. 42.000 to 51.000 of Jagdalpur Konta road NH-30 (Old NH-221)	2035.35	9.00	Mar-14	0
16.	<u>217</u> 353	Periodic Renewal in km 14.355 to 25.000	176.12	10.75	Dec-13	70
17.	<u>216</u> 153	Periodic Renewal in km 31.000 to 51.000	282.69	20.00	Dec-13	80
18.	<u>6</u>	4-laning of Raipur-Aurang section from Km 238.535 to Km 282 on BOT basis on NH-06	19000.00	43.47	Dec-13	99.34
19.	<u>6</u>	Durg Bypass section joining from Km. 308.6 to 323.6 on NH-6 on BOT basis (from 2 lane to 4 lane)	12300.00	18.00	Sept-13	65.4
20.	<u>6</u>	Aurnag-Saraipali section NH-6 from Km. 88.000 to Km. 239.000 on DBFOT basis.	123200.00	150.40	Aug-15	3.91
21.	<u>200</u>	Raipur-Bilaspur section from Km. 0 to Km. 125.565 on DBFOT Basis.	1216.00	126.53	Jan-15	0

Statement-II*Present Status of Projects*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch	Development proposal	Present status	Target date of completion
1.	200	Raipur-Bilaspur Section from Km 0 to Km 125.565 on DBFOT basis.	4-lane	Work awarded and Concession Agreement signed on 25.01.2012.	January 2015
2.	43	Dhamtari-Raipur section	-	Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been awarded.	
3.	78	Katni-Shahdol-Anooppur-Chhattisgarh Border	Two lane with paved shoulder with provision of four lane in urban/built-up areas under NHDP-IV.	Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) proposal circulated on 17.07.2013.	It is too early to specify the target date of completion.
4.	78	Chhattisgarh border-Ambikapur	There is no proposal for 4-laning at present	-	
5.	78	Ambikapur-Pathalgaon-Jashpur-Chhattisgarh/Jharkhand Border	Two lane with paved shoulder with provision of four lane in urban/built-up areas under NHDP-IV.	Feasibility study has been awarded.	

[English]

Coverage of ESI

1137. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for extending the benefit of Employees State Insurance (ESI) coverage to all employees irrespective of the labour strength of the Organisation;

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

(c) the number of employees presently benefited from ESI schemes, State-wise;

(d) the minimum wages fixed for a person who can avail the ESI facilities at present; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to revise the rates/wages for such persons and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 is applicable to employees working in the organized sector i.e. factories and establishment which are situated in implemented area only with a threshold of coverage of 10 employees. Extension of scheme to all units is not viable due to issues relating to enforcement of the Act and feasibility of setting of necessary infrastructure viz. dispensaries and hospitals.

(c) The State-wise details of Employees under ESI Medical Benefit Scheme as on 31.03.2012 is enclosed as statement.

(d) Under the ESI Act, 1948 the Employees drawing wages upto Rs. 15000/- per month are eligible to avail ESI facilities subject to the applicable contributory conditions. The ceiling of wages for persons with disability is Rs. 25,000/- per month. There is no minimum wage limit for availing ESI facilities.

(e) No, Madam.

Statement

State-wise details of Employees benefited under ESI as on 31.3.2012

Sl. No.	State/ Region/ Area	Number of Employees benefited as on 31.3.2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1361616
2.	Assam & Meghalaya & Nagaland & Tripura	92218
3.	Bihar	80761
4.	Chandigarh	82714
5.	Chhattisgarh	146408
6.	Delhi	1062113
7.	Goa	153842
8.	Gujarat	711103
9.	Haryana	5098128
10.	Himachal Pradesh	161303
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	56297
12.	Jharkhand	234999
13.	Karnataka	1770522
14.	Kerala	595658
15.	Madhya Pradesh	394332
16.	Maharashtra	2224963
17.	Odisha	236995
18.	Puducherry	95746
19.	Punjab	713144
20.	Rajasthan	527704
21.	Tamil Nadu	2316533
22.	Uttar Pradesh	906556
23.	Uttarakhand	257839
24.	West Bengal	1067414
Total		16348908

Apparel Training and Design Center

1138. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates trained under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) by Apparel Training and Design Center (ATDC) in the country, State-wise including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year alongwith funds allocated/utilised for the purpose;

(b) the initiatives taken by the ATDC and other implementing agencies for increasing productivity and qualities in apparel industry production;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the incentive amount to implementing agencies under ISDS project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Integrated Skill Development Scheme for the 12th Plan seeks to increase the Government of India grant per trainee from Rs. 7,300/- for Component-I/ Rs. 7,500/- for Component-II to Rs. 10,000/- per trainee for each Component.

Statement-I

State wise candidates trained by Apparel Design & Apparel Centre under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) during FY 2010-11 to 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 till 30th June'2013

Sl. No.	Region	State	Preparatory period in FY 2010-11 & FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14 1 st Quarter (Apr-Jun'13)	Total Trainees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	South	Tamil Nadu	2244	4691	2509	9444
2.		Karnataka	1428	2280	1403	5111
3.		A.P	297	955	480	1732
4.		Kerala	452	1883	36	2371
5.	North	Haryana	782	1635	592	3009
6.		U.P.	447	1104	829	2380
7.		Punjab	118	329	60	507
8.		Delhi	472	1049	320	1841
9.		Rajasthan	2434	6750	1627	10811
10.	West	M.P.	1258	3402	1011	5671
11.		Chhattisgarh	313	1445	305	2063
12.		Gujarat	868	1852	572	3292
13.		Maharashtra	164	579	353	1096
14.	East	Odisha	2135	5011	1809	8955
15.		Bihar	562	2175	665	3402
16.		Jharkhand	237	880	759	1876

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.		West Bengal	261	1673	600	2534
18.		Manipur	0	0	41	41
Total trainees trained			14472	37693	13971	66136

Government of India grant to ATDC Funds allocated (in Crores)

	Preparatory period in FY 2010-11 FY 2011-12 (Ist Year)	FY 2012-13 (IInd Year)	FY 2013-14 (IIIrd Year)	Total Funds allocated	Total Funds Received
Capex	25.61	13.54	-	39.15 Cr.	39.15 Cr.
Opex	14.51	26.32	29.72	70.55 Cr.	28.50 Cr.
Total Rs	40.12	39.86	29.72	109.70 Cr.	67.65 Cr.

Funds Utilized

	Preparatory period in FY 2010-11 & FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14 1 st Quarter	Total Funds Received
Capex	8,14,33,326	23,78,71,398	73,25,000	39,15,00,000
Opex	12,49,62,852	16,26,07,272	5,05,87,728	28,50,00,000
Total Rs	20,63,96,178	40,04,78,670	5,79,12,728	67,65,00,000

Note: CAPEX Utilization includes capital commitments of Rs. 93630282/-

Statement-II

Initiatives taken by ATDC for increasing productivity and quality in apparel industry Production

- (i) To create branding and provide recognition to the skilled workforce, ATDC has strategically formulated fast track (45) days training program as SMART (Skills for Manufacturing of Apparel through Research & Training) through which the trainees reach 55% efficiency level. IT Experts from Sri Lanka have trained the Master trainers of ATDC for training faculty resources.
- (ii) ATDC has developed its curricula initially for six courses with support of industry and published manuals for Trainers and trainees in vernacular languages which help trainees to enhance the stamina and improve hand/ body movements to increase productivity. Curricula for additional six courses are also being prepared. To reach out to maximum number of trainees and maintain high

quality of training ATDC has also developed digital contents to ensure the uniformity of delivery of Courses.

- (iii) ATDC has set up three TOT (Training of Trainers) Academies at Gurgaon, Chhindwara and Thiruvananthapuram for training its trainers in modern pedagogy technological developments by experienced Trainers from U.K, Sri Lanka, CITA Hong Kong and Juki Japan. Fourth Academy is being set up in Bhiwadi with the support of Govt. of Rajasthan.
- (iv) State of art infrastructure/ simulated factory environment and trainees kits are the part of training shop floor workforce for meeting the shortage of entry-level skilled workforce in the Apparel Industry.
- (v) "Innovation Centre" for especially advanced training to both industry & ATDC faculty members

have been set up in Gurgaon which focuses on new areas like green sewing, sustainability, product speciality manufacturing, Lean Management, reducing waste/ Six Sigma.

Check on Poaching Activities

1139. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered the demand of wildlife activists for shifting of Gondia Wildlife Division Office to Sakoli to ensure better monitoring of wildlife and forest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether poaching in the wildlife sanctuaries is rampant particularly around Nagzira, Navegaon National Parks;

(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 proposal has been received in the Ministry for shifting of Gondia Wildlife Division office to Sakoli.

(c) and (d) The management and protection of wild animals in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries including Nagzira, Navegaon National Parks is looked after by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. The Ministry has not received any information of rampant poaching in wildlife sanctuaries particularly around Nagzira and Navegaon National Parks.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) & (d) above. However, the Government has taken several steps for protection of wild animals. Some of these are:

(i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment for offences under the Act have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).

(iii) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and

Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.

(iv) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger', and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.

(v) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

(vi) The State/ Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.

(vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

(viii) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

Emission Norms for Vehicles

1140. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has announced emission norms for all categories of motor vehicles in th country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the States/cities where these norms are applicable;

(c) whether any instances of breach of vehicles emission norms have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of vehicle emission norms throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Emission norms for various categories of motor vehicles are specified in rules 115, 115A, 115B and 115C of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. For four wheeled vehicles, Bharat State IV emission norms have been mandated in the National Capital Region and in the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Ahmadabad, Hyderabad (including Secunderabad), Banglore, Kanpur, Pune, Surat, Agra, Sholapur and Lucknow. In other parts of the country, Bharat Stage III emission norms are applicable. As regards two and three wheeled vehicles, Bharat Stage III emission Norms are mandated across the country.

(c) to (e) An automobile manufacturer recently reported that certain irregularities were committed by its employees during Conformity of Production (CoP) tests by testing agencies. The matter is being looked into.

[Translation]

Funds for Development of Roads and Transport System

1141. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

(a) the details of road projects approved by the Government especially for the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year along with their present status and the funds allocated for the purpose;

(b) whether any International Financial Institution has provided funds for development of roads and improving transport system in the country during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and the funds utilised by the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The State-wise estimated cost of the road projects approved by the Government for execution by State Public Works Department (PWD) under Plan works during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement. All these works are at various stages of progress and are targeted for completion latest by March, 2016. During the last three years and the current year about Rs. 14000 crore has been allocated for development/ construction of these projects.

(b) and (c) During the last three years and the current year, no fund has been provided by any International

Financial Institution for development/ construction of above said projects.

Statement

State-wise details of road projects approved by the Government under Plan works during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount of estimates approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.67
3.	Assam	666.13
4.	Bihar	906.24
5.	Chandigarh	8.45
6.	Chhattisgarh	133.58
7.	Goa	52.56
8.	Gujarat	323.77
9.	Haryana	217.23
10.	Himachal Pradesh	184.17
11.	Jharkhand	151.98
12.	Karnataka	578.17
13.	Kerala	442.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	312.00
15.	Maharashtra	665.57
16.	Manipur	141.88
17.	Meghalaya	131.92
18.	Mizoram	81.15
19.	Nagaland	153.69
20.	Odisha	367.58
21.	Puducherry	21.74
22.	Punjab	413.47
23.	Rajasthan	667.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	549.64
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1299.83
26.	Uttarakhand	204.80
27.	West Bengal	570.71

NOC for Clearance of Construction of Roads

1142. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals under consideration for No-objection Certificates for clearance of construction of alternative roads in addition to main roads in hilly States having difficult geographical conditions;

(b) the State-wise details thereof particularly the number of proposals received from Uttarakhand; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on such proposals so far and the proposals pending in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Two Highway projects, one for widening of Sitarganj-Bareilly section of NH-74 passing through the States of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and another for widening of Solan-Shimla section of NH-22 in Himachal Pradesh have been received for Environmental Clearance. The projects were examined by the Expert Appraisal Committee in the month of June, 2013 and recommended for grant of Environmental Clearance.

Hacking of Armed Forces Sites

1143. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of hacking of sites of armed forces have been increasing constantly;

(b) if so, whether in 70 per cent cases of hacking of information pen drives have been used; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for ensuring cyber security in armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) While threats of hacking attempts have increased, adequate safeguards to protect systems of armed forces through air gapped computers and intranets have been undertaken.

(b) Use of pen drives on internet computers is restricted and governed by strict Cyber Security Policy.

(c) Sufficient safeguards have been built into place for ensuring cyber security in armed forces in the form of audits, physical checks and policy guidelines. Defence Services

have established Cyber Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to prevent and react to hacking attempts.

Exhibitions by Industries

1144. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to organize Indian industrial exhibitions in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof along with the number of stalls likely to be set up and the name of the departments which are likely to participate in these exhibitions;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to revamp Pragati Maidan, New Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of the project and the time likely to be taken in the completion of the project;

(d) whether the proposal is likely to affect the India International Trade Fair and other fairs and events which are organized annually at the venue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with alternative arrangements proposed to host the fairs and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) does not propose to organise Indian industrial exhibitions in foreign countries during 2013-14. However, ITPO proposes to facilitate the participation of Indian exhibitors in foreign countries as per the list given in the enclosed statement during 2013-14.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. The Government proposes to set up a world class Integrated Exhibition-cum-Convention-Complex (IECC) with essential infrastructure mainly for Government to Government, Government to Business and Business to Business activities. An Advisor-cum-Project Management Consultant (APMC) has been appointed to assist ITPO. The details of project proposal including estimated cost and time of completion have not yet been finalized.

(d) and (e) In 2013, India International Trade Fair (IITF) will take place at Pragati Maidan. decision regarding the venue for the organization of IITF after 2013 will be taken later.

Statement

Details of the participation of Indian Exhibitors in Foreign Countries during the financial year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Event	Products
1.	Expocomer Panama City (Panama) April 17-20, 2013	Multi Product Show
2.	National Hardware Show Las Vegas (USA) May 7-10, 2013	Hand Tools, DIY Products etc.
3.	Beauty World Dubai (UAE) May 28-30, 2013	Cosmetics, perfumery, packaging machinery etc.
4.	11 th Global Indian Festival 2013 Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) June 5-9, 2013	Multi Product Show
5.	Summer Fancy Food Show, New York (USA) June 30- July 2, 2013	Processed Food
6.	Africa's Big Seven/ SAITEX, Johannesburg (South Africa) June 30- July 2, 2013	Multi Product Show/ Processed Food
7.	34 th India Garment Fair Osaka (Japan) July 24-26, 2013	Garment
8.	24 th India Home Furnishing Fair Osaka (Japan) July 24-26, 2013	Home Furnishing Products
9.	Doha Trade Fair Doha(Qatar) July 1-10, 2013	Multi Product Show
10.	House & Gift Fair, Sao Paulo (Brazil) August 17-20, 2013	Handicrafts & Giftware
11.	Thessaloniki International Fair, (Greece) Sept 7-15, 2013	Multi Product Show
12.	Inter Gift Madrid (Spain) September 11-15, 2013	Handicrafts & Giftware

Sl. No.	Event	Products
13.	Saudi Agro Food, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) September 15-18, 2013	Processed food and Agro products
14.	Fiera dal Levante Bari (Italy) Spetember 14-22, 2013	Multi Product Show
15.	World Food Fair Moscow (Russia) September 16-19, 2013	Food & Beverages
16.	Fine Food Australia Sydney (Australia) September 9-12, 2013	Food & Beverages
17.	ACLE, Shanghai (China), September 4-6, 2013	Leather
18.	Anuga, Cologne (Germany) October, 5-9, 2013	Processed Food & Beverages
19.	AAPEX Las Vegas (USA) Nov. 5-7, 2013	Auto Parts
20.	Medica Dusseldorf (Germany) Nov. 20-23 2013	Medical equipment and hospital supplies
21.	Import Shop Berlin Berlin (Germany) November 13-17, 2013	Garment, Home Textiles, leather goods, fashion accessories, carpet, jewellery handicrafts.
22.	Bagdad International Fair Bagdad (Iraq) November, 2013	Multi Products
23.	Business on Rails Sao, Paulo Brazil Nov 5-7, 2013	Railway Construction, equipments, signal technology, software, telecommunication etc.
24.	AF L Artigiano in Fiera Milan (Italy) Nov. 30-Dec. 8, 2013	Handicrafts
25.	APTEKA, Moscow (Russia) December 9-12, 2013	Pharmaceutical and related products

Sl. No.	Event	Products
26.	Arab Health Dubai (UAE) January 27-30, 2014	Healthcare equipment & Disposables
27.	INTERSEC Dubai (UAE) January 19-21, 2014	Safety, Security & Fire Protection
28.	59 th Intermoda Guadalajara (Mexico) January, 2014	Garments and accessories
29.	25 th Autumn Fair Manama (Bahrain) January, 2014	Multi Products Show
30.	Muba Basel (Switzerland) Feb. 14-23, 2014	Multi Products Show
31.	Gulf Food Dubai (UAE) February 23-27, 2014	Food & Beverages, equipments etc.
32.	International Hardware Fair (Practical World) Cologne (Germany) March 9-12, 2014	Builders hardware, fittings, Tools etc.
33.	APLF, Hong Kong March 31- April 2, 2014	Leather Goods
34.	Lyon International Fair Lyon (France) March 2014	Multi Products Show
35.	SAARC Trade Fair (2013-14) (Venue and country to be decided)	Multi Products Show

Export of Labour Intensive Sectors

1145. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether there has been a significant change in the volume of export and sale of value added goods including gems and jewellery during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, year and value-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the export of gems and jewellery;

(c) whether the exports from labour intensive sectors from the country have been lagging behind in the international trade during the said period and if so, the details thereof, year and value-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has completed the sectoral reviews and made final analysis to identify the sectors which are lagging behind in international trade and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether there has been any proposal to provide incentive package for such sectors including tea, handicrafts, readymade garments and other labour intensive sectors and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There has been an increase in our exports in 2010-11 & 2011-12, but our exports showed a decline in 2012-13. Exports of Gems and Jewellery sector also witnessed a similar trend.

	Value in US\$ Billions				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13 (April to June 2012)	2013-14 (April to June 2013) (P)
Total exports	251.136	305.963	300.274	73.476	72.272
Gems and Jewellery	40.508	44.887	43.397	10.945	10.105

[Source: DGCIS, Kolkata]

(b) The Government has inter-alia taken following steps to boost the export of Gems & Jewellery Sector:

- (i) Revision of duty drawback rates for Gold from Rs. 100.70 per gram to Rs. 173.70 per gram.
- (ii) Introduction of Private/Public Bonded Warehouse for Gems & Jewellery.
- (iii) Revision in size of diamonds from 0.25 carat to 0.10 carat for export for testing purposes and thereafter re-import duty free after certification by authorised laboratories.

(c) The export figures of the labour Intensive sectors for the last three years and current year are as under:

(Value in Billions US\$)

Labour intensive sectors	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April -June 2013) (P)
1. Leather & Manufacture	3.909	4.803	4.878	1.257
2. Engineering Goods	49.814	58.553	56.723	13.524
3. Textiles	23.205	27.207	26.353	7.005
4. Handicrafts	0.257	0.279	0.203	0.039
5. Carpets	1.037	0.847	0.988	0.265
6. Sports goods	0.166	0.210	0.206	0.049

[Source: DGCIS, Kolkata]

Exports of these labour intensive sectors had declined marginally in the year 2012-13 compared to the year 2011-12 except for Leather & manufactures and Carpets.

(d) and (e) Sectoral meetings with Apex Chambers of Trade and Industry and Export promotion Council (EPCs) have been held before announcement of Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy in April, 2013. To increase exports, measures were announced as part of the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18.04.2013. As part of product diversification and market diversification strategy, Government has added Norway to Focus Market Scheme (FMS), Venezuela has been added to Special Focus Market Scheme (FMS). Venezuela has been added to Special Focus Market Scheme (Special FMS). 47 new items have been added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122 new items have been added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Government has notified 153 hi-tech products on 10.07.2013. Government has enhanced the rate of Interest Subvention from 2% to 3% with effect from 01.08.2013.

[English]

Area of Land under CRZ

1146. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land affected by the restrictions under the Coastal Regulation Zone, State-wise;

(b) whether State Governments have requested its exclusion partly or fully from the Coastal Regulation Zone;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 covers, the inter-tidal area and area up to 500 meters from the High Tide Line (HTL) on the landward side on the seafront and 100mts or width of the tidally influenced water bodies whichever is less from the HTL on the landward side along the tidally influenced water bodies, as well as the Sea water area upto 12 nautical miles in the territorial waters and the water portion up to which the tidal effects are experienced in tidally influenced water bodies. This criteria is uniform throughout all the coastal States.

(b) No Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (b) above.

Development of Textile Industry

1147. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up of textile industrial hub/centre/cotton processing mills in the country including Punjab and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with any central scheme/ assistance being provided in setting up textile mills/ centre;

(c) the details of growth of textile sector during the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken to increase the growth in the next few years;

(d) whether the representatives/ stakeholders of the textile industry have expressed their problems and suggested new measures to revive the textile industry;

(e) if so, the measures suggested by the various stakeholders along with follow up action taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to set up new textile colleges in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government does not implement setting up of textile industrial hub/ cotton processing mills in the country but facilitates in creating enabling conditions for the industry and private

entrepreneurs to set up the same through policy initiatives and schemes. The details of schemes aimed at textile growth and development and assistance being provided is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The details of growth of textile sector in terms of production of textile items during last 3 years and current year is as under:-

Production and Export of Textile Items

Items	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	% change	2012-13 (Prov.)	% change	(April-Jun) (Prov.)		% change
							2013-14	2012-13	
Man made fibre	Mn.Kg.	1285	1234	-4.0	1263	2.4	231	313	2.6
Spurn yarn	Mn.Kg.	4713	4372	-7.2	4850	10.9	1259	1141	10.3
Man made filament yarn	Mn.Kg.	1550	1463	-5.6	1372	-6.2	239	356	-7.6
Fabrics (including Khadi, wool & silk)	Mn. Sq. mtr	62559	60453	-3.4	62583	3.5	15749	15420	2.1
Textile exports	Bn US\$	28.02	34.68	23.73	33.05	-4.69	--	--	--

The growth of textile sector depends on the growth in demand for textile items for domestic consumption and exports. Government has taken measures to increase the growth of textile industry through various schemes (i) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ii) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (iii) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (iv) Integrated scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (v) Integrated Skill Development Scheme.

(d) and (e) The Government had set up a Working Group on Textile and Jute Industry for formulation of growth strategies for textile sector during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Working group submitted its report on extensive consultation with industry and stake holders. The major recommendations of the working group are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(f) Government has no proposal to set up new textile colleges in Jharkhand.

Statement-I

Details of schemes/assistance being provided in setting up textile mills/ centre

(A) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)

In order to facilitate modernization/ technology upgradation of textiles mills, Government had launched

Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for Textile and Jute Industries w.e.f. 1.4.1999 for a period of 5 years which was subsequently extended up to 31.3.2007. The scheme was continued in modified form w.e.f 01.04.2007 to 28.06.2010. The objective of the TUF Scheme is to leverage investments in technology upgradation in the Textiles and Jute Industry, with a special emphasis on balanced development across the value chain.

The scheme has again been launched in restructured form i.e Restructured TUFS for the period 29.04.2011 to 31.03.2012 and continued in 2012-13 subjected to reaching available subsidy cap. The important feature of R-TUFS is that there will be an overall subsidy cap of Rs. 1972 crores from the date of this Resolution to 31.03.2012, which is expected to leverage an investment of Rs. 46,9000 crore, with sectoral investment shares of 26% for spinning, 13% for weaving, 21% for processing, 8% for garmenting and 32% for others.

It is a credit linked scheme and provides following benefits: Reimbursement of 5% points on the interest charged by the lending agency on project of a technology upgradation in conformity with the Scheme, for spinning machinery the schemes will provide 4% for new stand alone/ replacement/ modernisation of spinning machinery; and 5% for spinning units with matching capacity in weaving/

knitting/ processing/ garmenting; Cover for foreign exchange rate fluctuation/ forward cover premium not exceeding 5% for all segments except for new stand alone/ replacement/ modernisation of spinning machinery, the foreign exchange rate flyctyation/ forward cover premium will be 4%; additional option to the powerlooms units and independent preparatory units to avail of 20% Margin Money subsidy under Restructured TUFS in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on investment in TUF compatible specified machinery subject to a capital ceiling of Rs. 500 lakh and ceiling on margin money subsidy of Rs. 60 lakh. However, for brand new shuttleless looms the ceiling on margin money subsidy will be Rs. 1 crore. A minimum of 15% equity contribution from beneficiaries will be ensured; option to SSI textile and jute sector to avail of 15% Margin Money subsidy in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on investment in TUF compatible specified machinery subject to a capital ceiling of Rs. 500 lakh and ceiling on margin money subsidy of Rs. 45 lakh; 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for specified processing, garmenting, technical textile machinery and brand new shuttleless looms; 25% capital subsidy in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on purchase of the new machinery and equipments for the pre-loom & post-loom operations, handlooms/up-gradation of handlooms and testing & Quality Control equipments, for handloom production units; 25% capital subsidy in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on benchmarked machinery of silk sector as applicable for Handloom sector.

Under erstwhile TUFS (01.04.1999 to 28.06.2010) 28302 units with a project cost of Rs. 207747 crore have been sanctioned term loan of Rs. 85091 crore. Out of this Rs. 74627 crore have been disbursed to 28180 units. Under erstwhile TUFS (01.04.1999 to 31.03.2013) under 20% MMS Rs.226.44 crore has been released to 3099 powerloom units and under 15% MMS Rs.45.43 crore has been released 1805 SSI textile units till 31.03.2013.

Under Restructured TUFS (28.04.2011 to 31.03.2012 and extended to the first year of 12th Five Year Plan 2012-13), this office has provided UID to 3975 applications with total project cost of Rs. 37663 crore and subsidy requirement of Rs. 5173 crore, as on 31.07.2013 Under Restructured TUFS, under 20% MMS, 677 applications

have been sanctioned for Rs. 80.79 crore and disbursement has taken place for 646 applications of Rs. 76.19 crores till 31.03.2013. Under 15% MMS RTUFS, 786 applications have been sanctioned for Rs. 29.79 crores and disbursement has taken place for 739 applications of Rs. 26.73 crores till 31.03.2013.

(B) Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)

In order to provide infrastructure support, the Govt. has initiated the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) w.e.f August 2005. Under the scheme, 40 projects (as on 19.03.2013) with total project cost of Rs. 4121.23 crore sanctioned. Govt of India's contribution is to the tune of Rs. 1427.65 crore. Govt. of India Grant amount of Rs. 1058.74 crore had been released till 19.3.2013 and undrawn amount is Rs. 368.92 crore. Ministry may have latest information in this regard and also regarding new Textiles Parks under pipeline.

(C) Integrated Skill Development Scheme

With a view to upgrade skills of existing man power and create new trained manpower, the Govt has initiated the Scheme called Integrated Skill Development Scheme w.e.f July 2011.

(D) Schemes Being Implemented for the Development of the Powerloom Sector:-

- (i) Group Insurance Scheme to the powerloom workers

Government of India have launched a revised Scheme "welfare of Powerloom workers through Group Insurance Scheme' in association with LIC from 1st July 2003.

In accordance with the XIth Five Year Plan, the scheme has been modified w.e.f. Sept. 2012. As per the modified Scheme, the total premium is Rs. 470/- out of which, Rs.290/- is to be borne by the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Government of India and Rs. 100/- is being paid by the LIC from the social security fund of Government of India. Only a premium of Rs. 80/- is to be paid by the powerloom weaver for getting the benefits under the said scheme. The coverage benefit under the scheme is as under:

Component	Natural Death	Accidental Death	Total Permanent Disability	Partial Permanent Disability
GIS	Rs.60,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-	Rs.75,000/-

In addition to the above, a worker under JBY will also be entitled the educational grant of Rs. 600/- per child/ per half year for two children studying in IX to XII standard for a maximum period of 4 years under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana (SSY).

The scheme is in operation since July 2003. The progress of the scheme upto Dec. 2012 are as under:-

Year	No. of Workers enrolled			GOI Share of Premium (Rs.)		
	JBY	AGIS	Total	JBY	AGIS	Total
2003-04	49,498	10,840	60,338	29,69,880	9,75,600	39,45,480
2004-05	92,992	16,810	1,09,802	55,79,520	15,12,900	70,92,420
2005-06	77,907	18,489	96,396	46,74,420	16,64,010	63,38,430
2006-07	74,115	19,936	94,051	44,46,900	17,94,240	62,41,140
2007-08	1,06,492	15,445	1,21,937	82,69,530	13,90,050	96,59,580
2008-09	1,14,011	-	1,14,011	1,71,01,650	-	1,71,01,650
2009-10	1,42,205	-	1,42,205	2,13,30,750	-	2,13,30,750
2010-11	1,53,896	-	1,53,896	2,30,84,400	-	2,30,84,400
2011-12	1,56,201	-	1,56,201	2,34,30,150	-	2,34,30,150
2012-13	1,50,629	-	1,50,629	4,36,82,410	-	4,36,82,410
2013-14 (Upto May 2013)	35,063	-	35,063	1,01,68,270	-	1,01,68,270
Total	11,53,009	81,520	12,34,529	16,47,37,880	73,36,800	17,20,74,680

(ii) Group Workshed Scheme

The Govt. of India has introduced a Group Workshed Scheme for decentralized Powerloom Sector on 29.7.2003, under the Xth five-year plan. The scheme aims at setting up of Powerloom Parks with modern weaving machinery to enhance their competitiveness in the Global Market and the same has been modified. As per the modified Scheme, subsidy for construction of Workshed would be limited to 40% of the unit cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 160/- per sq. ft. whichever is less. Ordinarily, minimum 4 weavers should form a group with 48 modern looms of single width or 24 wider width looms and per person minimum 4 looms will be allowed to be installed. The maximum subsidy will be Rs. 12 lakh per person. The scheme does not envisage more than 500 looms under one project proposals.

Performance of the Scheme (Rs. in Crore)			
Year	Budget Allocation	Fund Utilization	No. of Project Approved
1	2	3	4
2007-08	1.125	1.125	2
2008-09	1.365	1.365	13

	1	2	3	4
2009-10		2.764	2.763	9
2010-11		1.76	1.76	11
2011-12		4.50	2.33	16
2012-13		4.50	3.66	08

(1) project has been approved on 17.01.2005 during 10th plan period. Accordingly total 60 projects have been approved under Group Workshed Scheme).

(iii) In order to achieve the overall development of the powerloom sector, Govt. has announced the Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development during 2007-08. The scheme has got the following components:-

- Marketing Development programme for Powerloom Sector
- Exposure visit of Powerloom Weavers to other Clusters
- Powerloom Cluster Development
- Development and Upgradation of skills (HRD)
- Survey of the Powerloom Sector

(a) Marketing Development programme for Powerloom Sector

Marketing Development programme has a vital role in powerloom sector. Therefore, an activity for promotion and marketing of powerloom products through different mechanism such as organization of exhibitions and buyer seller meets, Seminar/ Workshops, publicity & awareness programmes etc. are being implemented in association with Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL) and other agencies/ office.

Performance of the Scheme Buyer Seller Meet

Year	No. of Meet	Amount released (Rs. In Crore)
2007-08	7	0.225
2008-09	9	0.537
2009-10	10	0.566
2010-11	13	0.76
2011-12	20	1.78
2012-13	09	0.71

(b) Exposure visit by powerloom weavers to other cluster:

The powerloom weavers from the clusters of low level technology are not exposed to other area of manufacturing to produce diversifying textile products or value added fabrics due to limited knowledge etc.

With a view to overcome such deficiency, the powerloom weavers in different clusters, are being taken to other developed clusters to become familiar with the working upgraded skills, the products manufactured and the marketing techniques adopyed in those clusters. The concerned Regional Offices assist the powerloom weavers during the exposure visits and facilitate effective and meaningful interaction. The financial assistance is also being provided by the Government of India to meet the expenditure arising out of these visits.

Performance of the Scheme

Year	No. of Weavers	Amount released (Rs. In Crore)
1	2	3
2007-08	301	0.06

1	2	3
2008-09	558	0.10
2009-10	706	0.18
2010-11	802	0.12
2011-12	403	0.17
2012-13	207	0.11

(c) Powerloom Cluster Development

Towards the developments of different powerloom clusters identified, 20 CDOs were given training in cluster development by the EDI, Ahmedabad during 2007-08 involving the total expenditure of Rs. 15.97 lakh and during the last year 2008-09, Rs. 4.80 lakh has been spent for refresher training of Officers from Regional Offices & Headquarters. The following 8 clusters have been selected for development and CDO have been posted in the respective cluster.

(1) Burhanpur (2) Nalagonda (3) Ranaghat (4) Umbergaon (5) Amritsar (6) Karur (7) Bhilwara (8) Maunathbhanjan

(d) Development & Upgradation of Skills (HRD)

Government of India has established 44 No. of Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) since 1977 at various powerloom clusters for promoting the development and growth of decentralised powerloom sector. The services provided by these PSCs have been in the realm of training to weavers for improvement in the efficiency, skill and productivity, testing facilitation, design development and consultancy to local powerloom industry. With the advent of globalised free trade regime, and in view of the large requirement of manpower across the different textile sector, the services provided by PSCs are insufficient and inadequate. Therefore not only the services by these centres are to be enlarged but few new fields of activity are also to be added to cater the need of increasing opportunities in the whole textile value chain.

All the 44 PSCs (except one PSC at Bhiwandi under SASMIRA) have been modernised by installing modern looms and other machines. All the PSCs are further being upgraded and strengthened in the forthcoming years.

Performance of the 44 PSCs for the period 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto Nov.'12) are as under:-

Performance details	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
No. of trainees	10181	13099	12644	11530	9189	11900
No. of sample tested	77129	66709	74197	79740	58720	101006
No. of Design developed	4540	4728	4709	5569	4435	5637
No. of consultancy/ troubleshooting	4686	4600	5001	5308	3809	4501
Total Revenue (Rs. in lakh)	121.67	116.08	115.79	81.40	104.76	123.53
No. of seminar, exhibitions and workshops	1069	722	900	462	289	636

(iv) Grant-In-Aid for the PSCs:

The Grant-In-Aid towards the recurring expenditure such as salary, office expenses, rent, stores and consumables etc are being provided by the Government of India, on the basis of the grade of the PSCs @ Rs. 17.00 lakh, Rs. 15.00 lakh and Rs. 12.00 lakh respectively for Grade-I, Grade-II and Grade-III PSCs. The Grant-In-Aid released to the PSCs during 2007-08 to 2012-13 are as under:-

Year	Amount released (Rs. In lakh)
2007-08	386.09
2008-09	416.73
2009-10	432.26
2010-11	438.49
2011-12	442.76
2012-13	459.09

(v) Computer Aided Design Centre:

To facilitate creation of improved and new designs in the production of textiles in the fast changing global textile scenario, the computer aided design system has placed vital role in promoting product development and innovation. The Government of India has under a planned programme for the purpose of providing dedicated design development and manufacturing support to the sectors, sanctioned and operationalised 17 CAD Centres in different clusters, under the management of different textile research associations and State Government agencies were established during 9th plan with a condition to provide a grant for the 5 years @ Rs. 6.75 Lakh/ centre/year to enable them to become self

reliant. All the centres have completed 5 years during the 10th plan period. During the 11th plan Government is allocating Rs. 10 Lakh per year towards expenditure of 1 CAD centre each. Accordingly CAD centre, Bangalore, Panipat, Indore, & Karur have been upgraded with latest software and hardware.

(vi) Coverage of Powerloom Sector in other ongoing schemes: 20% Margin Money Subsidy Scheme under TUFs

The Govt. has implemented 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme under the TUFs, especially in order to help the decentralized Powerloom Sector. The scheme was announced on 06.11.2003 by MOT and is applicable to Powerlooms in SSI sector only. Under the scheme, Rs. 302.63 crore has been disbursed to 3745 cases since November 2003 to 31.03.2013. The scheme has been re-named as 20% MMS since 01.04.2007.

Progress of this Scheme is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of units	Amount of subsidy released (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	2003-04	4	0.10
2.	2004-05	150	6.00
3.	2005-06	368	23.00
4.	2006-07	827	59.86
5.	2007-08	567	44.95
6.	2008-09	404	32.48

1	2	3	4
7.	2009-10	363	30.57
8.	2010-11	233	17.72
9.	2011-12	296	24.32
10.	2012-13	533	63.63

Statement-II

Major recommendations of the Working Group on Textile and Jute Sector for the 12th Five Year Plan.

(a) Objectives

The 12th Five Year Plan targets a growth rate of 9.8% for the manufacturing sector. The National Manufacturing Plan targets an increase in manufacturing sector growth to 12-14% over the medium term. Since the Textile Sector contributes about 12 per cent of the manufacturing output, the growth of this sector is crucial to the realization of targets relating to total output and employment growth. In furtherance of the above objectives, the Working Group on Textiles and Jute Industry for the 12th Plan has set the following objectives for the Textile Sector.

- (i) To build up world class state-of the-art manufacturing capacities to attain and sustain predominant global standing in manufacture and export of textiles and clothing.
- (ii) To achieve annual average growth rate of 11.5 per cent in the volume terms in cloth production and 15 per cent in value of exports.
- (iii) To increase domestic value addition and technological "depth" in manufacturing of textile products.
- (iv) To enhance global competitiveness of Indian Textile products through appropriate policy support.
- (v) To provide skill development training to 35 lakh persons.
- (vi) Create additional employment to the tune of 15.81 million by 2016-17.
- (vii) To build and strengthen the innovation ecosystem of the textile industry through enabling policy interventions, strengthening of the knowledge infrastructure, inter-institutional collaborations and funding of business

innovations at all levels, specially of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

- (viii) To ensure sustainability of growth, particularly with regard to the environment.

(b) Strategy

Building on the foundation laid during the 11th Plan and continuing with the thrust on technology Upgradation and moderation, the 12th Plan envisages critical interventions in the weaker segments of the textiles value chain such as processing and garmenting. The main elements of the strategy for the Textile Sector are as follows:-

- Continuation of modernization and technological Upgradation of different segments of textile industry through a re-structured Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme.

The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) aims to provide access to timely and adequate capital at internationally comparable rates of interest to enable textile industry to upgrade its technology level. During the last eleven years and three months of its operation, project cost of Rs. 2,07,747 crore has been sanctioned and out of this, Rs. 103632 crore (about 50 percent of the total project cost) has been sanctioned during the last three years of TUFS (figures as on 28.06.2010). The Scheme needs to be continued so that the modernization process is completed without any interruption.

The Working Group has aimed at 11.5 percent growth in cloth production and 15 percent in exports. To achieve this growth, incremental production facilities have to be created. The estimated investment needed is Rs. 1,44,592 crore during the Twelfth Plan period. This investment will not come without support from Government in the form of the extension of TUFS.

- Creation of textiles specific infrastructure through the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)

The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) was launched in 2005 to neutralize the weakness of fragmentation in the various sub-sectors of textiles value chain, and the non-availability of quality infrastructure. Under the SITP, 40 projects with total project cost of Rs. 4183.36 crore, including Government of India assistance of Rs. 1419.69 crore, has been sanctioned. Grant amounting to Rs. 812.40 crore has been released upto 30/06/2010.

The Scheme needs to be continued in the Twelfth Five Year to cover an additional 40 textile parks. The funds outlay proposed is Rs. 1400 crore.

- Continuation of MM-I, II and IV of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)

With a view to maintaining consistency in Research & Developmental efforts through ICAR and State Agricultural Universities, the MM-I of TMC may be continued during the Twelfth Plan, for development of high yielding pest resistant seeds/hybrids to increase yield per hectare and bring down the cost of cultivation. Likewise, schemes of transfer of Technology under MM-II of TMC may be continued to Twelfth Plan to percolate the benefit of latest technology in cotton production to small and marginal farmers. The fund outlay proposed for MM-I & II TMC is Rs. 250 crore during the Twelfth Plan.

At present total processing capacity of modernized G&P factories is around 340 lakh bales. Based on the estimated cotton production of 438 lakh bales by the end of the terminal year of Twelfth Plan, it is recommended that the efforts for modernization of G&P units through MM-IV of the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) be continued in the Twelfth plan period.

- Introduction of a new "Integrated Development Scheme" for setting up Common Effluent treatment Plants with Marine Outfall (CETPMO)

The major challenges faced by the processing sector are availability of water, effluent treatment and disposal of the treated water and solid effluents. Therefore, it is suggested that a scheme for Common Effluent Treatment Plants with Marine Outfall (CETPMO) may be introduced by the Government for the existing textile processing clusters on the basis of an SPV where the Central Government and State governments contribute 25% each and the remaining 50 percent by the industry. The maximum distance from the sea could be restricted to 400 kilometers to make it commercially viable.

New processing parks will be created in coastal area to facilitate setting up of CETP with marine outfall technology. These will be covered under Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP).

- Setting up of 'Integrated Apparel Cluster'.

Appropriate interventions will be made during the 12th plan to set up/develop integrated apparel.

The clusters would provide employment opportunities in some of the selected villages/cities of the States, to be

identified by the State Governments. It will promote self employment, entrepreneurship development, industrialization and ancillarization in apparel and textile value chain, by providing fiscal benefits, transport subsidy, development of industrial infrastructure, power subsidy, incentives for the use of environmental protection equipment, employees' accommodation and other proposed benefits in order to promote these clusters. The fund requirement for this scheme is Rs. 1000 crore.

- (F) Scheme for setting up Centre of Excellence/Product Innovation Centre/Design Studio

The market expansion and increase in product portfolio is possible through design and product development. At present there is no such facility/ service available which exclusively targets the Indian market. The need is to identify the latent consumer needs/ trends and convert them into a product idea which will be readily accepted by the market. This can be done by a distinct centre for design research and product development services. The fund requirement for this scheme is Rs. 25 Crore.

- (g) Technology Missions for Knitwear and Wovenwear

The on-going Knitwear Technology Mission and Wovenwear Technology Missions will be continued with enhanced outlays.

- (h) Anthropometric study of the Indian population

There is a need to carry out a scientific, systematic anthropometric study of the Indian population for the purpose of developing a sizing system for readymade garments. Providing right size and fit to the market will promote the consumption of ready to wear garments. The fund requirement for this study is Rs. 8.88 crore.

- (i) Common Compliance Code (CCC)

Major apparel markets have strong legal and social obligations towards final consumer. USA and EU buyers are practicing 'factory compliance' and independent international agencies are providing solutions for factory improvement. The industry has reported that 'factory compliance' has become a pre-condition before orders are placed by major retailers. An individual retailers has separate 'code of conduct' and is on 'charge basis'.

Thus there is a need to formulate a scheme for marking apparel manufacturing units 'compliant' during the twelfth plan period. The fund requirement during Twelfth Plan is estimated at Rs. 36.70 crore.

(j) Green Development Fund

It is proposed to lay special emphasis on textile production technologies with reduced carbon foot print and adopting cleaner technologies. R&D and product Development projects related to development of green product or green process should be allocated a separate fund for R&D Fund requirement is Rs. 50.00 crore.

(K) Setting up of a Directorate of Textile intelligence

A Directorate of Textile Intelligence functioning under the Ministry of Textiles with its presence in the major domestic production centres and ports is proposed to be created which should be able to provide reliable production and trade data on real time basis. The Directorate should source, collate and disseminate international textiles statistics to both policy makers and stakeholders in the industry. The fund requirement is Rs. 10 crore.

- Development of Sericulture and Silk Industry

The Catalytic Development Programme for sericulture and silk industry, implemented by the Ministry since IXth plan has been extremely successful in establishing and stabilizing the sericulture and silk industry in the country in spite of tough competition from China, the world's largest and dominant producer of silk. In spite of global recession the silk good export has remained stable at around Rs. 3000 crores per annum. The CDP programme is being proposed to be continued in the XII plan in a modified manner with substantially higher allocation to upscale sericulture and silk from subsistence level commercial level.

(m) Development of Jute Industry

The proposed policy framework for the development of jute Industry includes improving the technology for retting, interventions for marketing and price stabilization of raw jute, modernization of jute industry and product diversification. There is also specific focus on the North East Region and programmes for skill development and labour welfare.

(n) Development of Technical Textile Industry

Realising the increasing development potential of the technical textile industry the Government had set up fair Centres of Excellence (CoEs) during the XIth plan. The Government had also launched Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) for five years (2010-11 to 2014-15) with a total outlay of Rs. 200 crore.

The major focus of interventions during the 12th plan would be on aggressive implementation of Technology

Mission on Technical Textiles, implementation of regulatory framework in specified areas, encouraging indigenous production of specialty fibres and yarns, encouraging Research and Development in technical textiles, formulation and notifications of standards by BIS and ensuring availability of data base regarding technical textiles for investors/stakeholders.

[Translation]

Effect of Pollution on Taj Mahal

1148. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any scheme to reduce the environmental pollution around Taj Mahal and other historical monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, monument-wise along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) In the first phase, during the IX Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had formulated and implemented a scheme for the environmental protection of Taj Mahal. An amount of Rs. 222.21 crore was sanctioned towards 10 projects which had direct impact on the environmental condition of the Taj Mahal and other historical monuments, on the basis of 50:50 cost sharing with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The details of the projects are given in the enclosed statement. The Government of India has also notified a Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority in the year 1998 to monitor progress of implementation of various schemes in this Zone. The ambient air quality is being monitored at 8 locations at Taj Mahal and other historical monuments at Agra. The Archaeological Survey of India has also established monitoring stations for the monitoring of ambient air quality/ metrological parameters in the vicinity of Ajanta Caves, Ajanta, Sravanabelgola, District Hassan and Charminar, Hyderabad.

(d) The Ministry has not allocated any funds for expenditure during the last three years.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Cost approved (Rs. in crore)
(i)	Improvement in Electric Supply at Agra	09.11
(ii)	Gokul Barrage	12.50
(iii)	Widening of Agra by pass	00.75
(iv)	Storm Water Drainage System (Agra)	06.60
(v)	Solid Waste Management	07.49
(vi)	Construction of one part at Agra by pass	10.65
(vii)	Improvement in Electric Supply in and around the rural areas of Agra and Fatehpur Sikri	39.09
(viii)	Improvement of Master Plan of Roads of Agra City	21.22
(ix)	Water Supply (Agra)	72.80
(x)	Water Supply (Mathura-Vrindavan)	40.00
Total		222.21

*[English]***National Sea Routes**

1149. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to declare any national sea routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) The International Maritime Conventions and the National Maritime Law do not require the Government to declare any National Sea Routes.

Creation of GEP

1150. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the initiatives being undertaken by the State Government of Uttarakhand to monitor the state of natural resources in the State and create a quantifiable index called the Gross Environment Product (GEP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to consider the undertaking of such an exercise for the entire country;

(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) The Government of Uttarakhand has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand for the development of environmental indices (including Gross Environmental Product) for monitoring of maintenance of environmental and ecological security in Uttarakhand on 29th July 2013.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for undertaking such an exercise for the entire country.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 hrs.

11.03 1/2 hrs.*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.***12.00 hrs***The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.**(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)***REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER****Congratulations to Ms. P.V. Sindhu on winning medal in World Badminton Championship; and to Shri Soumyajit Ghosh and to Ms. Manika Batra on winning Under-21 World Table Tennis Championship***[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure all of you will join me in extending our felicitations to

Ms. P.V. Sindhu for winning a bronze medal in the World Badminton Championship at Ghuangzhou in China on 10 August, 2013.

The House also congratulates Shri Soumyajit Ghosh and Ms. Manika Batra for winning the under-21 Men's and Women's singles titles in Table Tennis respectively at World Tour Brazil Open at Santos in Brazil on 11 August, 2013.

These outstanding achievements are matter of national pride and will be a source of inspiration for all the upcoming sportspersons.

We convey our best wishes to Ms. P V Sindhu, Shri Soumyajit Ghosh and Ms. Manika Batra for their future endeavours.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

...(Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy, Shri N. Kristappa, Dr. N. Sivaprasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2011-12. alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2011-12.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. 9320/15/13)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9321/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2013-2014.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9322/15/13)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2011-2012.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9323/15/13)

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9324/15/13)

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1788(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2013, mandating packaging of Foodgrains and Sugar in jute packaging material has been extended for a further period of three months from the date of expiry of the said order or until further orders, whichever is earlier under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities Act, 1987.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 9325/15/13)
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1485(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 7th June, 2013, regarding nominations of two members of Lok Sabha and one member of Rajya Sabha in the National Jute Board for a

period of two years issued under sub-section 4(b) of Section 3 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9326/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Central Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 207(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th April, 2013 under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9327/15/13)

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-

- (i) S.O. 842(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 11 in the State of Rajasthan.

- (ii) S.O. 1713(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2012 regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of Amravati Bypass on National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra.

- (iii) S.O. 839(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2013 regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of Pune-Solapur Section on National Highway No. 9 in the State of Maharashtra to four lane divided carriageway and operation and maintenance of the section.

- (iv) S.O. 837(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2013 regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of Ahmedabad- Godhra Section on National Highway No. 59 in the State of Gujarat to four lane divided carriageway and operation and maintenance of the section.

- (v) S.O. 835(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2013 regarding

levy/collection of user fee in respect of Rohtak-Bawal Section on National Highway No. 71 in the State of Haryana to four laning and operation and maintenance of the section.

- (vi) S.O. 624(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 2013 regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of Bamanbore- Garamore Section on National Highway No. 8A in the State of Gujarat.
- (vii) S.O. 485(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2013 regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of bridge constructed across river Narmada at Zadeshwar in the years 1997 and 2000 on National Highway No. 8 in the State of Gujarat.
- (viii) S.O. 315(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2013 regarding levy/collection of user fee in respect of Amritsar- Wagah Border Section on National Highway No. 8A in the State of Punjab.
- (ix) S.O. 581(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 2013 rescinding Notification No. S.O. 1088(E) dated 5th May, 2008.
- (x) S.O. 70(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 2013 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 371(E) dated 14th February, 2011.
- (xi) S.O. 105(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 2013 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 13 (Solapur-Bijapur Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) and (ii) of (2) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9328/15/13)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ... *

* Not recorded.

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

COMPANIES BILL AS RETURNED BY RAJYA
SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS *

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Companies Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 2012, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August, 2013, with the following amendments:-

ENACTING FORMULA

- (1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-third" the word "Sixty-fourth" be substituted.

CLAUSE 1

- (2) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "2012" the figure "2013" be substituted.

SCHEDULE I

- (3) That at page 241, line 37, for the figure "2011" the figure "2013" be substituted.
- (4) That at page 254, line 26, for the figure "2011" the figure "2013" be substituted.
- (5) That at page 254, line 33, for the figure "2011" the figure "2013" be substituted.
- (6) That at page 258, line 26, for the figure "2011" the figure "2013" be substituted.
- (7) That at page 258, line 36, for the figure "2011" the figure "2013" be substituted.

SCHEDULE III

- (8) That at page 265, line 13, for the figure "2012" the figure "2013" be substituted.

SCHEDULE V

- (9) That at page 286, line 19, for the figure "2012" the figure "2013" be substituted.

*Laid on the Table.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.”

(2) Madam, I also lay on the Table the Companies Bill, 2013 as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12.03 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6398 DATED 6th MAY, 2013 REGARDING HOWITZER GUNS ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY *

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Madam, on behalf of Shri A.K. Antony, I beg to lay a Statement on the Table of the House.

I had answered the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.6398 relating to Howitzer Guns asked by Shri Ramesh Bais, Shri Rudra Madhab Ray and Shri Jeetendra Singh Bundela on 06.05.2013.

Information was sought in the Question regarding (a) whether the Government proposes to modernize the Howitzer guns with the help of the private sector; (b) if so, the details thereof; and (c) the steps taken by the Government to give priority to indigenous companies working in the defence sector? It was inadvertently mentioned in the reply to (a) & (b) that three Indian vendors, including two private sector companies, have been selected for trials of their equipment. The factual position is that three Indian companies (including two from private sector) and one foreign company were in the running till the TEC stage. However, only two Indian companies and one foreign company reached the trial stage (and not three Indian companies as mentioned in the answer). The third vendor to reach the trial stage was M/s Rosoboronexports, Russia.

The position at the trial stage therefore was that the following three vendors were selected to field their equipment for trials:

- (i) M/s L&T in partnership with M/s Samsung Techwin, South Korea.

- (ii) M/s BEML, India in partnership with M/s Konstrukta Defence, Slovakia
- (iii) M/s Rosoboronexports, Russia.

STATEMENT TO BE MADE BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE CORRECTING THE REPLY TO PART (B) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6398 ASKED BY SHRI RAMESH BAIS, SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY AND SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA REGARDING 'HOWITZER GUNS' ON 06.05.2013.

Question	Answer Already Given	Revised Answer
SHRI RAMESH BAIS SHRI RUDRA MADHA RAY SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA	RAKSHA MANTRI (AK ANTONY)	
(a) whether the Government proposes to modernize the Howitzer guns with the help of the private sector;	(a) & (b): A case for procurement of Qty.100 x 155mm/ 52 Calibre Tracked (Self- propelled) Guns is in progress wherein three Indian vendors, including two private sector companies, have been selected for trails of their equipment.	(a) & (b): A case for procurement of Qty. 100x155mm/ 52 Calibre Tracked (Self- propelled) Guns is in progress where three vendors, i.e. two Indian vendors M/s. L&T and BEML and one foreign vendor M/s Rosoboronexports Russia have been selected for trail of their equipment.
(b) if so, the details thereof; and	progress wherein three Indian vendors, including two private sector companies, have been selected for trails of their equipment.	
(c) the steps taken by the Government to give priority to indigenous companies working the defence sector?	(c) The recent amendments to the DPP-2011 which have been accepted by the Defence Acquisition Council aim to give higher preference to indigenous capacity in the Defence Sector.	(c) No change.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, see No. 9329/15/13.

REASONS FOR DELAY

Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.6398 was laid on the Table of the House on 06.05.2013. The Lok Sabha was prorogued from 10.05.2013. Subsequently, it has come to notice while the House was not in Session that the reply given against para (a) & (b) of the Question was partially incorrect.

The Monsoon Session of Parliament is commencing on 5th August, 2013. The statement of correcting reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.6398 is being tabled on 1st Question Day allotted to Ministry of Defence.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

109th Report*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the 109th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Second Report on 'Performance of Plantation Sector-Tea and Coffee Industry'.

12.04 1/2 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Tobacco Board*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 read with rule 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the Tobacco Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.05 hrs.*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.***14.00 hrs.***The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.**(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)**...(Interruptions)***14.0 1/4 hrs***At this stage, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.***14.0 1/2 hrs**

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE - CONTD

Tobacco Board*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 read with rule 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the Tobacco Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.**[Translation]*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to say one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please wait for one minute.

14.01 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS-INTRODUCED

Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2013**[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 12, Shri V. Narayanasamy.

...(Interruptions)

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 12.08.2013.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): With your kind permission, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are not ready to listen, how you will conduct the House in this way.

[English]

I have given a notice to oppose this Bill.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your notice has been disallowed. Therefore, there is no question to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I have asked for a point of order and you did not allow me to speak ... (Interruptions)

14.03 hrs

Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 13, Shri Namu Narain Meena.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 12.08.2013.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.03 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SECURITIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 14, Shri Namu Narain Meena.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 (No. 8 of 2013).

14.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 *

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. 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 minute. 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 protect the interests of insurance industry while allowing FDI in insurance sector

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the dire need to protect the overall interests of the insurance industry in view of the Government's move to increase the FDI limit in Insurance sector to 49%.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, see No. 9330/15/13.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

Recently Union Cabinet cleared FDI in insurance up to 49% through automatic route. This move will adversely affect the nation's economic health and its sovereignty in the long run throwing the country's economy into chaos. The implication of allowing easy entry for profit-seeking players on financial stability of the country is underplayed as these players are known to adopt practices that have had adverse consequences even in the developed markets. It is the pertinent worry among the general public and in insurance industry that the increase in FDI limit will increase the influence of MNC companies and strengthen their resolve to stay somehow in the market by resorting to unethical market interventions through their products and practices.

The general public and the insurance industry are of the firm opinion that the increase in FDI will neither benefit the Indian economy nor the Insuring public. Instead, increase in FDI will derail the Indian economy, destabilize the insurance industry, throw to wind healthy practices built over the years and dent the people's trust in savings. Such move is ill-conceived and not in the interest of economy or the nation. Hence, I request the Government, to see and ensure that the interests of the insurance industry are protected while allowing the FDI in Insurance without compromise at any stage.

(ii) Need to release Rs. 150 crores of pending service tax to Pune Cantonment Board, Maharashtra

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Pune): About 196 year old Pune Cantonment Board (PCB) is now a days in acute financial crisis. To pay the salaries of the staff and to keep the development work on track, the PCB has to use its Rs. 40 crore fixed deposit to avoid financial crisis. The Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) used to give about Rs. 1.25 crores per month to PCB as an octroi share. But due to introduction of Local Body Tax (LBT), the PMC has not given any Property Tax, Property Rent, Service Tax, Entry Fee to PCB. The PCB demanded Rs. 75 crores against octroi collection from Pune Municipal Corporation. But no response was received. Hence the PCB has requested the Central Govt. for a permission to collect the local body tax on their own.

As the Pune Cantonment Board is in worst financial crisis, I urge upon the Central Government to release about Rs. 150 crores to Pune Cantonment Board against the service tax pending with the Centre to bail out PCB from the financial crisis.

(iii) Need to send a Central team to assess the loss of lives and property due to heavy rains and floods in Kerala and provide assistance to the Government of Kerala to tide over the problem

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Kerala is facing the worst disaster due to heavy rain and flood this year since the onset of Monsoon. Many people lost their lives due to landslides, drowning and flash floods. Hundreds of houses have been damaged due to heavy rain and storm and thousands of people shifted to relief camps. Landslides triggered by heavy rain and flash floods claimed 14 lives in the high range Idukki district of Kerala and many people are missing. Casualties were reported from many other places also. The state has sought the help of Armed forces for rescue operations in Idukki. The water level in Periyar river is rising as shutters of Idukki and Mullaperiyar reservoirs and many small dams have been opened. Inhabitants on the riverside area have been shifted to relief camps opened in schools and other temporary shelters. Roads linking the hilly districts with the rest of the state have been damaged due to heavy landslides. The damages to crops and roads amount to crores of rupees. Sea erosion during the Monsoon also caused casualties in Kerala, as it has a 550 km coastline, hence it is also requested to include sea erosion in the list of natural calamities. A total of 131 people have died in rain-related incidents in the state since the onset of the monsoon season till 31st July this year. The state is not able to compensate the damages caused by the heavy rain without central assistance. The state government has already sought central assistance for a total loss of Rs. 887.85 crores for the widespread damage in 1028 villages. Hence I request that the Govt. of India may take immediate steps to send central team including Ministers to assess the casualties in Kerala and for releasing central assistance to overcome the damages caused to Kerala due to heavy rain and flood. I also request that a unit of National Disaster Management Authority may be established in Kerala immediately.

(iv) Need to frame a policy for the welfare of orphan children in the country

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government regarding the dire need to provide civil rights to Orphans in the country. As the Government is aware that there are different definitions of the term Orphan. Social orphans come from families

where the child cannot be cared for because of incarceration, extreme poverty, physical abuse and abandonment. Various official reports show that the orphans in India constitute 6 to 10 per cent of the population. As per the recent survey of UNICEF and SOS Children Village, about 20 million children, about 4% of their population in India and more than people living in Delhi are orphans. Out of them 0.3% are parentless and the rest are abandoned and roam in the streets. Orphans lack legal and social identity and have little or no access to social support structures and protective mechanisms in India. Entry into primary schools and colleges, applying for a job and even applying for a SIM card is often impossible for orphaned people due to their lack of identity. There is no identity for the orphans. They were excluded from the policies and from the special programmes and schemes. There is no special law or act for orphans. They are at high risk in the society. I have also raised this issue earlier but nothing happened so far which amounts to denying them civil rights. I, therefore, request the Government, through the Chair, that there should be Civil Rights of Orphans like Right to reservation in education and employment and also legislations be enacted to properly define them in consultation with State Governments including Andhra Pradesh without any further delay.

(v) Need to strengthen the security in Tiger Reserves to protect the tigers from poachers and declare Nagpur as the World Tiger Capital

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I intend to raise a very important matter concerning the security and other arrangements for safeguarding and protecting tigers in the wildlife sanctuaries in the country.

The reports appearing in media and other sources indicate that highly technically trained and organized gang is engaged in poaching resulting in their killings. It is learnt that 337 tigers lost their lives due to the activities of various gangs operating in the wildlife sanctuaries during the last ten years. Despite Rs. 600 crores allocated during 2008-12 for tiger conservation efforts, the basics including patrolling, field monitoring, detection, enforcement etc. are all in a sorry state of affairs. Organized gangs of criminals who have been indulging in poaching and smuggling forest wealth are responsible for killings of 25 tigers.

As per the National Tiger Conservation Authority, only 1411 tigers are remaining in India. A century ago, India had about 40000 tigers.

Vidarbha has 80% of Maharashtra's forest cover which is home to varied flora and fauna. Out of the 40 tiger reserves of India, 13 are near Nagpur. Nagpur today is the Tiger Gateway of India. Therefore, there has been a constant demand to declare Nagpur as the World Tiger Capital.

With a view to check the continued instances of poaching by organized gangs of criminals and smugglers, I would urge upon the Government (i) to ask the CBI and other enforcement agencies to stop the nefarious activities of poachers and smugglers (ii) to release 400 crores to strengthen the security and other measures and (iii) to declare Nagpur as World Tiger Capital.

(vi) Need to declare persons missing following floods and landslides in Uttarakhand as 'Missing Presumed Dead' to enable their dependents to get compensation and other facilities.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the people of the country who met with untimely death and those who disappeared in natural calamity occurred in Uttarakhand. First of all, I pay my tribute to the people who met with untimely death and may god give strength to their family members to bear this trauma.

As you all know that in the natural calamity occurred in Uttarakhand there is a report that people from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Pondicherry have been missing along with local residents. In this connection, I would like to say that at the time of tsunami missing people were declared presumed dead. Similarly, in this natural calamity also, the missing people should be declared presumed dead so that their legal heirs can do the formalities relating to their bank accounts, insurance, fund, etc. The children of the missing people who were in Government service can apply for job on compassionate ground.

I request the Central Government to direct the State Governments to declare the persons missing in calamity of Uttarakhand as 'missing presumed dead' so that their legal heirs can get compensation and other facilities immediately.

(vii) Need to name the modernized Chennai domestic Terminal-II as Kamarajar Terminal-II

[English]

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): Chennai International airport had two terminals and the domestic terminal was named 'Kamarajar Terminal' and the international terminal was named as "Anna Terminal" in honour of former Chief Minister C.N. Annadurai.

Now both the terminals have been upgraded and modernized at the cost Rs. 2300 crores. After the expansion and modernization of the Chennai Airport, the existing passenger terminal has been changed into Cargo terminal and the new domestic terminal has become the second terminal at the Chennai Airport. But so far modernized second terminal (domestic terminal) at Chennai airport has not been named and it should be continued to be called 'Kamarajar Terminal- II'. However, this has not been done so far. The Chennai International terminal may continue to retain the name as 'Anna Terminal' as called before modernization of the airport.

The Union Government may be aware that some airports in the country were modernized and retained their old name even after their modernization like Lucknow airport retained its old name as Chaudhary Charan Singh and Kolkata airport retained its old name as Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport. In the same way, the modernized Chennai Airport Terminal -II may also be named and called as Kamarajar Terminal-II.

Hence I urge upon the Union Government to take necessary action to name the Chennai domestic terminal as Kamarajar Terminal-II.

(viii) Need to name Central University in Motihari and Gaya in Bihar as 'Mahatma Gandhi Central University' and Gautam Buddha Central University' respectively.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Purvi Champaran): The work place of Mahatma Gandhi is Champaran in Motihari. After years old demand of the people of Champaran, as well as constant request of the Government of Bihar and efforts of Members of Parliament from Bihar, the Government of India has accepted the demand of a Central University at Motihari but the Government has not added the name of Mahatma Gandhi with it as per

sentiments and desire of all the Members of Parliament, the Government of Bihar and the local people. Central Universities have been set up in the country with the names of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. It is my request to the Government that the Central University should be named as Mahatma Gandhi Central University at Motihari and Gautam Buddha Central University at Gaya.

(ix) Need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Dabra, Gwalior District, Madhya Pradesh

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior): I am pursuing with the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi for the last so many years for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Dabra to provide education to the children of officers/ employees of Para Military force working in Border Security Force, Tekanpur (District Gwalior) and also to provide educational facility to children of officers of Central Government/ State Government posted in Revenue Section, Dabra and local residents.

District administration has also provided sufficient land at village Simiriatal near Dabra for Kandriya Vidyalaya. Besides, District Education officer, Gwalior has also sent requisite information to the Regional Officer, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Agra Division.

The children of officers/ employees posted in Border Security Force Tekanpur (District Gwalior) have to go to Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gwalior after travelling 40 kilometers. As a result, children and guardians have to face many difficulties.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government that a Kendriya Vidyalaya should be set up at Dabra at the earliest by taking effective initiative in this direction.

(x) Need to ensure safety and security of Journalists in the country.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): There is a need to bring a legislation for the security of the journalists in the country. It should be ensured as to how the journalists should live safely with their families. Journalists safety law should be passed in Parliament. Life and property of the journalists should be protected. Case against assailants should be registered under non-bailable sections. It should be treated as a crime equivalent to interference with official works. Time limit should be fixed for investigation of any incident. A high level official committee should be

constituted for investigation of harassment of journalists. In addition to official members, the journalists should also be included in the Committee. The Central Government should take the guarantee of security through introduction of a Bill in Parliament immediately.

(xi) Need to provide separate budget for payment of wages to Gram Rozgar Sewaks under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and also provide accident insurance cover to all the workers engaged in MNREGA Scheme

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Gram Rozgar Sewaks working on contract in Gram Panchayats of the State under MNREGA should be regularized and they should be provided with all the facilities that are available after regularisation. With the availability of a regular employee in each gram panchayat, the common citizens would get benefit of all the schemes speedily.

The provision of payment of remuneration to Gram Rozgar Sewaks and other workers working on contract under MNREGA has been made from 6 per cent administrative expenditure head as prescribed by the Central Government. It is not appropriate in any way, because geographical area of Gram Panchayats and annual labour budget are different. In Uttar Pradesh, administrative expenditure head has been divided into five parts. (1) Social Audit, (2) MGNREGA Cell, U.P., (3) District level, (4) Development Block, (5) Gram Panchayat level. In Gram Panchayat, administrative expenditure head has been fixed by the Government on the basis of generating 05/- rupees per manday. Whereas Government order has been issued to pay minimum 3300/- rupees as remunerative to Gram Rozgar Sewaks. For example, in a Gram Panchayat, payment of 3300/- rupees per month as fixed remuneration will only be made on generating 7920 mandays in a financial year. It means, in a financial year, about 16.5 lakh rupees should be spent on the projects in the ratio of 60:40 in Gram Panchayat which is not possible for each Gram Panchayat equally in any condition. Due to this disparity, payment of minimum remuneration, as fixed by Government order, to any Gram Rozgar Sewak or other personnel will not be possible in any condition.

The provision of payment of honorarium to Shikshamitras, Anganwadi Sahayikas working on contract as well as personnel working on contract in other departments is not based on administrative expenditure

head and they have been paid this honorarium on time. Therefore, provision of payment of honorarium based on administrative expenditure head to Rozgar Sewaks should be discontinued and provision of separate budget should be made for payment of fixed minimum monthly honorarium.

The Government provides free insurance facility to the common man, whereas Gram Rozgar Sewaks and other MNREGA, are not getting any insurance facility, which is a matter of great regret. Therefore, health and accident insurance cover should be provided to the families of Gram Rozgar Sewaks including other contractual employees.

(xii) Need to provide compensation to farmers whose lands have been acquired for construction of bridge on river Kosi in Supaul Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): While drawing the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways towards the problem related to bridge constructed on Kosi river in my parliamentary constituency, Supaul, I would like to say that the hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways had inaugurated the said bridge recently, but the foundation stone of the said bridge was laid by then Prime Minister during the NDA regime 8-9 years ago and the land of farmers was acquired for construction of the said bridge. However, neither the farmers have been paid any compensation till date, nor the displaced families have been provided any facilities due to which the displaced families are agitated.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to provide compensation to farmers, whose lands have been acquired, at the existing market rate and alongwith it, the Government job should be provided to One Member of each of the displaced families so that their problems are solved.

(xiii) Regarding the proposal to privatise the operation and management of Airports in Kolkata, Chennai, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Jaipur

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): The airports in Kolkata and Chennai were modernized by the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 2300 crores and 2100 crores respectively. Now the AAI under the Govt. of India is planning to handover these airports to private parties for operation and management. This is strongly opposed by the people as well as by all the unions and

associations of the employees and officers of the AAI. The AAI is also proposing to privatize airports in the Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Jaipur. It means handing over public assets to private parties. I strongly urge upon the Government not to handover operation and management of above said airports to the private parties.

(xiv) Need to set up adequate cold storage facilities, food processing industries and an agricultural export zone in Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): In my Krishnagiri District, mango cultivation occupies a prominent place. Mangoes are cultivated here in nearly 40,000 hectares of land and the annual production is around 4 lakh tons. Large varieties of mangoes cultivated here are exported throughout the country and abroad fetching huge foreign exchange to the Government. Considering the high potential in this region, the National Horticultural Mission has identified and declared Krishnagiri district for promoting mango cultivation.

As the mango production is plenty, so is the production of mango pulp. The mango pulp industry in Krishnagiri District is the second largest exporter of pulp in the country generating revenue of about Rs. 500 crore foreign exchange annually. Large number of mango processing units are also functioning here and the annual pulp production level is about 1 lakh tons. Out of the total mango pulp produced in India, 1/4 is contributed by both Krishnagiri and the neighbouring Dharmapuri districts. The increasing demand for mango pulp envisages rapid expansion of mango pulp industries in the region.

Therefore, to cope with the increasing cultivation of mangoes and production of large quantities of mango pulp, I urge upon the Union Government to set up proper cold storage facilities, establish adequate food processing industries and also set up an Agricultural Export Zone in Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

(xv) Need to increase the number as well as amount of money of various scholarships awarded to the students in country

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Various Scholarships provided by the Ministry of HRD and also by the ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to students either on the basis of merit or on the basis of socio-economic condition

need to be increased both amount-wise and number-wise. While the rate of inflation and the cost of living have become very high, the amount of scholarship awarded to students is inadequate to meet even their urgent needs. The allotment of the Planning Commission in this regard is very low and without any justification. Some of the schemes are not at all useful for intended beneficiaries.

Hence, I urge upon the GOI to immediately hold consultations with various stake holders and to ensure that the number and the amount of various scholarships are increased in accordance with the present day realities.

(xvi) Need to send a Central team to assess to loss of lives, crops and property due to floods in Andhra Pradesh and provide financial assistance to the State

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): The flood situation continues to be grim as the river Godavari flooded numerous villages in Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, Adilabad, Nizamabad, East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh and left more than 150 villages marooned. Warangal and Karimnagar districts have been worst affected. Perur in the Khammam district has recorded an unprecedented rainfall perhaps the highest rainfall in the State's history. Many people have lost their lives and many houses collapsed. Crops raised over 69,000 hectares of land were inundated.

I, therefore, urge the Government to send a Central Team to assess the loss and provide central assistance immediately.

(xvii) Need to close down liquor shops along National Highways in the country

[Translation]

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): The State Governments have granted permission to open liquor shops along both sides of National Highways and liquor is sold at the shops opened with much pomp and show. People buy liquor from these shops and drive vehicle after drinking liquor leading to accidents on the National Highways. Now, the Union and State Governments being worried about these accidents are contemplating to shift these shops to some other places. The liquor sellers have moved to Court against the Government's order. Therefore, I request the Government not to open any liquor shop on both sides of

National Highways and existing shops should be shifted to some other places. I think, this effort of the Government will bring down the number of road accidents on National Highways.

14.05 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

Deprecating conduct of some members in the House

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the conduct of several Members in the House today, in showing banners and placards in the well of the House, shouting slogans; and one Member dressed up dramatically and attempting to play flute in the well of the House was highly derogatory to the dignity of the House.

I deprecate the conduct of the Members in strongest possible terms and hope that there shall not be a recourse to such behaviour in future.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Madam, the way Kishtwar is being ruined, 110 shops have been gutted there. A CBI inquiry should be conducted there

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go to record.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

14.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fifteen of the Clock

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

15.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the proceedings of the House begins, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister of Finance, you may speak.

...(Interruptions)

15.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER*

Current account deficit

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Last year, at this time, the foremost challenge to the Indian economy was the growing fiscal deficit. Hence, on August 6, 2012 I made a statement on the path of fiscal consolidation that we intended to take. ...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the speech of hon'ble Minister of Finance will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

*Placed in Library see No. LT 9330/15/13

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Following the report of the Vijay Kelkar Committee, we promised to contain the fiscal deficit at 5.3 percent of GDP for 2012-13. While presenting the Budget, I was able to say that the fiscal deficit, according to the revised estimates, had been contained at 5.2 percent, and you extended your support to me. I thank you for your support. Actual numbers are even better, and the fiscal deficit for 2012-13 stood at 4.9 percent.... *(Interruptions)*

I recall this to underscore the point that, working together, we can meet the challenges faced by the economy. ... *(Interruptions)*

Since the world economy is challenged, India's economy also faces challenges. One of the main challenges is the Current Account Deficit (CAD). In 2011-12, while financing the CAD, we had to draw upon reserves to the extent of USD 12.8 billion. Last year, we had a larger CAD at USD 88.2 billion. Nevertheless, we were able to fully and safely finance the CAD, and do even better. We added USD 3.8 billion to the reserves. We contained the CAD at 4.8 percent of the GDP. ... *(Interruptions)*

This year too, investors and analysts have raised concerns about the CAD. Their concerns are reflected in the pressure on the exchange rate. The RBI has taken a number of measures to increase the interest rate at the short end and this has contained the depreciation of the rupee to some extent. However, we believe that we have to do more to contain the CAD, to reduce volatility in the currency market and to stabilise the rupee.... *(Interruptions)*

There have been extensive consultations among the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and the Reserve Bank of India. We have the Ministry of Commerce's estimates of exports and imports and of the trade gap. Based on these consultations, we have estimated the CAD for the current year and have decided on certain measures that would ensure that the CAD will be fully and safely financed in the current year.... *(Interruptions)*

The measures that we will take to reduce the CAD include:

- (i) Compression in import of gold and silver

- (ii) Compression in demand for oil
- (iii) Compression in certain imports (non-essential nature)

We will also take measures to enhance the capital inflows into India and these will include:

- (i) Public sector Financial Institutions to raise quasi-sovereign bonds to finance long term infrastructure
- (ii) Liberalising ECB guidelines
- (iii) PSU oil companies to raise additional funds through ECBs and trade finance
- (iv) Liberalising NRE/FCNR deposit schemes

As a result of these measures we expect that the CAD will be contained at USD 70.0 billion while the inflows will increase to a level that will be sufficient to finance the CAD. We also expect that, like last year, there will be a small accretion to reserves at the end of the current year.... *(Interruptions)*

If the CAD is contained at USD 70.0 billion, it will amount to 3.7 percent of GDP (as against 4.8 percent in 2012-13).... *(Interruptions)*

Notifications in respect of tariff rates will be laid before Parliament in the usual course. Administrative measures, as and when taken by the competent authority, will be put in the public domain. I am sure I can count on your support for the measures that we intend to take.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on 13th August, 2013.

15.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday 13th August, 2013/Sravana 22, 1935 (Saka)

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